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GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

BENCH-MARK SURVEY
KACHHI AND HARNAI DEVELOPMENT AREAS
QUETTA AND KALAT REGION



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PROGRAMME ANALYSIS UNIT
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (V-AID)
OCTOBER, 1960

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With the compliments of

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR
PROGRAMME ANALYSIS UNIT

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GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

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CONTENTS

	PAGES
Preface	vii
Map of Development Areas	ix
I. Introduction	1
Background for the survey	1
Survey procedure	2
Schedules	2
Training	2
Data-collecting procedure	3
II. Natural and cultural background	4
Introduction	4
Topography and climate	4
Soils and minerals	5
Vegetation	5
Population, language and literacy	5
Roads and railways	6
Agriculture	6
Land utilization	6
Crops	6
Seasons	7
Irrigation and farming practices	7
Deficiencies	7
Animal husbandry	7
Settlement	8
Handicrafts	8
III. Communications and services	9
Public offices and transportation depots	9
Roads and transportation	9
Road conditions	9
Vehicles and animals	9
Public amenities	9
Schools	9
Primary schools	9
Middle schools	10
High schools	10
Dispensaries	10
Civil dispensaries and medical facilities	10
Veterinary dispensaries	10
Electricity and radios	11
Co-operative societies	11
"Panchayats"	11
Cattle market	11

Wheat	20
"Jawar"	21
Melons	21
Agricultural implements	21
Ploughing and sowing	21
Cultivating owners and tenants	21
Cultivating owners	21
Tenants	21
VI. Animal husbandry	21
Livestock	22
Distribution of animals	22
Milk animals	22
Wool and hides	22
Poultry	22
Animal diseases and veterinary attention	23
VII. Village women	24
Introduction	24
Food-consumption practices	24
Meals prepared daily	24
Beverages	24
Housing conditions	24
Health and sanitation	24
Domestic water supply	25
Bath and latrine facilities	25
Refuse disposal	25
Medical facilities	25
Village "dais"	25
Vaccination of children	25
Leisure and its use	25
Leisure time	26
Skills and willingness to learn	26
Educational outlook	26
Literacy among women	26
Education of children	26
VIII. Conclusions and suggestions	26
Introduction	27
Roads and communications	27
Forestry and agriculture	27
Animal husbandry	28
Health and sanitation	29
Small industries and handicrafts	31
Education	32
.. .. .	33
TABLES	
I. Introductory data .. .. .	..
0.1 Schedules processed	35
1.0 Cultivated and uncultivated areas and revenue rates	36

		37
02	2.0 Average seasonal rainfall	37
18	3.0 Domestic water supply	38
18	4.0 Distance to public offices and transportation depots	39
18	4.1 Roads and means of transportation	40
18	5.0—5.1 Public amenities	42
18	6.0 Educational institutions	43
18	7.0 Medical personnel	44
18	8.0 Commercial establishments	44
28	8.1 Industrial establishments .. .. .	..
28	II. Population and households	45
38	9.0 Population and household	46
42	10.0 Size of household	46
49	10.1 Occupation by size of household	48
52	10.2 Population and occupation	49
53	10.3 Occupation by household heads	50
53	11.0 Sex ratio in total population	51
53	11.1 Sex ratio among agriculturists	52
53	11.2 Sex ratio among non-agriculturists	53
53	11.3 Summary: sex ratio by occupation	54
53	12.0 Employable and unemployable males by age	55
53	12.1 Occupational distribution of employable males	56
53	12.2 Dependency ratio .. .. .	..
53	III. Agriculture and animal husbandry .. .. .	..
53	Introduction	57
53	13.0 Householders: age (all agriculturists)	58
53	14.0 Householders: marital status (all agriculturists)	59
53	15.0 Householders: religion and civil status (all agriculturists)	60
53	16.0 Householders: literacy	62
53	16.1 Literate householders: educational level	64
53	17.0 Householders: size of family (all agriculturists)	66
53	18.0 Household members; employment of males (all agriculturists)	67
53	19.0 Householders: yearly income and expenditure (all agriculturists)	68
53	19.1 Householders: yearly income and expenditure (non-cultivating owners)	69
53	19.2 Householders: yearly income and expenditure (cultivating owners)	70
53	19.3 Householders: yearly income and expenditure (tenants)	71
53	20.0 Summary: householders' yearly income and expenditure (all agriculturists)	72
53	21.0 Land holdings: acres (non-cultivating and cultivating owners)	74
53	21.1 Land holdings: fragmentation (non-cultivating and cultivating owners) .. .. .	..
53	21.2 Land holdings: maximum distance between parcels (agriculturists with fragmented lands)	76
53	21.3 Land holdings: attitude towards consolidation (agriculturists with fragmented lands)	78
53	22.0 Water for irrigation (all agriculturists)	79
53	Crop production and disposition	80
53	23.0 Wheat production and disposition (cultivating owners and tenants)	82
53	23.1 Wheat production and disposition (cultivating owners)	84
53	23.2 Wheat production and disposition (tenants)	86
53	24.0 "Jawar" production and disposition (cultivating owners and tenants) .. .. .	..

24.1	"Jawar" production and disposition (cultivating owners) ..	88
24.2	"Jawar" production and disposition (tenants) ..	90
25.0	Melon production and disposition (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	92
25.1	Melon production and disposition (cultivating owners) ..	94
25.2	Melon production and disposition (tenants) ..	96
26.0	Oilseed production and disposition (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	98
26.1	Oilseed production and disposition (cultivating owners) ..	100
26.2	Oilseed production and disposition (tenants) ..	102
27.0	Summary: crop production and disposition (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	104
28.0	Marketing of production (all agriculturists) ..	106
29.0	Wheat seed: type and rate per acre (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	108
30.0	"Jawar" seed: type and rate per acre (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	109
31.0	Melon seed: type and rate per acre (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	110
32.0	Summary: seed type and rate per acre (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	111
33.0	Wheat diseases and affectation (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	112
33.1	Wheat diseases: control measures (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	114
34.0	"Jawar" diseases and affectation (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	116
35.0	Melon diseases and affectation (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	118
36.0	Summary: crop diseases and affectation (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	120
37.0	Agricultural implements (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	122
38.0	Ploughing and sowing (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	124
38.1	Ploughing and sowing (cultivating owners) ..	126
38.2	Ploughing and sowing (tenants) ..	128
39.0	Summary: ploughing and sowing (cultivating owners and tenants) ..	130
Livestock		
40.0	Livestock owned (all agriculturists) ..	132
40.1	Livestock owned (non-cultivating owners) ..	134
40.2	Livestock owned (cultivating owners) ..	136
40.3	Livestock owned (tenants) ..	138
41.0	Summary: livestock owned (all agriculturists) ..	140
42.0	Daily milk yield (agriculturists owning livestock) ..	142
43.0	Ox diseases and affectation (ox-owning agriculturists) ..	144
44.0	Milk-cow diseases and affectation (cow-owning agriculturists) ..	146
45.0	Horse diseases and affectation (horse-owning agriculturists) ..	148
46.0	Sheep and goat diseases and affectation (sheep and goat-owning agriculturists) ..	149
47.0	Summary: livestock diseases and affectation (livestock-owning agriculturists) ..	150
48.0	Livestock: veterinary facilities (livestock-owning agriculturists) ..	152
48.1	Livestock: veterinary facilities (livestock-owning, non-cultivating owners) ..	154
48.2	Livestock: veterinary facilities (livestock-owning, cultivating owners) ..	156
48.3	Livestock: veterinary facilities (livestock-owning tenants) ..	158
49.0	Summary: veterinary facilities (livestock-owning agriculturists) ..	160
50.0	Fowl owned (all agriculturists) ..	162
50.1	Fowl owned (non-cultivating owners) ..	164
50.2	Fowl owned (cultivating owners) ..	166
50.3	Fowl owned (tenants) ..	168
51.0	Summary: fowl owned (all agriculturists) ..	170
52.0	Fowl affectation and control measures (fowl-owning agriculturists) ..	172

IV.	Women's activities	174
53.0	Number of meals prepared daily, by season	174
54.0	Beverages at/or between meals	175
55.0	Consumption of milk and eggs	176
56.0	Frequency of meat, vegetables and fruit in weekly diet	177
57.0	Housing conditions	178
58.0	Domestic water supply	179
59.0	Bath and latrine facilities	180
59.1	Refuse disposal	181
60.0	Medical facilities	182
61.0	Employment of leisure time	183
61.1	Housewifely activities other than food preparation	184
61.2	Housewifely skills	185
61.3	New skills: housewives professedly interested in learning crafts to increase income	186
61.4	Articles made for home use	187
62.0	Literacy among women	188
62.1	Attitude toward education of children	

PREFACE

The present report results from a field survey which was designed very largely to give orientation and training to staff members of the Programme analysis unit (PAU) and of the Village-AID training institute (VATI) at Quetta, both of the Village agricultural and industrial development (V-AID) programme. Concurrently, it was to provide the latter institution with quantitative data concerning socio-economic conditions in certain villages of the Kachhi and Harnai development areas of the Quetta-Kalat region, prior to the launching of the V-AID programme in these development areas.

This is not the first report issued by the PAU. In addition to several mimeographed papers, a number of printed reports have appeared, without numeration. For convenience in reference, it seems well to assign numbers to the PAU series, and the present paper is issued as No. 4. Previous reports, consequently, may be assigned numbers as follows:

No. 1. Quarterly progress report, Revised proforma: Seminar workshop proceedings and recommendations.

No. 2. V-AID programme, Physical achievements: Quarterly progress report proforma.

No. 3. Physical achievements of Village-AID development areas: up to 30th September, 1959.

In addition, several reports are ready for the press and will appear shortly in the present series.

The investigation herein reported is essentially the product of a community of effort, and the PAU owes a debt of gratitude to its numerous collaborators¹ who have worked together, in field and in office.

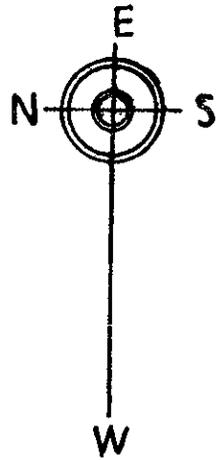
SYED SHABBER HUSAIN SHAH
Director, PAU.

¹ In the field, the following senior members of the V-AID organisation participated: Mr. A. R. Siddiqi and Syed Shabber Husain Shah. The junior members included: Messrs: Mohammad Anwar Waheed, Abdus Sattar, Mashir Alam Hamdard and Azam Ali. Dr. Frank A. Santopolo and Mr. Roy R. Cloud, both advisors of the International co-operation administration (ICA), accompanied the field group. In addition, active collaboration was afforded to the field party by Raja Ahmed Khan, Director, Village-AID, Quetta.

Subsequently, the field data were processed by the junior members just mentioned, under the guidance of Dr. Frank A. Santopolo, and these same junior members prepared the first drafts of the chapters which are based directly on the tables. Dr. Isabel Kelly, ICA Advisor, undertook the over-all editing and wrote chapters II and VIII.

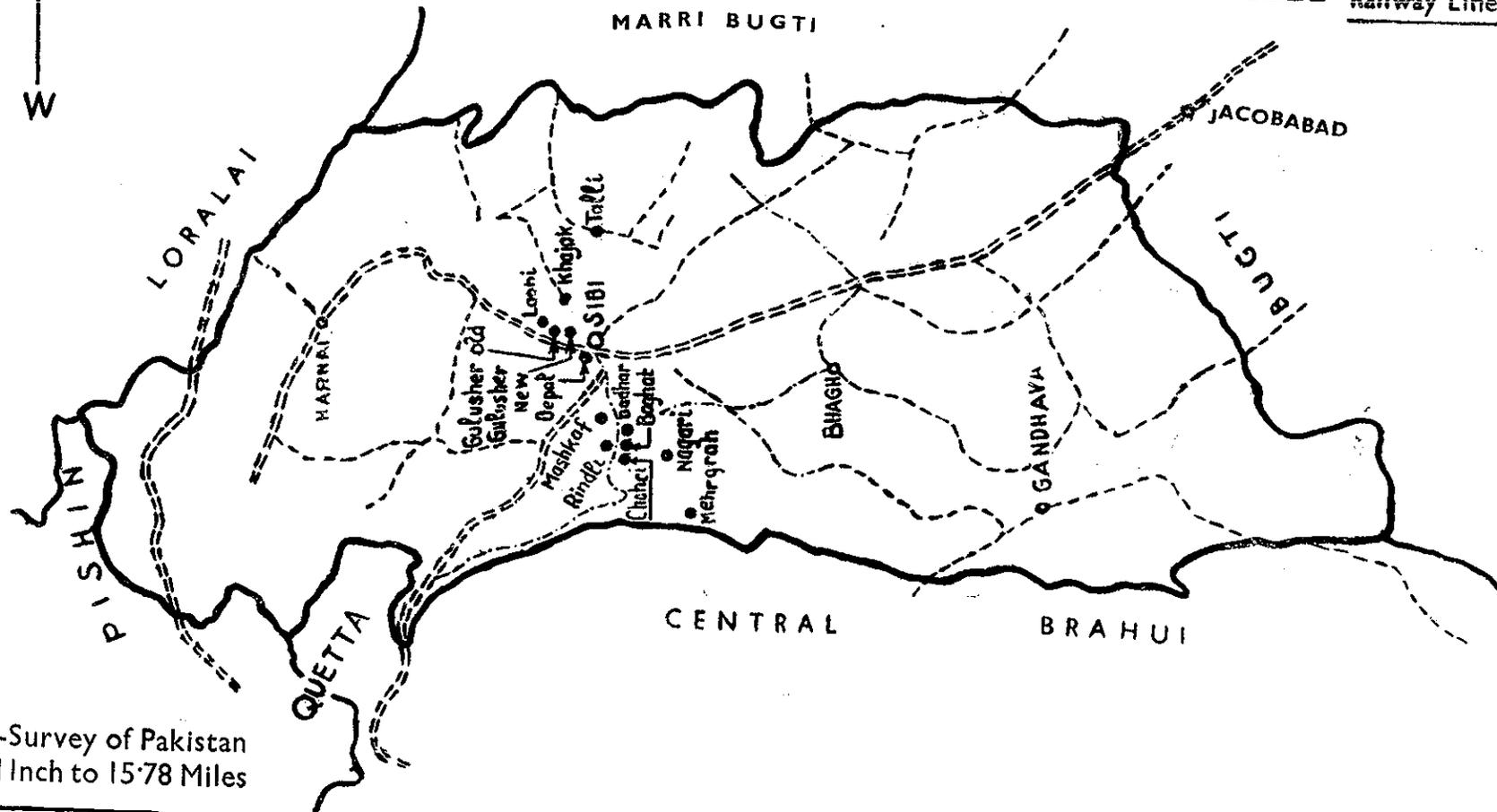
DEVELOPMENT AREAS

KACHHI AND HARNAI



REFERENCES

- Villages Surveyed
- Areas Boundary
- - - Pucca Road
- - - Kacha Road
- ==== Railway Line



Source-Survey of Pakistan
Scale = 1 Inch to 15.78 Miles

I. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND FOR THE SURVEY

The original purpose of the survey reported herein was an investigation of the physical, economic and social potentialities of village life in Pakistan, with special reference to factors which either facilitate or impede technological change, as it is understood within the scope of V-AID. However, the present report is limited to a description of the methods used in a survey of more modest objectives and to an analysis of the resulting field data.

Many kinds of studies can contribute to the evaluation of a community-development programme. For appreciation of progress in raising levels of living or for understanding of the process whereby a community learns to develop its own human and environmental resources, some kind of base line or bench mark needs to be established, against which later changes can be measured or assessed. This is particularly true in areas, such as the Middle and Far East, where no great body of literature on community life is available.²

A field survey in order to determine a bench mark has certain advantages: (1) it makes the community aware that something is being planned for its benefit; (2) it enables the investigators to become acquainted with persons in the community and thus to identify probable helpers among the more co-operative or the more knowledgeable; (3) it gives the settlement what usually is its first endeavour in community participation.

The PAU began its research programme in February of 1959, by initiating a bench mark survey in the Quetta-Kalat region of West Pakistan—starting 5 years behind schedule; with very few reliable studies of Pakistan rural life available; with no trained investigators; and faced with an administrative order to establish a nation-wide evaluation organization quickly.

It often is said that necessity is the mother of invention. Whether this is true in every case we cannot say, but the limitation of skilled manpower did force the PAU to develop a unique plan for supplementing its meagre staff. Faced with the need for interviewers, the question was asked: why not involve the staff and trainees of the nearest V-AID training institute? These trainees were the future village-level workers of the development area to be surveyed, and their training programme had been criticized often in the past for being neither realistic nor functional. Furthermore, it had been said that their instructors were not fully aware of problems in the field and that quite often the skills they imparted to their students were found impractical when tested in the villages.

It was felt that if these trainees and their instructors could be recruited to conduct a bench mark survey under the supervision of the PAU, such a move would solve several problems: (1) it would provide the PAU with a field staff; (2) it would expose both student and teacher to field problems, in time for application of the newly-acquired knowledge to the training curriculum; (3) it would be one way of establishing rapport between informants and interviewers, inasmuch as the trainees had been recruited from the same general area which was to be surveyed; (4) finally, the trainees themselves could be a source of information concerning the over-all environmental and cultural situation which, under other circumstances, might take weeks to obtain.

² In contrast to Western countries, where the origins of social surveys can be traced back to the Domesday book, compiled for William the Conqueror, in the eleventh century; or to the books by the Englishman, John Howard, on social conditions in the latter part of the eighteenth century; or to the surveys of worker families by the Frenchman, Frederick LePlay; or to the monumental studies by Charles Booth on the people of London during the nineteenth century. The literature of community surveys is voluminous and continues to increase through the efforts of social scientists and government agencies interested in collecting facts about community life, both urban and rural.

The primary purpose of this introductory chapter is to give the reader knowledge of the methodology employed in the survey and insight into the problems which were confronted in the field. From the start, all concerned recognized that the undertaking was *experimental* and that one of its major goals was that of giving field experience to the PAU staff. It is obvious that even "experimental" surveys should be planned well in advance; schedules should be constructed, revised, field-tested and revised again. Field workers on all levels should be trained to collect data with a reasonable degree of reliability and validity; at the same time, office workers should be prepared in sufficient numbers for subsequent processing of field data quickly and accurately. These are basic requirements for any adequate social survey—but in the course of this, its initial effort, the PAU was not able to practise what it knew to be sound procedure. The present report suffers because of unavoidable deviations from the latter, owing to time limitations which were not within the control of the PAU. These negative assertions are not made as accusations or apologies but in the name of scientific integrity.

In short, the PAU itself is keenly conscious of the limitations of the present report, but feels it should be useful in providing the VATI, the PAU itself, and the Regional, Provincial and Central administrations with some understanding of the problems involved in conducting surveys of the present type in Pakistan. The experience gained in the course of the present study has proved invaluable; everyone concerned has gained because of it. Nevertheless, the report itself does not have general applicability beyond the villages studied.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

Schedules

Among the specific aims of the survey may be mentioned those of obtaining information concerning the age, sex and number of the village population; agricultural practices and production; and family living conditions. To these ends were developed the 4 schedules or forms on which this study is based:

- I. Community schedule (tables 1.0—8.1)
- II. Population census schedule (tables 9.0—12.2)
- III. Agricultural schedule (tables 13.0—52.0)
- IV. Women's schedule (tables 53.0—62.1)

The schedules included some questions which had been prepared in advance by the Quetta VATI staff, as well as some which had been used in the Wheat crop survey and in a study of village women, both the latter conducted by the ICA office of V-AID in Lahore, in 1958. The English versions were drafted in Karachi, while Urdu translations were made in Quetta, by the VATI and PAU staffs jointly. Neither the English nor the Urdu version was field-tested before the survey team reached Dadhar, its first stop in the area to be surveyed.

During the training sessions there, several attempts were made to revise the schedules on the basis of field trials conducted in the surrounding villages. However, it became quite evident that no major revisions could be introduced once the trainees had started to administer a form, for change in procedure and in wording of questions created confusion. Under the circumstances, the PAU had no choice but to continue with schedules which had obvious shortcomings. Some inconsistencies were eliminated in the processing of the field data; undoubtedly others will be discovered by the readers. Clearly, in the future, plans must allow adequate time for testing and revision before temporary staff members start to use the schedules.

Training

Owing to time limitations, the PAU staff received no preliminary training. However, for its personnel and for the VATI instructors and trainees, the chief of party conducted one 3-day session of intensive training at the Quetta VATI and, later, another at Dadhar. Discussion included general orientation to the purposes and techniques of a bench-mark survey; a study of the schedules and accompanying

instructions; practical training and demonstrations in conducting interviews; and actual field practice in using the schedules.

During the training period, the trainees were given as much individual supervision as was possible under the circumstances. This supervision continued throughout the data-collecting period and was structured to meet problems as they were identified by the PAU staff.

Data-collecting procedure

In the first village, the "tehsildar," through some misunderstanding, took it upon himself to assemble all the village males, to meet the survey team. It soon was evident that this was a mistake and, subsequently, steps were taken to prevent recurrence.

Elsewhere, procedure in the villages followed quite a different pattern. The settlement to be surveyed was visited by a reconnaissance crew, consisting of the PAU director, the VATI principal; the 2 ICA advisors, one from Quetta and one from Karachi; and one of the junior staff members or instructors. This group approached the village and asked for the headman ("malik").

During the initial meeting with him, the members of the party explained the reason for their visit; the purposes of V-AID and its plans for that development area; they also explained the goals and techniques of the bench-mark survey. Usually, the audience was not confined to the headman, but included various influential village leaders as well.

Once rapport was established and the situation seemed acceptable, the "malik" was asked to provide a man who could assist the junior staff officer in preparing a rough sketch map of the village. While the sketch was being made, the other members of the reconnaissance crew chatted with the assembled villagers and undertook to answer their questions. In almost every case, the visit concluded with a general-inspection walk through the settlement, during which villagers discussed their major problems, sometimes illustrating the latter by pointing to eroded gullies, unkept streets, and so on.

Before the departure of the reconnaissance crew, the villagers were told that the survey team would arrive on a specific date, never more than 2 days following the initial visit. They also were told that no special provision was to be made for the reception of the group. The reconnaissance crew continued to "hedge-hop" one or 2 villages ahead of the main survey crews, until all of the settlements selected for sampling had been visited.

In the survey proper, one or the other of the procedures described below was followed:

(1) The entire survey party went to the village and all members were distributed according to a pre-arranged plan drawn up by the officer who had mapped this particular settlement during the earlier visit. The interviewers then completed the population schedule on a 100 percent sample. With this approach, population-census schedule was completed rapidly, usually in less than 3 hours. When the returns were in, a 25 percent sample of agriculturists was drawn and the corresponding schedules taken. The community schedule was completed by one of the staff officers, while the interviewers were present in the village.

This procedure had the advantage that a village of average size could be completed in one day. However, not all the party was used for the full period and, after a few hours, many of the group had little to do.

(2) The second procedure involved dividing the personnel into several groups, which were sent each to a different village. With such crews, of reduced size, the population census took a full day. That evening, with all the community schedule returns in, a sample was drawn, with considerably more care and less confusion. The succeeding day, the crews located the respondents for the more elaborate schedules, which latter were completed that day, with sufficient time to allow the villagers some opportunity to express themselves and ask questions. This second procedure made more efficient use of manpower, but it took 2 days to complete work in a given village.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND³

INTRODUCTION

The survey reported herein focuses on a zone where 2 V-AID programmes recently have been launched; these are, respectively, the Kachhi and Harnai development areas. Both are situated in old Baluchistan, now West Pakistan, and lie west of the Indus river, in the present political divisions of Quetta and Kalat; they are within the region known officially as Quetta, but some distance east and south-east of the urban centre of that name.

In the present chapter, an effort is made to sketch briefly the natural and cultural background of the zone as a whole. However, the specific survey data which appear later in this report come from the Kachhi villages, in the vicinity of Dadhar, and from the Harnai villages, near Sibi. Harnai proper and Gandava, far to the south, were not visited by our group; concurrently, other field personnel made a survey there, but we are not familiar with their findings and they are not included in our schedules nor in our analyses.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Kachhi plain is flat and roughly triangular, with its base to the south, against the Upper Sind and Nasirabad tehsils of the Sibi district. To the east, the triangle is bounded by the Murree and Bugti hills, while the western limits are formed by the Kirthar and central Brahui ranges of Jhalawan. The enclosed plain is low and at no point does the elevation exceed 500 feet. The over-all extension is said to be roughly 1,282 square miles.

Both our Kachhi and Harnai village clusters are situated toward the apex of the triangular Kachhi plain. Harnai proper lies still farther north, and at considerably higher elevation. There, the watershed of the central Brahui range exceeds 11,000 feet, and lower ranges—with rugged, sun-scorched ridges alternating with narrow valleys—descend progressively to the boundaries of Kachhi and Nasirabad. Needless to say, these marked differences in topography and altitude are reflected in both climate and vegetation.

Drainage is predominantly from north to south, with the Nari river the principal watercourse. About Harnai proper, there is a series of catchment basins, which drain eventually to the Nari. Along the western fringes of the Kachhi plain, are a number of streams—the Bolan, Sukhleji and Mula—which rise in the adjacent high country. Along them, irrigation dams have been built; these are, however, subject to flood damage and require frequent construction. In addition to the main rivers, numerous hill torrents emerge from the higher land on either side of the Kachhi triangle; they have cut deep channels, which have been extended artificially, to make their water available for irrigation. With the completion of the Band Allah Yar Shah, a considerable zone south of Dadhar, in Sanni and Shoran, will be brought under controlled irrigation.

The climate is dry and, on the plain, heat and aridity are oppressive during the summer months of April to August. Owing to high temperatures, ploughing is done at night, and no one is abroad after 10 o'clock in the morning. A current local saying is revealing: "Oh, God, when thou hadst created Sibi and Dadhar, what object was there in conceiving a Hell?" From mid-November to mid-March, mornings are cool, but at noon the sun is hot. Frosts are expected early in November and may damage the late millet crop. In contrast, the higher elevations are pleasantly cool in summer and extremely cold in winter. On the plain, seasons are not well marked and only summer and winter are definable, while in the highlands, spring, summer, autumn and winter are recognized.

Both the Kachhi and Harnai villages lie outside the reach of the monsoon, and rainfall is scanty and irregular. Over a five-year period, precipitation on the Kachhi plain averages 5.2 inches annually;

³ The material for this background chapter is drawn from information assembled from various unspecified sources by Mr. Roy R. Cloud and Mr. A. R. Siddiqui. The data are uneven and the Kachhi area receives far fuller treatment than does the Sibi-Harnai zone.

(table 2.0); most of the rainfalls in July and August. In the vicinity of Harnai proper, precipitation is somewhat heavier, and the highlands receive the heaviest rainfall in winter, from October to March.

Wind direction is not constant. During the summer, scorching winds blow from the south; at times, they take the form of deadly "samoons," which, in June and July, attack the desert suddenly, destroying the vitality of plants and animals. In the highlands, winds are essentially draughts which transverse the funnel like valleys.

SOILS AND MINERALS

The soil of the Kachhi plain is alluvial and, on the whole, fertile, when it receives adequate water. A light loam is preferred for agriculture; next in fertility is a light clay with surface cracks and with sandy subsoil. This land is considered suitable for millet, while a stiff clay is declared satisfactory for oilseed cultivation. Another local soil ("pat") is said not to be recommended for cultivation. In the old documents, the tracts of clay are described as "lifeless deserts." Much of the Harnai tehsil is characterized by a dark loam, which is planted to rice, wheat and millet.

Mineral resources known at present include sulphur, ferrous sulphate, saltpetre and limestone; these are accessible from the Kachhi plain, but exploitation is limited. Farther north, coal is extracted from a number of deposits; gypsum and limestone occur; building stone is plentiful, for example, near Shahrih.

VEGETATION

Except along the foothills, the Kachhi plain is bare and desolate. Vegetation consists principally of stunted, thorny shrubs. In some spots, there are patches of a wild palm, called "mazri," which can be used for making ropes, mats, fans and brooms. Following the rains, plants useful as pasture spring up. Some wild plants are used as human food; in particular, "gam" (*Panicum antidotale*) constitutes the famine food of the poor.

Among the trees may be mentioned the "kandi" (*Prosopis specigira*), "karir" (*Capparis aphylla*), "kabbar" (*Salvadora oleoides*) and "ber" (*Zizyphus jujuba*). The latter is important in some of the irrigated areas and its fruit is a source of income in Dadhar. Tamarisk is plentiful along the river beds, and there is some acacia. The western limits of the Kachhi plain have a few well-wooded spots, with stands of the trees just mentioned.

At higher elevations, there are a number of forests, some of which are preserves. Trees in the highlands about Harnai include juniper, wild olive, "sheesham, babul," tamarisk and "pilu." Ziarat boasts what is said to be the largest juniper forest in the world; the wood is light but not strong and, for want of other timber, it is used for house posts and water conduits.

"Sheesham" occurs in the northwestern part of Harnai; few trees produce good lumber and most of the wood is used as fuel. The wild olive trees are small and scattered; the wood, which is hard and durable, is used for agricultural implements and for beams; the fruit is small and is not utilized.

POPULATION, LANGUAGE AND LITERACY

Most of the population is settled. However, following crop failure, people from the Kachhi villages may go to the Hyderabad division in search of work, and some of the poorer folk go regularly to Sind early in autumn, there to work for a couple of months. In October, there is a large influx of Brahuīs, who remain until spring, when they return to the highlands. It is said that in the Harnai tehsil, crop failure likewise forces people to seek work outside the area.

Speech is predominantly Baluchi and Brahui; there is some Sindhi, which is intrusive. The nomads of the tribal area who visit the scene annually are Pushto in speech. In short, there is considerable linguistic variation.

Except for the Hindu "banias," who are shopkeepers and money-lenders, the population is agricultural. The cultivators are largely of the two traditional groups known as Jatt and Baluch; they are described as "orthodox, superstitious and lethargic."

The population is largely illiterate, except for the Syuids, Qazis and Maulvis. Some of the Qazis of the Kachhi area have studied in Sind and know Muslim law and theology. Both they and the Maulvis may hold classes in the village mosque, to instruct boys in the Holy Quran. Apart from these religious schools, there are a number of government schools (table 6.0). As a rule, village people oppose education for women, although, rather surprisingly, an appreciable number of women, themselves illiterate, appear to have certain ambitions with regard to the academic preparation of their daughters (table 62.1). The villagers would like to have more schools for boys, but it is said that they are reluctant to contribute, feeling that the government should provide them.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS

For the Kachhi villages, the chief hard-surfaced road is the Quetta-Sibi highway. Nevertheless, except for flood conditions during the rainy season, the area is easily traversed in all directions, and there is common use of camels, horses and motor lorries. There is only one railway line—the Rohri-Chaman—which passes through Sibi, from northwest to southeast.

The Harnai area has few improved roads, but there is connection with the Loralai-Quetta road. Otherwise, reliance is on camel tracks. A narrow gauge line runs from the Sibi junction to Harnai, with eventual connection, at the other end, with the Rohri-Chaman railway.

The matter of local communications and transport is treated elsewhere (tables 4.0, 4.1; p. 9).

AGRICULTURE

Land utilization

Land-utilization figures for the villages of the Kachhi area are not available, for no land records have been maintained there; it seems imperative that arrangements be made for the collection of land statistics.

However, for the Harnai area, figures are on file with the Revenue department; they have been summarized in table 1.0. Of the total of 74,000 acres of land we calculate that 64.4 percent is under cultivation, but less than three quarters of the tilled land is irrigated. If it were possible to bring water to these areas, production assuredly would increase.

Of the total uncultivated area within the Harnai confines, we reckon 78.7 per cent to be cultivable, with the balance waste which does not lend itself to tillage. Obviously, effort should be made to bring the unexploited cultivable lands under plough.

Crops

In the Kachhi zone, millet ("jawar") is the staple food; bulrush millet ("bajra") is grown but is less utilized; and there is mention of "jawar" grown for fodder. Pulses ("moth, mung") are cultivated in small quantities in summer; wheat and barley are grown in the autumn. Oilseeds include mustard ("sharshaf"), rape ("jamba") and sesamum ("til"); cotton is the only plant cultivated for its fibre. Miscellaneous crops include melons, watermelons and pumpkins. One plant, called "metha" is grown apparently as a condiment. There is some local production of hemp or hashish ("bhang"), for consumption by Jatts and Baluchs. It is said that indigo once was an important crop in the vicinity of Dadhar; at present, it has all but disappeared.

Naturally, there are local differences. For the higher elevations, the sources seem not to report the millets; perhaps there maize replaces them. Possibly through oversight, there is no mention of the considerable number of pulses ("dal"), which include "mung, moth, mash" and "masur." Nor is there mention of the oilseeds, such as "sharshaf" and "jamba," both of which appear to be *Brassica*. Similarly, rice, tobacco and alfalfa, which figure among the highland cultivates, are not credited to the Kachhi plain. Some crops which are reported for the highlands, by local name alone ("aghdam, kangni") are not easily identifiable; and one ("kiring") credited to the Sibi tehsil evidently is a fodder plant, but it is not specifically identifiable.

There is little horticulture and rarely do cultivated vegetables and fruits form part of the daily diet. At a few places there are dates, but the trees receive little care.

Seasons

The agricultural calendar is complex and classification is according to sowing and harvesting times. The Kachhi cultivator recognizes the start of each of the 3 seasons by the appearance of certain stars.

"sanwari:" sowing in July and August, for December harvest.

"sarav:" sowing in October and December, for April harvest.

"arhari:" sowing in March for June harvest.

Chief reliance is on the "sanwari" crop of "jawar." July is the busiest month for the farmer; then he ploughs and plants the "sanwari" crops; delay may mean frost damage in November.

In the Harnai zone, 2 of the 3 seasons have other names. The equivalent of the Kachhi "sanwari" is "subshar;" in both areas, "sarav" is the accepted name; and in Sibi, the "arhari" is called "chetri." The principal crops of the latter are said to be melons and "jawar" fodder.

Irrigation and farming practices

The parched Kachhi plain is a desert which, if irrigated, can be made productive. Cultivation depends very largely on the floods which the rivers bring from the hills; of permanently irrigated lands, there is no more than a fringe at the base of the hills. Along the western limits of the plain, the rivers Bolan, Sukhleji and Mula are the chief sources of water. Even there, cultivation is precarious and depends on the summer rains which fall in the hills. The same holds for the eastern fringes of the plain. Permanent water from the piedmont is conducted in artificial channels from rivers and streams for use in irrigation. In the immediate vicinity of the Kachhi and Harnai villages, there is no report of the "karez"—a series of wells connected by subterranean channels.

Although, on the Kachhi plain, cultivation depends on summer rains, in the highlands, reliance is on precipitation in the form of rain or snow, in December or January. In Harnai valley proper, water is abundant but land is scarce, and in the Ziarat valley, cultivation is confined very largely to the small valleys which are irrigated by springs or small streams. Of the 6 circles of the Sibi tehsil, 4 are irrigated by channels which bring permanent water from the Nari river; elsewhere, dry farming is practised.

Naturally, the flooded areas need no manure, and the latter seldom is used, except for irrigated wheat. The extent of the land is so tremendous in relation to the available water supply that the same plot generally is cultivated only after it has been left fallow 3 years.

In both the development areas, agricultural implements are pretty much the same: plough; scraper for making embankments; log or clod crusher, for breaking the clods and smoothing the ground. In addition, sources specify: spade, hoe, rake, 2- and 4-pronged forks; sickle; wooden winnowing spade; and wooden spade with auxiliary rope, worked by 2 men in making small embankments. Carts are imported from Sind, or they are manufactured locally, near Shoran.

Deficiencies

Low productivity is universal. Despite the great scarcity of water for irrigation, little care is taken to obtain maximum benefits from that which is available. Land is not properly prepared; cultivation practices are ineffective; rarely is manure used; and there are few devices for protection from pests.

The natural deficiencies of the area, plus poor farming practices, result in relatively unproductive agriculture. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that indebtedness is general. Some farmers finance others but, at least in Kachhi, most carry debts with the Hindu "banias." As a rule, the cultivator mortgages his lands but retains possession of them; at each harvest, he pays interest and what he can, toward liquidating the principal.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The chief domestic animals are bullocks, camels, horses, donkeys, sheep and goats; a limited number of buffalos is found in Sibi and Shahrigh.

Sibi is the centre of horse breeding, and the stallions of Quetta and Kalat are taken there in winter. Each year, in February, Sibi holds an animal fair which is said to be one of the best in the entire sub-continent. The local breed of cattle is called "Bhag Nari;" the bullocks are well known (p. 29) and are in considerable demand for agricultural work; the hill cattle are small but very hardy.

The camel is the common transport animal; most of those kept are females. The double-humped Bactrian camel—apparently once common—has all but disappeared. A breed known as Kachhi is said to have come from Kutch (Bombay presidency) and generally is used for riding.

During the summer, large numbers of sheep and goats graze locally, but in winter most of the sheep are taken to the hills. The local breed is not fat-tailed and is said to produce wool of good quality. As a matter of fact, local wool production is not inconsiderable. A goat is said to give about 12 ounces a year; a sheep, 2 to 3 pounds; and a camel, about 2 pounds.

Fowl of local breed is kept in almost every village, especially by members of the Jatt group.

Detailed information with respect to livestock holdings will be found in the discussion which accompanies tables 40.0—52.0 (pp. 22-23).

SETTLEMENT

Most people live in mud huts—generally of a single room, 15 to 30 feet long and 12 to 15 feet wide. The flat roof is of palm mats, covered by brush and plastered with mud. Inside the room there generally is a small compartment used as a storeroom for utensils; outside, there are 2 sheds, one for the men, in summer; the other, for the animals.

In some of the larger settlements, such as Dadhar and Gandava, houses are considerably better. They consist of several rooms, with accompanying courtyard and with a separate shed for cattle and another for grain storage.

Sources mention a number of well-known shrines in the Kachhi areas: Haft Walli, a few miles north of Shoran; Qazi Somail, at Gajjan; Pir Chhata, near Kotra; and Mir Haibat, near Dadhar.

Sanitary arrangements are close to nil. Litter remains in the house and streets, and corpses of animals are tossed out close to the habitations. Only a few well-to-do people have a special room for use as a privy; at long intervals, it is cleaned by a local sweeper.

Almost without exception, the domestic water supply comes from the irrigation canals (table 3.0) and must be unhygienic.

HANDICRAFTS

It would appear that a number of local crafts might be strengthened by means of well-directed V-AID stimulus. Later (pp. 32-33) will be found some discussion of prospects from the viewpoint of the development of cottage industries; here, we shall do no more than enumerate a number of local crafts.

Formerly, especially in Dadhar, firearms were manufactured; their production now is banned. In some of the villages, utilitarian pottery is made.

Both in the Kachhi and the Harnai villages, men and boys make mats and baskets of a wild palm called "mazri." Middlemen purchase the present output at low price, for resale.

Kachhi leather work is of good quality. Typical products are saddles and horse gear, shoulder belts, containers for ghee and oil, and embroidered footgear. Both leather and other embroidery are said to be excellent, and it is possible that they could be converted into a welcome source of family income.

It is said that Harnai embroidery shows outstanding skill and products range from pillow tops to ornamental coverings for saddles. Some wool is worked. Felt rugs ("namdas") and woollen rugs ("daries") are common. Women make the former, but we have no detail on the score of process or ornament. It is considered beneath the dignity of the local people to weave "daries." They shear, wash the wool casually and spin it; perhaps they arrange for a craftsman in Sibi or Harnai to dye it. Thus prepared, the thread is kept until the arrival of the nomads who visit the area annually; one of them then undertakes the weaving, and at relatively high price. Such "daries" are exclusively for local consumption.

III. COMMUNICATIONS AND SERVICES

In the present chapter are discussed a number of themes which are covered by tables 4.0 to 8.1; they are designed to give general orientation to the zone under consideration. In particular, several of the topics permit one to gauge the isolation of the villages.

PUBLIC OFFICES AND TRANSPORTATION DEPOTS

With respect to district headquarters at Kalat, those villages of the Kachhi cluster which we surveyed are remote (table 4.0, cols. 1—7). As a consequence, access to the higher officers of nation-building and other departments is difficult. In winter season the situation is improved, for some of the offices, especially those which collect revenue, are shifted to Dadhar.

In sharp contrast to the Kachhi villages, those of the Harnai group are relatively close (2 to 17 miles; table 4.0) to district headquarters; to be sure, the comparatively poor condition of the roads hampers facile communication.

As a rule, tehsil headquarters are close at hand, the sole exception being Mehrgarh, of the Kachhi group, and Talli, of the Harnai cluster; these settlements are 12 and 17 miles, respectively, from tehsil headquarters (table 4.0). Most villages have a police station close at hand; again Mehrgarh is an exception, being 12 miles removed.

For the Kachhi villages, distances to postal and telegraph offices are not excessive, although Mehrgarh is isolated likewise on this score. For the Harnai settlement, distances range to 7 miles for the post office and from 2 to 17 miles for telegraph service.

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

Road conditions

To reach various public places, the villagers of Kachhi have no problem, because 4 out of 7 settlements are located on the "pacca" road; the others, as well as those of the Harnai cluster have to travel considerable "kacha" distance to reach an improved road. The "kacha" roads are no more than tracks through waste lands and fields.

Of the "pacca" roads, over half are classed as good (table 4.1). Similarly, "kacha" roads connecting the villages are described as good by 3 of the 13 communities, while the others declare their roads to be poor. It is, therefore, advisable that these latter "kacha" road links be properly delineated and repaired on a "self-help" basis and, if feasible, surfaced.

Vehicles and animals

Bus service is available to residents of 5 of the 13 villages. It and horse-drawn "tongas" are more or less confined to the improved roads. Other vehicles include bullock carts and bicycles. Camels, bullocks and horses are mentioned as riding animals (table 4.1).

PUBLIC AMENITIES

Schools

Primary schools.—Primary education is available to slightly more than half the communities (table 5.0). From other villages, children must travel from 1 to 3 miles (table 5.0), and this constitutes considerable hardship, in view of the extreme climate. Under the circumstances, it would seem highly desirable to establish primary schools in such villages. Concurrently, more than half of the existing primary schools are said to be in "poor" condition, while the others from which we have reports are in "average" shape. Clearly, there is room for improvement, a good deal of which might be effected through co-operative labour on the part of the villagers.

From table 6.0, it is evident that of the total of 7 primary schools, 3 date from between 1895 and 1910, with the remaining 4 between 1954 and 1958. Our data show that from 1911 through 1953 (43 years) no new school of any kind was established.

Two schools, those of Dadhar and Khajak, are high and middle respectively. However, primary education is included in the high school of the former place, and in the middle school, of the latter village. For Khajak, the number of students in the primary section could not be ascertained, and the 83 students shown in the table include those of all classes. However, for Dadhar, primary attendance is given as 130, while that of the high school is 60.

Data on attendance are available for only 4 primary schools. Attendance varies from 60 to 78 percent of the enrolment, which is quite low. It is hoped that the V-AID may emphasize the importance of full attendance.

A good many teachers in the primary and mixed schools just mentioned are without formal training; clearly, adequate preparation of the teaching staff is highly desirable.

Each of the development areas has a religious school, in which the local Maulvi functions as teacher of the small boys. One of the two schools has been in operation since 1909; the date of the others could not be determined. Such schools are informal and no records are carried, but students generally run from 10 to 20.

Middle schools.—There is only one middle school, in Khajak of the Harnai cluster; it has been discussed in the preceding paragraph.

High schools.—In the entire area under consideration, there is only one high school without primary grades; it was established at Dadhar in 1954. Its condition is said to be good. In all, there are 9 teachers, 5 of whom are untrained. Obviously, it would be preferable to have trained teachers and in case they are not readily available, the existing staff should receive adequate preparation.

The number of existing primary schools is inadequate and, if feasible, every village should have its own school. In many instances, these might be built through co-operative effort on the part of the villagers. Once a building were available, funds for the teacher might come jointly from the village itself and from V-AID during the first year or so of operation, until the Education department takes over. In the meanwhile, the latter might be persuaded to open a certain number of middle and high schools at strategic points and in keeping with local needs.

At present, all existing schools are operated and financed by the Education department, with exception of those devoted to religious instruction. These are supported by voluntary gifts from the families whose children attend.

Dispensaries

Civil dispensaries and medical facilities.—Dispensary services for humans are entirely inadequate. It would be advisable to have more frequent first-aid centres, perhaps with small rural dispensaries in the more remote villages.

Table 7.0 reveals the fact that only in the village of Dadhar a qualified doctor is available, in addition to a few hakims and homeopaths. In other villages there is not even an untrained practitioner. There is no trained midwife in the entire area, although an untrained "dai" is found in almost every village except Gulu Sher New. Women interested in "dai" training, should be helped by providing a small scholarship to cover the cost of training under the auspices of the Health department.

Veterinary dispensaries.—Of our villages, Dadhar alone has a veterinary dispensary; from other villages, the distance is from 2 to 17 miles (table 5.0). Clearly, it would be desirable to make veterinary services more generally available, and it would be helpful if the Animal husbandry department could be persuaded to assign a stock assistant for about every 15 villages. Control of livestock diseases and improvement of local breeds certainly would be more feasible if veterinary facilities were augmented and if the stock assistant could give informal training to interested local leaders.

Electricity and radios

Electricity is not available to any of the surveyed villages. To 8 of these, the distance at which electricity is found ranges from 17 to 31 miles; to the remaining 5, it is at 2 to 8 miles (table 5.1). It is hoped that before long electricity may be made available to the latter villages, as the distance is not very great.

Radio sets are available to 5 villages out of 7 of the Kachhi cluster; 4 of these 5 are located just on the highway. There, the shopkeepers, especially the tea sellers, have radios to attract customers; otherwise, such facilities rarely are found in the villages, as will be clear from the study of Harnai group, where only one village out of 6 is so equipped (table 5.1).

In time, when village councils are organized, it will be advisable, to ask each one buy a radio, to be kept in the community centre, be it a formal centre or merely a place where people habitually congregate. The maintenance charges also should be borne by the communities.

Co-operative societies

No co-operative society has been established in either of the areas, not even at the district headquarters, and this still unexplored field offers wide possibilities.

"Panchayats"

Only one "panchayat," in the village of Nagari, has been formed, and this is said to be in "poor" condition (table 5.1). The word "poor" used in the questionnaire does not seem properly fitted here; either defunct or ineffective would have been more accurate. It is hoped that the village councils, soon to be established, may prove more useful.

Cattle market

The nearest place where people buy and sell cattle is Sibi. To 5 villages, Sibi falls between 20 to 31 miles (table 5.1), which is too great a distance to be covered conveniently. It might be advisable, therefore, if cattle fairs were held more often in villages. This would serve 2 purposes: firstly, it would give incentive for better livestock breeding; secondly, it would provide a cattle market for local communities.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Stores

Almost every village has one or more general stores depending upon its population and location (table 8.0). Understandably, Talli, the largest settlement, has more than do the others; the villages situated on the highway have more food and tea-shops; in the latter case, Rindli, Baghat, Chohri and Dadhar may be mentioned. Of these, the first 3 are adjacent to one another and directly on the highway; as a consequence, their commercial establishments have been considered jointly in the table.

The general stores in villages cater to all needs. Only Dadhar has separate shops for cloth, tea, food, cycle repair, tobacco, and so on. This, in fact, is a town and not merely a village.

Establishment of general stores under multi-purpose co-operative societies might be helpful. Cloth could be obtained directly from mills and seed and fertilizer could be stocked.

Industries

Nine out of 13 villages have implement-manufacturing and repairing shops (table 8.1). Normally their number varies from 1 to 2 per village, according to the agricultural population. In several villages, oilseed crushers run by bullocks and a few flour mills are found.

It should be possible to train artisans in the manufacture of modern, improved agricultural implements. If a co-operative could be arranged for the manufacture of such equipment, it would increase crop yields and bring dividends to the artisans.

DEGREE OF ISOLATION

From the foregoing discussion, it may be concluded that public amenities are located at such distance that the communities cannot derive full benefit from them. Moreover, physical isolation is aggravated by the poor condition of existing roads; the insufficient means of transport; and the absence of local amenities, such as radio, electricity, schools, veterinary and civil dispensaries and co-operatives.

IV. POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

INTRODUCTION

In the discussion to follow, the data from the population census have been assembled. The specific breakdown will be found in tables 9.0 to 12.2. Table 9.0 gives the population, number of households and average size of the latter for the several villages in the survey. The total population is comprised of 10,035 persons and the households total 1,880. There is wide variation from village to village, and population ranges from 54 to 2,279 persons, with the number of households from 12 to 407. The average size of households is 5.3 which is somewhat smaller than the size (7.97) reported for a sample of agricultural families in the Lahore region.⁴

The same table indicates that the Harnai villages are larger than the Kachhi settlements. Average size of household also is slightly higher in the former area. The Harnai villages, moreover, are predominantly agricultural, and our present study reveals that the average size of agricultural households is slightly greater than is that of non-agricultural families.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS

If we observe the frequency distribution of household size by villages, it appears (table 10.0) that in most settlements the majority of households is composed of 3 to 4 persons. To this, Rindli, Gulu Sher Old and Talli are exceptions. In these, households of 5 to 6 persons are more frequent. If the situation is observed by area, we see that the highest percentage of Kachhi area villages has households of 3 to 4 persons, while in the Harnai villages 5 to 6 persons is more common. It will be seen that of all the villages, Baghat has the largest percentage of households in the highest category, namely those with 11 persons and more; Nagari has the largest percentage in the lowest category, that is, households with 1 to 2 persons. Both these villages belong to the Kachhi area. Baghat represents a special situation; its households are 76.0 percent non-agricultural (table 10.3) and some intrusive nomad families were living in temporary abodes. Some of these households were larger than are the normal domestic groups of the local areas.

When we observe the frequency distribution of household size for the agriculturists and non-agriculturists, we see that in the latter group, the greatest number of families consist of 3 to 4 persons, whereas among agricultural families, the domestic group of 5 to 6 persons is most frequent (table 10.1). This difference does not lie in the favourable attitude of the non-agriculturists towards planned parenthood. The reason may be that due to low income or to frequent change of occupation, the non-agriculturists cannot afford to maintain a joint-family system.

POPULATION AND OCCUPATION

Of the total population of 10,035 in both the areas, 64.7 percent of the population and 59.9 percent of the households are agriculturists, while 35.3 percent of the population and 40.1 percent of the households are non-agriculturists (tables 10.2—10.3). The tables provide valuable information about the social structure of the village by occupation, which knowledge should help the development officer in programme planning. An appreciably large percentage of non-agriculturist population and households makes it imperative that they receive due share of development activities in the villages. In addition, considerable

⁴ Survey of wheat production problems, p. 14. Published by ICA, Lahore, July, 1958. Mimeographed.

regional variation is evident; in the Kachhi villages, slightly more than half of the household heads interviewed are non-agricultural, whereas in the Harnai zone agriculture is predominant. Several contributing factors are evident: (1) the Kachhi villages which we surveyed lie on the main highway, hence have proportionately more commerce than do the more remote settlements; (2) Dhadhar, which is largely urban, includes a significant number of shopkeepers and persons who otherwise live from non-agricultural pursuits; and (3) in Baghat, Chohri and Mehrgarh (all in the Kachhi group) a number of nomad families were interviewed and their presence also has lowered the percentage of agriculturists.

In contrast to the Kachhi group, the Harnai villages are removed from highway contacts and from city influences; understandably, their economy is largely agricultural.

SEX RATIO

The population distribution by sex indicates that the average sex ratio is 113.6 (table 11.0). It will be noted that the ratio is considerably higher in the Kachhi area, but this is very largely because of the village of Chohri, which has the extraordinary sex ratio of 184.2. As indicated earlier, some nomad households have been included in this village, and in most of them the men are not accompanied by their women folk.

However, it will be seen that in all the villages, males consistently outnumber females. This divergence from the normal biological situation evidently is cultural and presumably results from reluctance to list all female members of the family group.⁵ Throughout rural Pakistan, a man generally refuses to give the names of his female relatives, and this disinclination evidently extends to enumerating them, even without giving the name.

Sex distribution by occupation indicates an interesting inverse situation by area (tables 11.1—11.3). In the Kachhi area villages the sex ratio is higher among agriculturists, whereas in the Harnai zone, the higher ratio is found among non-agriculturists. If, however, occupation is disregarded and all families are considered, the sex ratio, in both zones is about the same (table 11.3).

LABOUR FORCE

Of the total 5,338 males in both the areas, 65.4 percent⁶ are regarded as constituting the labour force (table 12.0) while the remainder are dependents.⁷

It will be noted that in the Kachhi villages 69.9 percent of the male population lies within the age limits of the labour force, whereas in the Harnai group, the figure drops to 62.7. Although the difference is quite marked, some of the discrepancy must be attributed to the vagueness of the people with respect to age. The data of the table are meaningful to V-AID from more than one point of view. In the first place, the study gives some notion of the manpower of the villages. From the information at hand, it is impossible to ascertain the extent of under-employment, as compared to unemployment. Nevertheless, it is clear that the labour force includes a very large number of under-employed because, for nearly 8 months of the year, the villagers normally remain idle. To release and ensure full use of this energy lying dormant in the villages is a major challenge to V-AID.

⁵ Mrs. Dorothy Cooke, statistical training advisor, ICA, Karachi, who has worked with surveys in various parts of Pakistan and with a large body of statistical data, finds the same situation. She adds that the females not reported evidently fall between adolescence and the age of 49 years, or precisely the span during which the head of the family would be unwilling to reveal identity or presence in the family group.

⁶ This figure includes the unemployed, as well as the employed men, between the ages of 12 and 60.

⁷ Dependents are those who do not contribute anything to the family income, while independents are the earning members of the family. For the independent males the term "labour force" is used in the table. For the purpose of present study it is assumed that only the males between the ages of 12 to 60 are the labour force, both figures being inclusive.

In the second place, it may be assumed that most of the dependent males are under 12 years of age (cf. table 13.0, col. 13, which shows only 4.1 percent of the heads of households to be over 60). Accordingly, V-AID would do well to think in terms of child-health and child-welfare undertakings, as well as in Chand Tara club activities.

Of the total of 3,490 males employable, 60.9 percent are agricultural workers and 36.6 percent are non-agricultural workers, while 2.5 percent are unemployed (table 12.1).

In the Kachhi area villages, breadwinners are divided almost equally into agriculturists and non-agriculturists, but in the Harnai villages 69.3 percent are agriculturists.⁸ There is, therefore, a certain amount of occupational heterogeneity in the first-mentioned area, which fact should be kept in mind in the programme planning.

Dependency ratio

It is observed that 3,405 persons, out of the total population 10,035, are earning hands (table 12.2). When the dependency ratio is calculated for the total population, it comes out that for every working member, there are 1.9 non-working members who depend upon his income. This means that every earning member is a bread winner for 2.9 persons, including himself. For this calculation, it has been assumed that the women folk and the males below 12 and above 60 years do not contribute to the family income.

The table reveals area differences in the dependency ratio; for the Kachhi area, it is 1.7; for Harnai, 2.1. This means in the villages of the former area every earning member has to earn a livelihood for 2.7 persons, including himself, while in the villages of the latter area, the figure rises to 3.1 persons.

V. AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDERS

The discussion to follow relates to background information with respect to agricultural households. It includes themes such as: age groups of the family heads; their marital and civil status; their religion and education; size of household; employment of household members; size of land holdings and their fragmentation; distance between such fragments; attitudes towards consolidation of holdings; and sources of water for irrigation. In all, 610 agriculturist heads of households were interviewed; these include 51 non-cultivating owners, 193 cultivating owners and 366 tenants (table 0.1, cols. 3—6). Concerning these householders, specific information will be found in tables 13.0—22.0.

Age

The heads of local families are relatively young, with all but a few between the ages of 21 and 50 years (79.8 percent of the total; table 13.0, cols. 5, 7, 9). It may be assumed that a man continues to work actively at least until the age of 60, hence these numerous householders under 50 constitute a substantial corps, active today and presumably active for years to come. Manifestly, V-AID planning should focus particularly on this group of potential collaborators.

Marital status

Of the total of 610 heads of households, 83.9 percent declare themselves married; rather surprisingly, an additional 7.7 percent are widowed (table 14.0, cols. 5, 7). The percentage seems quite high and may indicate heavy maternal mortality, owing to lack of proper care and absence of trained midwives. Special attention to parental care and to training the local "dai" in the principles of simple midwifery practices

⁸ The reasons for the higher percentage of non-agricultural population are given elsewhere in this chapter (p. 13).

would seem essential. Owing to the comparative youth of the population and the high incidence of marriage, a V-AID programme with considerable attention to child health and welfare also would appear indicated. Although the table does not specify age brackets, it may be assumed that the unmarried heads of families are young, and it is likely that they could be interested in the various youth activities sponsored by V-AID.

Civil status

The percentage of settlers from outside the area is negligible, and with the exception of a lone householder in a Kachhi village, all heads of families are of local origin (table 15.0, cols. 7, 9, 11). Presumably, either the local residents have discouraged influx of people from elsewhere, or, for other reasons, new arrivals have been unable to establish themselves. In any event, in planning a programme suitable to the local scene, V-AID may assume that the zone is one of homogenous cultural tradition.

Religion

The agricultural population is overwhelmingly Muslim, with a negligible sprinkling of Hindus (0.5 percent); as might be expected, the latter are found exclusively in Dadhar (table 15.0, col. 5), which is a relatively urban settlement. No householder reports religious affiliations other than those just mentioned.

Literacy

In West Pakistan as a whole, about 15.3 percent of the population over the age of 12 is literate.⁹ In contrast, the literate householders of the Kachhi and Harnai villages average only 9.0 percent (table 16.0, col. 3). This low figure is attributable to the dearth of educational facilities, and the V-AID programme should consider the possibility of stimulating interest in literacy and of organizing classes in adult education.

The literate heads of households total 55 individuals (table 16.0, col. 2). As might be anticipated, education is linked with economic status, and the literacy rate is almost twice as high among the comparatively prosperous, non-cultivating land owners as among those who work their own lands. Literate tenants are extremely rare (table 16.0, cols. 8, 13, 18).

Among the 55 literates mentioned above, there are varying gradations of education (table 16.1); 7.3 percent claim to read and write Urdu and Persian script, despite a lack of formal schooling. This education they probably received as part of their religious training at home or in the mosque. Of the same group of 55 persons, 70.9 percent are registered as primary pass; 9.1, as middle pass; and 7.3, as matric pass. Above matric, the percentage drops to 3.6; of the 2 individuals who account for this figure, one is intermediate, while the other holds a master's degree.

Size of households

As a rule, the domestic group is composed of 3 to 6 persons, with a fair number of cases of 7 to 8 family members (tables 10.1, 17.0).¹⁰

If a family of 5 to 6 persons be considered the most effective unit for agricultural exploitation of 6 to 10 acres of land, we calculate 72.6 percent of the families to be uneconomical in size.

Employment

In the Kachhi villages about half of the members of the households are employed in agriculture or other work;¹¹ in the Harnai group, the corresponding figure is 41.8 (table 18.0, col. 3). Under the

⁹ We calculate this figure on the basis of data presented in statement 4-G, p. 78, of the 1951 census report. Pakistan. Census of Pakistan, 1951. Pakistan, I. E. H. Slade (ed.). Karachi, Manager of publications. [1955].

¹⁰ Especially for the village of Rindli, our data are incomplete. The visit there coincided with the Sibi fair, and a number of heads of families were not available for interview.

¹¹ The question is ambiguous. Unfortunately it is not worded explicitly, and we cannot say if the respondent refers to agricultural or other work, or both, or if he is thinking in terms of full or partial employment.

circumstances, establishment of small-scale industries should be helpful. Either through oversight or because of reluctance to answer, a number of informants failed to reply (table 18.0, col. 7).

Employment in general has been discussed in detail under the heading of "labour force" (tables 12.1—12.2; pp. 13-14).

Income and expenditure

Income and expenditure are important in determining the standard of living. Our schedule has only one direct question on this score and most of our 610 agriculturist householders cannot supply information; 91.0 percent of them are illiterate (table 16.0, col. 5), hence cannot record income and expenditure; even the literates carry no such records. As a consequence, only one third of the respondents could give information about income and even fewer—27.0 percent—with respect to expenditure (table 19.0, cols. 3, 9). The information can be considered only approximate; at least, it is concrete and no better data are available.

Income and expenditure per household.—The average yearly income of the agricultural household (average size, 5.3 persons; table 9.0) is rupees 757, the range being from 77 to rupees 1,365. There is a marked difference in both income and expenditure among the several groups of agriculturists; the non-cultivating owners clearly are the most prosperous and the tenants, the poorest (tables 19.1, col. 7; 19.3, col. 17). However, the latter report less discrepancy between income and expenditure (table 20.0, cols. 7, 13).

Indebtedness.—If we can rely on the information given in the tables just cited, it is evident that the agriculturists do not live within their means. Probably this is true and our impression is that there is general indebtedness to the Hindu "banias" (money-lenders). Our schedules include no direct questions about indebtedness, but it is significant that 34.5 percent of the respondents sell their produce to the village shopkeepers (table 28.0, col. 7) who happen to be the same "banias." Nevertheless, it is quite likely that full income seldom is reported for fear of theft and increase in taxes.

LANDS

Acreage

Of the land owners for whom we have data, 21.7 percent hold between 1 and 10 acres (table 21.0, col. 3). Somewhat larger properties of 11 to 20 acres, are not uncommon, and the same may be said of the large holdings whose total extent is 81 or more acres (table 21.0, col. 15). It appears that, in this semi-desert region, terrain of less than 10 acres cannot be operated economically.

It is noteworthy that nearly half of the land owners interviewed either are unable or unwilling to report the extent of their holdings (table 21.0, col. 19). The reason for this is that no staking has been done; moreover, informants do not reckon land measurement in terms of acres.

Fragmentation of holdings

Of the total of 240 land owners, 146 have their holdings in compact blocks, while the others have them in discrete parcels (table 21.1, cols. 2, 3). Of the individuals with fragmented lands, most have 2 to 3 pieces, but some have as many as 8 and more (table 21.1, col. 11). With extra labour and care, land in 2 to 3 separate tracts might be handled; but holdings which are divided into more than 3 parcels are bound to present major difficulties. Of the 94 individuals who report fragmented lands (table 21.1, col. 3), it may be calculated that 38.3 percent have their terrain in 4 or more parcels, so that effective exploitation is difficult, if not out of the question.

A considerable number of the land owners (9.6 percent) who report that their holdings are fragmented, decline or are unable to state the precise number of individual parcels (table 21.1, col. 13). This probably is because of "unsettled" land conditions, with no surveys and with legal ownership still not defined.

Distance between parcels

Not only are some holdings excessively fragmented, but the individual pieces are separated by very considerable distances (table 21.2); inevitably, such dispersal makes effective operation doubly difficult. A separation of less than 2 miles is not extreme and should permit adequate exploitation. However, it is not uncommon to find greater distances involved, and some owners report 8 and more miles (table 21.2, col. 21). Inevitably, this must mean poor land utilization.

Attitude toward consolidation of holdings

Of the 94 individuals with fragmented holdings, 34.0 percent indicate interest in consolidation of parcels; 61.7 percent oppose it; and 4.3 percent express no opinion (table 21.3). In view of the emotional attachment to the land, it is likely that those who favour consolidation recognize the several difficulties involved in working widely-dispersed parcels. As a matter of fact, a good many of those who oppose consolidation probably have similar cognizance of the problem but, owing to conservatism, are not able to bring themselves to favour exchange of lands.

Agricultural water supply

In both groups of villages, the canal is the chief source of water for agriculture (table 22.0, col. 5). However, in the Harnai settlements, partly in Khajak and exclusively in Talli, reliance is on direct rainfall (table 22.0, col. 7).

It would seem highly desirable for the V-AID worker to seek consultation with the pertinent agencies of the department of Agriculture and the department of Works and irrigation. Perhaps introduction of tubewells might be practical; and, assuredly, the local people could use technical advice on the score of constructing small earthen dams; those at present in use are said to be damaged frequently by flood.

CROP PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION

Of the 13 villages surveyed, there are 1,126 agricultural households (table 10.3); of these our sample corresponds to 610 non-cultivating land owners, cultivating land owners and tenants (table 0.1).¹² Although agricultural labourers appear among the agriculturists in the population census schedule, they are excluded from the present sample, on the grounds that they are not policy makers in agricultural matters. In most villages, the entire agricultural population, excluding labourers, has been interviewed, with a negligible number of individuals not available for questioning; however, in Talli and Khajak, the sample consists of approximately one third the agricultural population, again excluding labourers.

The tables which accompany this chapter are based on data from a still smaller sample, for we have eliminated from consideration the non-cultivating land owners, who do not themselves farm. The remaining individuals—cultivating owners and tenants—total 559, and these are the ones who have supplied information for the tables. The latter present data for the 2 groups, first, in combination, then separately; our final table of the chapter, which concerns marketing (table 28.0), covers the 610 individuals mentioned previously, that is, non-cultivating owners, cultivating owners and tenants.

Wheat and "jawar" are the chief crops of the Kachhi-Harnai villages. Wheat is grown by 87.1 percent and "jawar" by 69.6 percent of the informants. Melons are cultivated by 23.1 percent of the respondents and only 4.1 percent grow oilseeds. The data to follow are presented by crop.

¹² Arbitrarily, we have classed as a non-cultivating owner one who has title to lands but who does not cultivate his own property, or who cultivates less than 50 percent of it. The balance, or the entire holding, he leases to another person who then exploits it.

A cultivating owner is one who owns land and who cultivates all or at least 50 percent of it himself, with the help of his family members, with hired labour, or with both.

A tenant is one who does not own land but who tills that of others, receiving remuneration in the form of cash, kind or both. We include here a lessee, who tills the lands of others, paying for this privilege in cash, kind or both.

Wheat

The corresponding tables (23.0—23.2) present our basic data with respect to wheat production and disposition of harvest. Tables 23.1 and 23.2 give separate information about cultivating owners and tenants respectively, while table 23.0 combines the 2 groups.

Cultivation.—Wheat is the dominant cereal crop in both village groups and among both cultivating owners and tenants (tables 23.1—23.2, col. 5). However, the average of those growing wheat is considerably lower in the Harnai villages, simply because one of its settlements, called Talli, has scant irrigation water and, as a consequence, plants little wheat. Furthermore, relatively more tenants than cultivating land owners are wheat farmers (tables 23.1—23.2, col. 5). This appears to reflect the fact that among the latter, to a certain extent, wheat competes with other products as a cash crop.

Acreage.—A considerable number of informants are unable or unwilling to give precise information with respect to the acreage under wheat; moreover standard land measurements are not in general use. Some 63.2 percent of the wheat growers who know their acreage have an average of 12.6 acres (table 23.0, cols. 9, 11). Acreage tends to be larger and more variable among the cultivating owners than among the tenants; among the former wheat fields range from 3.8 to 31.5 acres, with the average at 16.6; among the latter, from 6.5 to 14.6 acres, with 10.7 acres as the average (tables 23.1, col. 11 and 23.2, col. 11).

By area, the difference in the acreage planted is marked and the range within each of the 2 zones is very considerable.

Production.—A greater number of wheat growers give information about produce than about acreage planted. The cultivating owners produce 58.0 maunds per household (table 23.1, col. 17), while the tenants have only 39.3 maunds (table 23.2, col. 17).

From the data tabulated here we cannot calculate the average yield per acre for the response about acreage and produce might have come from different respondents. In order to work out reliable figures about yield per acre, the information from a group of respondents who have supplied figures about both acreage and production has been assembled separately.

Of the 487 cultivators of wheat, 254 report both acreage and yield; although not presented here in tabular form, we reckon the yield from 3.0 to 6.4 maunds, with an average of 4.4 maunds per acre. The least yield is recorded from Looni and the highest from Chohri; Dadhar also gives high yield. There is no marked areal difference. Separate information about the average yield per acre among the cultivating owners and tenants shows a considerable difference; whereas the former grow 3.7 maunds, the latter group gets 5.0 maunds per acre. The cultivating owners of Nagari and Khajak reap a poor harvest and those of Chohri a fairly good one. The tenants of Dadhar and Gulu Sher New get the highest yield and those of Talli and Khajak, the lowest. The available figures indicate that the yield ranges from 2.5 to 9.2 maunds per acre among the tenant group.

Home consumption.—There is considerable areal difference in the quantity of wheat kept for home consumption. The range varies widely from village to village; Baghat farmers keep the least for their own use, while those of Talli retain a far greater amount. The cultivating owners retain an average of 32.8 maunds per household for home use (table 23.1, col. 23); tenants, 19.9 maunds (table 23.2, col. 23); the average is 24.2 maunds per household when cultivating owners and tenants are lumped (table 23.0, col. 23); evidently the former sell more than do the latter.

“Jawar”

Tables 24.0—24.2 present data on production and disposition of “jawar,” which is a kind of millet. It is the second crop of the Kachhi-Harnai areas and, as mentioned earlier, is grown by 69.6 percent of all our agriculturists; in individual villages, however, the figure may be above 90 percent (table 24.0, col. 5). Relatively fewer people in Kachhi grow “jawar” than in Harnai.

Acreage.—The area under “jawar” is known to about two thirds of the respondents (table 24.0, col. 9). As in the case of wheat, more persons in Kachhi know their acreage than in Harnai. In the former area, 4.8 is an average acreage; in the latter, 6.4 acres (table 24.0, col. 11). The cultivating owners grow 6.8 acres per household; the tenants, 4.5 acres (table 24.1, col. 11 and 24.2, col. 11). There is wide variation in the acreage planted within the categories of both cultivating owners and tenants and within each zone.

Production.—A greater number of “jawar” growers report their produce than give acreage, the reason being that weights are standard, while land measurements are not. In the Harnai villages, the average production per household is almost double that of Kachhi (table 24.0, col. 17).

Of the total of 389 cultivators of “jawar”, a group of 156 respondents report both acreage and production. Although we show no table with yield, it is very low, and ranges from 1.1 in Dadhar to 4.8 maunds in Mashkaf, with an average of 2.3 maunds per acre.

Among the cultivating owners, the yield per acre ranges from 0.9 maunds in Dadhar to 4.4 maunds in Mashkaf and Gulu Sher Old. Similar village to village variation in yield holds also for tenants. The tenants of Mashkaf reap the largest harvest while those of Baghat, Dadhar, Nagari and Talli report extremely low yield. On the whole, the respondents of the Harnai villages, be they cultivating owners or tenants, group grow better crops than do those of Kachhi group.

Disposition.—The informants from Baghat retain the least quantity of “jawar” (2.0 maunds) while those from Talli keep an unexpectedly high amount (18.0 maunds). The over-all average is 7.9 (table 24.0, col. 23). In the Harnai zone, the quantity kept is more than double that retained in the Kachhi area; as with wheat, the cultivating owners set aside for home use more “jawar”—almost double the quantity—than do the tenants.

Melons

Relatively few of our respondents are producers of melons (tables 25.0—25.2). Because Kachhi has better transport facilities and the fruit can be sent to nearby towns for sale, more people there grow melons than in Harnai area and production is much greater; however, average acreage in the 2 areas is almost equal (table 25.0, col. 11).

The area planted to melons averages 2.4 acres per household, with average production of 80.8 maunds per household; and home consumption on an average is of 13.7 maunds (table 25.0, cols. 11, 23). The cultivating owners retain almost double the quantity of melons for home use as compared to tenants (table 25.1, col. 23; table 25.2, col. 23).

There is considerable variation in acreage, produce and consumption of melons within the zone and within the class of cultivators.

Oilseeds

Oilseeds include Indian colz (“sarson”), Indian rape (“toria”), rocket (“taramera”), sesamum (“til”) and Indian mustard (“rai”). Of these, only the first 2 mentioned are grown in the Kachhi-Harnai areas. Oilseeds require more irrigation than most other crops and, owing to scarcity of water, they are grown by only 4.1 percent of our respondents (table 26.0, col. 5). In only 2 villages of the Harnai cluster do informants report oilseeds, but they are common in all the Kachhi villages, except Baghat. Within the Kachhi group, there is marked difference in the preference for these cultivates, and the range may be from none to 40 percent of the agriculturists who devote themselves to oilseeds. The available information also indicates that the sowing of oilseeds is more popular among cultivating owners than among tenants.

The cultivation of oilseeds ranges from 0.5 acres in Mashkaf to 4.0 acres in Talli, with an average acreage of 2.1 per household. The tenants cultivate more acreage than do the cultivating owners (table 26.1, col. 11; table 26.2, col. 11). The yield per acre is startlingly variable from village to village and

we calculate a range from 0.9 to 15.0, with an average of 4.8 maunds per acre. Rindli, Dadhar and Khajak seem to report extraordinary good crops while the others have poor yield.

On the whole, the tenants get better yield than do the cultivating owners. The quantity of oilseeds retained for home use is greatly variable and ranges from 1.0 maunds in Chohri to 7.3 maunds in Mehrgarh, giving an over-all average of 4.1 maunds per household. The tenants keep more for home use than do the cultivating owners; presumably the former may extract the oil and sell it.

Marketing

Of our total sample of 610 agriculturists, only 36.9 percent sell their produce (table 28.0, col. 5). Some sell to the itinerant merchant, the market commission agent and the government buyer, but most sell to the village shopkeeper (table 28.0, cols. 7, 9, 11, 13). It should be helpful if V-AID, in collaboration with the Co-operative department, could encourage the establishment of co-operative marketing societies.

SEEDS

Wheat

Of the total of 487 of wheat growers, 409 give information about the type of seed planted. Of these, 34.0 percent plant an improved variety; 6.6 percent, mixed and the remaining 59.4 percent, "desi" variety (table 29.0).

By area, the difference is startling and a large number of Kachhi farmers plant improved varieties, while most of the Harnai agriculturists report the use of "desi" seed. In part, such a difference is expectable, because the location of the Kachhi villages is such that the zone is more exposed to the diffusion of new ideas. However, the difference may be deceptively exaggerated in the table, because a large number of Kachhi cultivators claim not to know what type of seed they use. Had they given an identification, assuredly it would not have been that of improved seed and as a consequence, the percentage of the latter would have dropped correspondingly.

The table also indicates the rate of seed; it ranges from 22.0 to 38.0 seers per acre, with an average of 31.0 seers.

"Jawar"

Of the 389 persons who grow "jawar," including both cultivating owners and tenants, 311 identify the seed they plant (table 30.0, cols. 1, 4). It is disappointing that, with the exception of a few, all report a "desi" variety.

The table also gives the seed rate; there is an extraordinary range, from 7.0 to 25.0 seers per acre with an average of 13.5 seers.

Melons

Many of the cultivators of melons do not know the type of seed they plant; all those who identify it plant a "desi" type (table 31.0, cols. 3, 7). Again, the seed rate varies remarkably, from 2.5 to 9.0 seers per acre.

CROP DISEASES

Wheat

Diseases are a great menace to the various crops and a major factor in the low yield. As indicated by table 33.0, the wheat crop of most of the cultivators is affected by disease. The Kachhi area apparently suffers somewhat more from wheat disease than does the Harnai zone.

All respondents in 2 Kachhi villages complain of yellow rust, although the latter is not reported for the Harnai area. This apparently limited distribution may be fallacious, simply because our questionnaire did not specify individual diseases, but left identification entirely to the farmers. In contrast, most Kachhi

agriculturists and all the Harnai farmers report affection by brown rust. Occasional mention of black rust is close to negligible.

It is distressing to see that with exception of a lone individual, none of the persons whose crops are affected (table 33.1, col. 10) applies scientific control measures. The available information shows that those who use control measures either rely on recitation from the Holy Quran by some pious man, or they distribute alms among the poor. This strengthens the belief that the farmer considers himself a passive agent in the hands of nature: he accepts as natural every catastrophe which befalls him. V-AID can do much to change this fatalistic outlook.

"Jawar"

The "jawar" crop of 62.0 percent of our cultivators is affected by insect pests or by disease. As with wheat, the situation is less favourable in Kachhi than in Harnai (table 34.0, col. 5).

Melons

Our information seems to indicate that melons are relatively less affected by pests and disease. However, from a single Kachhi village there is an almost unanimous report of damage by insect pests and a lone individual complains of rust (table 35.0).

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The agricultural equipment in use is traditional and by modern standards, inefficient. The farmers have neither modern implements nor complete sets of those they use. Table 37.0 indicates that, with the exception of a lone individual, all cultivators use the "desi" plough; extremely few report use of leveller, roller, "dhal" and bar harrow.

PLOUGHING AND SOWING

Cultivating owners and tenants

In the paragraphs to follow, we examine ploughing and sowing practices with respect to the various groups of agriculturists. The farmers of both the areas are lethargic. They do not take pains in preparing the land for cultivation and have not adopted improved practices such as better tillage and line sowing. Of all the cultivating owners and tenants who have specified their ploughing practices, 81.4 percent plough the land once; 15.1 percent plough twice; and the remaining 3.5 percent plough thrice (table 38.0, cols. 7, 9, 11).

When the situation is compared by zone it is seen that in the Kachhi area 74.4 percent of the respondents plough the land once, while in the Harnai area the figure rises to 87.1 percent; an appreciably greater number of respondents in the Kachhi area till twice or thrice.

The second part of table 38.0 deals with the form of sowing. Of the respondents who give information, 2.0 percent cultivate in lines; 3.4 percent practice both broadcast and line sowing; 94.6 percent sow exclusively broadcast. There is little areal difference with respect to sowing practices.

Cultivating owners

Of all who give response about ploughing, most plough once (table 38.1, col. 7). The cultivating owners of the Kachhi area are comparatively hard working in contrast to those of the Harnai; at least, considerably more of them claim to plough more than once.

With exception of a very few, cultivating owners who specify sowing practices, sow broadcast.

Tenants

Of the tenants who give information about the land preparation (table 38.2, col. 7), most plough once. The same areal difference noted above likewise holds here, and farmers of the Harnai area—be they cultivating owners or tenants—plough less frequently than do those of the Kachhi zone.

With respect to methods of cultivation, extremely few claim to cultivate in lines and most sow broadcast. There is no significant areal difference.

VI. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

LIVESTOCK

Distribution of animals

Most of our sample of 610 agriculturists own livestock (table 40.0, col. 5), and there are significant differences in the distribution of animals among the several categories of agriculturists. The non-cultivating owners have the highest average—9.4.—of animals per household (table 40.1, col. 23). Nevertheless, and understandably, they have relatively fewer oxen, for they do not till the land. Presumably owing to their comparative wealth (tables 19.1—19.3, col. 7), they have the highest incidence of milk animals (buffalos, sheep and goats) and of riding horses (table 40.1, cols. 11, 17, 19, 21).

Slightly less than half of the households own fowl of local breed (table 50.0, col. 9) and only 31 of our 610 respondents have birds of improved strain (table 50.0, col. 4).

Milk animals

Cows and buffalos are the chief milk animals; the former are of the "Bhag Nari" breed. The buffalo is infrequent, owing to the scarcity of fodder; possibly, likewise, because of intolerance of excessive heat and aridity. Goats and sheep provide milk for some households. The number of milk animals in both areas under study is relatively high (table 40.0, cols. 8, 10, 18, 20), yet over half the households are without milk (table 42.0, col. 3). Others have a daily milk yield which averages 3.3 seers, with the range from 2.2 seers, in Khajak, to 5.3 seers, in Gulu Sher Old (table 42.0, col. 7). The obvious conclusion is that the local stock is poor and unproductive. Introduction of better breeding stock should improve the quality, with consequent increase in milk yield; similarly, increased and improved fodder supply should contribute to the same end.

Wool and hides

There are 974 sheep and goats (table 46.0, col. 6) held by 178 persons; and there are some camels as well. These animals produce a considerable amount of wool; ordinarily, shearing takes place once or twice a year. It appears that the wool is not properly utilised. It is used to make ropes to tether stock; some wool is sold to village shopkeepers; and some is thrown away. Few informants employ wool for blankets and it would seem that most of the local people are unaware of the fact that this commodity is of considerable value.

Ways and means of utilising the wool should be studied. Perhaps the women V-AID workers might be able to teach knitting of socks and other garments for home consumption, as well as for sale. Naturally, marketing possibilities should be explored before the women are motivated to produce such garments.

It is said that a woollen factory at Harnai is short of raw material. This suggests it may be advisable to teach livestock owners to sort and grade their wool. If the latter can be sold in Harnai, the woollen factory would be benefited, at the same time the villagers would increase their income. Furthermore, a study should determine if the output of hides would warrant establishment of a small commercial tannery; at the very least, people could be trained in home tanning, so that hides could be sold to better advantage.

Poultry

There are no poultry farms in the villages we surveyed, but about half of our 610 families keep a few fowl mostly of local breed (table 50.0, cols. 8-9, 14, 19). Evidently, there is no notion of maintaining an established ratio between cocks and hens, even with the improved breeds. Ducks are infrequent and are concentrated in Dadhar, where there is a water pond or lake southeast of the village into which the surrounding marshes drain.

A worthy project for V-AID might be that of stimulating the establishment of poultry farms of improved breeds, perhaps on a co-operative basis. Needless to say, comprehensive planning is essential to such

an undertaking and the latter must be accompanied by an effective educational programme. It should be kept in mind that when a farm is started with improved stock, all other breeds should be removed, to avoid miscegenation. Education must cover not only this aspect and that of the ratio of cocks to hens, but emphasis also must be placed on cleanliness, feeding and care, as well as on prevention and cure of disease. V-AID should stimulate the distribution of birds of improved strain in exchange for those of local breed. Needless to say, any institution that sponsors poultry farming with improved stock is under obligation to provide protection against disease. Otherwise, the birds may be wiped out; the individual will lose his investment; and others will be reluctant to undertake such a demonstrably hazardous business.

Animal diseases and veterinary attention

Of a total of 583 informants, 44.1 percent report their cattle are affected by disease, with the heaviest occurrence in Gulu Sher Old and the lightest, in Depal (table 48.0, col. 3). The total number of oxen held by all informants is 1,221 (table 43.0, col. 6); of these, 805 are not affected by disease, indicating that 44.0 percent, owned by 40.1 percent informants, are attacked by various ailments, including hoof and mouth, diarrhoea, black quarter, anthrax, and some less easily identified infirmities. Cows are affected by essentially the same diseases, but, it would seem, less commonly (tables 44.0, cols. 8—16 and 47.0, cols. 8—17); 12 cows are said to suffer from a lung complaint, probably tuberculosis.

In goats and sheep, diarrhoea and "buzmarg" repeatedly are mentioned as the common diseases (table 46.0, cols. 10, 11). It is noteworthy that horses apparently are quite free of disease (table 45.0).

With respect to fowl, most owners report affliction (table 52.0, col. 3). The disease in question appears to be "ranikhet."

As might be expected, treatment of diseased animals is pretty casual. For afflicted cattle only 8.6 percent of the owners seek veterinary attention (table 48.0, col. 7). The so-called "desi" or local treatment is about twice as common; a few of the faithful go to the holy man ("pir") for blessing. (table 48.0, col. 10); but the vast majority of stock owners make no effort to cure their cattle, buffalos, sheep and goats. The cultivating owners are the most enterprising, with veterinary treatment twice as common among them as among the other groups (table 48.1, col. 7). If so little effort is made to treat the larger animals, it stands to reason that even less care is lavished on ailing poultry. As a matter of fact, in Dadhar, where a dispensary is situated, not one of our informants seeks treatment for his diseased fowl.

There are 2 veterinary dispensaries in the area, located respectively at Dadhar and Sibi. The former is a mile from Baghat, Chohri and Rindli, and it is 3 to 4 miles from Mashkaf and Nagari. The Sibi dispensary is close to Depal but lies 5 to 17 miles from the other Harnai villages. Despite the distance, the Harnai villagers appear to make greater use of veterinary facilities than do the Kachhi people.

Failure to take advantage of veterinary services may be attributed to 2 principal causes: (1) the prevalent negative attitude with respect to veterinary attention; and (2) the inability of the existing dispensaries to meet the needs of the area. The current negative attitude is neatly demonstrated by situation in Dadhar. Despite the fact that a dispensary is at hand, apparently only 2 of our informants utilize its services (table 48.0, col. 6). Manifestly, the V-AID workers might find it useful to focus attention on the education of the public relative to the benefits of veterinary treatment. Also, they might stimulate local interest so that the Department of animal husbandry would consider establishing more dispensaries, fully equipped, in order to place such services within physical reach of the entire populace. Needless to say, an educational programme must precede such installation, for there is no point in setting up a series of dispensaries if they are not going to be utilised by the public.

VII. VILLAGE WOMEN

INTRODUCTION

No social institution is as important in the formation of personality and in the training for social life as is the family. Although, so far, the specific contributions of biological inheritance and of social environment in the formation of personality are not known, no one can minimize the importance of family as a socializing agency. The family is the first school of socialization and through it the growing child learns the life-long aspirations, values, beliefs, norms and the patterns of social interaction. The family transmits culture, equips its members with the ideals of the larger group and gives attitudes and outlook to meet all situations. In our highly integrated family system, where the children and even young adults have their closest associations with the mother and not only learn the cultural values but express their wishes through her, the mother's role in the socialization of the individual must not be underestimated. In view of the importance of the mother's role, we feel it essential to learn something of her attitudes.

In the collection of data from the housewives the research team was confronted with a number of difficulties. We had insufficient number of women interviewers; work was started with the help of 4, but one of them had to leave and the task was accomplished with the help of 3.

Another difficulty was the cultural resistance to the interviewing of women. In our rural society, there is much emphasis upon the isolation of women. The values associated with such isolation are so ingrained that approach to the women, even by strangers of the same sex, is difficult. This cultural force of opposition was one of the main considerations for keeping the scope of study limited.

For these reasons, only 87 schedules were filled in by the women workers among agricultural families; most information comes from women living in Dadhar and in villages near it. As the number of interviewees is small, the data from both the Kachhi and Harnai areas are pooled. The following pages give the analysis of data and depict the condition of the households insofar as available information permits.

FOOD-CONSUMPTION PRACTICES

Meals prepared daily

With exception of 2 housewives who report that, irrespective of the season, they prepare meals once a day, most prepare meals twice during both summer and winter (table 53.0); a considerable number of the housewives (15 families) prepare the meals thrice in summer; only 6 cook 3 times daily in winter.

Beverages

Milk is not available to all, and most of the families do without (table 54.0). Many of the housewives report the consumption of tea; of them, most take it without milk. Table 55.0 gives the consumption of milk with respect to the size of household. As many as 48 families report that they do not consume milk at all, and among the others, it is in short supply. The second part of the table deals with the utilization of eggs and indicates low consumption.

Food is a basic requirement for life. Table 56.0 shows that after the hard toil and labour most of the families do not have proper diet. Meat and vegetables, which are valuable ingredients of diet, are available to only a few. The condition is more acute as regards the use of fruits. The table indicates that with the exception of 7, none of the housewives interviewed serves fruit. The table gives the frequency of meat, vegetables and fruits served and shows that the use of these is quite occasional.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

It is evident from table 57.0 that housing conditions leave much to be desired. Most of the houses (64.4 percent) have no ventilation other than the door; on the score of neatness, the vast majority of the compounds (89.7 percent) are untidy. Furthermore, a good many houses have no provision for storage of dishes, food and clothing.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

Domestic water supply

The available information shows that a few families have wells, but there is no hand pump in any of the households (table 58.0). It is evident that for drinking purposes most rely on canal water which is unhygienic.

Bath and latrine facilities

Local households also have inadequate bathing facilities. Table 59.0 indicates poor response to inquiries on this score; moreover, the term "common bath" is ambiguous, hence findings under this category lack validity. If by "common bath" is understood a family bathing place shared by both men and women, 7.6 percent of the households are so equipped. In addition, 3.0 percent have a separate bath for males. However, most men bathe at the canal or in an improvised bath in the family compound. Women are slightly better off on the score of bathing arrangements. The table shows an exceptionally high percentage—37.2—of households with latrines. The townlike characteristics of Dadhar and the inclusion of facilities within the courtyard for a comparatively large number of purdah-observing women have made the figure deceptively high.

Refuse disposal

Sanitary conditions are quite unhygienic (table 59.1). All households throw the refuse either in the street or in the compound and this helps spread disease. The table shows the extent of the problem and the need for educating the housewives to keep the streets and houses clean. In order to spread the elementary principles of health and hygiene, it is necessary to concentrate particularly on education of the women. They will pass on new ideas and practices to their children and thus educate the family.

Animal refuse which is a natural manure for the soil is not utilized for that purpose by most of the households. Many housewives use such refuse as fuel, while some toss this valuable fertilizer either in the streets or in the compound; some families make proper use of the animal refuse and throw it in the fields.

The need for keeping the houses clean and for proper use of animal refuse is great. Improvements can last only if there is "will to change." So, with this end in view it is essential to inspire the spirit of cleanliness among the village women as well as among the men.

Medical facilities

Medical facilities, as reported by the housewives, are given in table 60.0. Most of the women's schedules come from villages which are close to urban or suburban, hence medical attention appears to be generally available.

"Pirs" are considered to have spiritual powers which enable them to cure patients. It is seen that 24.7 percent of the housewives seek the help of a "pir" if someone in the family is sick. "Pirs" have exploited the simple faith of the rural population, and there is need to educate the women, as well as the men, in such respect.

Dispensaries are within reasonable reach of many of the households (table 60.0).

Village "dais."—The available information shows that all but 2 housewives were attended at birth by untrained midwives ("dais"). The latter belong to the lowest caste, and generally are aged and invariably dirty. The outcome is unnecessary disease, suffering and mortality both among the women and infants. This explains the need to help train local "dais" in at least the rudimentary principles of sanitation.

Vaccination of children.—Of the families interrogated, 85.4 percent have their children inoculated against small-pox. However, it must be remembered that one vaccination is believed to suffice for life. Furthermore, the affirmative response may be far higher than actually is the case, for fear that a negative report might lead to immediate vaccination, which ordinarily is dreaded and, if possible, avoided.

LEISURE AND ITS USE

Leisure time

Table 61.0 gives the informants' reckoning of how they employ their leisure time. It will be noted that 11.9 percent declare they have no leisure; others claim to devote it to child care, sewing and gossiping; a few utilize it exclusively for gossip.

There is a certain overlap in content with the succeeding table and a discrepancy which is apparent rather than real. The questions covered by table 61.0 apply to activities during the time the woman herself considers her leisure; in contrast, the activities listed in table 61.1 may be considered by some women as forming part of the normal day's work.

Skills and willingness to learn

Most of the housewives report that, in addition to their regular duties, they know a few skills (table 61.1). This indicates the advisability of developing handicrafts which could bring economic benefits to the family.

It is encouraging that virtually all housewives indicate willingness to learn new skills. Most show preference for learning to sew by machine (tables 61.2, 61.3); next in popularity is embroidery. Other skills include "dari" making, sweater knitting, mat making, basketry, cap making, "chick" manufacture and soap making. Furthermore, not only are the women interested in acquiring competence in such crafts, but they express willingness to teach others. At present, 10.6 percent of the housewives are producing items for sale (table 61.2); these are substantially the same as the articles made for home use (table 61.4) and include caps, shirts, bed sheets, tablecloths, sweaters, and socks. On the whole, the field seems to offer considerable promise for the development of handicrafts.

EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK

Literacy among women

All of the housewives interviewed are illiterate (table 62.0). This indicates the magnitude of the problem with respect to education of village women. It would not be out of place to mention here that most of the problems faced by our rural communities are the result of ignorance and illiteracy, which breed conservatism and traditional outlook among the rural masses. Since these forces are hindering the healthy changes which we aim to introduce for the well-being of the farmer and his family, we need to educate the rural masses, so that they are equipped with new values and a changed outlook toward life. To achieve this goal, the education of females is quite as essential as is that of males. Moreover, if the women are to adjust successfully to the new values which V-AID is attempting to foster, they will need to be educated in order to take up their new role in social, civil and economic life.

Table 62.0 also gives information about the religious education of the housewives. It indicates that 22.4 percent of them claim to be able to read the Holy Quran.

Education of children

The attitude of the housewives towards the education of boys and girls is significant. Table 62.1 shows, as might be expected, more opposition to the education of girls than of boys. This is consistent with the cultural pattern of our rural society. In order to weaken the opposition to the education of girls, the women workers will face an uphill task. Although 69.4 percent of the women have a favourable attitude towards the education of their sons, only 28.8 percent favour the education of their daughters.

Of the total housewives willing to educate their sons, 70.0 percent want to educate them up to matric, while 56.5 percent desire to educate the girls to similar status. A negligible number of housewives favours more advanced education for girls.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

INTRODUCTION

As the consequence of the field survey¹³ we are in a position to see the newly-established Kachhi and Harnai development areas in pretty good perspective, on the score of local conditions and local problems. Such perspective should be of immeasurable value in planning a programme to fit the needs of the areas in question.

However, the matter is not as simple as it sounds, for any programme must be developed in consultation with the villagers themselves. The latter must learn, albeit slowly, to analyse their own needs and to lay plans, within practical limits, for improvement of the situation. Accordingly, although the results of the survey undoubtedly will give sound background and orientation to the V-AID staff assigned to these areas, our intent is not to present them with a full-blown programme, to be imposed and applied. Their first obligation is to guide the villagers, with tact and skill, to recognition of their problems and to help them work out ways and means of ameliorating their lot. Otherwise, the educational process is deficient and it is unlikely that the benefits will be lasting. Sound progress rests on the participation of the villagers, from initial planning, through selection of projects and their completion. There is no effective short cut.

In very general terms, some conclusions and suggestions are quite obvious. It is well to note at the start that, despite a certain amount of linguistic diversity, there seems to be a good deal of cultural homogeneity, which latter should facilitate planning and execution of a programme. Moreover, the local population is essentially young, hence it would be logical to place emphasis on child-health and child-welfare projects, together with youth activities, such as the sponsorship of Chand Tara clubs.

At present, in both development areas, there is only 1 "panchayat" and there is no village council. Establishment of the latter would seem an essential first step toward democratic organization.

By no means is the local population exclusively agricultural, and the sizable non-agricultural element should receive due consideration in planning. Furthermore, among the several groups of agriculturists which we distinguish, the cultivating owner perhaps should receive special attention, because in farming as in animal husbandry he seems to be the one who is most enterprising and most receptive to new ideas and new practices.

Here, too, the matter of recreation warrants a word. As a rule, opportunities for diversion are comparatively limited in isolated rural areas, yet recreation can provide a powerful force to bring scattered villagers together. It is said that wrestling and chorus singing are popular in parts of the zones under discussion; where this is the case, V-AID might take advantage of such cultural institutions by sponsoring local contests.

Aside from these general themes, our suggestions fall under the headings of roads and communications, forestry and agriculture, animal husbandry, health and sanitation, small industries and handicrafts, and education.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The comparative isolation which characterizes our 2 development areas might be reduced materially:

1. Through self-help, link roads could be improved and more sharply delineated. Such endeavour would facilitate local communication and, in particular it should stimulate easy movement of produce.
2. The installation of road signs, giving directions and mileage, would be of enormous help in guiding individuals who do not know the local areas intimately.

¹³ The present chapter is based largely on materials assembled by Mr. Roy Cloud and Mr. A.R. Siddiqui, in combination with the data which have resulted from the analysis of the tables which accompany this report.

3. The purchase of a radio by every village—through the village council, if and when that institution is established—would keep local people abreast of conditions and events in Pakistan and in the world at large. Such a radio should be installed and operated at some central spot, be it a formal community centre or simply a place where villagers congregate habitually.

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE

In the Harnai area, there are a number of well-wooded spots—some already forest preserve—and it would be well to instill appreciation of them in the local populace.

1. Both they and the forested zones not already protected officially well might be cherished and protected by the village councils, once the latter institutions are organized.

2. A "grow more trees" campaign might be instrumental in persuading people to plant trees, in spots where soil and climate permit.

In agriculture, there is vast room for improvement, and on practically all fronts.

3. The collection of basic land statistics—which, at present, are not available for the Kachhi zone—would appear fundamental to sound planning for the development of local agricultural resources.

4. Another basic point appears to focus on the consolidation of individual land holdings, which now are widely scattered. The possibility and advisability of such a move should receive careful study.

5. An obvious suggestion would be the search for ways and means of extending cultivation to areas not now exploited, but which are considered suitable for tillage.

6. Clearly, consideration should be given the possibilities of bringing irrigation water to areas now cultivated, or cultivable, but to which water is not at present available.

7. Almost everywhere in the 2 zones under consideration water for irrigation is insufficient, yet current practices do not make maximum use of the water which is available. In consultation with the Agricultural extension specialist, the V-AID worker should be able to show the villagers ways and means of making more effective use of irrigation water. This involves the technique of applying the water; it also involves careful timing so as to obtain maximum benefits.

8. It should be useful to encourage local people to install Persian wheels and tubewells. In some places, the Irrigation department has helped the farmers establish surface wells for irrigation, and it might be possible to apply for extension of this collaboration to our 2 areas, provided local conditions seem favourable.

9. Patently, the village worker is not a trained engineer, and he should not consider himself competent to give technical advice with respect to construction of dams, delineation of major channels, calculation of fall, and so on. However, he certainly should be equipped to assist the farmer in solving small-scale problems related to irrigation.

10. In all aspects of local agriculture, it is indispensable that the village worker seek the active collaboration of the Agricultural extension agent. Through such collaboration, it should be possible to introduce improved seed, which is disease-resistant and of high yield, as well as new crops which may be especially suited to the zone.

Furthermore, with the same collaboration, it should be possible to lay out and cultivate demonstration plots, stressing the use of selected seed, of fertilizer, and of approved cultivation practices, such as line sowing and multiple ploughing. In the same demonstrations, the use of modern implements might be shown to advantage.

11. In suitable spots, and through the Agriculture department, it might be possible to stimulate the establishment of commercial nurseries for fruit trees, using plants provided by the Department as progeny. In particular, date production might offer good prospects.

12. A campaign to stimulate home gardens and the growing of more vegetables would have the dual benefit of improving local diet and of adding to the repertoire of cash crops.

13. In collaboration with the Agriculture department, a well-equipped unit for plant protection might be established. At present, modern disease-control measures are scarcely used.

14. In addition to the demonstration plots mentioned above (under no. 10), it might be possible to arrange for demonstration farms—in co-operation with selected land owners and the Agriculture department. The village worker might help the owner keep a complete record of expenditures and of income, the said accounts to be made available to persons interested in concrete results from the use of experimentation with new techniques.

15. Probably mechanization of agriculture should be studied closely and critically before it is sponsored, either locally or elsewhere. In the first place, the capital outlay is heavy. In the second place, most rural people in West Pakistan are not trained in manipulating machinery or in caring for it, and it is likely that, at best, the benefits may be short-lived. In the third place, it seems unwise to encourage such an investment, without guarantee that parts can be replaced. Fourthly, it may be borne in mind that elaborate mechanical equipment—in the hands of unskilled persons, without requisite knowledge—may be more of a hazard than an advantage, and injudicious use may result in notable reduction of soil fertility. It seems unwise to urge mechanization as a panacea for agricultural woes—at least, in areas where the populace is unfamiliar with the handling of heavy machinery.

16. The improvement of marketing facilities should receive careful consideration. As suggested above, one approach might be through the repair of existing link roads.

Moreover, in time—after thorough preparation of the populace by a trained specialist, and in collaboration with the Co-operative department—it might be possible to launch a marketing co-operative. This move should not be undertaken lightly and without a painstaking educational foundation. Needless to say, an effective co-operative marketing society should permit the villagers to sell their produce at reasonable rates and at the proper time.

17. Other co-operative ventures likewise might prove useful, such as market spots, run co-operatively. Furthermore, thought might be given to the advisability of setting up a general store, to provide agricultural implements, fertilizers, seeds, and staple goods, such as cloth. Concurrently, such a co-operative store could serve as an outlet for agricultural produce.

18. If such a move proves economically sound, it might be possible to persuade the Agricultural finance corporation to make loans to local farmers, for agricultural purposes, thus lessening reliance on the traditional "banias," who are at the same time shopkeepers and professional money lenders.

19. Finally, local produce might be preserved and diet improved, if the people were encouraged to dry vegetables and fruits. Until there is pretty sound understanding of the bacteriological aspects, simple drying probably will be more successful than other types of food preservation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry offers a field for improvement about as ample as does agriculture.

The local breed of cattle is that called "Bhag Nari;" it is strong and useful and allegedly one of the best draught animals in West Pakistan. It is said that the Animal husbandry department already has a project in operation, designed to establish and maintain a purebred "Bhag Nari" strain in the area. In several ways, the village worker should be in a position to assist:

1. He should be able to aid effectively in the distribution of the pure stock. In settlements where village councils are organised, the latter could be given the responsibility of carrying the necessary records.
2. In villages where the Animal husbandry department has not supplied breeding stock, the V-AID worker might solicit such an allotment.
3. During his training, the village worker should be taught the principles of breeding for pure strain, and he should be able to demonstrate castration of useless and disabled bulls.
4. Moreover, to encourage better livestock breeding, the village worker may find it expedient to foster interest in livestock fairs, to be held locally. In addition to stimulating appreciation of good stock, such fairs would provide the area with a useful cattle market.

Similarly, improvement in the local strain of sheep also is desirable:

5. The village worker should be in a position to instruct the villagers and persuade them to castrate animals not suitable for breeding.

6. Local strains might be improved through the introduction of rams of better breed, and the village worker might solicit such stock from the Animal husbandry department.

Not only in the development areas under consideration, but in most of the Quetta and Kalat region, adequate food for livestock presents a major problem. Two approaches may be suggested:

7. Range control and conservation are fundamental to any solution. Until the villagers themselves become conscious of the necessity for restraint in the use of natural pasture, the situation will become increasingly acute. Basically, the problem is one of education, and the V-AID worker himself should be trained to appreciate the situation and to convince the people with whom he is to work that self-interest demands control and conservation of the range. In these efforts, he should seek the active collaboration and advice of the Animal husbandry technician.

If, through such co-operative endeavour and with the active participation of the community, a well-planned and practical programme for range management be developed, eventually its administration could be placed in the hands of the village council, once that body be established.

As an aside, in the area as a whole, the problem of range control is particularly delicate because of the great numbers of seasonal migrants who come each year with their livestock, from the Afghanistan side of the frontier.

8. Where local conditions permit, the village worker, together with the representative of the Animal husbandry department, might stimulate the planting of fodder crops in greater quantity, with particular attention to those suited to the special local conditions.

Among the villagers, there is little understanding of the necessity of livestock care and management.

9. Accordingly, instruction of villagers in the regular feeding and watering of animals should form part of the educational programme of the village worker.

10. Moreover, the latter should emphasize the benefits which come from keeping both animals and their shelters clean.

There is considerable incidence of disease among animals, combined with little understanding of either preventive or curative measures on the part of the villagers. Clearly, the V-AID worker is not in a position to function as a veterinary, but his training should equip him to be helpful on a number of scores:

11. He should be able to instruct concerning the necessary inoculations.

12. Moreover, he should be able to organize a regular programme of vaccination against the different animal diseases of the area, in collaboration with the stock specialist of the Animal husbandry department. The village worker himself might carry the vaccination records for the area in which he works.

13. He should know the causes and symptoms of the common animal diseases and should notify the proper authorities in case of an outbreak.

14. He should be able to give demonstrations and instructions with respect to dipping animals to free them from parasitic infestations.

15. Although he is not to function as a veterinary, he should be able to instruct the villagers in simple, practical ways of caring for their sick animals.

Our survey shows clearly that the villagers make scant use of the 2 veterinary dispensaries already established within the zone—one at Dadhar and one at Sibi. In fact, even residents of the immediate vicinity of Dadhar take slight advantage of the services offered.

16. Accordingly, the teaching programme of the village worker well might include an educational project relative to the benefits of veterinary attention.

17. Later—if and when he is able to stimulate local interest—the village worker might be able to convince the Animal husbandry department of the advisability of establishing a series of well-equipped dispensaries within his zone and of assigning a number of stock assistants to guide local activities with respect to animal husbandry.

Poultry appears to offer attractive possibilities for the local zone; at present, the fowl in the Kachhi and Harnai villages is very largely of local breed, not suitable for economic exploitation.

18. To improve the local strain, it might be possible to arrange with the Animal husbandry department to exchange birds of improved stock for local ones.

19. Furthermore, in co-operation with the Animal husbandry department, the village worker might plan carefully and help establish, on commercial scale, a number of poultry farms, stocked with improved breed. Such farms might be either co-operatively or individually owned.

However, if the village worker assumes any responsibility in such an enterprise, he must realize that setting up the farm and installing the birds are no more than the initial steps. If, thereafter, the farm is allowed to languish, the investment is a poor one from any point of view. Quarters must be maintained adequately; the birds must be kept free of disease; the ratio of cocks to hens must be regulated; and the feed must be carefully controlled. Presumably, the Animal husbandry department should be in a position to give sound advice with respect to well-balanced and inexpensive feed. In any event, a farm of sickly-looking Leghorns, under the ostensible aegis of V-AID, constitutes potent negative propaganda.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

At present, conditions relating to health and sanitation in the Kachhi and Harnai villages leave much to be desired. Although local people probably are eager to increase agricultural output, it is quite unlikely that they are going to be aware of the inadequacy of local sanitation, and much less is improvement of such conditions going to figure among their "felt needs." Accordingly, tactful guidance on this score probably will fall to the lot of the village worker. If he is not successful in developing local interest, he will find himself in the position of sponsoring certain undertakings to which he alone subscribes.

Below are indicated a number of obvious measures which would improve local health conditions notably.

1. Even in the vicinity of the larger settlements, drinking water is obtained from the canals and must be considerably less than potable. Provided natural conditions permit and there is no contamination at source, it should be helpful if the people could be interested in installing hand pumps.

Obvious pitfalls are associated with any sort of water-storage system, but it is possible that careful study by competent technicians might reveal some practical ways of storing water, so that it could be filtered and purified. If such installation were sufficiently simple, it might be constructed through self-help.

2. Adequate disposal of refuse requires relatively little technical knowledge. It would help considerably if the villagers could be persuaded to dig refuse pits at some distance from the village and if they could be persuaded to install and use simple latrines. However, it must be remembered that a privy which is not kept clean and covered may represent more of a source of infection than does defecation in the open air.

3. Controlled disposal of refuse would help reduce the insect population. So also would the use of animal dung as fertilizer instead of as fuel. Concurrently, the village worker might be able to enlist interest in campaigns to destroy flies and mosquitoes.

4. Cess pools and other spots with stagnant water might be filled or drained, and outlets and drains be installed to allow removal of waste water from compounds and streets.

5. Diet is fundamental to health, and it is manifest that local diet is deficient, particularly with respect to protein and vitamin intake. Elsewhere, we have mentioned the desirability of stimulating the growing of vegetables and the raising of poultry; both should be helpful measures, provided the people eat some of the produce instead of selling it.

6. The relationship between housing and health is not invariably understood. Simple cleanliness of the dwelling might do a good deal to reduce disease. On this score and many others, the housewife constitutes the key person on whom the educational campaign must focus.

7. Habits of personal cleanliness might be fostered among the youngsters by awarding a prize to the Chand Tara club member who is outstanding in keeping himself clean and tidy.

8. The establishment of first-aid centres and small rural dispensaries would be a helpful move; among these, the V-AID office might be equipped with a first-aid kit and with simple remedies for emergency use.

9. If an adequate supply of prophylactic for malaria can be obtained, in affected areas, a "paludrine day" might be organised in the school, and the medicine supplied weekly.

10. In collaboration with the Health authorities, the village worker could assemble the people for necessary inoculations.

11. Again in co-operation with the Health authorities, the village worker might organise sessions at which the local, untrained midwives receive basic instruction from the Health personnel, at least with respect to rudimentary hygiene.

Or perhaps small scholarships might be arranged, so that interested candidates could attend midwifery training offered elsewhere by qualified Health personnel.

SMALL INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS

We have no specific information, but our impression is that under-employment is characteristic of the areas in question, and it would seem highly advisable for V-AID to collaborate with other governmental agencies, in the hope of helping channel the dormant energy to productive ends. As a consequence, the possibility of encouraging and expanding existing small industries and of introducing others should receive careful consideration. A few specific points may be mentioned.

1. There are references to natural deposits in the neighbourhood which yield carbonate of soda ("khar") and which, at present, are imperfectly exploited. If it turns out that such deposits exist within the confines of our 2 development areas, some thought might be given to standardizing the product and to organizing the industry so that it might operate effectively.

2. The possibility of establishing small commercial tanneries might be explored; at the very least, instruction in improved techniques in home-tanning would permit villagers to obtain a better price for skin and hides.

3. Dadhar once had a considerable output of metal artifacts, such as swords and firearms, whose production now is banned. Artisans might be assisted in switching to the manufacture of knives, scissors and agricultural implements, which articles are in steady demand. Too, thought might be given the possibility of establishing a co-operative for the manufacture, by local craftsmen, of improved agricultural implements.

4. Leather working once was a thriving business, because of the demand for saddles and horse-gear. Owing to the prevalence of modern conveyances, the market has diminished. Artisans could be encouraged to turn their attention to the manufacture of suitcases, handbags and similar items.

5. Basketry may provide another outlet for the under-employed. It is said that the plant, "mazri," is plentiful in certain areas, such as the Harnai valley. At present, from it some of the men and boys make baskets and mats, which are sold to middlemen at an extremely low price. Where the supply of raw material permits, the craft might be encouraged and some assistance provided in marketing the finished product.

The possible outlets for the under-employed noted above refer to men, primarily if not exclusively. With respect to gainful employment of women, other crafts must be sought, because of the traditional division of labour by sex. There is mention of silk embroidery on leather, but our data do not indicate if it is performed by men or women. However, other embroidery is associated with the woman and seems to offer considerable promise.

6. Local embroidery is said to be outstanding and presumably is worthy of being sponsored. However, it is likely that the artisans will need assistance in obtaining raw materials of adequate quality and in sufficient quantity. Moreover, even though co-operatives be established, it seems probable that assistance in organized marketing may be essential; perhaps V-AID might be able to interest the Small industries department in lending collaboration.

We are uncertain who, traditionally, works the wool once it is shorn. It would appear that, physically, handling might be by either men or women.

7. Villagers—men or women, or both, according to local tradition—might be taught to grade and sort wool.

8. Inasmuch as the areas produce considerable wool, which is not adequately exploited, it is quite possible that the women might be trained in hand-knitting of sweaters, socks, mufflers and children's wear, these items to be sold particularly in urban areas where the demand should be considerable. Again, it appears that some sort of organized marketing mechanism will be essential.

It is encouraging to note that the women interviewed manifest interest in learning new skills.

EDUCATION

Most of the problems and difficulties which beset our rural peoples stem directly or indirectly from lack of educational opportunities. By this we mean not only formal schooling, but education in the broadest sense of the word. It is, however, diagnostic that in the areas under consideration the literacy rate is extremely low. All the women questioned are illiterate; even among men, the literacy rate is far lower than it is in West Pakistan as a whole. It may be noted that the attitudes of the women with respect to the education of their children are not discouraging—not even as far as girls are concerned.

Clearly, any measures taken to improve literacy should help place subsequent educational endeavours on a sound basis.

1. More regular school attendance, on the part of the children should be encouraged.
2. Through self-help, existing school buildings could be repaired and new ones constructed. A reasonable goal might be one primary school for every village.
3. In the case of new schools, it is possible that V-AID might be able to provide a partial subsidy to the teaching staff, until the day the Education department takes over.
4. Local teachers are, for the most part, without adequate training. When and if possible, the V-AID staff might encourage employment of teachers who have sufficient background training to insure some degree of competence.
5. The village worker should be in a position to stimulate interest in and to organize adult-literacy classes.

TABLE 0.1. SCHEDULES PROCESSED

Column	No. of schedules processed						
	Population census schedule (Form I, no. of sheets)	Community schedule (Form II)	Agricultural schedule (Form III)				Women's schedule (Form IV)
			Total	Non-cultivating owners	Cultivating owners	Tenants	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total	295	13	610	51	193	366	87
Kachhi villages	147	7	270	21	85	164	42
Rindli	51	1	57	6	24	27	14
Baghat	6	1	5	...	...	5	...
Chohri	2	1	5	...	5	...	...
Dadhar	63	1	76	9	22	45	14
Mashkaf	17	1	71	3	23	45	4
Nagari	10	1	36	3	11	22	...
Mehrgarh	18	1	20	...	...	20	10
Harnai villages	148	6	340	30	108	202	43
Looni	21	1	53	2	12	39	9
Gulu Sher New	9	1	36	3	7	26	6
Gulu Sher Old	14	1	32	3	7	18	7
Talli	35	1	80	7	39	34	11
Khajak	43	1	69	12	18	39	6
Depal	26	1	70	3	21	46	6

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TABLE 1.0. CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREAS AND REVENUE RATES ¹

Column	Total	Harnai villages					Depal
		Looni	Gulu Sher New	Gulu Sher Old	Talli	Khajak	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total acreage	74,000	4,042	4,751		8,342	45,250	11,615
Cultivated	47,657	2,815	3,866		4,048	28,718	8,214
Irrigated	35,012	2,811	3,493		...	20,618	8,090
Unirrigated	12,645	4	373		4,048	8,096	124
Not cultivated	26,343	1,227	885		4,294	16,536	3,401
Cultivable	20,736	1,022	290		2,638	15,087	1,699
Not cultivable							
Saline	...	...	...		...	...	...
Water-logged	...	...	...		...	...	...
Other waste	5,607	205	595		1,656	1,449	1,702
Revenue: percent of gross produce from irrigated lands ²	20	20	20		20	20	20

¹ Land records of the Kachhi villages were not available; the data from the Harnai villages were provided by the corresponding "patwari".

² We have no information with respect to revenue charged on produce from unirrigated lands.

TABLE 2.0. AVERAGE SEASONAL RAINFALL ¹

Column	Kachhi						Harnai
	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	Average: 1954—58	1958 ²
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	2.18	9.18	3.74	3.35	7.61	5.21	6.69
January—April	0.69	2.07	1.24	1.20	3.64	1.77	1.02
May—September	0.19	4.75	2.50	2.15	3.97	2.71	2.40
October—December	1.30	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	3.27

¹ In inches.

² Records of rainfall for 1954—1957 were not available for the Harnai-area villages.

TABLE 3.0. DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY ¹

Column	Kachhi villages							Harnai villages					
	Rindli	Baghat	Chohri	Dadhar	Mashkaf	Nagari	Mehrgarh	Looni	Gulu Sher New	Gulu Sher Old	Talli	Khajak	Depal
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Canal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	...	Y	Y
Pond	Y	...	...	...	Y	...
Well	Y	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...
Tubewell	Y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spring	Y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Y: Yes.

TABLE 4.0. DISTANCE TO PUBLIC OFFICES AND TRANSPORTATION DEPOTS
(Types of roads and distance in miles)

Column	Kachhi villages							Harnai villages					
	Rindli	Baghat	Chohri	Dadhhar	Mashkaf	Nagari	Mehrgarh	Looni	Gulu Sher New	Gulu Sher Old	Talli	Khajak	Depal
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District headquarters													
Total	120	120	120	119	122	124	132	7	5	6	17	8	2
"Pacca"	120	120	120	119	120	120	120	2	2	2	12	6	1
"Kacha"	...	...	...	...	2	4	12	5	3	4	5	2	1
Tehsil headquarters													
Total	2	2	2	...	4	4	12	7	5	6	17	8	2
"Pacca"	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	12	6	1
"Kacha"	...	...	...	...	2	4	12	5	3	4	5	2	1
Police station													
Total	2	2	2	...	4	4	12	1	1	...	...	...	2
"Pacca"	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"Kacha"	...	...	...	...	2	4	12	1	1	...	...	...	1
Post office													
Total	2	2	2	...	4	4	12	7	5	6	...	...	2
"Pacca"	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	1
"Kacha"	...	...	...	...	2	4	12	5	3	4	...	...	1
Telegraph office													
Total	2	2	2	...	4	4	12	7	5	6	17	8	2
"Pacca"	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	12	6	1
"Kacha"	...	...	...	...	2	4	12	5	3	4	5	2	1
Railway station													
Total	10	10	10	11	8	16	18	7	5	6	17	8	2
"Pacca"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	12	6	1
"Kacha"	10	10	10	11	8	16	18	5	3	4	5	2	1
Bus stop													
Total	...	...	...	...	2	4	12	7	5	6	1	2	1
"Pacca"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
"Kacha"	...	...	...	...	2	4	12	5	3	4	1	2	1

TABLE 4.1. ROADS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION 1

Column 2	Kachhi villages							Harnai villages					
	Rindli	Baghat	Chohri	Dadhar	Mashkaf	Nagari	Mehrgarh	Looni	Gulu Sher New	Gulu Sher Old	Talli	Khajak	Depal
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Condition of roads													
"Pacca"	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	P	P	P	P	P	P
"Kacha"	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	G	G	G	P	P	P
Means of transportation													
Vehicles													
Bus	Y	Y	Y	Y	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...
Truck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bullock cart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"Tonga"	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y
Cycle	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	Y	Y	Y	...	Y	...
Riding animals													
Horse	...	...	...	...	...	Y	Y	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camel	Y	Y	Y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...
Bullock	...	...	...	...	Y	Y	Y	...	Y	...	...	...	...

1 G: good; P: passable; Y: yes.

2 This table is based on a series of open-end questions, put to relatively few informants. Undoubtedly through oversight, the latter failed to mention the presence of riding horses and bicycles in Dadhar; we saw both and, in fact, the village has a cycle-repair shop (table 8.0). It is possible that the apparent absence of riding animals in 4 other villages similarly is attributable to oversight.

TABLE 5.0. PUBLIC AMENITIES

Column	Kachhi villages							Harnai villages						
	Rindli	Baghat	Chohri	Dadhah	Maahkaf	Nagari	Mehargarh	Looni	Gulu Sher New	Gulu Sher Old	Talli	Khajak	Depal	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Educational facilities ²														
Primary school	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
If local, condition	...	P	...	A	...	P	...	...	...	...	P	A	A	P
If elsewhere, distance	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Middle school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	...
If local, condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	6	8	...	...	2
If elsewhere, distance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High school	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If local, condition	...	...	...	G	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If elsewhere, distance	2	2	2	...	3	4	12	7	5	6	17	8	2	...
Libraries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If local, condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If elsewhere, distance	20	20	20	19	17	23	31	7	5	6	17	8	2	...
Medical facilities														
Civil dispensary	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If local, condition	...	...	...	G	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If elsewhere, distance	2	2	2	...	3	4	12	7	5	6	17	8	2	...
Maternity home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If local, condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If elsewhere, distance	20	20	20	19	17	23	31	7	5	6	17	8	2	...
Veterinary facilities														
Veterinary dispensary	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If local, condition	...	...	...	G	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If elsewhere, distance	2	2	2	...	3	4	12	7	5	6	17	8	2	...

1 G: good; A: average; P: poor.

2 Further data with respect to schools are presented in table 6.0.

TABLE 5.1. PUBLIC AMENITIES

Column	Kachhi villages							Harnai villages					
	Rindli	Baghat	Chohri	Dadhah	Mashkaf	Nagari	Mehrgath	Loomi	Gulu Sher New	Gulu Sher Old	Talli	Khajak	Depal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If local, condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If elsewhere, distance ²	20	20	20	19	17	23	31	7	5	6	17	8	2
Radio	Y	Y	Y	Y	...	Y	...	...	...	Y	...	...	...
If local, condition	A	A	A	A	...	A	...	...	...	A	...	...	...
If elsewhere, distance	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	7	5	...	17	8	2
Co-operative societies:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If local, condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If elsewhere, distance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"Panchayats"	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If local, condition	...	...	...	...	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If elsewhere, distance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Produce market	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If local, condition	...	...	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If elsewhere, distance	2	2	2	...	3	4	12	7	5	6	17	8	2
Cattle market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If local, condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
If elsewhere, distance	20	20	20	19	17	23	31	7	5	6	17	8	2

¹ A: average; P: poor; Y: yes.

² Here, and below, distance is given in miles.

TABLE 6.0. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Kachhi villages							Harnai villages						
	Rindli	Baghat	Chohri	Dadhah	Mashkaf	Nagari	Meurgarh	Looni	Gulu Sher New	Gulu Sher Old	Talli	Khajak	Depal	
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Type														
Primary	Y ¹	...	...	Y	...	...	Y	...	...	...	Y	Y	Primary and middle	Y
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religious	...	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Date of establishment	1958	...	...	1910	1954	No data	1958	...	1909	...	1901	1895	1956	1958
No. of students enrolled	60	...	...	130	60	10	31	...	20	...	50	38	83	28
Percentage of attendance	78	...	...	No data	90	No data	77	...	No data	...	No data	60	72	69
Operating agency														
Government	Y	...	...	Y	...	...	Y	...	...	...	Y	Y	Y	Y
Village community	...	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	Y	...	...	...	...	...
No. of teachers														
Trained	1	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1
Untrained	1	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Total	2	...	...	8	9	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	8	1

1 Y: yes.

TABLE 7.0. MEDICAL PERSONNEL ¹

Column	Kachhi villages							Harnai villages					
	Rindli	Baghat	Chohri	Dadhar	Mashkaf	Nagari	Mehrgarh	Looni	Gulu Sher New	Gulu Sher Old	Talli	Khajak	Depal
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Qualified doctors	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hakims	Y ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Homeopaths	Y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Untrained persons
Trained midwives
Untrained "dais"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1

¹ The number of hakims and of homeopaths was not recorded, nor that of untrained persons functioning as medical practitioners.

² Y: yes.

TABLE 8.0. COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS 1

Column	Kachhi villages							Harnai villages					
	Rindli	Baghat	Chohri	Dadhah	Mashkaf	Nagari	Mehargarh	Looni	Gulu Sher New	Gulu Sher Old	Talli	Khajak	Depal
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
General stores		6		5	6	3	1	1	1	5	15 ²	Y ³	4
Cloth shop		1		5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea shop		3		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food shop		2		10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cycle-repair shop		...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Co-operative store	
Tobacco shop		...		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		12		26	6	3	1	1	1	5	15	...	4

1 Rindli, Baghat and Chohri are adjacent to one another and directly on the highway; as a consequence, their commercial establishments have been considered jointly in the table.

2 Of the 15 general stores, 6 stock cloth.

3 Y: yes. The investigator failed to record the number of general stores in Khajak.

TABLE 8.1. INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS 1

Column	Kachhi villages							Harnai villages					
	Rindli	Baghat	Chohri	Dadhah	Mashkaf	Nagari	Mehargarh	Looni	Gulu Sher New	Gulu Sher Old	Talli	Khajak	Depal
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Handlooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseed crushers	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flour mills	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Implement-repair and manufacturing shops	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	1
Brick kilns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	...	5	3	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	3

1 Reference is to the horizontal loom, treadle-operated, used for commercial production.

TABLE 9.0. POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD

	Total population	Households	
		Number	Average size
Total	10,035	1,880	5.3
Kachhi villages	3,787	713	5.3
Rindli	805	142	5.6
Baghat	165	25	6.6
Chohri	54	12	4.5
Dadhar	1,639	310	5.3
Mashkaf	536	111	4.8
Nagari	218	48	4.5
Mehrgarh	370	65	5.7
Harnai villages	6,248	1,167	5.4
Looni	573	105	5.4
Gulu Sher New	231	49	4.7
Gulu Sher Old	369	73	5.0
Talli	2,279	396	5.7
Khajak	2,108	407	5.1
Depal	688	137	5.0

TABLE 10.0. SIZE OF

Column	Total households	Size of			
		1-2 persons		3-4 persons	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
		1	2	3	4	5
Total	1,880	285	15.2	563	29.9
Kachhi villages	713	112	15.7	220	30.8
Rindli	142	18	12.6	43	30.3
Baghat	25	...	...	8	32.0
Chohri	12	1	8.3	7	58.4
Dadhar	310	52	16.8	93	30.0
Mashkaf	111	20	18.0	35	31.5
Nagari	48	11	23.0	16	33.3
Mehrgarh	65	10	15.4	18	27.7
Harnai villages	1,167	173	15.0	343	29.4
Looni	105	19	18.1	33	31.4
Gulu Sher New	49	7	14.2	20	41.0
Gulu Sher Old	73	7	9.6	25	34.2
Talli	396	55	13.9	84	21.2
Khajak	407	55	13.5	137	33.7
Depal	137	30	21.9	44	32.1

TABLE 10.1. OCCUPATION BY SIZE OF

Column	Total households	Size of			
		1-2 persons		3-4 persons	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
		1	2	3	4	5
Total	1,880	285	15.2	563	29.9
Agriculturists	1,131	142	12.5	296	26.2
Non-agriculturists	749	143	19.1	267	35.7

HOUSEHOLD

household

5—6 persons		7—8 persons		9—10 persons		11 persons and more	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
554	29.5	256	13.6	122	6.5	100	5.3
197	27.5	91	12.8	56	7.9	37	5.3
44	31.0	13	9.2	14	9.9	10	7.0
5	20.0	6	24.0	4	16.0	2	8.0
2	16.6	1	8.3	1	8.4	...	...
82	26.4	43	13.9	25	8.1	15	4.8
35	31.5	11	10.0	6	5.4	4	3.0
14	29.2	5	10.3	1	2.1	1	2.1
15	23.1	12	18.1	5	8.0	5	7.7
357	30.5	165	14.0	66	5.7	63	5.4
26	24.8	13	12.4	6	5.7	8	7.6
14	28.6	6	12.2	...	...	2	4.0
29	39.7	7	9.6	2	2.7	3	4.2
137	34.6	69	17.4	27	6.8	24	6.1
121	29.7	55	13.5	20	4.9	19	4.7
30	21.9	15	10.9	11	8.1	7	5.1

HOUSEHOLD

household

5—6 persons		7—8 persons		9—10 persons		11 persons and more	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
554	29.5	256	13.6	122	6.5	100	5.3
365	32.3	177	15.6	79	7.0	72	6.4
189	25.3	79	10.5	43	5.7	28	3.7

TABLE 10.2. POPULATION AND OCCUPATION

	Total population	Occupation			
		Agriculturists		Non-agriculturists	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	10,035	6,493	64.7	3,542	35.3
Kachhi villages	3,737	1,764	46.6	2,023	53.4
Rindli	805	387	48.1	418	51.9
Baghat	165	49	29.7	116	70.3
Chohri	54	33	61.1	21	38.9
Dadhar	1,639	511	31.2	1,128	68.8
Mashkaf	536	418	78.0	118	22.0
Nagari	218	186	85.3	32	14.7
Mehrgarh	370	180	48.6	190	51.4
Harnai villages	6,248	4,729	75.7	1,519	24.3
Looni	573	376	65.6	197	34.4
Gulu Sher New	231	208	90.0	23	10.0
Gulu Sher Old	369	227	61.5	142	38.5
Talli	2,279	1,876	82.3	403	17.7
Khajak	2,108	1,531	75.0	527	25.0
Depal	688	461	67.0	227	33.0

TABLE 10.3. OCCUPATION BY HOUSEHOLD HEADS

	Total heads of households	Occupation			
		Agriculturists		Non-agriculturists	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	1,880	1,126	59.9	754	40.1
Kachhi villages	713	311	43.4	402	56.6
Rindli	142	63	44.4	79	55.6
Baghat	25	6	24.0	19	76.0
Chohri	12	6	50.0	6	50.0
Dadhar	310	89	28.7	221	71.3
Mashkaf	111	82	73.9	29	26.1
Nagari	48	39	81.3	9	18.7
Mehrgarh	65	26	40.0	39	60.0
Harnai villages	1,167	315	27.0	852	73.0
Looni	105	68	64.8	37	35.2
Gulu Sher New	49	43	87.8	6	12.2
Gulu Sher Old	73	42	57.5	31	42.5
Talli	396	304	76.8	92	23.2
Khajak	407	273	67.0	134	33.0
Depal	137	85	62.0	52	38.0

TABLE 11.0. SEX RATIO IN TOTAL POPULATION

	Total population	Males	Females	Sex ratio
Total	10,035	5,338	4,697	113.6
Kachhi villages	3,787	2,026	1,761	115.0
Rindli	805	431	374	115.2
Baghat	165	85	80	106.3
Chohri	54	35	19	184.2
Dadhar	1,839	858	781	109.9
Mashkaf	536	302	234	129.1
Nagari	218	118	100	118.0
Mehrgarh	370	197	173	113.9
Harnai villages	6,248	3,312	2,936	112.8
Looni	573	303	270	112.2
Gulu Sher New	231	126	105	120.0
Gulu Sher Old	369	199	170	117.1
Talli	2,279	1,211	1,068	113.4
Khajak	2,108	1,087	1,021	106.5
Depal	688	386	302	127.8

TABLE 11.1. SEX RATIO AMONG AGRICULTURISTS

	Agricultural families			
	Total Population	Males	Females	Sex ratio
Total	6,493	3,453	3,040	113.6
Kachhi villages	1,764	966	798	121.1
Rindli	387	212	175	121.1
Baghat	49	26	23	113.0
Chohri	93	21	12	175.0
Dadhar	511	270	241	112.0
Mashkaf	418	233	185	125.9
Nagari	186	101	85	118.8
Mehrgarh	180	103	77	133.8
Harnai villages	4,729	2,487	2,242	110.9
Looni	376	201	175	114.9
Gulu Sher New	208	112	96	116.7
Gulu Sher Old	227	116	111	104.5
Talli	1,876	1,000	876	114.2
Khajak	1,581	804	777	103.7
Depal	461	254	207	122.7

TABLE 11.2. SEX RATIO AMONG NON-AGRICULTURISTS

Village	Non-agricultural families			
	Total population	Males	Females	Sex ratio
Total	3,542	1,885	1,657	113.8
Kachhi villages	2,023	1,060	963	110.1
Rindli	418	219	199	110.1
Baghat	116	59	57	103.5
Chohri	21	14	7	200.0
Dadhar	1,128	588	540	108.9
Mashkaf	118	69	49	140.8
Nagari	32	17	15	113.3
Mehrgarh	190	94	96	97.9
Harnai villages	1,519	825	694	118.9
Looni	197	102	95	107.4
Gulu Sher New	23	14	9	155.6
Gulu Sher Old	142	83	59	140.7
Talli	403	211	192	109.9
Khajak	527	283	244	116.0
Depal	227	132	95	138.9

TABLE 11.3. SUMMARY: SEX RATIO BY OCCUPATION

	Sex ratio		
	All families	Agricultural families	Non-agricultural families
Total	113.6	113.6	113.8
Kachhi villages	115.0	121.1	110.1
Rindli	115.2	121.1	110.1
Baghat	106.3	113.0	103.5
Chohri	184.2	175.0	200.0
Dadhar	109.9	112.0	108.9
Mashkaf	129.1	125.9	140.8
Nagari	118.0	118.8	113.3
Mehrgharh	113.9	133.8	97.9
Harnai villages	112.8	110.9	118.9
Looni	112.2	114.9	107.4
Gulu Sher New	120.0	116.7	155.6
Gulu Sher Old	117.1	104.5	140.7
Talli	113.4	114.2	109.9
Khajak	106.5	103.7	116.0
Depal	127.8	122.7	138.9

TABLE 12.0. EMPLOYABLE AND UNEMPLOYABLE MALES BY AGE

	Male population				
	Total	Not employable: under 12 years and over 60		Employable: 12-60 years of age	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	5,338	1,848	34.6	3,490	65.4
Kachhi villages	2,026	614	30.3	1,412	69.9
Rindli	431	139	32.3	292	67.7
Baghat	85	31	36.5	54	63.5
Chohri	35	8	22.8	27	77.2
Dadhar	858	258	30.1	600	69.9
Mashkaf	302	71	23.5	231	76.5
Nagari	118	37	31.4	81	68.6
Mehrgarh	197	70	35.5	127	64.5
Harnai villages	3,312	1,234	37.3	2,078	62.7
Looni	303	120	39.6	183	60.4
Gulu Sher New	126	50	39.7	76	60.3
Gulu Sher Old	199	79	39.7	120	60.3
Talli	1,211	472	39.0	739	61.0
Khajak	1,087	363	33.4	724	76.6
Depal	386	150	38.9	236	61.1

TABLE 12.1. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYABLE MALES

	Male workers: 12-60 years of age						
	Total	Agricultural		Non-agricultural		Unemployed	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	3,490	2,126	60.9	1,279	36.6	85	2.5
Kachhi villages	1,412	685	48.5	699	49.5	28	2.0
Rindli	292	138	47.3	148	50.7	6	2.0
Baghat	54	23	42.6	28	51.9	3	5.5
Chohri	27	13	48.1	12	44.4	2	7.5
Dadhar	600	180	30.0	403	67.2	17	2.8
Mashkaf	231	200	86.6	31	13.4	...	...
Nagari	81	66	81.5	15	18.5	...	...
Mehrgarh	127	65	51.2	62	48.8	...	...
Harnai villages	2,078	1,441	69.3	580	27.9	57	2.8
Looni	183	113	61.7	59	32.3	11	6.0
Gulu Sher New	76	69	90.8	7	9.2	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	120	72	60.0	42	35.0	6	5.0
Talli	739	547	74.0	189	22.9	23	3.1
Khajak	724	495	68.4	216	29.8	13	1.8
Depal	236	145	61.4	87	36.9	4	1.7

TABLE 12.2. DEPENDENCY RATIO¹

	Total population	In labour force ²	Not in labour force ³			Dependency ratio
			Total	Males	Females	
Total	10,035	3,405	6,630	1,933	4,697	1.9
Kachhi villages	3,787	1,384	2,403	642	1,761	1.7
Rindli	805	286	519	145	374	1.8
Baghat	165	51	114	34	80	2.2
Chohri	54	25	29	10	19	1.2
Dadhar	1,639	583	1,056	275	781	1.8
Mashkaf	536	231	305	71	234	1.3
Nagari	218	81	137	37	100	1.7
Mehrgarh	370	127	243	70	173	1.9
Harnai villages	6,248	2,021	4,227	1,291	2,936	2.1
Looni	573	172	401	131	270	2.3
Gulu Sher New	231	76	155	50	105	2.0
Gulu Sher Old	369	114	255	85	170	2.2
Talli	2,279	716	1,563	495	1,068	2.2
Khajak	2,108	711	1,397	376	1,021	2.0
Depal	688	232	456	154	302	2.0

¹ That is to say, the ratio of dependents to employed males, obtained by dividing the number of household members not in the labour force by the members within said labour force.

² Males, 12-60 years of age, excluding unemployed persons, are considered to constitute the labour force.

³ Males below 12 or above 60 years, unemployed males (12-60 years), and all the women folk are considered not in the labour force.

TABLE 13.0. HOUSEHOLDERS: AGE
(All agriculturists)

Column	Total	Under 21 yrs.		21-30 yrs.		31-40 yrs.		41-50 yrs.		51-60 yrs.		61 and more yrs.		No response	
		No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total	610	17	2.8	133	21.8	177	29.0	177	29.0	80	13.1	25	4.1	1	0.2
Kachhi villages	270	6	2.2	56	20.7	67	24.8	80	29.6	45	16.7	15	5.6	1	0.4
Rindli	57	1	1.8	10	17.5	18	31.6	15	26.3	10	17.5	3	5.3	...	...
Baghat	5	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	...	...	...	...	2	40.0	3	60.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	76	...	...	13	17.1	20	26.3	23	30.3	11	14.5	8	10.5	1	1.3
Mashkaf	71	3	4.3	14	19.7	15	21.1	24	33.8	13	18.3	2	2.8	...	...
Nagari	36	1	2.8	13	36.1	7	19.4	9	25.0	5	13.9	1	2.8	...	...
Mehrgarh	20	...	...	5	25.0	4	20.0	5	25.0	5	25.0	1	5.0	...	...
Harnai villages	340	11	3.2	77	22.6	110	32.5	97	28.5	35	10.3	10	2.9	...	...
Looni	53	2	3.8	15	28.3	15	28.3	17	32.0	3	5.7	1	1.9	...	...
Gulu Sher New	36	2	5.5	11	30.6	9	25.0	9	25.0	5	13.9	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	32	...	...	9	28.1	4	12.5	8	25.0	7	21.9	4	12.5	...	...
Talli	80	1	1.3	9	11.2	32	40.0	29	36.2	8	10.0	1	1.3	...	...
Khajak	69	4	5.8	15	21.7	20	29.0	20	29.0	7	10.2	3	4.3	...	...
Depal	70	2	2.9	18	25.7	30	42.9	14	20.0	5	7.1	1	1.4	...	...

TABLE 14.0. HOUSEHOLDERS: MARITAL STATUS
(All agriculturists)

Column	Total	Single		Married		Widowed		No response	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	610	50	8.2	512	83.9	47	7.7	1	0.2
Kachhi villages	270	28	10.4	214	79.3	27	10.0	1	0.3
Rindli	57	4	7.0	45	78.9	8	14.1	...	...
Baghat	5	1	20.0	4	80.0	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	76	5	6.6	60	78.9	10	13.2	1	1.3
Mashkaf	71	9	12.7	55	77.4	7	9.9	...	...
Nagari	36	9	25.0	25	69.4	2	5.6	...	...
Mehrgarh	20	...	...	20	100.0	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	340	22	6.5	298	87.6	20	5.9	...	...
Looni	53	5	9.4	45	84.9	3	5.7	...	...
Gulu Sher New	36	5	13.9	30	83.3	1	2.8	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	32	1	3.1	28	87.5	3	9.4	...	...
Talli	80	3	3.7	77	96.3	...	...	...	...
Khajak	69	4	5.8	59	85.5	6	8.7	...	...
Depal	70	4	5.7	59	84.3	7	10.0	...	...

TABLE 15.0. HOUSEHOLDERS: RELIGION AND CIVIL STATUS
(All agriculturists)

Column	Total	Religion				Civil status					
		Muslim		Hindu		Local		Refugee		Migrant	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	610	607	99.5	3	0.5	609	99.8	...	...	1	0.2
Kachhi villages	270	267	98.9	3	1.1	269	99.6	...	...	1	0.4
Rindli	57	57	100.0	...	...	57	100.0	...	...	...	...
Baghat	5	5	100.0	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	5	100.0	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	76	73	96.1	3	3.9	76	100.0	...	...	...	...
Masbkaf	71	71	100.0	...	...	70	98.6	...	...	1	1.4
Nagari	36	36	100.0	...	...	36	100.0	...	...	...	...
Mehrgarh	20	20	100.0	...	...	20	100.0	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	340	340	100.0	...	...	340	100.0	...	...	...	...
Looni	53	53	100.0	...	...	53	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	36	36	100.0	...	...	36	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	32	32	100.0	...	...	32	100.0	...	...	...	...
Talli	80	80	100.0	...	...	80	100.0	...	...	...	...
Khajak	69	69	100.0	...	...	69	100.0	...	...	...	...
Depal	70	70	100.0	...	...	70	100.0	...	...	...	...

TABLE 16.0. HOUSEHOLDERS:

Column	All agriculturists					Non-cultivating		
	Total	Literate		Illiterate		Total	Literate	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent		No.	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	610	55	9.0	555	91.0	51	16	31.4
Kachhi villages	270	26	9.6	244	90.4	21	8	38.1
Rindli	57	3	5.3	54	94.7	6	2	33.3
Baghat	5	1	20.0	4	80.0	...	...	...
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	...
Dadhar	76	12	15.8	64	84.2	9	5	55.5
Mashkaf	71	7	9.9	64	90.1	3	1	33.3
Nagari	36	1	2.8	35	97.2	3	...	...
Mehrgarh	20	2	10.0	18	90.0	...	...	...
Harnai villages	340	29	8.5	311	91.5	30	8	26.7
Looni	53	8	15.1	45	84.9	2	1	50.0
Gulu Sher New	36	9	25.0	27	75.0	3	3	100.0
Gulu Sher Old	32	4	12.5	28	87.5	3	1	33.3
Talli	80	3	3.7	77	96.3	7	1	14.3
Khajak	69	4	5.8	65	94.2	12	2	16.7
Depal	70	1	1.4	69	98.6	3	...	...

LITERACY

owners		Cultivating owners					Tenants				
Illiterate		Total	Literate		Illiterate		Total	Literate		Illiterate	
No.	Percent		No.	Percent	No.	Percent		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
35	68.6	193	32	16.6	161	83.4	366	7	1.9	359	98.1
13	87.0	85	13	15.3	72	84.7	164	5	3.0	159	79.0
4	66.7	24	1	4.2	23	95.8	27	...	...	27	100.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	20.0	4	80.0
...	...	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
4	44.5	22	7	31.8	15	68.2	45	...	...	45	100.0
3	66.7	23	4	17.4	19	82.6	45	2	4.4	43	95.6
3	100.0	11	1	9.1	10	90.9	22	...	...	22	100.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	10.0	18	90.0
22	73.3	108	19	17.6	89	82.4	202	2	1.0	200	99.0
1	50.0	12	7	58.3	5	41.7	39	...	...	39	100.0
...	...	7	6	85.7	1	14.3	26	...	...	26	100.0
2	66.7	11	1	9.1	10	90.9	18	2	11.1	16	88.9
6	85.7	39	2	5.1	37	94.9	34	...	...	34	100.0
10	83.3	18	2	11.1	16	88.9	39	...	...	39	100.0
3	100.0	21	1	4.8	20	95.2	46	...	...	46	100.0

TABLE 16.1. LITERATE HOUSEHOLDERS: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Column	Total	Informal training (Urdu and Persian only)		Institutional schooling								No response	
				Primary		Middle		Matric		Above matric			
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Total	55	4	7.3	39	70.9	5	9.1	4	7.3	2	3.6	1	1.8
Kachhi villages	26	1	3.8	22	84.8	...	...	1	3.8	1	3.8	1	3.8
Rindli	3	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghat	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	12	...	...	9	75.1	...	...	1	8.3	11	8.3	1	8.3
Mashkaf	7	1	14.3	6	85.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagari	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrgarh	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	29	3	10.3	17	58.6	5	17.3	3	10.3	1	3.5	...	...
Looni	8	2	25.0	4	50.0	1	12.5	...	...	12	12.5	...	...
Gulu Sher New	9	...	...	3	33.3	3	33.3	3	33.4	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	4	1	25.0	3	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talli	3	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khajak	4	...	...	3	75.0	1	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depal	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1 Intermediate.

2 M. A.

TABLE 17.0. HOUSEHOLDERS:
(All agriculturists)

Column	Total	1—2 persons		3—4 persons		5—6 persons		7—8 persons	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	610	58	9.5	159	26.1	167	27.4	106	17.4
Kachhi villages	270	20	7.4	62	23.0	74	27.4	46	17.0
Rindli	57	1	1.8	8	14.0	22	38.6	8	14.0
Baghat	5	...	...	1	20.0	...	...	1	20.0
Chohri	5	...	...	...	...	1	20.0	1	20.0
Dadhar	76	7	9.2	19	25.0	13	17.1	18	23.7
Mashkaf	71	4	5.6	21	29.6	19	26.8	12	16.9
Nagari	36	7	19	9	25.0	13	36.1	3	8.3
Mehrgarh	20	1	5.0	4	20.0	6	30.0	3	15.0
Harnai villages	340	38	11.2	97	28.5	93	27.4	60	17.6
Looni	53	9	17.0	16	30.2	12	22.6	9	17.0
Gulu Sher New	36	4	11.1	15	41.7	10	27.7	4	11.1
Gulu Sher Old	32	1	3.1	11	34.4	12	37.5	4	12.5
Talli	80	4	5.0	15	18.7	24	30.0	20	25.0
Khajak	69	10	14.5	16	23.2	22	31.9	13	18.8
Depal	70	10	14.3	24	34.3	13	18.6	10	14.3

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SIZE OF FAMILY

9—10 persons		11—12 persons		13—14 persons		15—16 persons		17 persons and more		No response	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
46	7.5	23	3.8	9	1.5	5	0.8	18	2.9	19	3.1
24	8.9	14	5.2	5	1.8	3	1.1	8	3.0	14	5.2
3	5.3	7	12.3	1	1.8	...	...	2	3.5	5	8.7
2	40.0	1	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	40.0	1	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	9.2	2	2.6	1	1.3	1	1.3	6	7.9	2	2.7
6	8.5	3	4.2	2	2.8	1	1.4	...	...	3	4.2
...	...	...	...	1	2.8	...	...	...	...	3	8.3
4	20.0	...	...	...	...	1	5.0	...	...	1	5.0
22	6.5	9	2.6	4	1.2	2	0.6	10	2.9	5	1.5
3	5.6	1	1.9	1	1.9	...	...	1	1.9	1	1.9
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.8	1	2.8	1	2.8
1	3.1	...	...	1	3.1	...	...	2	6.3	...	...
8	10.0	4	5.0	...	...	...	...	4	5.0	1	1.3
2	2.9	2	2.9	2	2.9	...	...	2	2.9	...	...
8	11.4	2	2.9	...	...	1	1.4	...	...	2	2.8

TABLE 18.0. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: EMPLOYMENT OF MALES
(All agriculturists)

Column	Total	Number of households				No response	
		All males properly employed ¹		Some or all males unemployed		No.	Percent
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total	610	277	45.4	296	48.5	37	6.1
Kachhi villages	270	135	50.0	112	41.5	23	8.5
Rindli	57	21	36.8	30	52.6	6	10.6
Baghat	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	...	...
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...
Dadhar	76	43	56.6	31	40.8	2	2.6
Mashkaf	71	37	52.1	33	46.5	1	1.4
Nagari	36	17	47.2	5	13.9	14	38.9
Mehrgarh	20	13	65.0	7	35.0	...	...
Harnai villages	340	142	41.8	184	54.1	14	4.1
Looni	53	25	47.2	22	41.5	6	11.3
Gulu Sher New	36	11	30.6	25	69.4	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	32	13	40.6	18	56.3	1	3.1
Talli	80	23	28.7	50	62.5	7	8.8
Khajak	69	38	55.1	31	44.9	...	...
Depal	70	32	45.7	38	54.3	...	...

¹ The schedule reads thus. Unfortunately it is not worded explicitly, and we cannot say if the respondent refers to agricultural or other work, or both, or if he is thinking in terms of full or partial employment.

TABLE 19.0. HOUSEHOLDERS: YEARLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(All agriculturists)

Column	Total	Income						Expenditure					
		Respondents				Rupee income		Respondents				Rupee expenditure	
		Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Total	610	404	66.2	206	33.8	1,55,941	757	445	73.0	165	27.0	1,77,248	1,074
Kachhi villages	270	161	60.0	109	40.0	97,154	891	178	65.9	92	34.1	1,21,750	1,323
Rindli	57	35	61.4	22	38.6	12,422	565	35	61.4	22	38.6	17,530	797
Baghat	5	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0	3,120	624	...	...	5	100.0	3,400	680
Dadhar	76	37	48.7	39	51.3	35,105	900	46	60.5	30	39.5	42,620	1,421
Mashkaf	71	41	57.7	30	42.3	40,957	1,365	44	62.0	27	38.0	52,350	1,939
Nagari	36	31	86.1	5	13.9	1,950	390	32	88.9	4	11.1	2,600	650
Mehrgarh	20	12	60.0	8	40.0	3,600	450	16	80.0	4	20.0	3,250	813
Harnai villages	340	243	71.5	97	28.5	58,787	606	287	78.5	73	21.5	55,498	760
Looni	53	37	69.8	16	30.2	8,121	508	40	75.5	13	24.5	7,423	571
Gulu Sher New	36	28	77.8	8	22.2	6,212	77	30	83.3	6	16.7	6,085	1,014
Gulu Sher Old	32	25	78.1	7	21.9	4,694	671	28	87.5	4	12.5	2,534	634
Talli	80	63	78.7	17	21.3	7,305	430	63	78.7	17	21.3	12,560	739
Khajak	69	45	65.2	24	34.8	10,810	450	53	76.8	16	23.2	8,415	526
Depal	70	45	64.3	25	35.7	21,645	866	53	75.7	17	24.3	18,481	1,087

TABLE 19.1. HOUSEHOLDERS: YEARLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(Non-cultivating owners)

Column	Total	Income						Expenditure					
		Respondents				Rupee income		Respondents				Rupee expenditure	
		Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	51	34	66.7	17	33.3	24,260	1,427	37	72.5	14	27.5	23,885	1,706
Kachhi villages	21	14	66.7	7	33.3	11,580	1,654	14	66.7	7	33.3	16,470	2,373
Rindli	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	420	210	4	66.7	2	33.3	720	360
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	9	4	44.5	5	55.5	11,160	2,232	4	44.5	5	55.5	15,750	3,150
Mashkaf	3	3	100.0	...	...	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...
Nagari	3	3	100.0	...	...	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	30	20	66.7	10	33.3	12,680	1,268	23	76.7	7	23.3	7,415	1,059
Looni	2	2	100.0	...	...	...	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	3	3	100.0	...	...	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	1,500	1,500	3	100.0	...	...	...	...
Talli	7	6	85.7	1	14.3	300	300	6	85.7	1	14.3	300	300
Khajak	12	5	41.7	7	58.3	5,880	840	7	58.3	5	41.7	31,115	623
Depal	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	5,000	5,000	2	66.7	1	33.3	4,000	4,000

TABLE 19.2. HOUSEHOLDERS: YEARLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(Cultivating owners)

Column	Income							Expenditure					
	Total	Respondents				Rupee income		Respondents				Rupee expenditure	
		Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	193	127	65.8	66	34.2	69,705	1,056	134	69.4	59	30.6	87,431	1,482
Kachhi villages	85	46	54.1	39	45.9	49,894	1,279	47	55.3	38	44.7	64,720	1,703
Rindli	24	16	66.7	8	33.3	4,619	577	16	66.7	8	33.3	6,720	840
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0	3,120	624	...	...	5	100.0	3,400	680
Dadhar	22	13	59.1	9	40.9	12,475	1,386	13	59.1	9	40.9	15,450	1,717
Mashkaf	23	8	34.8	15	65.2	29,180	1,945	8	34.8	15	65.2	38,950	2,597
Nagari	11	9	81.8	2	18.2	500	250	10	90.9	1	9.1	200	200
Mehrgharh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	108	81	75.0	27	25.0	19,811	734	87	80.6	21	19.4	22,711	1,081
Looni	12	6	50.0	6	50.0	3,425	571	7	58.3	5	41.7	4,900	980
Gulu Sher New	7	7	100.0	...	...	...	...	7	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	11	10	90.9	1	9.1	1,100	1,100	10	90.9	1	9.1	800	800
Talli	39	32	82.1	7	17.9	3,500	500	31	79.5	8	20.5	8,500	1,063
Khajak	18	14	77.8	4	22.2	1,340	335	17	94.4	1	5.6	400	400
Depal	21	12	57.1	9	42.9	10,446	1,161	15	71.4	6	28.6	8,111	1,352

TABLE 19.3. HOUSEHOLDERS: YEARLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(Tenants)

Column	Total	Income						Expenditure					
		Respondents				Rupee income		Respondents				Rupee expenditure	
		Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	366	243	66.4	123	33.6	61,976	504	274	74.9	92	25.1	65,932	717
Kachhi villages	164	101	61.6	63	38.4	35,680	566	117	71.3	47	28.7	40,560	863
Rindli	27	15	55.6	12	44.4	7,383	615	15	55.6	12	44.4	10,090	841
Baghat	5	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	...	...
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhari	45	20	44.4	25	55.6	11,470	459	29	64.4	16	35.6	11,420	714
Mashkaf	45	30	66.7	15	33.3	11,777	785	33	73.3	12	26.7	13,400	1,117
Nagari	22	19	86.4	3	13.6	1,450	483	19	86.4	3	13.6	2,400	800
Mehrgarh	20	12	60.0	8	40.0	3,600	450	16	80.0	4	20.0	3,250	813
Harnai villages	202	142	70.3	60	29.7	26,296	438	157	77.7	45	22.3	25,372	564
Looni	39	29	74.4	10	25.6	4,696	470	31	79.5	8	20.5	2,523	315
Gulu Sher New	26	18	69.2	8	30.8	6,212	777	20	76.9	6	23.1	6,085	1,014
Gulu Sher Old	18	13	72.2	5	27.8	2,094	419	15	83.3	3	16.7	1,734	578
Talli	34	25	73.5	9	26.5	3,505	389	26	76.5	8	23.5	3,760	470
Khajak	39	26	66.7	13	33.3	3,590	276	29	74.3	10	25.7	4,900	490
Depal	46	31	67.4	15	32.6	6,199	413	36	78.3	10	21.7	6,370	637

TABLE 20.0. SUMMARY: HOUSEHOLDERS' YEARLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(All agriculturists)

Column	Total	Income						Expenditure					
		Respondents				Rupee income		Respondents				Rupee expenditure	
		Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
All agriculturists	610	404	66.2	206	33.8	1,55,941	757	445	73.0	165	27.0	1,77,248	1,074
Non-cultivating owners	51	34	66.7	17	33.3	24,260	1,427	37	72.5	14	27.5	23,885	1,706
Cultivating owners	193	127	65.8	66	34.2	69,705	1,056	134	69.4	59	30.6	87,431	1,482
Tenants	366	243	66.4	123	33.6	61,976	504	274	74.9	92	25.1	65,932	717

TABLE 21.0. LAND
(Non-cultivating and

Column	Total	Acres							
		1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Total	240	52	21.7	22	9.2	8	3.3	4	1.7
Kachhi villages	106	20	18.9	12	11.3	4	3.8	4	3.8
Rindli	30	12	40.0	7	23.3	1	3.3	...	...
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	3	60.0	1	20.0	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	31	1	3.2	2	6.4	1	3.2	3	9.7
Mashkaf	26	4	15.4	2	7.7	2	7.7	...	...
Nagari	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7.1
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	134	32	23.9	10	7.5	4	3.0	...	...
Looni	14	1	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	10	2	20.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	...	...
Talli	46	13	28.3	5	10.9	1	2.2	...	...
Khajak	30	7	23.3	2	6.7	1	3.3	...	...
Depal	24	9	37.5	2	8.3	...	...	...	...

HOLDINGS: ACRES
cultivating owners)

FOOTNOTES: DATA REPRESENTS OWNERS WHO REPORT
ACRES CULTIVATED BY ALL OPERATING UNITS

41-50		51-80		81 and more		Total owned		No response	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Average	No.	Percent
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	4.6	2	0.8	24	10.0	14,753.5	119.9	117	48.7
9	8.5	...	...	11	10.4	8,469.0	141.1	46	43.3
1	3.4	...	...	...	...	260.5	12.4	9	30.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	36.0	9.0	1	20.0
2	6.4	...	...	4	13.0	1,611.0	123.9	18	58.1
4	15.4	...	...	7	26.9	6,432.0	338.5	7	26.9
2	14.3	...	...	...	...	130.0	43.3	11	78.6
2	1.6	2	1.4	13	9.7	6,284.0	99.7	71	53.0
...	...	...	...	1	7.1	546.0	273.0	12	85.8
...	...	...	...	8	80.0	473.0	59.1	2	20.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	73.0	14.6	5	50.0
2	4.3	1	2.2	2	4.3	2,485.0	103.5	22	47.8
...	...	...	...	2	6.7	2,489.0	207.4	18	60.0
...	...	1	4.2	...	...	218.0	18.2	12	50.0

TABLE 21.1. LAND HOLDINGS: FRAGMENTATION
(Non-cultivating and cultivating owners)

Column	Total	Land		2—3 parcels		4—5 parcels		6—7 parcels		8 and more parcels		No. response	
		Not in parcels	In. parcels	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12	13
Total	240	146	94	49	52.1	24	25.5	3	3.2	9	9.6	9	9.6
Kachhi villages	106	59	47	21	44.7	13	27.7	3	6.4	4	8.5	6	12.7
Rindli	30	15	15	8	53.3	4	26.7	1	6.7	...	...	2	13.3
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	3	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	31	17	14	3	21.4	3	21.4	2	14.4	3	21.4	3	21.4
Mashkaf	26	15	11	8	72.7	2	18.2	...	...	1	9.1	...	...
Nagari	14	9	5	2	40.0	2	40.0	...	...	...	...	1	20.0
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	134	87	47	28	59.6	11	23.4	...	...	5	10.6	3	6.4
Looni	14	11	3	2	66.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23.3
Gulu Sher New	10	6	4	4	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talli	46	23	23	12	52.2	8	34.8	...	...	2	8.7	1	4.3
Khajak	30	15	15	9	60.0	3	20.0	...	...	3	20.0	...	...
Depal	24	22	2	1	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50.0

TABLE 21.2. LAND HOLDINGS:
(Agriculturists)

Column	Total	Miles									
		Less than 0.5		0.5—1		1—1.9		2—2.9		3—3.9	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	94	19	20.2	8	8.5	12	12.8	11	11.7	10	10.6
Kachhi villages	47	13	27.7	4	8.5	4	8.5	5	10.6	5	10.6
Rindli	15	7	46.7	3	20.0	1	6.7	1	6.7	...	...
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100.0
Dadhar	14	2	14.3	1	7.1	...	...	1	7.1	1	7.2
Mashkaf	11	2	18.2	...	...	2	18.2	3	27.2	2	18.2
Nagari	5	2	40.0	...	...	1	20.0	...	...	...	...
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	47	6	12.8	4	8.5	8	17.0	6	12.8	5	10.6
Looni	3	2	66.7	...	...	1	33.3	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	4	...	...	1	25.0	...	...	2	50.0	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talli	23	3	13.1	3	13.1	7	30.4	1	4.4	2	8.7
Khajak	15	1	6.7	...	...	...	...	3	20.0	3	20.0
Depal	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 21.3. LAND HOLDINGS: ATTITUDE TOWARDS CONSOLIDATION
(Agriculturists with fragmented lands)

Column	Total	Favouring		Not favouring		No response	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	94	32	34.0	58	61.7	4	4.3
Kachhi villages	47	13	27.7	31	66.0	3	6.3
Rindli	15	4	26.7	11	73.3	...	...
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	...	...
Dadhar	14	3	21.4	9	64.2	2	14.4
Mashkaf	11	4	36.4	7	63.6	...	...
Nagari	5	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	47	19	40.4	27	57.4	1	2.2
Looni	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.4
Gulu Sher New	4	2	50.0	2	50.0	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talli	23	5	21.7	18	78.3	...	...
Khajak	15	10	66.7	5	33.3	...	...
Depal	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	...	...

TABLE 23.0. WHEAT PRODUCTION
(Cultivating)

Column 2	Total	Respondents				Acreage					
		Respondents				Respondents				Area cultivated	
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	559	72	12.9	487	87.1	179	36.8	308	63.2	3,866.0	12.6
Kachhi villages	249	18	7.2	231	92.8	49	21.1	182	78.9	2,466.0	13.5
Rindli	51	2	3.9	49	96.1	8	16.3	41	83.7	291.0	7.1
Baghat	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	5	100.0	40.0	8.0
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	5	100.0	19.0	3.8
Dadhar	67	4	6.0	63	94.0	22	34.9	41	65.1	751.5	18.3
Mashkaf	68	8	11.8	60	88.2	9	15.0	51	85.0	688.0	13.5
Nagari	33	3	9.1	30	90.9	8	26.7	22	73.3	428.5	19.5
Mehrgarh	20	1	5.0	19	95.0	2	10.5	17	89.5	248.0	14.6
Harnai villages	310	54	17.4	256	82.6	130	50.8	126	49.2	1,400.0	11.1
Looni	51	5	9.8	46	90.2	45	97.8	1	2.2	15.0	15.0
Gulu Sher New	33	2	6.1	31	93.9	8	25.8	23	74.2	441.0	19.2
Gulu Sher Old	29	1	3.4	28	96.6	10	35.7	18	64.3	110.0	6.1
Talli	73	42	57.5	31	42.5	13	41.9	18	58.1	232.0	12.9
Khajak	57	3	5.3	54	94.7	20	37.0	34	63.0	254.5	7.5
Depal	67	1	1.5	66	98.5	26	39.4	40	60.6	347.5	8.7

¹ In the text, we discuss available data with respect to yield per acre.

² Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

AND DISPOSITION
owners and tenants)

Production						Retained for home use					
Respondents				Yield in maunds 1		Respondents				Quantity in maunds	
Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
88	18.5	399	81.5	18,118.0	45.4	124	25.4	363	74.6	8,788.7	24.2
39	16.9	192	83.1	9,232.5	48.1	66	28.6	165	71.4	3,538.0	21.4
9	18.4	40	81.6	1,076.5	26.9	12	24.5	37	75.5	588.0	15.9
...	...	5	100.0	135.0	27.0	...	...	5	100.0	35.0	7.0
...	...	5	100.0	90.0	18.0	...	...	5	100.0	52.0	10.4
12	19.0	51	81.0	2,147.0	42.1	15	23.8	48	76.2	1,132.0	23.6
9	15.0	51	85.0	2,956.0	58.0	23	38.3	37	61.7	1,092.5	29.7
8	26.7	22	73.3	1,487.0	67.6	14	46.7	16	53.3	259.5	16.2
1	5.3	18	94.7	1,341.0	74.5	2	10.5	17	89.5	374.0	22.0
49	19.1	207	80.9	8,885.5	42.9	38	22.7	198	77.3	5,250.7	26.5
5	10.9	41	89.1	2,328.0	56.8	9	19.6	37	80.4	893.0	24.1
7	22.7	24	77.3	1,314.0	54.8	10	32.3	21	67.7	727.5	34.6
4	14.3	24	85.7	693.0	28.9	5	17.9	23	82.1	455.5	19.8
12	38.7	19	61.3	1,006.5	53.0	12	38.7	19	61.3	886.7	46.7
11	20.4	43	79.6	1,222.0	28.4	7	13.0	47	87.0	744.5	15.8
10	15.2	56	84.8	2,322.0	41.5	15	22.7	51	77.3	1,544.0	30.3

TABLE 23.1. WHEAT PRODUCTION
 (Cultivating)

Column ²	Total	Respondents				Acreage					
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Respondents				Area cultivated	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
						No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	193	40	20.7	153	79.3	55	35.8	98	64.1	1,627	16.6
Kachhi villages	85	9	10.6	76	89.4	14	18.4	62	81.6	1,115	18.0
Rindli	24	...	...	24	100.0	4	16.7	20	83.3	155	7.8
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	5	100.0	19	3.8
Dadhar	22	2	9.1	20	90.9	9	45.0	11	55.0	347	31.5
Mashkaf	23	4	17.4	19	82.6	1	5.3	18	94.7	356	19.8
Nagari	11	3	27.3	8	72.7	...	...	8	100.0	238	29.8
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	108	31	28.7	77	71.3	41	53.2	36	46.8	512	14.2
Looni	12	2	16.7	10	83.3	9	90.0	1	10.0	15	15.0
Gulu Sher New	7	...	...	7	100.0	1	14.3	6	85.7	225	37.5
Gulu Sher Old	11	...	...	11	100.0	5	45.5	6	54.5	27	4.5
Talli	39	27	69.2	12	30.8	9	75.0	3	25.0	55	18.3
Khajak	18	1	5.6	17	94.4	10	58.8	7	41.2	77	11.0
Depal	21	1	4.8	20	95.2	7	35.0	13	65.0	113	8.7

¹ In the text, we discuss available data with respect to yield per acre.

² Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

AND DISPOSITION
owners)

Production						Retained for home use					
Respondents				Yield in maunds 1		Respondents				Quantity in maunds	
Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	15.0	130	85.0	7,534	58.0	31	20.3	122	79.7	4,000	32.8
11	14.5	65	85.5	4,389	67.5	19	25.0	57	75.0	1,667	29.2
5	20.8	19	79.2	502	26.4	5	20.8	19	79.2	334	17.6
...
...	...	5	100.0	90	18.0	...	...	5	100.0	52	10.4
5	25.0	15	75.0	1,089	72.6	6	30.0	14	70.0	601	42.9
...	...	19	100.0	2,129	112.0	7	36.8	12	63.2	565	47.1
1	12.5	7	87.5	579	82.7	1	12.5	7	87.5	115	16.4
...
12	15.6	65	84.4	3,145	48.4	12	15.6	65	84.4	2,333	35.9
...	...	10	100.0	715	71.5	...	...	10	100.0	385	38.5
2	28.6	5	71.4	446	89.2	2	28.6	5	71.4	345	69.0
3	27.3	8	72.7	230	28.8	3	27.3	8	72.7	192	24.0
4	33.3	8	66.7	401	50.1	4	33.3	8	66.7	342	42.8
3	17.6	14	82.4	429	30.6	3	17.6	14	82.4	272	19.4
...	...	20	100.0	924	46.2	...	...	20	100.0	797	39.9

TABLE 23.2. WHEAT PRODUCTION
(Tenants)

Column ²	Total	Respondents				Acreage					
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Not reporting		Reporting		Area cultivated	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Total	Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	366	32	8.7	334	91.3	124	37.1	210	62.9	2,241.0	10.7
Kachhi villages	164	9	5.5	155	94.5	35	22.6	120	77.4	1,352.0	11.3
Rindli	27	2	7.4	25	92.6	4	16.0	21	84.0	137.0	6.5
Baghat	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	5	100.0	40.0	8.0
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	45	2	4.4	43	95.6	13	30.2	30	69.8	404.5	13.5
Mashkaf	45	4	8.9	41	91.1	8	19.5	33	80.5	332.0	10.1
Nagari	22	...	...	22	100.0	8	36.4	14	63.6	190.5	13.6
Mehrgarh	20	1	5.0	19	95.0	2	10.5	17	89.5	248.0	14.6
Harnai villages	202	23	11.4	179	88.6	89	49.7	90	50.3	889.0	9.9
Looni	39	3	7.7	36	92.3	36	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	26	2	7.7	24	92.3	7	29.2	17	70.8	216.0	12.7
Gulu Sher Old	18	1	5.6	17	94.4	5	29.4	12	70.6	83.0	6.9
Talli	34	15	44.1	19	55.9	4	21.1	15	78.9	177.0	11.8
Khajak	39	2	5.1	37	94.9	18	48.6	19	51.4	178.0	9.4
Depal	46	...	...	46	100.0	19	41.3	27	58.7	235.0	8.7

¹ In the text, we discuss available data with respect to yield per acre.

² Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19, and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

AND DISPOSITION

Production						Retained for home use					
Respondents				Yield in maunds 1		Respondents				Quantity in maunds	
Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
65	19.5	269	80.5	10,585.5	39.3	93	27.8	241	72.2	4,790.0	19.9
28	18.1	127	81.9	4,845.5	38.2	47	30.3	108	69.7	1,871.5	17.3
4	16.0	21	84.0	575.0	27.4	7	28.0	18	72.0	254.0	14.1
...	...	5	100.0	135.0	27.0	...	...	5	100.0	35.0	7.0
...
7	16.3	36	83.7	1,058.0	29.4	9	20.9	34	79.1	531.5	15.6
9	22.0	32	78.0	828.5	25.9	16	39.0	25	61.0	532.5	21.3
7	31.8	15	68.2	908.0	60.5	13	59.1	9	40.9	144.5	16.1
1	5.3	18	94.7	1,341.0	74.5	2	10.5	17	89.5	374.0	22.0
37	20.7	142	79.3	5,740.0	40.4	46	25.7	133	74.3	2,918.5	21.9
5	13.9	31	86.1	1,613.0	52.0	9	25.0	27	75.0	508.0	18.8
5	20.8	19	79.2	868.0	45.7	8	33.3	16	66.7	382.5	23.9
1	5.9	16	94.1	463.0	28.9	2	11.8	15	88.2	263.5	17.6
8	42.1	11	57.9	605.0	55.0	8	42.1	11	57.9	545.0	49.5
8	21.6	29	78.4	793.0	27.3	4	10.8	33	89.2	472.5	14.3
10	21.7	36	78.3	1,398.0	38.8	15	32.6	31	67.4	747.0	24.1

TABLE 24.0. "JAWAR" PRODUCTION
(Cultivating)

Column 2	Total	Respondents				Acreage					
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Respondents				Area cultivated	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
						No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	559	170	30.4	389	69.6	136	35.0	253	65.0	1,393	5.5
Kachhi villages	249	95	38.2	154	61.8	18	11.7	136	88.3	649	4.8
Rindli	51	20	39.2	31	60.8	...	...	31	100.0	111	3.6
Baghat	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	5	100.0	17	3.4
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	5	100.0	6	1.2
Dadhar	67	13	19.4	54	80.6	17	31.5	37	68.5	187	5.1
Mashkaf	68	34	50.0	34	50.0	...	...	34	100.0	160	4.7
Nagari	33	14	42.4	19	57.6	...	...	19	100.0	138	7.3
Mehrgarh	20	14	70.0	6	30.0	1	16.7	5	83.3	30	6.0
Harnai villages	310	75	24.2	235	75.8	118	50.2	117	49.8	744	6.4
Looni	51	4	7.8	47	92.2	45	95.7	2	4.3	5	2.5
Gulu Sher New	33	1	3.0	32	97.0	9	28.1	23	71.9	266	11.6
Gulu Sher Old	29	2	6.9	27	93.1	11	40.7	16	59.3	64	4.0
Talli	73	55	75.3	18	24.7	7	38.9	11	61.1	93	8.5
Khajak	57	8	14.0	49	86.0	18	36.7	31	63.3	156	5.0
Depal	67	5	7.5	62	92.5	28	45.2	34	54.8	160	7.4

1 In the text, we discuss available data with respect to yield per acre.

2 Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

AND DISPOSITION
owners and tenants)

Production						Retained for home use					
Respondents				Yield in maunds 1		Respondents				Quantity in maunds	
Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
93	23.9	296	76.1	3,380	11.4	121	31.1	268	68.9	2,126	7.9
41	26.6	113	73.4	860	7.6	62	40.3	92	59.7	384	4.2
4	12.9	27	87.1	132	4.9	10	32.3	21	67.7	71	3.4
1	20.0	4	80.0	23	5.8	1	20.0	4	80.0	8	2.0
...	...	5	100.0	18	3.6	...	...	5	100.0	13	2.6
21	38.9	33	61.1	196	5.9	22	40.7	32	59.3	84	2.6
8	23.5	26	76.5	260	10.0	16	47.1	18	52.9	152	8.4
5	26.3	14	73.7	180	12.8	10	52.6	9	47.4	46	5.1
2	33.3	4	66.7	51	12.8	3	50.0	3	50.0	10	3.3
52	22.1	183	77.9	2,520	13.8	59	25.1	176	74.9	1,742	9.9
8	17.0	39	83.0	602	15.4	11	23.4	36	76.6	374	10.4
11	34.4	21	65.6	411	19.6	12	37.5	20	62.5	277	13.9
7	25.9	20	74.1	209	10.5	9	33.3	18	66.7	155	8.6
3	16.7	15	83.3	377	25.1	3	16.7	15	83.3	270	18.0
8	16.3	41	83.7	341	8.3	8	16.3	41	83.7	309	7.5
15	24.2	47	75.8	580	12.3	16	25.8	46	74.2	357	7.8

TABLE 24.1. "JAWAR" PRODUCTION
(Cultivating)

Column 2	Total	Respondents				Acreage					
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Respondents				Area cultivated	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
						No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	193	64	33.2	129	66.8	37	28.7	92	71.3	622	6.8
Kachhi villages	85	29	34.1	56	65.9	4	7.1	52	92.9	295	5.7
Rindli	24	7	29.2	17	70.8	...	...	17	100.0	47	2.8
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	100.0	6	1.2
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	5	100.0	70	7.8
Dadhar	22	9	40.9	13	59.1	4	30.8	9	69.2	106	8.8
Mashkaf	23	11	47.8	12	52.2	...	...	12	100.0	106	8.8
Nagari	11	2	18.2	9	81.8	...	...	9	100.0	66	7.3
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	108	35	32.4	73	67.6	33	45.2	40	54.8	327	8.2
Looni	12	...	...	12	100.0	10	83.3	2	16.7	5	2.5
Gulu Sher New	7	1	14.3	6	85.7	...	...	6	100.0	110	18.3
Gulu Sher Old	11	...	...	11	100.0	6	54.5	5	45.5	14	2.8
Talli	39	29	74.4	10	25.6	3	30.0	7	70.0	71	10.1
Khajak	18	2	11.1	16	88.9	8	50.0	8	50.0	74	9.2
Depal	21	3	14.3	18	85.7	6	33.3	12	66.7	53	4.4

¹ In the text, we discuss available data with respect to yield per acre.

² Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

AND DISPOSITION
owners)

Production						Retained for home use					
Respondents				Yield in maunds 1		Respondents				Quantity in maunds	
Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
28	21.7	101	78.3	1,294	12.8	44	34.1	85	65.9	1,008	11.9
12	21.4	44	78.6	301	6.8	24	42.9	32	57.1	165	5.2
1	5.9	16	94.1	82	5.1	6	35.3	11	64.7	36	3.3
...
...	...	5	100.0	18	3.6	...	...	5	100.0	13	2.6
4	30.8	9	69.2	76	8.4	5	38.5	8	61.5	54	6.8
2	16.7	10	83.3	96	9.6	7	58.3	5	41.7	40	8.0
5	55.6	4	44.4	29	7.2	6	66.7	3	33.3	22	7.3
...
16	21.9	57	78.1	993	17.4	20	27.4	53	72.6	843	15.9
3	25.0	9	75.0	188	20.9	3	25.0	9	75.0	178	19.8
...	...	6	100.0	182	30.3	1	16.7	5	83.3	162	32.4
3	27.3	8	72.7	96	12.0	5	45.5	6	54.5	85	14.2
3	30.0	7	70.0	221	31.6	3	30.0	7	70.0	126	18.0
4	25.0	12	75.0	89	7.4	4	25.0	12	75.0	127	10.6
3	16.7	15	83.3	217	14.5	4	22.2	14	77.8	165	11.8

TABLE 24.2. "JAWAR" PRODUCTION
(Tenants)

Column ²	Total	Respondents				Acreage					
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Respondents				Area cultivated	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
						No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	366	106	29.0	260	71.0	99	38.1	161	61.9	729	4.5
Kachhi villages	164	66	40.2	98	59.8	14	14.3	84	85.7	352	4.2
Rindli	27	13	48.1	14	51.9	...	...	14	100.0	64	4.6
Baghat	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	5	100.0	17	3.4
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	45	4	8.9	41	91.1	13	31.7	28	68.3	117	4.2
Mashkaf	45	23	51.1	22	48.9	...	...	22	100.0	53	2.4
Nagari	22	12	54.5	10	45.5	...	...	10	100.0	72	7.2
Mehrgharh	20	14	70.0	6	30.0	1	16.7	5	83.3	29	5.8
Harnai villages	202	40	19.8	162	80.2	85	52.5	77	47.5	377	4.9
Looni	39	4	10.3	35	89.7	35	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	26	...	...	26	100.0	9	34.6	17	65.4	116	6.8
Gulu Sher Old	18	2	11.1	16	88.9	5	31.3	11	68.7	50	4.5
Talli	34	26	76.5	8	23.5	4	50.0	4	50.0	22	5.5
Khajak	39	6	15.4	33	84.6	10	30.3	23	69.7	82	3.6
Depal	46	2	4.3	44	95.7	22	50.0	22	50.0	107	4.9

¹ In the text, we discuss available data with respect to yield per acre.

² Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

AND DISPOSITION

Production						Retained for home use ¹					
Respondents				Yield in maunds ¹		Respondents				Quantity in maunds	
Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
65	25.0	195	75.0	2,086	10.7	77	29.6	183	70.4	1,118	6.1
29	29.6	69	70.4	559	8.1	38	38.7	60	61.3	219	3.7
3	21.4	11	78.6	50	4.5	4	28.6	10	71.4	35	3.5
1	20.0	4	80.0	23	5.8	1	20.0	4	80.0	8	2.0
...
17	41.5	24	58.5	120	5.0	17	41.5	24	58.5	30	1.3
6	27.3	16	72.7	164	10.3	9	40.9	13	59.1	112	8.6
...	...	10	100.0	151	15.1	4	40.0	6	60.0	24	4.0
2	33.3	4	66.7	51	12.8	3	50.0	3	50.0	10	3.3
36	22.2	126	77.8	1,527	12.1	39	24.1	123	75.9	899	7.3
5	14.3	30	85.7	414	13.8	8	22.9	27	77.1	196	7.3
11	42.3	15	57.7	229	15.3	11	42.3	15	57.7	115	7.7
4	25.0	12	75.0	113	9.4	4	25.0	12	75.0	70	5.8
...	...	8	100.0	156	19.5	...	...	8	100.0	144	18.0
4	12.1	29	87.9	252	8.7	4	12.1	29	87.9	182	6.3
12	27.3	32	72.7	363	11.3	12	27.3	32	72.7	192	6.0

TABLE 25.0. MELON PRODUCTION
(Cultivating)

Column 1	Total	Respondents				Acreage				Total	Average
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Respondents		Area cultivated			
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Not reporting		Reporting			
						No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	559	430	76.9	129	23.1	20	155.0	109	84.5	262	2.4
Kachhi villages	249	148	59.4	101	40.6	7	6.9	94	93.1	221	2.4
Rindli	51	25	49.0	26	51.0	4	15.4	22	84.6	54	2.5
Baghat	5	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	3	100.0	2	0.7
Chohri	5	2	40.0	3	60.0	...	...	27	100.0	57	2.1
Dadhar	67	40	59.7	27	40.3	...	...	25	100.0	57	2.3
Mashkaf	68	43	63.2	25	36.8	...	...	7	70.0	30	4.3
Nagari	33	23	69.7	10	30.3	3	30.0	10	100.0	21	2.1
Mehrgarh	20	10	50.0	10	50.0	...	...	10	100.0	21	2.1
Harnai villages	310	282	91.0	28	9.0	13	46.4	15	53.6	41	2.7
Looni	51	44	86.3	7	13.7	7	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	33	24	72.7	9	27.3	...	...	9	100.0	25	2.8
Gulu Sher Old	29	24	82.8	5	17.2	3	60.0	2	40.0	4	2.0
Talli	73	70	95.9	3	4.1	1	33.3	2	66.7	9	4.5
Khajak	57	53	93.0	4	7.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	3	1.5
Depal	67	67	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

TABLE 25.1. MELON PRODUCTION
(Cultivating)

Column ¹	Total	Respondents				Acreage					
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Respondents				Area cultivated	
						Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	193	153	79.3	40	20.7	2	5.0	38	95.0	95	2.5
Kachhi villages	85	51	60.0	34	40.0	...	...	34	100.0	83	2.4
Rindli	24	14	58.3	10	41.7	...	...	10	100.0	24	2.4
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	2	40.0	3	60.0	...	...	3	100.0	2	0.7
Dadhar	22	13	59.1	9	40.9	...	...	9	100.0	6	0.7
Mashkaf	23	15	65.2	8	34.8	...	...	8	100.0	27	3.4
Nagari	11	7	63.6	4	36.4	...	...	4	100.0	24	6.0
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	108	102	94.4	6	5.6	2	33.3	4	66.7	12	3.0
Looni	12	12	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	7	3	42.9	4	57.1	...	...	4	100.0	12	3.0
Gulu Sher Old	11	11	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talli	39	39	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khajak	18	16	88.9	2	11.1	2	100.0	...	...	...	...
Depal	21	21	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

TABLE 25.2. MELON PRODUCTION
(Tenants)

Column 1	Total	Respondents				Acreage					
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Respondents				Area cultivated	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
						No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	366	277	75.7	89	24.3	18	20.2	71	79.8	168	2.4
Kachhi villages	164	97	59.1	67	40.9	7	10.4	60	89.6	138	2.3
Rindli	27	11	40.7	16	59.3	4	25.0	12	75.0	30	2.5
Baghat	5	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	45	27	60.0	18	40.0	...	...	18	100.0	51	2.8
Mashkaf	45	28	62.2	17	37.8	...	...	17	100.0	30	1.8
Nagari	22	16	72.7	6	27.3	3	50.0	3	50.0	6	2.0
Mehrgarh	20	10	50.0	10	50.0	...	...	10	100.0	21	2.1
Harnai villages	202	180	89.1	22	10.9	11	50.0	11	50.0	29	2.6
Looni	39	32	82.1	7	17.9	7	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	26	21	80.8	5	19.2	...	...	5	100.0	13	2.6
Gulu Sher Old	18	13	72.2	5	27.8	3	60.0	2	40.0	4	2.0
Talli	34	31	91.2	3	8.8	1	33.3	2	66.7	9	4.5
Khajak	39	37	94.9	2	5.1	...	...	2	100.0	3	1.5
Depal	46	46	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

TABLE 26.0. OILSEED PRODUCTION
(Cultivating)

Column 1	Total	Respondents				Acreage					
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Respondents				Area cultivated	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
						No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	559	536	95.9	23	4.1	4	17.4	19	82.6	40	2.1
Kachhi villages	249	233	93.6	16	6.4	2	12.5	14	87.5	26	1.9
Rindli	51	50	98.0	1	2.0	...	...	1	100.0	1	1.0
Baghat	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	3	60.0	2	40.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	1	1.0
Dadhar	67	64	95.5	3	4.5	...	...	3	100.0	4	1.3
Mashkaf	68	66	97.1	2	2.9	...	...	2	100.0	1	0.5
Nagari	33	30	90.9	3	9.1	...	...	3	100.0	5	1.7
Mehrgarh	20	15	75.0	5	25.0	1	20.0	4	8.0	14	3.5
Harnai villages	310	303	97.7	7	2.3	2	28.6	5	71.4	14	2.8
Looni	51	51	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	33	33	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	29	29	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talli	73	68	93.2	5	6.8	2	40.0	3	60.0	12	4.0
Khajak	57	55	96.5	2	3.5	...	...	2	100.0	2	1.0
Depal	67	67	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1 Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

TABLE 26.1. OILSEED PRODUCTION
(Cultivating)

Column 1	Total	Respondents				Acreage					
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Respondents				Area cultivated	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
						No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	193	180	93.3	13	6.7	2	15.4	11	84.6	18.5	1.7
Kachhi villages	85	75	88.2	10	11.8	1	10.0	9	90.0	12.0	1.3
Rindli	24	23	95.8	1	4.2	...	...	1	100.0	1.0	1.0
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	3	60.0	2	40.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	1.5	1.5
Dadhar	22	20	90.9	2	9.1	...	...	2	100.0	3.5	1.8
Mashkaf	23	21	91.3	2	8.7	...	...	2	100.0	1.0	0.5
Nagari	11	8	72.7	3	27.3	...	...	3	100.0	5.0	1.7
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	108	105	97.2	3	2.8	1	33.3	2	66.7	6.5	3.3
Looni	12	12	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	7	7	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	11	11	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talli	39	36	92.3	3	7.7	1	33.3	2	66.7	6.5	3.3
Khajak	18	18	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depal	21	21	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

TABLE 26.2. OILSEED PRODUCTION
(Tenants)

Column 1	Total	Respondents				Respondents				Acreage	
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	366	356	97.3	10	2.7	2	20.0	8	80.0	23	2.9
Kachhi villages	164	158	96.3	6	3.7	1	16.7	5	83.3	15	3.0
Rindli	27	27	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghat	5	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.0	1	1.0
Dadhar	45	44	97.8	1	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mashkaf	45	45	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagari	22	22	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrgarh	20	15	75.0	5	25.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	14	3.5
Harnai villages	202	198	98.0	4	2.0	1	25.0	3	75.0	8	2.7
Looni	39	39	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	26	26	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	18	18	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talli	34	32	94.1	2	5.9	1	50.0	1	50.0	6	6.0
Khajak	39	37	94.9	2	5.1	...	...	2	100.0	2	1.0
Depal	46	46	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1 Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

TABLE 27.0. SUMMARY CROP PRODUCTION
(Cultivating)

Column 1	Total	Respondents				Respondents				Acreage	
		Not cultivating		Cultivating		Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wheat											
Total	559	72	12.9	487	87.1	179	36.8	308	63.2	3,866.0	12.6
Cultivating owners	193	40	20.7	153	79.3	55	35.9	98	64.1	1,627.0	16.6
Tenants	366	32	8.7	334	91.3	124	37.1	210	62.9	2,239.0	10.7
"Jawar"											
Total	559	170	30.4	389	69.6	136	35.0	253	65.0	1,351.0	5.3
Cultivating owners	193	64	33.2	129	66.8	37	28.7	92	71.3	622.0	6.8
Tenants	366	106	29.0	260	71.0	99	38.1	161	61.9	729.0	4.5
Melons											
Total	559	430	76.9	129	23.1	20	15.5	109	84.5	262.0	2.4
Cultivating owners	193	153	79.3	40	20.7	2	5.0	38	95.0	95.0	2.5
Tenants	366	277	75.7	89	24.3	18	20.2	71	79.8	167.0	2.4
Oilseeds											
Total	559	536	95.9	23	4.1	4	17.4	19	82.6	40.0	2.1
Cultivating owners	193	180	93.3	13	6.7	2	15.4	11	84.6	18.5	1.7
Tenants	366	356	97.3	10	2.7	2	20.0	8	80.0	23.0	2.9

¹ Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7, 9, 13, 15, 19 and 21. The averages of col. 11 are based on incidence in col. 8; those of col. 17, on col. 14; and those of col. 23, on col. 20.

AND DISPOSITION
owners and tenants)

Production						Retained for home use					
Respondents				Yield in maunds		Respondents				Quantity in maunds	
Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average	Not reporting		Reporting		Total	Average
No.	Percent	No.	Percent			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
88	18.1	399	81.9	18,119.0	45.4	124	25.5	363	74.5	8,789.0	24.2
23	15.0	130	85.0	7,534.0	58.0	31	20.3	122	79.7	4,000.0	32.8
65	19.5	269	80.5	10,585.0	39.3	93	27.8	241	72.2	4,789.0	19.9
93	23.9	296	76.1	3,380.0	11.4	121	31.1	268	68.9	2,126.0	7.9
28	21.7	101	78.3	1,294.0	12.8	44	34.1	85	65.9	1,008.0	11.9
65	25.0	192	75.0	2,086.0	10.7	77	29.6	183	70.4	1,118.0	6.1
81	62.8	48	37.2	3,737.0	77.9	104	80.6	25	19.4	343.0	13.7
23	57.5	17	42.5	2,504.0	147.3	32	80.0	8	20.0	161.0	20.1
58	65.2	31	34.8	1,233.0	39.8	72	80.9	17	19.1	182.0	10.7
3	13.0	20	87.0	175.0	8.8	8	34.8	15	65.2	56.0	3.7
3	23.1	10	76.9	48.7	4.9	6	46.2	7	53.8	21.7	3.1
...	...	10	100.0	127.0	12.7	2	20.0	8	80.0	44.0	5.5

TABLE 28.0. MARKETING OF
(All agriculturists)

Column	Total	Respondents			
		Not selling		Selling	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5
Total	610	358	58.7	225	36.9
Kachhi villages	207	146	54.1	104	38.5
Rindli	57	30	52.6	21	36.9
Baghat	5	4	80.0	1	20.0
Chohri	5	5	100.0	...	...
Dadhar	76	39	51.3	37	48.7
Mashkaf	71	42	59.2	29	40.8
Nagari	36	14	38.9	8	22.2
Mehrgarh	20	12	60.0	8	40.0
Harnai villages	340	212	62.3	121	35.6
Looni	53	27	50.9	24	45.3
Gulu Sher New	36	17	47.2	19	52.8
Gulu Sher Old	32	23	71.9	9	28.1
Talli	80	56	70.0	19	23.8
Khajak	69	46	66.7	23	33.3
Depal	70	43	61.4	27	38.6

PRODUCTION

Respondents selling production to:

Village shopkeeper		Itinerant merchant		Market commission agent		Government		No response	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
190	34.5	12	5.3	11	4.9	12	5.3	27	4.4
74	71.1	10	9.6	9	8.7	11	10.6	20	7.4
14	66.7	3	14.3	2	9.5	2	9.5	6	10.5
1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
22	59.5	2	5.4	4	10.2	9	24.3	...	...
26	89.7	3	10.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	62.5	...	...	3	37.5	...	...	14	38.9
6	75.0	2	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	95.9	2	1.7	2	0.7	1	0.7	7	2.1
24	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3.8
19	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	88.9	...	...	1	11.1	...	...	...	...
19	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.2
22	95.7	...	...	...	...	1	4.3	...	...
24	88.9	2	7.4	1	3.7	...	...	...	...

TABLE 29.0. WHEAT SEED: TYPE AND RATE PER ACRE
(Cultivating owners and tenants)

Column	Respondents reporting:											Seed (in seers) sown per acre
	Total ¹	Type of seed				Seed identifications						
		Unknown		Identified		Improved ²		"Desi"		Mixed		
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Total	487	78	16.0	409	84.0	139	34.0	243	59.4	27	6.6	31.0
Kachhi villages	231	60	26.0	171	74.0	92	53.8	58	33.9	21	12.3	29.6
Rindli	49	15	30.6	34	69.4	7	20.6	24	70.6	3	8.8	31.0
Baghat	5	1	20.0	4	80.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	...	...	23.0
Chohri	5	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.0
Dadhar	63	5	7.9	58	92.1	25	43.1	17	29.3	16	27.6	30.0
Mashkaf	60	22	36.7	38	63.3	28	73.7	8	21.0	2	5.3	36.5
Nagari	30	9	30.0	21	70.0	18	85.7	3	14.3	...	...	22.0
Mehrgarh	19	3	15.8	16	84.2	11	68.8	5	31.2	...	...	34.0
Harnai villages	256	18	7.0	238	93.0	47	19.8	185	77.7	6	2.5	32.5
Looni	46	3	6.5	43	93.5	10	23.3	33	76.7	...	...	36.0
Gulu Sher New	31	...	...	31	100.0	10	32.3	21	67.7	...	...	38.0
Gulu Sher Old	28	...	...	28	100.0	3	10.7	24	85.7	1	3.6	34.0
Talli	31	5	16.1	26	83.9	8	30.8	16	61.5	2	7.7	26.0
Khajak	54	6	11.1	48	88.9	4	8.3	41	85.4	3	6.3	26.0
Depal	66	4	6.1	62	93.9	12	19.4	50	80.6	...	...	35.0

¹ The incidence is that of wheat cultivators shown in table 23.0, col. 4.

² The affirmative response is far too high; we suspect that by "improved" seed the informant refers merely to seed selected from his previous harvest.

TABLE 30.0. "JAWAR" SEED: TYPE AND RATE PER ACRE
(Cultivating owners and tenants)

Column	Total	Respondents reporting:										Seed (in seers) sown per acre
		Type of seed				Seed identification						
		Unknown		Identified		Improved		"Desi"		Mixed		
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
Total	389	78	20.1	311	79.9	9	2.9	298	95.8	4	1.3	13.5
Kachhi villages	154	34	22.1	120	77.9	8	6.7	108	90.0	4	3.3	15.1
Rindli	31	4	12.9	27	87.1	3	11.1	24	88.9	...	...	14.0
Baghat	5	2	40.0	3	60.0	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	17.0
Chohri	5	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.0
Dadhar	54	15	27.8	39	72.2	2	5.1	37	94.9	...	...	16.5
Mashkaf	34	5	14.7	29	85.3	3	10.3	22	75.9	4	13.8	16.0
Nagari	19	3	15.8	16	84.2	...	...	16	100.0	...	...	7.0
Mehargarh	6	...	...	6	100.0	...	...	6	100.0	...	...	10.0
Harnai villages	235	44	18.7	191	81.3	1	0.5	190	99.5	...	...	11.7
Looni	47	8	17.0	39	83.0	...	...	39	100.0	...	...	12.0
Gulu Sher New	32	10	31.3	22	68.7	...	...	22	100.0	...	...	13.5
Gulu Sher Old	27	7	25.9	20	74.1	...	...	20	100.0	...	...	9.0
Talli	18	7	38.9	11	61.1	...	...	11	100.0	...	...	15.0
Khajak	49	6	12.2	43	87.8	1	2.3	42	97.7	...	...	9.0
Depal	62	6	9.7	56	90.3	...	...	56	100.0	...	...	11.5

TABLE 32.0. SUMMARY: SEED TYPE AND RATE PER ACRE
(Cultivating owners and tenants)

Column	Total	Respondents reporting:										Seed (in seers) sown per acre
		Type of seed				Seed identifications						
		Unknown		Identified		Improved		"Desi"		Mixed		
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Wheat	487	78	16.0	409	84.0	139	34.0	243	59.4	27	6.6	31.0
"Jawar"	389	78	20.1	311	79.9	9	2.9	298	95.8	4	1.3	13.3
Melons	129	53	41.1	76	58.9	...	...	76	100.0	...	...	4.4

TABLE 33.0. WHEAT DISEASES
(Cultivating owners)

Column	Total	Respondents			
		Crop			
		Affected		Not affected	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	
Total	487	375	77.0	112	23.0
Kachhi villages	231	186	80.5	45	19.5
Rindli	49	39	79.6	10	20.4
Baghat	5	5	100.0	...	...
Chohri	5	3	60.0	2	40.0
Dadhar	63	51	81.0	12	19.0
Mashkaf	60	48	80.0	12	20.0
Nagari	30	25	83.3	5	16.7
Mehrgarh	19	15	78.9	4	21.1
Harnai villages	256	189	73.8	67	26.2
Looni	46	28	60.9	18	39.1
Gulu Sher New	31	28	90.3	3	9.7
Gulu Sher Old	28	23	82.1	5	17.9
Talli	31	17	54.8	14	45.2
Khajak	54	44	81.5	10	18.5
Depal	66	49	74.2	17	25.8

**AND AFFECTATION
and tenants)**

reporting:

Name of diseases				Specific disease identification					
Unknown		Identified		Yellow rust		Brown rust		Black rust	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19	5.1	356	94.9	41	11.5	311	87.4	4	1.1
19	10.2	167	89.8	41	24.6	123	73.6	3	1.8
15	38.5	24	61.5	24	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	100.0	...	...	5	100.0	...	...
...	...	3	100.0	...	...	3	100.0	...	...
4	7.8	47	92.2	2	4.2	42	89.4	3	6.4
...	...	48	100.0	...	...	48	100.0	...	...
...	...	25	100.0	...	...	25	100.0	...	...
...	...	15	100.0	15	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	...	189	100.0	...	...	188	99.5	1	0.5
...	...	28	100.0	...	...	28	100.0	...	...
...	...	28	100.0	...	...	28	100.0	...	...
...	...	23	100.0	...	...	23	100.0	...	...
...	...	17	100.0	...	...	17	100.0	...	...
...	...	44	100.0	...	...	43	97.7	1	2.3
...	...	49	100.0	...	...	49	100.0	...	...

TABLE 33.1. WHEAT DISEASES: CONTROL MEASURES
(Cultivating owners and tenants)

Column	Total	Respondents reporting:									
		Control measures				Kind of control measures ¹					
		Not used		Used		Quran recitation by holy man		Alms giving		Insecticides	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	377	233	61.8	144	38.2	139	96.5	4	2.8	1	0.7
Kachhi villages	188	77	41.0	111	59.0	107	96.4	4	3.6	...	...
Rindli	39	19	48.7	20	51.3	20	100.0	...	...	...	...
Baghat	5	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	2	100.0	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	53	19	35.8	34	64.2	34	100.0	...	...	...	...
Mashkaf	48	17	35.4	31	64.6	31	100.0	...	...	...	...
Nagari	25	10	40.0	15	60.0	15	100.0	...	...	...	...
Mehrgarh	15	6	40.0	9	60.0	5	55.6	4	44.4	...	...
Harnai villages	189	156	82.5	33	17.5	32	97.0	...	...	1	3.0
Looni	28	15	53.6	13	46.4	13	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher New	28	23	82.1	5	17.9	5	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	23	18	78.3	5	21.7	4	80.0	...	...	1	20.0
Talli	17	17	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khajak	44	37	84.1	7	15.9	7	100.0	...	...	...	...
Depal	49	46	93.9	3	6.1	3	100.0	...	...	...	...

¹ Col. 4 gives the incidence on the basis of which the percent ratios for cols. 7, 9 and 11 have been reckoned.

TABLE 34.0. "JAWAR" DISEASES
(Cultivating owners)

Column	Total	Respondents			
		Crop			
		Not affected		Affected	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	
Total	389	148	38.0	241	62.0
Kachhi villages	154	53	34.4	101	65.6
Rindli	31	23	74.2	8	25.8
Baghat	5	2	40.0	3	60.0
Chohri	5	1	20.0	4	80.0
Dadhar	54	...	...	54	100.0
Mashkaf	34	21	61.8	13	38.2
Nagari	19	3	15.8	16	84.2
Mehrgarh	6	3	50.0	3	50.0
Harnai villages	235	95	40.4	140	59.6
Looni	47	22	46.8	25	53.2
Gulu Sher New	32	12	37.5	20	62.5
Gulu Sher Old	27	7	25.9	20	74.1
Talli	18	3	16.7	15	83.3
Khajak	49	23	46.9	26	53.1
Depal	62	28	45.2	34	54.8

AND AFFECTATION
and tenants)

reporting:

Name of disease				Specific affection			
Unknown		Identified		Various insects		Rust	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
120	49.8	121	50.2	99	81.8	22	18.2
40	39.6	61	60.4	39	63.9	22	36.1
8	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	100.0	3	100.0	...	...
...	...	4	100.0	4	100.0	...	...
...	...	54	100.0	32	59.3	22	40.7
13	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	57.1	60	42.9	60	100.0	...	...
25	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	100.0	26	100.0	...	...
...	...	34	100.0	34	100.0	...	...

TABLE 35.0. MELON DISEASES
(Cultivating owners)

Column 1	Total	Respondents			
		Crop			
		Not affected		Affected	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	
			79.1	27	20.9
Total	129	102	74.3	26	25.7
Kachhi villages	101	75	84.6	4	15.4
Rindli	26	22	...	...	...
Baghat	...	...	100.0	...	...
Chohri	3	3	48.1	14	51.9
Dadhar	27	13	84.0	4	16.0
Mashkaf	25	21	80.0	2	20.0
Nagari	10	8	80.0	2	20.0
Mehrgarh	10	8	80.0	2	20.0
Harnai villages	28	27	96.4	1	3.6
Looni	7	7	100.0	...	...
Gulu Sher New	9	8	88.9	1	11.1
Gulu Sher Old	5	5	100.0	...	...
Talli	3	3	100.0	...	...
Khajak	4	4	100.0	...	...
Depal	...	...	...	...	...

1 Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7 and 9; those in cols. 11 and 13 are based on figures given in col. 8.

TABLE 36.0. SUMMARY: CROP DISEASES
(Cultivating owners)

Column 1	Total	Respondents					
		Crop				Name of	
		Not affected		Affected		Unknown	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Wheat	484	112	23.0	375	77.0	19	5.1
"Jawar"	389	148	38.0	241	62.0	120	49.8
Melons	129	102	79.1	27	29.9	13	48.1

¹Col. 4 indicates the incidence on which the percentages are reckoned in cols. 7 and 9. Those in cols. 11, 13, 15 and 17 are based on the figures given in col. 8.

AND AFFECTATION
and tenants)

reporting:

disease		Specific affection							
Identified		Yellow rust		Brown rust		Black rust		Insect pests	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
356	94.9	41	11.5	311	87.4	4	1.1	...	...
121	50.2	...	...	22	18.2	...	...	99	81.8
14	51.9	1	7.1	...	...	...	...	13	92.9

TABLE 37.0. AGRICULTURAL
(Cultivating owners)

Column	Total	Respondents			
		"Desi" plough		Furrow-turning plough	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	
Total	559	552	98.7	1	0.2
Kachhi villages	249	248	99.6	1	0.4
Rindli	51	51	100.0	...	...
Baghat	5	5	100.0	...	...
Chohri	5	5	100.0	...	...
Dadhar	67	67	100.0	...	...
Mashkaf	68	67	98.5	...	...
Nagari	33	33	100.0	...	...
Mehrgarh	20	20	100.0	1	5.0
Harnai villages	310	304	98.1	...	...
Looni	51	51	100.0	...	...
Gulu Sher New	33	33	100.0	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	29	29	100.0	...	...
Talli	73	67	91.8	...	...
Khajak	57	57	100.0	...	...
Depal	67	67	100.0	...	...

**IMPLEMENTS
and tenants)**

using:

Leveller		Roller		"Dhal"		Bar harrow	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27	4.8	58	10.4	19	3.4	1	0.2
16	6.4	21	8.4	9	3.6	...	...
...	...	2	3.9	2	3.9	...	...
...
3	60.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	6.0	13	19.4	5	7.5	...	...
...
9	27.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	30.0	2	10.0	...	...
11	3.5	37	11.9	10	3.2	1	0.3
1	2.0	3	5.9	1	2.0	...	...
...	...	7	21.2	4	12.1	...	...
...	...	3	10.3	...	...	...	...
7	9.6	11	15.1	...	...	...	...
3	5.3	6	10.5	5	8.8	1	1.8
...	...	7	10.4	...	...	...	...

TABLE 38.0. PLOUGHING
 (Cultivating owners)

Column	Total	Respondents							
		Ploughing practices				Number of ploughings			
		Not specified		Specified		Once		Twice	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	559	97	17.4	462	82.6	376	81.4	70	15.1
Kachhi villages	249	42	16.9	207	83.1	154	74.4	38	18.4
Rindli	51	15	29.4	36	70.6	25	69.4	8	22.2
Baghat	5	...	...	5	100.0	4	80.0	1	20.0
Chohri	5	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	67	8	11.9	59	88.1	38	64.4	12	20.3
Mashkaf	68	8	11.8	60	88.2	45	75.0	12	20.0
Nagari	33	4	12.1	29	87.9	27	93.1	2	6.9
Mehrgarh	20	2	10.0	18	90.0	15	83.3	3	16.7
Harnai villages	310	55	17.7	255	82.3	222	87.1	32	12.5
Looni	51	8	15.7	43	84.3	37	86.0	6	14.0
Gulu Sher New	33	1	3.0	32	97.0	32	100.0	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	29	2	6.9	27	93.1	27	100.0	...	...
Talli	73	35	47.9	38	52.1	28	73.7	9	23.7
Khajak	57	6	10.5	51	89.5	40	78.4	11	21.6
Depal	67	3	4.5	64	95.5	58	90.6	6	9.4

**AND SOWING
and tenants)**

reporting:

Thrice		Sowing practices				Form of sowing					
		Not specified		Specified		Line		Line and broadcast		Broadcast	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
16	3.5	59	10.6	500	89.4	10	2.0	17	3.4	473	94.6
15	7.2	9	3.6	240	96.4	4	1.7	8	3.3	228	95.0
3	8.4	4	7.8	47	92.2	2	4.3	...	...	45	95.7
...	...	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	1	20.0	4	80.0
...	...	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	5	100.0
9	15.3	5	7.5	62	92.5	2	3.2	7	11.3	53	85.5
3	5.0	...	...	68	100.0	...	...	...	...	68	100.0
...	...	...	...	33	100.0	...	...	...	...	33	100.0
...	...	...	...	20	100.0	...	...	...	...	20	100.0
1	0.4	50	16.1	260	83.9	6	2.3	9	3.5	245	94.2
...	...	2	3.9	49	96.1	...	...	...	...	49	100.0
...	...	1	3.0	32	97.0	...	...	...	...	32	100.0
...	...	...	...	29	100.0	...	...	...	...	29	100.0
1	2.6	34	46.6	39	53.4	3	7.7	...	...	36	92.3
...	...	10	17.5	47	82.5	3	6.4	9	19.1	35	74.5
...	...	3	4.5	64	95.5	...	...	...	...	64	100.0

TABLE 38.1. PLOUGHING
(Cultivating owners)

Column	Total	Respondents							
		Ploughing practices				Number of ploughings			
		Not specified		Specified		Once		Twice	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Total	193	45	23.3	148	76.7	110	74.4	27	18.2
Kachhi villages	85	13	15.3	72	84.7	47	65.3	15	20.8
Rindli	24	6	25.0	18	75.0	10	55.6	6	33.3
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	22	2	9.1	20	90.9	11	55.0	2	10.0
Mashkaf	23	...	...	23	100.0	16	69.6	6	26.1
Nagari	11	...	...	11	100.0	10	90.9	1	9.1
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	108	32	29.6	76	70.4	63	82.9	12	15.8
Looni	12	4	33.3	8	66.7	8	100.0	...	...
Gulu Sher New	7	...	...	7	100.0	7	100.0	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	11	2	18.2	9	81.8	9	100.0	...	...
Talli	39	21	53.8	18	46.2	12	66.7	5	27.7
Khajak	18	3	16.7	15	83.3	10	66.7	5	33.3
Depal	21	2	9.5	19	90.5	17	89.5	2	10.5

reporting:

Thrice		Sowing practices				Form of sowing					
No.	Percent	Not specified		Specified		Line		Line and broadcast		Broadcast	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11	7.4	31	16.1	162	83.9	8	4.9	6	3.7	148	91.4
10	13.9	5	5.9	80	94.1	4	5.0	2	2.5	74	92.5
2	11.1	2	8.3	22	91.7	2	9.1	...	...	20	90.9
...
...	...	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	35.0	3	13.6	19	86.4	2	10.5	2	10.5	15	79.0
1	4.3	...	...	23	100.0	...	...	...	...	23	100.0
...	...	...	...	11	100.0	...	...	...	...	11	100.0
...
1	1.3	26	24.1	82	75.9	4	4.9	4	4.9	74	90.2
...	...	1	8.3	11	91.7	...	...	...	...	11	100.0
...	...	...	...	7	100.0	...	...	...	...	7	100.0
...	...	...	...	11	100.0	...	...	...	...	11	100.0
1	5.6	21	53.8	18	46.2	3	16.7	...	...	11	100.0
...	...	2	11.1	16	88.9	1	6.2	4	25.0	15	83.3
...	...	2	9.5	19	90.5	...	...	...	...	19	100.0

TABLE 38-2. PLOUGHING
(Tenants)

Column	Total	Respondents							
		Ploughing practices				Number of ploughings			
		Not specified		Specified		Once		Twice	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	366	52	14.2	314	85.8	266	84.7	43	13.7
Kachhi villages	164	29	17.7	165	82.3	107	79.3	23	17.0
Rindli	27	9	33.3	18	66.7	15	83.3	2	11.1
Baghat	5	...	...	5	100.0	4	80.0	1	20.0
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	45	6	13.3	39	86.7	27	69.2	10	25.7
Mashkaf	45	8	17.8	37	82.2	29	78.4	6	16.2
Nagari	22	4	18.2	18	81.8	17	94.4	1	5.6
Mehrgarh	20	2	10.0	18	90.0	15	83.3	3	16.7
Harnai villages	202	23	11.4	179	88.6	159	88.8	20	11.2
Looni	39	4	10.3	35	89.7	29	82.9	6	17.1
Gulu Sher New	26	1	3.8	25	96.2	25	100.0	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	18	...	...	18	100.0	18	100.0	...	...
Talli	34	14	41.2	20	58.8	16	80.0	4	20.0
Khajak	39	3	7.7	36	92.3	30	83.3	6	16.7
Depal	46	1	2.2	45	97.8	41	91.1	4	8.9

AND SOWING

reporting:

Thrice		Sowing practices				Form of sowing					
		Not specified		Specified		Line		Line and broadcast		Broadcast	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5	1.6	28	7.7	338	92.3	2	0.6	11	3.3	325	96.1
5	3.7	4	2.4	160	97.6	...	...	6	3.7	154	96.3
1	5.6	2	7.4	25	92.6	...	...	...	...	25	100.0
...	...	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	1	20.0	4	80.0
...
2	5.1	2	4.4	43	95.6	...	...	5	11.6	38	88.4
2	5.4	...	...	45	100.0	...	...	...	...	45	100.0
...	...	...	...	22	100.0	...	...	...	...	22	100.0
...	...	...	...	20	100.0	...	...	...	...	20	100.0
...	...	24	11.9	178	88.1	2	1.1	5	2.8	171	96.1
...	...	1	2.6	38	97.4	...	...	...	...	38	100.0
...	...	1	3.8	25	96.2	...	...	...	...	25	100.0
...	...	...	...	18	100.0	...	...	...	...	18	100.0
...	...	13	38.2	21	61.8	...	...	...	...	21	100.0
...	...	8	20.5	31	79.5	2	6.5	5	16.1	24	77.4
...	...	1	2.2	45	97.8	...	...	...	...	45	100.0

TABLE 39.0. SUMMARY:
(Cultivating owners)

Column	Total	Respondents							
		Ploughing practices				Number of ploughings			
		Not specified		Specified		Once		Twice	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivating owners and tenants	559	97	17.4	462	82.6	376	81.4	70	15.2
Cultivating owners	193	45	23.3	148	76.7	110	74.4	27	18.2
Tenants	366	52	14.2	314	85.8	266	84.7	43	13.7

**PLOUGHING AND SOWING
and tenants)**

reporting:

Thrice		Sowing practices				Form of sowing					
		Not specified		Specified		Line		Line and broadcast		Broadcast	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
16	3.4	59	10.6	500	89.4	10	2.0	17	3.4	473	94.6
11	7.4	31	16.1	162	83.9	8	4.9	6	3.7	148	91.4
5	1.6	28	7.7	338	92.3	2	0.6	11	3.3	325	96.1

TABLE 40.0. LIVE
(All)

Column	Respondents					Ox		Milk cow	
	Total	Not owning		Owning		No.	Average	No.	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	610	27	4.4	583	95.6	1,239	2.1	1,037	1.8
Kachhi villages	270	9	3.3	261	96.7	567	2.2	459	1.8
Rindli	57	4	7.0	53	93.0	99	1.9	96	1.8
Baghat	5	...	...	5	100.0	14	2.8	9	1.8
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0	14	2.8	9	1.8
Dadhar	76	1	1.3	75	98.7	140	1.9	119	1.6
Mashkaf	71	2	2.8	69	97.2	167	2.4	126	1.8
Nagari	36	2	5.6	34	94.4	67	2.0	62	1.8
Mehrgharh	20	...	...	20	100.0	66	3.3	38	1.9
Harnai villages	340	18	5.3	322	94.7	672	2.1	578	1.8
Looni	53	2	3.8	51	96.2	103	2.0	129	2.5
Gulu Sher New	36	...	...	36	100.0	80	2.2	55	1.5
Gulu Sher Old	32	2	6.2	30	93.8	68	2.3	56	1.9
Talli	80	7	8.7	73	91.3	188	2.6	146	2.0
Khajak	69	1	1.4	68	98.6	99	1.5	100	1.5
Depal	70	6	8.6	64	91.4	134	1.4	92	1.4

STOCK OWNED
agriculturists)

Buffalo		Camel		Donkey		Horse		Sheep		Goat		Total	
No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
78	0.1	63	0.1	127	0.2	110	0.2	274	0.5	700	1.2	3,628	6.2
69	0.3	27	0.1	68	0.3	64	0.2	139	0.5	316	1.2	1,709	6.5
9	0.2	6	0.1	2	0.04	9	0.2	44	0.8	85	1.6	350	6.6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4.2	7	1.4	51	10.2
1	0.2	...	...	...	...	1	0.2	21	4.2	5	1.0	51	10.2
57	0.8	7	0.1	38	0.5	27	0.4	42	0.6	49	0.7	479	6.4
...	...	8	0.1	19	0.3	18	0.3	9	0.3	89	1.3	436	6.3
2	0.06	...	...	4	0.1	4	0.1	...	...	28	0.8	167	4.9
...	...	6	0.3	5	0.3	5	0.3	2	0.1	53	2.7	175	8.8
9	0.03	36	0.1	59	0.2	46	0.1	135	0.4	384	1.2	1,919	6.0
2	0.04	1	0.02	7	0.1	1	0.02	3	0.06	78	1.5	324	6.4
...	...	1	0.03	2	0.1	...	...	8	0.2	42	1.2	188	5.2
...	...	...	...	3	0.1	7	0.2	12	0.4	44	1.5	190	6.3
...	...	21	0.3	28	0.4	20	0.3	3	0.04	117	1.6	523	7.2
7	0.1	10	0.1	18	0.3	17	0.2	99	1.5	51	0.8	401	5.9
...	...	3	0.05	1	0.02	1	0.02	10	0.2	52	0.8	293	4.6

TABLE 40.1. LIVE
(Non-cultivating)

Column	Respondents					Ox		Milk cow	
	Total	Not owning		Owning		No.	Average	No.	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	51	2	3.9	49	96.1	77	1.6	109	2.2
Kachhi villages	21	2	9.5	19	90.5	31	1.6	52	2.7
Rindli	6	1	16.7	5	83.3	4	0.8	21	4.2
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	9	...	...	9	100.0	11	1.2	17	1.9
Mashkaf	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	6	3.0	5	2.5
Nagari	3	...	...	3	100.0	10	3.3	9	3.0
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	30	...	...	30	100.0	46	1.5	57	1.9
Looni	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	...	4	2.0
Gulu Sher New	3	...	...	3	100.0	3	1.0	3	1.0
Gulu Sher Old	3	...	...	3	100.0	11	3.7	16	5.3
Talli	7	...	...	7	100.0	14	2.0	8	1.1
Khajak	12	...	...	12	100.0	13	1.1	19	1.6
Depal	3	...	...	3	100.0	5	1.7	7	2.3

STOCK OWNED
owners)

Buffalo		Camel		Donkey		Horse		Sheep		Goat		Total	
No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
50	1.0	13	0.3	20	0.4	25	0.5	36	0.7	131	2.7	461	9.4
50	2.6	5	0.3	11	0.6	16	0.8	14	0.7	84	4.4	263	13.8
4	0.8	1	0.2	2	0.4	3	0.6	14	2.8	12	2.4	61	12.2
...
...
46	5.1	4	0.4	7	0.8	13	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3.6	130	14.4
...	...	...	...	2	0.7	...	...	...	...	20	10.0	31	15.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6.7	41	13.7
...
...	...	8	0.3	9	0.3	9	0.3	22	0.7	47	1.6	198	6.6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.5	...	...	1	0.5	6	3.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2.0	12	4.0
...	...	...	...	1	0.3	3	1.0	12	4.0	24	8.0	67	22.3
...	...	...	...	3	0.4	1	0.1	...	...	...	...	26	3.7
...	...	7	0.6	5	0.4	3	0.3	10	0.8	9	0.8	66	5.5
...	...	1	0.3	...	...	1	0.3	...	...	7	2.3	21	7.0

TABLE 40.2. LIVESTOCK
(Cultivating)

Column	Respondents				Ox		Milk cow		
	Total	Not owning		Owning		No.	Average	No.	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	193	6	3.1	187	96.9	441	2.4	375	2.0
Kachhi villages	85	3	3.5	82	96.5	184	2.2	153	1.9
Rindli	24	2	8.3	22	91.7	42	1.9	37	1.7
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0	14	2.3	9	1.8
Dadhar	22	...	...	22	100.0	43	2.0	40	1.8
Mashkaf	23	...	...	23	100.0	67	2.9	48	2.1
Nagari	11	1	9.1	10	90.9	18	1.8	19	1.9
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	108	3	2.8	105	97.2	257	2.4	221	2.1
Looni	12	...	...	12	100.0	26	2.2	46	3.8
Gulu Sher New	7	...	...	7	100.0	16	2.3	14	2.0
Gulu Sher Old	11	...	...	11	100.0	28	2.5	20	1.8
Talli	39	2	5.1	37	94.9	109	2.9	72	1.9
Khajak	18	...	...	18	100.0	26	1.4	29	1.6
Depal	21	1	4.8	20	95.2	52	2.6	40	2.0

OWNED
owners)

Buffalo		Camel		Donkey		Horse		Sheep		Goat		Total	
No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12	0.06	31	0.2	51	0.3	54	0.3	105	0.6	248	1.3	1,316	7.0
10	0.1	12	0.1	30	0.4	36	0.4	92	1.1	131	1.6	648	7.9
4	0.2	5	0.2	...	...	3	0.1	26	1.2	63	2.9	180	8.2
...
1	0.2	...	...	...	...	1	0.2	21	4.2	5	1.0	51	10.2
5	0.2	1	0.04	17	0.8	12	0.5	41	1.9	12	0.5	171	7.8
...	...	6	0.3	13	0.6	18	0.8	4	0.2	46	2.0	202	8.8
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.2	...	...	5	0.5	44	4.4
...
2	0.02	19	0.2	21	0.2	18	0.2	13	0.1	117	1.1	668	6.4
2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	...	...	...	...	44	3.7	120	10.1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1.1	24	3.4	62	8.9
...	...	...	...	1	0.1	1	0.1	...	...	10	0.9	60	5.5
...	...	16	0.4	13	0.4	15	0.4	...	...	11	0.3	236	6.4
...	...	1	0.05	5	0.3	2	0.1	1	0.05	7	0.4	71	3.9
...	...	1	0.05	1	0.05	...	...	4	0.2	21	1.1	119	6.0

TABLE 40.3. LIVE STOCK
(Tenants)

Column	Respondents					Ox		Milk cow	
	Total	Not owning		Owning		No.	Average	No.	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Total	386	19	5.2	347	94.8	721	2.1	554	1.6
Kachhi villages	164	4	2.4	160	97.6	352	2.2	254	1.6
Rindli	27	1	5.7	26	96.3	53	2.0	38	1.5
Baghat	5	...	...	5	100.0	14	2.3	9	1.8
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	45	1	2.2	44	97.8	86	2.0	62	1.4
Mashkaf	45	1	2.2	44	97.8	94	2.1	73	1.7
Nagari	22	1	4.5	21	95.5	39	1.9	34	1.6
Mehrgarh	20	...	...	20	100.0	66	3.3	38	1.9
Harnai villages	202	15	7.4	187	92.6	369	2.0	300	1.6
Looni	39	2	5.1	37	94.9	77	2.1	79	2.1
Gulu Sher New	26	...	...	26	100.0	61	2.3	38	1.5
Gulu Sher Old	18	2	11.1	16	88.9	29	1.8	20	1.3
Talli	34	5	14.7	29	85.3	65	2.2	66	2.2
Khajak	39	1	2.6	38	97.4	60	1.6	52	1.4
Depal	46	5	10.9	41	89.1	77	1.9	45	1.1

OWNED

Buffalo		Camel		Donkey		Horse		Sheep		Goat		Total	
No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
16	0.05	19	0.05	56	0.2	31	0.1	133	0.4	321	0.9	1,851	5.3
9	0.06	10	0.06	27	0.2	12	0.1	33	0.2	101	0.6	798	5.0
1	0.04	...	...	...	...	3	0.1	4	0.2	10	0.4	109	4.2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4.2	7	1.4	51	10.2
...
6	0.1	2	0.05	14	0.4	2	0.05	1	0.02	5	0.1	178	4.0
...	...	2	0.05	6	0.1	...	...	5	0.1	23	0.5	203	4.6
2	0.1	...	...	2	0.1	2	0.1	...	...	3	0.1	32	3.9
...	...	6	0.3	5	0.3	5	0.3	2	0.2	53	2.7	175	8.8
7	0.04	9	0.05	29	0.2	19	0.1	100	0.5	220	1.2	1,053	5.6
...	...	...	...	6	0.2	...	...	3	0.1	33	0.9	198	5.4
...	...	1	0.04	2	0.1	...	...	...	...	12	0.5	114	4.4
...	...	...	...	1	0.1	3	0.2	...	...	10	0.6	63	4.0
...	...	5	0.2	12	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1	106	3.7	261	9.0
7	0.2	2	0.05	8	0.2	12	0.3	88	2.3	35	0.9	264	6.9
...	...	1	0.02	...	...	...	...	6	0.1	24	0.6	153	3.7

TABLE 41.0. SUMMARY:
(All

Column	Respondents				Ox		Milk cow		
	Total	Not owning		Owning		No.	Average	No.	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All respondents	610	27	4.4	583	95.6	1,239	2.1	1,037	1.8
Non-cultivating owners	51	2	3.9	49	96.1	77	1.6	109	2.2
Cultivating owners	193	6	3.1	187	96.9	441	2.4	374	2.0
Tenants	366	19	5.2	347	94.8	721	2.1	554	1.6

**LIVESTOCK OWNED
agriculturists)**

Buffalo		Camel		Donkey		Horse		Sheep		Goat		Total	
No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
78	0.1	63	0.1	127	0.2	110	0.2	274	0.5	700	1.2	3,628	6.2
50	1.0	13	0.3	20	0.4	25	0.5	36	0.7	131	2.7	461	9.4
12	0.06	31	0.2	51	0.3	54	0.3	105	0.6	248	1.3	1,316	7.0
16	0.05	19	0.05	56	0.2	31	0.1	133	0.4	321	0.9	1,851	5.3

TABLE 42.0. DAILY MILK YIELD
(Agriculturists owning livestock)

Column	Respondents owning animals					Milk yield (in seers)	
	Total	Not producing milk		Producing milk		Total	Average
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	583	321	55.1	262	44.9	868.6	3.3
Kachhi villages	261	136	52.1	125	47.9	459.8	3.7
Rindli	53	20	37.7	33	62.3	107.0	3.2
Baghat	5	...	...	5	100.0	16.5	3.3
Chohri	5	1	20.0	4	80.0	13.0	3.3
Dadhar	75	35	46.7	40	53.3	197.3	4.9
Mashkaf	69	48	69.6	21	30.4	57.5	2.7
Nagari	34	19	55.9	15	44.1	39.0	2.6
Mehrgarh	20	13	65.0	7	35.0	29.5	4.2
Harnai villages	322	185	57.5	137	42.5	408.8	3.0
Looni	51	25	49.0	26	51.0	60.3	2.3
Gulu Sher New	38	19	52.8	17	47.2	40.0	2.4
Gulu Sher Old	50	16	53.3	14	46.7	74.0	5.3
Talli	73	47	64.4	26	35.6	108.5	4.2
Khajak	68	38	55.9	30	44.1	66.0	2.2
Depal	64	40	62.5	24	37.5	60.0	2.5

TABLE 43.0. OX DISEASES
(Ox-owning)

Column	Total	Respondents			
		Oxen			
		Disease-affected		Not affected	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	
Total	541	217	40.1	324	59.9
Kachhi villages	236	101	42.8	135	57.2
Rindli	41	16	39.0	25	61.0
Baghat	5	2	40.0	3	60.0
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0
Dadhar	66	38	57.6	28	42.4
Mashkaf	65	26	40.0	39	60.0
Nagari	34	11	32.4	23	67.6
Mehrgarh	20	8	40.0	12	60.0
Harnai villages	305	116	38.0	189	62.0
Looni	51	13	25.5	38	74.5
Gulu Sher New	36	18	50.0	18	50.0
Gulu Sher Old	29	12	41.4	17	58.6
Talli	73	31	42.5	42	57.5
Khajak	52	26	50.0	26	50.0
Depal	64	16	25.0	48	70.0

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AND AFFECTATION
agriculturists)

reporting:

Number of oxen			Number of oxen by specific disease						
Total	Not affected	Affected	Diseases unidentified	Hoof and mouth	Diarrhoea	Fever	"Aphara"	Black quarter	Anthrax
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1221	805	416	73	173	17	109	33	4	7
565	406	159	37	33	...	67	16	1	5
106	78	28	7	13	...	2	5	...	1
14	8	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
...
135	91	44	20	5	...	...	...	...	...
167	118	49	6	1	...	11	7	1	...
77	60	17	...	10	...	36	2	...	4
66	51	15	...	2	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...
656	399	257	36	140	17	42	17	3	2
103	74	29	4	7	14	...	2	...	2
81	38	43	1	42	...	...	...	...	...
66	37	29	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
188	110	78	5	49	...	14	...	...	...
99	55	44	26	7	3	17	7	...	...
119	85	34	...	20	...	3	2	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...

TABLE 44.0. MILK-COW
 (Cow-owning)

Column	Total	Milk cows				Respondents	
		Disease-affected		Not affected		Number	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Total	
		2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	488	128	26.2	360	73.8	1125	
Kachhi villages	213	50	23.5	163	76.5	450	
Rindli	43	10	23.3	33	76.7	96	
Baghat	5	2	40.0	3	60.0	9	
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	60	15	25.0	45	75.0	119	
Mashkaf	57	15	26.3	42	73.7	126	
Nagari	29	4	13.8	25	86.2	62	
Mehrgarh	19	4	21.1	15	78.9	38	
Harnai villages	275	78	28.4	197	71.6	675	
Looni	47	15	31.9	32	68.1	129	
Gulu Sher New	28	7	25.0	21	75.0	55	
Gulu Sher Old	27	8	29.6	19	70.4	56	
Talli	66	24	36.4	42	63.6	243	
Khajak	55	11	20.0	44	80.0	100	
Depal	52	13	25.0	39	75.0	92	

DISEASES AND AFFECTATION
 agriculturists)

reporting:

of milk cows		Number of milk cows by specific disease							
Not affected	Affected	Disease unidentified	Hoof and mouth	Diarrhoea	Fever	"Aphara"	Lungs affected	Black quarter	Anthrax
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
860	265	65	98	...	73	9	12	1	7
365	85	17	21	...	40	3	1	1	2
76	20	9	3	...	8	...	...	...	...
5	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...
103	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	26	6	1	...	7	2	1	1	2
49	13	...	13	...	19	...	...	...	...
32	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
495	180	48	77	...	6	...	...	...	...
102	27	19	8	...	33	6	11	...	5
42	13	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	24	13	11	...	...	4	...	...	...
176	67	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	23	13	4	...	13	...	11	...	...
68	24	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	4
					18	...	...	...	1

TABLE 45.0. HORSE DISEASES AND AFFECTATION
(Horse-owning agriculturists)

Column	Total	Respondents reporting:						
		Horses				Number of horses		
		Disease-affected		Not affected		Total	Not affected	Affected but disease un-identified
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Total	74	2	2.7	72	97.3	110	103	7
Kachhi villages	43	...	...	43	100.0	64	64	...
Rindli	5	...	...	5	100.0	9	9	...
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	1	...	...	1	100.0	1	1	...
Dadhar	19	...	...	19	100.0	27	27	...
Mashkaf	12	...	...	12	100.0	18	18	...
Nagari	3	...	...	3	100.0	4	4	...
Mehrgarh	3	...	...	3	100.0	5	5	...
Harnai villages	31	2	6.5	29	93.5	46	39	7
Looni	1	1	100.0	...	...	1	...	1
Gulu Sher New	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	6	...	...	6	100.0	7	7	...
Talli	11	1	9.1	10	90.9	20	14	6
Khajak	12	...	...	12	100.0	17	17	...
Depal	1	...	...	1	100.0	1	1	...

TABLE 46.0. SHEEP AND GOAT DISEASES AND AFFECTATION
(Sheep and goat-owning agriculturists)

Column	Total	Respondents reporting:										
		Sheep and goats				Number of sheep and goats			Number of sheep and goats by specific disease			
		Disease-affected		Not affected		Total	Not affected	Affected	Diseases unidentifed	Diarrhoea	"Buzmarg"	Fever
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Total	178	61	34.3	117	65.7	974	696	278	10	119	115	34
Kachhi villages	78	32	41.0	46	59.0	455	339	116	1	11	70	34
Rindli	19	4	21.1	15	78.9	129	115	14	...	11	...	3
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	2	2	100.0	...	...	26	24	2	...	...	2	...
Dadhar	23	5	21.7	18	78.3	91	84	7	1	...	6	...
Mashkaf	20	14	70.0	6	30.0	98	48	50	...	...	19	31
Nagari	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	28	6	22	...	...	22	...
Mehrgarh	8	4	50.0	4	50.0	55	34	21	...	...	21	...
Harnai villages	100	29	29.0	71	71.0	519	357	162	9	108	45	...
Looni	19	4	21.1	15	78.9	81	63	18	...	...	18	...
Gulu Sher New	10	7	70.0	3	30.0	50	29	21	...	6	15	...
Gulu Sher Old	10	4	40.0	6	60.0	56	14	42	...	42	...	...
Talli	13	3	23.1	10	76.9	120	62	58	...	58	...	...
Khajak	23	4	17.4	19	82.6	150	128	12	9	...	3	...
Depal	25	7	28.0	18	72.0	62	51	11	...	2	9	...

TABLE 47.0. SUMMARY: LIVESTOCK
(Livestock-owning

Column	Total	Respondents					
		Livestock				Number of animals	
		Affected		Not affected		Total	Not affected
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cows	488	128	26.2	360	73.8	1,125	860
Oxen	541	217	40.1	324	59.9	1,221	805
Sheep and goats	178	61	34.3	117	65.7	974	696
Horses	74	2	2.7	72	97.3	110	103

TABLE 48.0. LIVESTOCK:
 (Livestock-owning)

Column	Total	Respondents			
		Livestock			
		Disease-affected		Not affected	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
		2	3	4	5
Total	583	257	44.1	326	55.9
Kachhi villages	261	109	41.8	152	58.2
Rindli	53	22	41.5	31	58.5
Baghat	5	2	40.0	3	60.0
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0
Dadhar	75	29	38.7	46	61.3
Mashkaf	69	34	49.3	35	50.7
Nagari	34	13	38.2	21	61.8
Mehrgarh	20	9	45.0	11	55.0
Harnai villages	322	148	46.0	174	54.0
Looni	51	27	52.9	24	47.1
Gulu Sher New	36	21	58.3	15	41.7
Gulu Sher Old	30	18	60.0	12	40.0
Talli	73	34	46.6	39	53.4
Khajak	68	26	38.2	42	61.8
Depal	64	22	34.4	42	65.6

VETERINARY FACILITIES
 agriculturists)

reporting:

Treatment applied

Veterinary aid		"Desi"		"Pir" ministrations		None	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22	8.6	40	15.5	3	1.2	192	74.7
3	2.8	26	23.8	...	...	80	73.4
1	4.5	4	18.2	...	...	17	77.3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100.0
...
2	6.9	19	65.5	...	...	8	27.6
...	...	3	8.8	...	...	31	91.2
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	100.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	100.0
19	12.8	14	9.5	3	2.0	112	75.7
8	29.6	...	...	...	...	19	70.4
2	9.5	1	4.8	...	...	18	85.7
...	...	2	11.1	...	...	16	88.9
3	8.8	7	20.6	3	8.8	21	61.8
5	19.2	2	7.7	...	...	19	73.1
1	4.5	2	9.1	...	..	19	86.4

TABLE 48.1. LIVESTOCK:
(Livestock-owning,

Column	Total	Respondents			
		Livestock			
		Disease-affected		Not affected	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	
Total	49	17	34.7	32	65.3
Kachhi villages	19	4	21.1	15	78.9
Rindli	5	2	40.0	3	60.0
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	9	...	...	9	100.0
Mashkaf	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
Nagari	13	1	33.3	2	66.7
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	30	13	43.3	17	56.7
Looni	2	...	...	2	100.0
Gulu Sher New	3	3	100.0	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
Talli	7	3	42.9	4	57.1
Khajak	12	4	33.3	8	66.7
Depal	3	1	33.3	2	66.7

VETERINARY FACILITIES
 non-cultivating owners)

reporting:

Treatment applied

Veterinary aid		"Desi"		"Pir" ministrations		None	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	5.9	1	5.9	.....	...	15	88.2
...	...	1	25.0	...	...	3	75.0
...	...	1	50.0	...	...	1	50.0
...
...
...
...	1	100.0
...	1	100.0
...
1	7.7	...	...	...	...	12	92.3
...
...	3	100.0
...	2	100.0
...	3	100.0
1	25.0	...	...	...	...	3	75.0
...	3	75.0
...	1	100.0

TABLE 48.2. LIVESTOCK:
(Livestock-owning)

Column	Total	Respondents			
		Livestock			
		Disease-affected		Not affected	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
		2	3	4	5
Total	187	90	48.1	97	51.9
Kachhi villages	82	35	42.7	47	57.3
Rindli	22	10	45.5	12	54.5
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	...	...	5	100.0
Dadhar	22	11	50.0	11	50.0
Mashkaf	23	10	43.5	13	56.5
Nagari	10	4	40.0	6	60.0
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	105	55	52.4	50	47.6
Looni	12	7	58.3	5	41.7
Gulu Sher New	7	7	100.0	...	...
Gulu Sher Old	11	7	63.6	4	31.4
Talli	37	17	45.9	20	54.1
Khajak	18	8	44.4	10	55.6
Depal	20	9	45.0	11	55.0

VETERINARY FACILITIES
 (cultivating owners)

reporting:

Treatment applied

Veterinary aid		"Desi"		"Pir" ministrations		None	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	13.3	8	8.9	3	3.3	67	74.5
2	5.7	6	17.1	...	...	27	77.2
1	10.0	...	...	...	...	9	90.0
...
...
1	9.1	6	54.5	...	...	4	36.4
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	100.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	100.0
...
10	18.2	2	3.6	3	5.5	40	72.7
6	85.7	...	...	...	...	1	14.3
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	100.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	100.0
3	17.6	...	...	3	17.6	11	64.8
1	12.5	...	...	...	...	7	87.5
...	...	2	22.2	...	...	7	77.8

TABLE 48.3 LIVESTOCK:
(Livestock-owning

Column	Total	Respondents			
		Livestock			
		Disease-affected		Not Affected	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	
Total	347	149	42.9	198	57.1
Kachhi villages	160	70	43.8	90	56.2
Rindli	26	10	38.5	16	61.5
Baghat	5	2	40.0	3	60.0
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	44	18	40.9	26	59.1
Mashkaf	44	23	52.3	21	47.7
Nagari	21	8	38.1	13	61.9
Mehrgarh	20	9	45.0	11	55.0
Harnai villages	187	79	42.2	108	57.8
Looni	37	19	51.4	18	48.6
Gulu Sher New	26	11	42.3	15	57.7
Gulu Sher Old	16	9	56.2	7	43.8
Talli	29	14	48.3	15	51.7
Khajak	38	14	36.8	24	63.2
Depal	41	12	29.3	29	70.7

VETERINARY FACILITIES
 tenants)

reporting:

Treatment applied							
Veterinary aid		"Desi"		"Pir" ministration		None	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	6.0	31	20.8	...	...	109	73.2
1	1.4	19	27.1	...	...	50	71.5
...	...	3	30.0	...	...	7	70.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100.0
...
1	5.6	13	72.2	...	...	4	22.2
...	...	3	13.0	...	...	20	87.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	100.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	100.0
8	10.1	12	15.2	...	...	59	74.7
2	10.5	...	...	...	...	17	89.5
2	18.2	1	9.1	...	...	8	72.7
...	...	2	22.2	...	...	7	77.8
...	...	7	50.0	...	...	7	50.0
3	21.4	2	14.3	...	...	9	64.3
1	8.3	...	...	...	...	11	91.7

**TABLE 49.0. SUMMARY:
(Livestock-owning**

Column	Total	Respondents			
		Livestock			
		Disease-affected		Not affected	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5
All agriculturists	583	266	45.6	317	54.4
Non-cultivating owners	49	17	34.7	32	65.3
Cultivating owners	187	90	48.1	97	51.9
Tenants	347	149	42.9	198	57.1

VETERINARY FACILITIES
 agriculturists)

reporting:

Treatment applied

Veterinary aid		"Desi"		"Pir" ministratation		None	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22	8.3	40	15.0	3	1.1	201	75.6
1	5.9	1	5.9	...	...	15	88.2
12	13.3	8	8.9	3	3.3	67	74.5
9	6.0	31	20.8	...	...	109	73.2

TABLE 50.0
(All)

Column	Total	Respondents					
		Ownership					
		Improved breed				Local	
		Not owning		Owning		Not owning	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total	610	579	94.9	31	5.1	311	51.0
Kachhi villages	270	250	92.6	20	7.4	168	62.2
Rindli	57	49	86.0	8	14.0	38	66.7
Baghat	5	5	100.0	...	...	3	60.0
Chohri	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	2	40.0
Dadhar	76	70	92.1	6	7.9	56	73.7
Mashkaf	71	68	95.8	3	4.2	54	75.0
Nagari	36	36	100.0	...	0.0	8	22.2
Mehrgarh	20	18	90.0	2	10.0	7	35.0
Harnai villages	340	329	96.8	11	3.2	143	42.0
Looni	53	53	100.0	...	...	22	41.5
Gulu Sher New	36	34	94.1	2	5.9	6	16.7
Gulu Sher Old	32	31	96.9	1	3.1	9	28.1
Talli	80	76	95.0	4	5.0	41	51.2
Khajak	69	65	59.2	4	5.8	35	50.7
Depal	70	70	100.0	...	...	30	42.9

FOWL OWNED
agriculturists)

reporting:

breed		Number of fowl									
		Improved breed					Local breed				
		Cock	Hen	Chick	Duck	Total	Cock	Hen	Chick	Duck	Total
No.	Percent											10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
299	49.0	16	104	145	...	265	206	955	1,662	31	2,854
102	37.8	11	48	84	...	143	64	351	608	25	1,048
19	33.3	2	16	45	...	63	9	36	55	4	104
2	40.0	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	11	...	17
3	60.0	...	2	...	...	2	...	5	3	...	8
20	26.3	6	21	34	...	61	19	65	93	21	198
17	25.0	2	5	5	...	12	17	133	150	...	300
28	77.8	...	...	...	...	...	11	57	178	...	246
13	65.0	1	4	...	...	5	7	50	118	...	175
197	58.0	5	56	61	...	122	142	604	1,054	6	1,806
81	58.5	...	...	...	...	...	29	108	216	...	353
30	83.3	2	7	8	...	17	22	92	175	...	289
23	71.9	...	2	...	...	2	13	51	96	...	160
39	48.8	1	35	27	...	63	36	129	218	...	333
34	49.3	2	12	26	...	40	15	88	189	...	292
40	57.1	...	...	...	...	...	27	136	160	6	329

TABLE 50.1.
Non-cultivating

Column	Respondents						
	Total	Ownership					
		Improved breed				Local	
		Not owning		Owning		Not owning	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total	51	49	96.1	2	3.9	24	47.1
Kachhi villages	21	20	95.2	1	4.8	14	66.7
Rindli	6	6	100.0	...	...	4	60.0
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	9	8	88.9	1	11.1	6	66.7
Mashkaf	3	3	100.0	...	...	3	100.0
Nagari	3	3	100.0	...	...	1	33.3
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	30	29	96.7	1	3.3	10	33.3
Looni	2	2	100.0	...	...	1	50.0
Gulu Sher New	3	3	100.0	...	...	1	33.3
Gulu Sher Old	3	3	100.0	...	...	2	66.7
Talli	7	6	85.7	1	14.3	3	42.8
Khajak	12	12	100.0	...	...	3	23.1
Depal	3	3	100.0	...	...	...	...

FOWL OWNED
owners)

reporting:

		Number of fowl									
breed		Improved breed					Local breed				
Owning		Cock	Hen	Chick	Duck	Total	Cock	Hen	Chick	Duck	Total
No.	Percent	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27	52.9	3	8	10	...	21	29	80	171	7	287
7	33.3	2	...	...	...	2	16	24	59	4	103
2	40.0	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	8
...
3	33.3	2	...	...	...	2	8	14	35	...	57
...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	66.7	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	24	...	38
...
20	66.7	1	8	10	...	19	13	56	112	3	184
1	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	12
2	67.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	7
1	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	12
4	57.2	1	8	10	...	19	2	9	17	...	28
9	76.9	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	44	...	66
3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	32	3	59

TABLE 50.2.
(Cultivating

Column	Total	Respondents					
		Ownership					
		Improved breed				Local	
		Not owning		Owning		Not owning	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total	193	178	92.2	15	7.8	90	46.6
Kachhi villages	85	76	89.4	9	10.6	50	58.8
Rindli	24	20	83.3	4	16.7	14	58.3
Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chohri	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	2	40.0
Dadhar	22	18	81.8	4	18.2	17	77.3
Mashkaf	23	23	100.0	...	...	14	60.9
Nagari	11	11	100.0	...	...	3	27.3
Mehrgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnai villages	108	102	94.4	6	5.6	40	37.0
Looni	12	12	100.0	...	...	4	33.3
Gulu Sher New	7	5	71.4	2	28.6	1	14.3
Gulu Sher Old	11	10	90.9	1	9.1	2	18.2
Talli	39	37	94.9	2	5.1	20	51.3
Khajak	18	17	94.4	1	5.6	7	38.9
Depal	21	21	100.0	...	...	6	28.6

FOWL OWNED
 owners)

reporting:

breed		Number of fowl									
		Improved breed					Local breed				
Owning		Cock	Hen	Chick	Duck	Total	Cock	Hen	Chic	Duck	Total
No.	Percent										
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
103	53.4	8	65	70	...	143	69	385	506	24	984
35	41.2	6	28	39	...	73	20	154	207	21	402
10	41.7	2	8	5	...	15	4	19	37	...	60
...
3	60.0	...	2	...	...	2	...	5	3	...	8
5	22.7	4	18	34	...	56	1	8	8	21	38
9	39.1	...	...	...	...	...	13	104	90	...	207
8	72.7	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	69	...	89
...
68	63.0	2	37	31	...	70	49	231	299	3	582
8	67.7	...	...	...	...	...	11	40	47	...	98
6	85.7	2	7	8	...	17	4	25	9	...	38
9	81.8	...	2	...	...	2	6	27	37	...	70
19	48.7	...	26	17	...	43	15	56	107	...	178
11	61.1	...	2	6	...	8	7	39	56	...	102
15	71.4	...	...	...	...	...	6	44	43	3	96

TABLE 50.3.

Column	Total	Respondents					
		Ownership					
		Improved breed				Local	
		Not owning		Owning		Not owning	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total	366	352	96.2	14	3.8	197	53.8
Kachhi villages	164	154	93.9	10	6.1	104	63.4
Rindli	27	23	85.2	4	14.8	20	74.1
Baghat	5	5	100.0	...	...	3	60.0
Chohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadhar	45	44	97.8	1	12.2	23	73.3
Mashkaf	45	42	93.3	3	6.7	37	82.2
Nagari	22	22	100.0	...	...	4	18.2
Mehrgarh	20	18	90.0	2	10.0	7	35.0
Harnai villages	202	198	98.0	4	2.00	93	46.0
Looni	39	39	100.0	...	...	17	43.6
Gulu Sher New	26	26	100.0	...	...	4	15.4
Gulu Sher Old	18	18	100.0	...	...	5	27.8
Talli	34	33	97.0	1	3.0	18	52.9
Khajak	39	36	92.3	3	7.7	25	64.1
Depal	46	46	100.0	...	...	24	52.2

FOWL OWNED
(Tenants)

reporting:

breed		Number of fowl									
		Improved breed					Local breed				
		Owning		Cock	Hen	Chick	Duck	Total	Cock	Hen	Chick	Duck	Total
No.	Percent										
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
169	46.2	5	31	65	...	101	108	490	985	...	1,583
60	36.6	3	20	45	...	68	28	173	342	...	543
7	25.9	...	8	40	...	48	4	14	18	...	36
2	40.0	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	11	...	17
...
12	26.7	...	3	...	...	3	10	43	50	...	103
8	17.8	2	5	5	...	12	4	29	60	...	93
18	81.8	...	...	...	...	...	2	32	85	...	119
13	65.5	1	4	...	...	5	7	50	118	...	175
109	54.0	2	11	20	...	33	80	317	643	...	1,040
22	56.4	...	...	...	...	...	15	65	163	...	243
22	84.6	...	...	...	...	...	18	65	161	...	244
13	72.2	...	...	...	...	...	7	20	51	...	78
16	47.1	...	1	...	...	1	19	64	94	...	177
14	35.9	2	10	20	...	32	4	31	89	...	124
22	47.8	...	...	...	...	...	17	72	85	...	174

TABLE 51.0. SUMMARY:
(All Respondents)

Column	Total	Ownership					
		Improved breed				Local	
		Not owning		Owning		Not owning	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All agriculturists	610	579	94.9	31	5.1	311	51.0
Non-cultivating owners	51	49	96.1	2	3.9	24	47.1
Cultivating owners	193	178	92.2	15	7.8	90	46.6
Tenants	366	352	96.2	14	3.8	197	53.8

FOWL OWNED
agriculturists)

reporting:

breed		Number of fowl									
		Improved breed					Local breed				
		Owning		Cock	Hen	Chick	Duck	Total	Cock	Hen	Chick	Duck	Total
No.	Percent	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
299	49.0	16	104	145	...	265	206	955	1,662	31	2,854
27	52.9	3	8	10	...	21	29	80	171	7	287
103	53.4	8	65	70	...	143	69	385	506	24	984
169	46.2	5	31	65	...	101	108	490	985	...	1,583

TABLE 52.0. FOWL AFFECTATION
 (Fowl-owning)

Column	Total	Respondents			
		Fowl			
		Disease-affected		Not affected	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	
Total	299	237	79.3	62	20.7
Kachhi villages	102	85	83.3	17	16.7
Rindli	19	17	89.5	2	10.5
Baghat	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
Chohri	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
Dadhar	20	19	95.0	1	5.0
Mashkaf	17	17	100.0	...	...
Nagari	28	20	71.4	8	28.6
Mehrgarh	13	9	69.2	4	30.8
Harnai villages	197	152	77.2	45	22.8
Looni	31	21	67.7	10	32.3
Gulu Sher New	30	22	73.3	8	26.7
Gulu Sher Old	23	12	52.2	11	47.8
Talli	39	36	92.4	3	7.6
Khajak	34	31	91.2	3	8.8
Depal	40	30	75.0	10	25.0

AND CONTROL MEASURES
 agriculturists)

reporting:

Control measures

Veterinary aid		"Desi" treatment		Slaughter		None	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	5.1	26	11.0	21	8.8	178	75.1
1	1.2	17	20.0	11	12.9	56	65.9
...	...	6	35.3	3	17.6	8	47.1
...	...	...	...	1	100.0	...	...
...	...	1	50.0	...	...	1	50.0
...	...	6	31.6	...	...	13	68.4
...	...	2	11.8	...	...	15	88.2
...	...	2	10.0	5	25.0	13	65.0
1	11.1	...	...	2	22.2	6	66.7
11	7.2	9	5.9	10	6.6	122	80.3
4	19.0	4	19.0	2	9.5	11	52.5
...	...	2	9.1	2	9.1	18	81.8
...	...	...	...	1	8.3	11	91.7
1	2.8	1	2.8	2	5.5	32	88.9
4	12.9	1	3.2	2	6.5	24	77.4
2	6.7	1	3.3	1	3.3	26	86.7

TABLE 53.0. NUMBER OF MEALS PREPARED DAILY BY SEASON

Number of times meals prepared	Season			
	Summer		Winter	
	Number of housewives	Percent	Number of housewives	Percent
Total	87	100.0	78 ¹	100.0
Once	2	2.3	2	2.6
Twice	70	80.5	70	89.7
Thrice	15	17.2	6	7.7

¹ Of a total of 87 informants, 9 gave no response for winter-mess routine.

TABLE 54.0. BEVERAGES AT/OR BETWEEN MEALS

	Number of housewives	Percent
Total	84 ¹	100.0
Milk and tea	19	22.6
Milk only	2	2.4
Tea only	39	46.4
Neither milk nor tea	24	28.6

¹ Of a total of 87 informants, 3 did not respond.

TABLE 55.0. CONSUMPTION OF MILK AND EGGS

	No. of households	Size of household							
		1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13 and more persons	No response
Milk per day									
None	48	2	13	15	6	7	...	4	1
Fourth of a scer	15	2	1	9	1	1	1	...	...
Half scer	6	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
One scer	6	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
One and a half scers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Two scers	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
No response	7	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1
Eggs per week									
None	58	2	14	24	6	8	2	2	...
1-3 eggs	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
4-6 eggs	5	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...
7-9 eggs	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
10-12 eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13-15 eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 and more eggs	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...
No response	13	3	2	1	3	...	...	1	3

TABLE 56.0. FREQUENCY OF MEAT, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT IN WEEKLY DIET

	Meat		Vegetables		Fruit	
	Number of households	Percent	Number of households	Percent	Number of households	Percent
Total	87	100.0	87	100.0	87	100.0
No response	11	12.6	22	25.3	12	13.8
With response ¹	76	87.4	65	74.7	75	86.2
None	17	22.4	23	35.4	68	90.7
Once	13	17.0	15	23.1	4	5.3
Twice	17	22.4	15	23.1	...	...
Thrice	7	9.2	4	6.1	1	1.3
Four times	12	15.8	2	3.1	...	...
Five times	4	5.3	3	4.6	2	2.7
Six times	2	2.6	1	1.5	...	...
Seven times and more	4	5.3	2	3.1	...	...

¹ The percent ratio below is figured on the basis of the number of informants who have responded.

TABLE 57.0. HOUSING CONDITIONS¹

	Yes		No		Not checked, no response or not applicable	
	Number of housewives	Percent	Number of housewives	Percent	Number of housewives	Percent
Room ventilation	30	34.5	58	64.4	1	1.1
Adequate drainage	...	...	85	97.7	2	2.3
Clean and orderly compound	9	10.3	78	89.7	...	...
Designated cooking area ²	6	6.9	81	93.1	...	...
Shelves for dishes	16	18.4	71	81.6	...	...
Food-storage facilities	39	44.8	47	54.0	1	1.2
Provision for storing clothing	45	51.7	37	42.5	5	5.8
Curd storage	27	31.0	34	39.1	26	29.9

¹ Data come largely from direct observation rather than questioning.

² By designated cooking area, we mean a given place used repeatedly, be it a kitchen or a hearth in the compound.

TABLE 58.0. DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

	Number of housewives	Percent
Source	87	100.0
Total	76	87.4
Canal	11	12.6
Well	...	...
Handpump		
Persons fetching water	85 ¹	100.0
Total	37	43.5
Housewife	14	16.5
Children	11	12.9
Husband	3	3.5
Paid water carrier	12	14.2
Housewife and children	4	4.7
Housewife and husband	3	3.5
Housewife, children and husband	1	1.2
Children and husband		

¹ Of a total of 87 informants 2 did not respond.

TABLE 59.0. BATH AND LATRINE FACILITIES

	Male		Female		Not specified	
	Number of housewives	Percent	Number of housewives	Percent	Number of housewives	Percent
Bathing arrangements¹						
Total	87	100.0	87	100.0	...	...
No response	21	24.1	22	25.3	...	...
With response ²	66	75.9	65	74.7	...	...
Canal	40	60.6	8	12.3	...	...
Improvised in compound	14	21.2	44	67.7	...	...
Common bath ³	5	7.6	10	15.4	...	...
Ponds	4	6.1	...	...	...	...
Separate bath	2	3.0	2	3.1	...	...
Wells	1	1.5	1	1.5	...	...
"Latrine" facilities						
Total	...	...	...	...	86 ⁴	100.0
Walled "latrine"	...	...	...	...	32	37.2
Open fields	...	...	...	...	54	62.8

¹ Through oversight, we did not enquire how many men rely on bathing facilities provided by the mosque.

² Percent ratio is figured on the basis of the number of responses.

³ The term is not clear and we are uncertain if some informants understand by it, bathing facilities found in conjunction with the mosque or if they refer to a family bathing place shared by both men and women.

⁴ Of a total of 87 informants one did not respond.

TABLE 59.1. REFUSE DISPOSAL

	Number of housewives	Percent
Disposal of waste water	85 ¹	100.0
Total	73	85.9
In the compound	12	14.1
In the street		
Disposal of animal refuse	87	100.0
Total	21	24.2
In the fields	6	6.9
In the compound	3	3.4
In the street	...	...
In compost pits	57	65.5
Used as fuel		
Disposal of other wastes	87	100.0
Total	77	88.5
In the street	10	11.5
In the compound	...	...
In compost pits	...	...
In the fields	...	...

¹ Of a total of 87 informants ² did not respond.

TABLE 60.0. MEDICAL FACILITIES

	Number of housewives	Percent
Medical facilities		
Total		
No response	87	100.0
With response ¹	14	16.1
Doctor	73	83.9
Hakim	47	64.4
"Pir"	3	4.1
Doctor and "pir"	7	9.6
Doctor, "pir" and hakim	9	12.4
Doctor and hakim	2	2.7
	5	6.8
Midwife		
Total		
Untrained "dai"	87	100.0
Trained "dai"	85	97.8
	2	2.2
Smallpox vaccination of children ²		
Total		
Vaccinated	82 ³	100.0
Not vaccinated	70	85.4
	12	14.6
Distance to practitioner		
Total		
No response	87	100.0
With response ¹	22	25.3
No distance (within the village)	65	74.7
Less than a mile	10	15.4
One to 2 miles	18	27.7
More than 2 miles	7	10.8
	30	46.1

¹ The percent ratio below is figured on the basis of the number of individuals who have responded.

² The question reads, "Have all of your children been vaccinated against smallpox?" It is not customary to inoculate adults, in the belief that one vaccination suffices for life.

³ Of a total of 87 informants 5 did not respond.

TABLE 61.0. EMPLOYMENT OF LEISURE TIME

	Number of housewives	Percent
Total	84 1	100.0
No leisure time	10	11.9
Embroidery	1	1.2
Gossip	6	7.1
Gossip and embroidery	4	4.8
Child care and gossip	23	27.4
Sewing, child care and gossip	15	17.8
Sewing, and gossip	1	1.2
Child care, gossip and embroidery	9	10.7
Sewing, child care, gossip and embroidery	11	13.1
Sewing, gossip and embroidery	1	1.2
Sewing, weaving, child care and gossip	2	2.4
Nothing	1	1.2

1 Of a total of 87 informants 3 did not respond.

TABLE 61.1. HOUSEWIFELY ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN FOOD PREPARATION

	Number of housewives	Percent
Total	85 ¹	100.0
Laundering only	10	11.8
Embroidery only	4	4.7
Laundering and embroidery	8	9.4
Hand sewing and embroidery	6	7.1
Hand sewing and laundering	3	3.5
Hand sewing, laundering and embroidery	43	50.6
Hand sewing, laundering and work in fields	2	2.3
Hand sewing, laundering, embroidery and work in fields	1	1.2
Hand sewing, machine sewing, laundering and embroidery	1	1.2
Hand sewing, weaving (net belt), laundering and embroidery	1	1.2
Hand sewing, machine sewing, spinning, laundering and embroidery	1	1.2
Hand sewing, machine sewing, weaving (net belt), laundering and embroidery	2	2.3
Nothing	3	3.5

¹ Of a total of 87 informants, 2 did not respond.

TABLE 61.2. HOUSEWIFELY SKILLS

	Number of housewives	Percent
Present production of items for sale		
Total	85 ¹	100.0
Producing	9	10.6
Not producing	76	89.4
Interest in learning new skills to increase income		
Total	85 ¹	100.0
Yes	78	91.8
No	7	8.2
Interest in learning to sew by machine	...	
Total	85 ¹	100.0
Yes	77	90.6
No	8	9.4
Willingness to teach skills to others		
Total	70 ²	100.0
Willing	69	98.6
Not willing	1	1.4

¹ Of a total of 87 informants, 2 did not respond.

² Of a total of 87 informants, 17 did not respond.

TABLE 61.3. NEW SKILLS: HOUSEWIVES PROFESSEDLY INTERESTED IN LEARNING CRAFTS TO INCREASE INCOME

	Number of housewives	Percent
Total	82 ¹	100.0
Machine sewing	43	52.5
Embroidery	10	12.3
Machine embroidery	4	4.9
Sweater knitting	1	1.2
"Dari" making	1	1.2
Machine sewing and "dari" making	5	6.1
Embroidery and sweater knitting	2	2.4
Mat and basket making	2	2.4
Embroidery and "dari" making	1	1.2
Embroidered Baluchi dress and cap	1	1.2
Mat and "chick" making	1	1.2
Machine sewing, "dari" and basket making	1	1.2
Sweater, machine sewing and embroidery	1	1.2
"Dari" and mat making	1	1.2
Soap making, "dari" making, and machine sewing	1	1.2
Not interested in learning skills	7	8.6

¹ Of a total of 87 informants, 5 did not respond.

TABLE 61.4. ARTICLES MADE FOR HOME USE

	Number of housewives	Percent
Total	87	100.0
No response	11	12.6
With response ¹	76	87.4
Embroidery	11	14.5
Sewing and embroidery	13	17.1
Shirts and trousers	12	15.8
Caps and shirts	8	10.5
Caps, shirts and trousers	5	6.7
Caps and embroidery	2	2.6
Bed-sheets, tablecloth and lace	2	2.6
Bed-sheets, shirts and trousers	1	1.3
Bed-sheets, sweater and socks	1	1.3
Bed-sheets, embroidery	1	1.3
Caps, bed-sheets, trousers and tablecloth	1	1.3
Nothing	19	25.0

¹ The percent ratio is figured on the basis of the number of individuals who have responded.

TABLE 62.0. LITERACY AMONG WOMEN

	Reading of Holy Quran		Other reading		Writing	
	Number of housewives	Percent	Number of housewives	Percent	Number of housewives	Percent
Total	87	100.0	87	100.0	87	100.0
No response	2	2.3	8	9.2	10	11.5
With response ¹	85	97.7	79	90.8	77	88.5
Illiterate	66	77.6	79	100.0	77	100.0
Affirmative claim	19	22.4	...	...	...	...

¹ The percent ratio below is figured on the basis of the number of individuals who have responded.

TABLE 62.1. ATTITUDES TOWARDS EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

	Education for boys		Education for girls	
	Number of housewives	Percent	Number of housewives	Percent
Interest in education				
Total	87	100.0	87	100.0
No response	15	17.2	7	8.0
With response ¹	72	82.8	80	92.0
Positive interest	50	69.4	23	28.8
Not interested	13	18.1	44	55.0
No child	9	12.5	13	16.2
Desired education				
Total	50	100.0	23	100.0
Primary	1	2.0	2	8.7
Middle	5	10.0	7	30.5
Matric	35	70.0	13	56.5
Degree	9	18.0	1	4.3

¹ The percent ratio below is figured on the basis of the number of individuals who have responded.