



GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

***BENCH MARK SURVEY
OF
SMALL FARMERS
Bharatpur District***

SECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

BENCH MARK SURVEY

OF

SMALL FARMERS

(BHARATPUR DISTRICT)

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.


P R E F A C E

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, in consultation with the State Government selected Alwar, Bharatpur and Udaipur Districts for operation of Small Farmers Development Agency (S.F.D.A.). The S.F.D.A. Scheme in these districts was started in 1971-72 to assist the category of small but potentially viable farmers so as to make them viable. Therefore, it was desired that a Bench Mark Survey to study the socio-economic conditions of Small Farmers be conducted in these districts.

The present report relates to Bharatpur District and gives in detail the findings of the Bench Mark Survey which was conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan in 1973-74 to study the socio-economic conditions of Small Farmers. The reference period for this survey was 1971-72 the year when Small Farmers Development Agency (S.F.D.A.) Scheme was started.

This report gives an account of the distribution of population (by age, sex, occupation and employment status), land use, cropping pattern, irrigation size of land holdings, livestock and availability of social and economic amenities in rural area. It also deals in detail with the source and extent of income, pattern of expenditure and investment, source and purpose of loans and their repayment, distribution of assets, employment and wages in respect of the Small and Big Farmers. The position obtaining in respect of the small farmers has also been compared with that of big farmers in the district. Besides, the estimates in regard to demographic particulars and agricultural pattern based on the sample villages have been compared with the district pattern.

It is hoped that the analysis of the data based on the Bench Mark Survey will help in identification of problems of the related sections of the society and will be found helpful in assisting the impact of the S.F.D.A. Scheme in operation.


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JAIPUR

September, 1975.

BENCH MARK SURVEY OF SMALL FARMERS - BHARATPUR DISTRICT.

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BENCH MARK SURVEY REPORT OF SMALL FARMERS OF
BHARATPUR DISTRICT - RAJASTHAN.

INTRODUCTION:

In the process of development of the rural society, it is important to see that the developmental efforts are evenly spread-over all the sections of rural population. There has been a general feeling that the benefits of Agricultural schemes have gone largely to the big farmers. As such a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)" was started in 1971-72 in Alwar, Bharatpur and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan to assist the category of small but potentially viable farmers so as to make them viable. Further it was desired that a Bench Mark Survey may be taken up to study the socio-economic conditions of small farmers in Alwar, Bharatpur and Udaipur Districts.

OBJECT

The object of the Bench Mark Survey of small farmers was to collect and analyse the information in respect of their existing socio-economic conditions and to investigate the problems connected with the schemes for their development. This survey was conducted during 1973-74 in Alwar, Bharatpur and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan. The present report relates to Bharatpur District.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF PROJECT AREAS:

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India in consultation with the State Government, selected Alwar, Bharatpur and Udaipur districts for operation of Small Farmers Development Agency on the basis of the following considerations:-

- i) that there is an adequate number of small but potentially viable farmers needing assistance in the area.
- ii) that the infrastructure of Cooperative, Central Co-operative Bank and Land Development Bank is fairly strong and capable of undertaking the credit operations expected.
- iii) that either surface irrigation or ground water potential exists in the area.

DEFINITION OF SMALL FARMERS:

Small Farmers:

Farmers with agriculture land holding (i) between 2.5 - 5.0 acres irrigated land (ii) between 2.5 - 7.5 acres un-irrigated

(iii) both irrigated and un-irrigated land holding where the irrigated land being equated to un-irrigated land through standard definition (1 acre of irrigated land = 1.5 acres of un-irrigated land) together with the un-irrigated between 2.5 - 7.5 acres.

4.2 Big Farmers:

Farmers with agriculture land holding (i) between 5.0 + 7.5 acre irrigated land (ii) between 5.0 - 10.0 acre un-irrigated land (iii) both irrigated and un-irrigated land holding where irrigated land being equated to un-irrigated land through standard definition (1 acre of irrigated land = 1.5 acres of un-irrigated land) together with the un-irrigated land between 5.0 - 10.0 acres.

5. DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY OF SURVEY:

- 5.1 The sample design of survey is a stratified two stage one. The first stage units are villages, the second stage units are households. The Tehsils being the strata.
- 5.2 The sample size was decided on the basis of the number of households belonging to the category of small farmers in the districts, as given in the Census of India 1961 part 3, Household Economic Tables Rajasthan (based on 20 % sample).
- 5.3 The sample size for Bench Mark Survey of Small Farmers for Bharatpur district was 50 villages, covering 2.68 percent of the total villages in the district.
- 5.4 The number of villages selected for the district were allocated in the tehsils in proportion of households with land holding between 2.5 - 5.0 acres. The villages so allocated in the tehsils were selected from the list of villages available in the district census hand book 1961 of Bharatpur district by simple Random Method. De-populated villages were excluded from the frame. In sample villages, 15 households from the category of small farmers and two households of Big Farmers were selected by simple Random Method.

6. PLAN OF INVESTIGATION:

- 6.1 In this survey the following three schedules were canvassed:-
- i) Village Schedule.
 - ii) List of House-hold.
 - iii) Household Schedule.

- 6.2 The village schedule was meant for collecting information relating to the sample villages. The required information was collected from the records of village level workers, Patwaries and cooperative societies serving the villages. In it was gathered the information regarding occupational distribution of population, land use classification, cropping pattern, irrigation facilities and social amenities available for the villages. Information on difficulties experienced in obtaining seed, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and availability of agricultural labourers and their movement from the village to their neighbouring villages in search of work, was also collected in this schedule.
- 6.3 List of Households (Schedule-2) was based as a frame for selection of small farmers and big farmers in the sample villages. All the households of the sample villages were listed and information on their principal and subsidiary occupations with their agricultural land holding was collected.
- 6.4 In the household schedule, information on household composition, educational level, economic and employment status, size of agricultural land holding, irrigation facilities, cropping pattern, investment pattern, household assets, income by sources, disposal of crop harvested, livestock wages received by labour force, particulars of loans and repayment by households, expenditure on inputs and on fixed assets and household consumption expenditure and difficulties experienced by the households, was collected from the sample households. The reference period for all this was the year 1971-72.

7. METHOD OF COLLECTION OF DATA AND FIELD ORGANISATION:

- 7.1 Personal interview method was adopted for the collection of data. Actual investigation in the sample villages was done by a Statistical Inspector.
- 7.2 The field work of the survey was started in the month of August, 1973 and was completed in the month of March, 1974, under the supervision of District Statistician and under the technical guidance of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan.
- 7.3 The list of sample villages at Appendix (1).

8. SCRUTINY AND TABULATION:

- 8.1 The scrutiny and tabulation of the schedules was done by the District Statistical staff. The processing of the data and the preparation of the report was done at the headquarter of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

9. ABOUT THE DISTRICT:

- 9.1 The District is situated between 26°22' and 27°50' North latitude, 76°53' and 78°17' East longitude. It is bounded on the North and North West by Gurgaon District of Punjab, on the East by Mathura and Agra Districts of Utter Pradesh, on the South by Mourena district of Madhya Pradesh and on the West by Sawai Madhopur and Alwar Districts of Rajasthan. The over all picture of the district is that of a alluvial plain with deteched bare hills in the North and fairly well wooded hills in the South. A range of sand stone hills runs from Southern part of the district upto Dablpur. These hills as well as the parts further to the West are fairly well wooded with good vegetation. The Chambal is the only perennial river flowing in the district.
- 9.2 The district lies in the belt having the minimum temperature ranging from 12°.5c to 15°c and maximum temperature varying between 30°c to 32°.5c. The normal rainfall(annual)in the district is 66.98 cms. Generally the rainy season is from July to September.
- 9.3 The district with its 8093 sq.km. of area covers 2.36 percent of the total area of the State. The density of the population is 184 per sq.km. There are 840 females per 1000 males in the district, 19.01 percent of the total population of the district is literate.
- 9.4 The population of Bharatpur District as per 1971 Census was 1490206 which was 5.78 percent of the total population of Rajasthan. The rural population of Bharatpur District was 86.24 percent of the total district population. There are 12 tehsils and 9 towns. The basic statistics of the district are given in Appendix-2.

10. BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE VIDLAGES:

10.1 Population:

The Bench Mark Survey (SFDA) was conducted in 50 sample villages i.e. in 2.68 percent of the total villages of Bharatpur district. These selected villages had a population of 30385, covering 2.36 percent of the total rural population of the district. The tehsilwise number of villages and population of the district and for the sample villages are given in Appendix-3.

10.2 Occupational Structure:

Out of the total population of 30385 persons in the sample villages,9618 persons i.e. 31.65 percent were workers. Out of

these workers, 84.44 percent were cultivators, 8.47 percent were agricultural labourers and 7.09 percent were engaged in other occupations. The corresponding proportion of workers as per 1971 Census was 29.37 percent workers, out of which 79.64 percent were cultivators, 9.67 percent were agricultural labourers and 10.69 percent were engaged in other occupations. This shows that the sample population was representative of the occupational structure of the district population. Tehsilwise details are given in Appendix-4.

10.3 Land use Classification:

The following table gives the land use classification of the whole district as compared to the sample villages:-

Classification of Land use.	Table 1: Land use Classification (Percentage to total area)					
	In Sample Villages			In Total District.		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Forests.	3.80	3.95	3.92	3.77	3.74	3.60
2. Area not available for cultivation.	19.63	19.96	19.81	19.69	19.54	19.68
(i) Land put to non-agriculture use.	5.38	5.38	5.35	5.13	5.29	5.17
(ii) Barren land and uncultivable land.	14.25	14.58	14.46	14.56	14.25	14.51
3. Other cultivable land.	9.49	9.15	8.76	8.02	7.69	7.36
(i) Permanent pastures & other grazing land.	5.28	4.63	4.50	4.76	4.55	4.31
(ii) Land under Misc. trees crops & groves not included in net area sown.	0.40	0.66	0.65	0.18	0.08	0.08
iii) Culturable waste land.	3.81	3.86	3.60	3.08	3.06	2.97
4. Fallow land.	3.38	2.64	2.53	3.55	3.38	3.19
5. Net area sown.	63.70	64.30	64.98	64.97	65.65	66.17

The land use classification as reflected in the sample villages was comparable to the land use classification of total district. About 65 percent of the area was reported to be under cultivation while about 20 percent of the area was not available for cultivation. Nearly 4 to 5 percent of the area was reported

under permanent pasture and other grazing land and 4 percent of the area was culturable waste land and 2 to 3 percent of the area was reported to be fallow land.

10.4 Cultivated area by source of Irrigation:

10.41 In the sample villages about 25 percent of the area was irrigated, out of which about half of the area was irrigated by wells. The details of the area cultivated by irrigation sources are given in the following table:-

Table 2: Area irrigated by sources (Percentage to cultivated area).

Source of Cultivation	In the sample villages			In total villages.		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Irrigated from						
i) Canal.	10.90	8.00	14.40	6.10	3.63	5.04
ii) Tanks.	7.91	4.81	1.96	6.08	3.13	1.93
iii) Wells.	12.07	16.34	13.52	11.82	13.75	12.33
iv) Other Sources.	0.04	0.20	0.48	1.53	1.61	3.39
Total area irrigated.	30.92	29.35	27.36	25.57	22.12	22.68
Total area unirrigated.	69.08	70.65	72.64	74.43	77.88	77.32
Area sown more than once.	15.14	15.69	19.19	17.36	16.38	20.79

10.42 As per the survey on an average there were about 20 wells per village, out of which 18 wells were in use.

10.5 Cropping Pattern:

The cropping pattern of the district is reflected in the sample villages. The area under cereals and pulses was 76.86 percent of the total cropped area and the remaining 23.14 percent of the area was under oil seed and other miscellaneous crops. The main crops of the district were Bajra, Wheat, Gram, Rape and Mustard. The cropping pattern as reflected in the sample villages as compared to the district is given in the following table:-

Table 3: Cropping pattern (percentage)

Crop	Total	Sample	Crop	Total	Sample
Cereals & Pulses.	75.43	76.86	Oil Seeds and other.	24.52	23.14
Rice.	0.95	2.33	Ground nut.	2.79	1.46
Jowar.	5.25	4.11	Sesamum.	0.49	0.59
Bajra.	21.07	23.22	Rape & Mustard.	13.29	10.92
Maize.	0.05	0.06	Caster Seed.	0.00	0.03
Wheat.	18.98	19.83	Linseed.	0.15	3.17
Barley.	3.25	3.90	Cotton.	0.01	0.01
Gram.	22.44	19.62	Ban hemp.	0.07	0.08
Other pulses.	3.49	3.74	Sugarcane.	0.64	0.83
			Chillies.	0.22	0.12
			Other crops.	6.86	5.93

10.6 Average Land Holding:

In the sample villages, the average/land holding per household was 6.57 acres. Out of which own land was 6.46 acres, 0.17 acres of land was leased-in and 0.06 acres was leased out. Out of the land owned, 1.51 acres land was irrigated. operational

10.7 Size of Land Holding:

The distribution of cultivators according to size of holding, shows that about 1/4th of the cultivators were having land holding size between 2.50 and 4.99 acres, but 20 percent of the cultivators with land holding between 5.0 and 7.49 acres. The percentage distribution of cultivators and the average land holding per household is given in the following table:-

Table 4:

Land holding size in acres.	Percentage distribution of cultivators.	Average land holding per household(in acres)
Less than one acre.	1.05	0.51
1.00- 2.49	18.04	1.69
2.50 - 4.99	26.56	3.47
5.00 - 7.49	19.63	5.69
7.50 - 9.99	10.61	8.36
10.00 - 12.49	11.65	10.88
12.50 - 14.99	5.07	13.70
15.00 - 19.99	3.25	16.33
20.00 - 24.99	2.01	21.46
25.00 - 29.99	1.01	27.23
30.00 - 49.99	0.97	36.98
50.00 +	0.15	50.00

10.8 Amenities available in the Sample Villages:

In the earlier paragraphs, the comparison of important characteristics namely Demographic particulars of the population and agriculture of the district indicated that the sample was representative. The percentage distribution of the sample villages of all types of amenities would reflect the amenities in the villages in the district.

a) Administrative/Post & Telegraphic Facilities:

The following table summarises the position of availability of amenity:-

Table 5: Administrative/Post & Telegraphic facilities (percentage to total villages in sample)

Distance in Kms.)	Headquarter of			Police Station	Post Office.	Telegraphic office.
	Patwari	V.L.W.	Panchayat Samiti.			
0 (within the village)	28	28	-	-	22	2
Less than 5	46	48	10	16	44	18
5 - 10	16	14	16	30	14	34
10 - 15	4	4	16	24	10	18
15 - 20	2	2	10	20	4	16
20 +	4	4	48	10	6	12

It reveals that 28 percent of the villages were having a Patwari headquarter while 46 percent of the villages were at a distance of less than 5 kms. from patwari headquarter. Similarly, V.L.W. headquarter was reported for 28 percent of the villages and 48 percent of the villages were at a distance of 5 kms. from V.L.W. headquarter. Only 10 percent of the villages were having Panchayat Samiti headquarter at a distance of less than 5 kms. 16 percent of the villages were having a Police Station at a distance less than 5 kms. 22 percent of the villages have reported to have a post office facility while only 2 percent were having a telegraph office, but 44 percent of the villages were having a post office at a distance of less than 5 kms.

b) Means of communications and marketing facilities:

It was reported that 10 percent of the villages were having a bus facility while 28 percent of the villages were having a bus stop at a distance of less than 5 kms. Only 8 percent of the villages were within a radius of 5 kms. from the Railway Station. 10 percent of the villages were connected by metalled road. Agricultural marketing centre was reported at a distance of less than 5 kms. in case of 12 percent villages. The details are given in the following table:-

Table 6: Availability of means of communications & marketing facilities (%)

Distance in (Kms.)	Bus	Railway	Metalled	Marketing	Nearest
	Stop.	Station.	Road.	Centre.	Town.
0 (within village)	10	16	10	-	-
Less than 5	28	8	38	12	8
5 - 10	38	18	30	26	26
10 - 15	8	14	6	24	22
15 - 20	8	18	8	18	14
20 +	8	42	8	20	30

c) Medical and Veterinary facilities:

Only 2 percent of the villages were having a facility for a Hospital while 4 percent with a dispensary. 2 percent of the villages were having a Family Planning Centre while a dispensary and Family Planning Centre was within a radius of less than 5 kms. for about 20 percent villages, 12 percent of the villages were having a facility of Primary Health Centre within a radius of less than 5 kms. Thus 62 percent of the villages were having a dispensary within the radius of 10 kms. Facility for veterinary hospitals was within a radius of 5 kms. for 12 percent of the villages and veterinary dispensary for 8 percent of the villages. The details are given in the following table:-

Table 7: Availability of Medical & Veterinary Facilities (Percentage)

Distance in (Kms.)	Hospital	Dis- pen- sary.	Primary Health Centre.	Family Planning Centre.	Veterinary Hospital	Dispen- sary.
0 (within the village)	2	4	-	2	-	-
Less than 5	10	18	12	20	12	8
5 - 10	24	40	14	30	26	32
10 - 15	20	14	20	24	22	22
15 - 20	4	14	16	14	16	18
20 +	40	10	38	10	24	20

d) Educational Facilities:

The facility for primary education was available in 56 percent of the villages. In the remaining villages, 30 percent were having a primary school within a radius of 5 kms. Middle School and High School was not available in any of the sample villages, but 48 percent of the villages were having a middle school facility within a radius of less than 5 kms. 14 percent of the villages were having a High School within a radius of 5 kms. Thus 86 percent of the villages were having a primary school within a radius of 5 kms. while 88 percent of the villages were having a middle school within a radius of 15 kms/ for 70 percent of the villages. 10 percent of the villages were having a social welfare centre within a radius of 15 kms. The details of educational facilities are given in the following table:-

Table 8: Availability of Educational facilities (Percentage)

Distance in (Kms.)	Primary Schools.	Middle Schools.	High/Higher Secondary.	Social Welfare Centre
0 (within the village)	56	-	-	-
Less than 5	30	48	14	10
5 - 10	10	26	36	22
10 - 15	4	14	20	20
15 - 20	-	8	14	10
20 +	-	4	16	38

e) Financial Institutions:

The financial institutions play an important role in the village economy. 34 percent of the villages were having cooperative society while 26 percent of the villages were having the facility of cooperative, within the radius of 5 kms. and 10 percent of the villages were having a Bank facility within a radius of 5 kms. 56 percent of the villages were having a indigenous money lender. The details are given in the following table:-

Distance in (Kms.) (within the village)	Cooperatives	Banks	Indegenous money lender
Less than 5	34	-	56
5 - 10	26	10	10
10 - 15	16	22	12
15 - 20	4	12	8
20 +	10	6	6
	10	50	8

Thus about 3/4th of the villages were having a cooperative facility within a radius of 10 kms.

f) Irrigation & Electricity facility, availability of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides:

8 percent of the sample villages were reported to have been electrified and improved seed was available in 28 percent of the villages. The Chemical Fertilizers and pesticides was available in 2 percent of the villages. The availability of the improved seed fertilizers and pesticides is given in the following table:-

Distance in (Kms.)	Electricity	Improved seed.	Chemical fertilizers.	Pesticides.
(within the village)	8	23	2	2
Less than 5	24	10	16	12
5 - 10	28	12	22	20
10 - 15	12	8	14	14
15 - 20	4	8	10	10
20 +	24	34	36	42

It reveals that about 50 percent of the population were in the age group of 15 to 59 years while about 30 percent were in the age group of 5 to 14 years in both the categories of farmers. About 5 percent of the population were in the age group of 60 & above. In this age group, proportion of females was more in case of big farmers as compared to small farmers.

14. MARITAL STATUS:

Out of the total population, about half of the population was unmarried and about 42 percent were married while about 8 percent were in the category of widowed, divorced. The details are given in the following table:-

Table 13: Marital Status (Percentage)

Marital Status	Small Farmers.			Big Farmers.		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
1. Unmarried.	50.03	47.38	48.86	52.47	46.54	49.89
2. Married.	41.39	43.46	42.31	37.64	45.54	41.07
3. Widowed.	7.64	3.96	8.23	9.51	7.92	8.82
4. Divorced/ separated.	0.94	0.20	0.60	0.38	-	0.22
Total.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

15. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL:

Literacy percentage as reflected from the survey was 16.65 percent in case of small farmers as compared to 19.50% for big farmers which is comparable with the over all literacy percentage of 19.01 for the district as a whole during 1971 census. The details of the Educational Level of the sample population are given in the following table:-

Table 14: Educational level of population (Percentage)

Educational Level.	Small Farmers.			Big Farmers.		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
1. Illiterate.	77.48	90.72	83.35	74.53	90.59	81.50
2. Primary.	10.87	8.82	9.96	13.31	6.93	10.54
3. Middle.	5.56	0.33	3.25	6.84	2.48	4.95
4. H.S./H.S.S.	6.09	0.13	3.44	5.32	-	3.01
Total.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It reveals that about 10 percent of the population have attended the primary level education in both the categories of farmers while 3.25 percent of the population of small farmers attended the middle school education as compared to 4.95 percent in case

of big farmers. The difference in the level of education was not significant in both the categories of farmers.

16. ECONOMIC STATUS:

23.89 percent of the population of small farmers were categorised as self supporting as compared to 21.81 percent of big farmers. Out of these, proportion of females was only 3.89 percent for small farmers and 3.96 percent for big farmers. About 43 percent of females in both the categories of farmers were earning dependents which indicates that generally females do not earn enough to be self supporting but they work mostly as helpers on the farm. About half of the population were non earning dependents. The details are given in the following table

Table 15: Economic Status of earners & non-earning dependents (percentage)

Economic Status	Small Farmers.			Big Farmers.		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
1. Self supporting	43.82	3.89	23.89	39.66	3.96	21.81
2. Earning dependents.	8.36	43.24	25.80	11.29	43.56	27.65
3. Non-earning dependents.	47.75	52.87	50.31	49.05	52.48	50.54
<u>Total.</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

17. EMPLOYMENT STATUS:

17.1 The survey reveals that about 52.05 percent of the males and 47.13 percent of females were reported to have worked either in agricultural or in non-agricultural activities in case of small farmers. The corresponding percentages for big farmers were 50.95 for males and 47.52 for females. The details of employment status of sample population are given in the following table:-

Table 16: Employment Status (Percentage)

Employment Status	Small Farmers.			Big Farmers.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Working on own						
i) Farm.	34.06	7.39	22.24	38.52	5.94	22.38
ii) Non farm enterprise profession.	3.28	-	1.83	1.14	-	0.64
2. Working as regular salaried employee/wage labourers.						
i) On Farm.	1.66	-	0.93	-	-	-
ii) Non-farm enterprise profession.	0.16	-	0.09	-	-	-

Table 16: Continued.

Employment Status.	Small Farmers.			Big Farmers.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
3. Working as casual wage labourer.						
1) On farm.	4.42	1.70	3.22	-	-	-
11) Non farm enterprise profession.	0.31	-	0.17	-	-	-
4. Working as household helper.						
1) On farm.	7.89	37.65	21.21	11.29	41.58	26.44
11) Non farm enterprise profession.	0.47	0.39	0.43	-	-	-
5. Not working but available for work.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Attending Educational institutions.	9.10	6.53	7.96	9.51	8.42	9.03
7. Engaged in domestic work.	-	14.44	6.40	-	12.87	5.59
8. Too young to work/ to attend school/ to seek employment.	30.33	22.16	26.57	33.08	24.26	29.25
9. Old & disabled.	8.32	9.74	8.95	6.46	6.93	6.67
10. Others including pensioners, remittants, beggars.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

17.2 It reveals that 34.06 percent of the males of small farmer's households and 38.52 percent of big farmers were working on own farm and 7.89 percent males of small farmers and 11.29 percent of big farmers were working as households helpers on farms. The proportion of females working on own farm was 7.39 percent in case of small farmers and 5.94 percent in case of big farmers while females working as household helpers was 37.65 percent in case of small farmers and 41.58 percent of big farmers. The farmers working as casual wage labourers were 4.42 percent males and 1.70 percent females and 1.66 percent males were working as regular salaried employees on farms in case of small farmers. No member of big farmer household has reported to have worked as casual wage labourer or regular salaried employees on farm.

The proportion of workers in non-farm enterprise was 4.22 percent males and 0.39 percent females in case of small farmers and 1.44 percent males in case of big farmers. No female of big farmer's households have reported to have worked in non farm enterprises.

- 17.3 The proportion of population outside labour force in case of small farmers was 47.25 percent males and 52.87 percent females while in case of big farmers the proportion was 49.05 percent males and 52.48 percent females. Out of this population outside the labour force, 14.44 percent of females in case of small farmers and 12.87 percent of big farmers were engaged in domestic work. The percentage of children attending educational institutions was 9.10 percent boys and 6.53 percent girls of small farmer households. The corresponding percentage of children attending educational institutions in case of big farmers households was 9.51 percent boys and 8.42 percent girls. The population which was too young to work or to attend the schools or to seek employment was 30.33 percent males and 22.16 percent females in case of small farmers. The corresponding percentages for big farmers were 33.08 percent males and 24.26 percent females. About 9 percent in case of small farmers households and about 7 percent in case of big farmers, the population was old and disabled.
- 17.4 No household has reported to have un-employed member in his family which indicates that either the population surveyed was engaged in gainful occupation or working as helper on household farm or enterprise or they were outside labour force, but it does not mean that the labour force was not fully employed.
- 17.5 The participation rates of labour force engaged in agricultural activities of the sample population in the age group 15 to 59 is given in the following table:-

Type.	IN AGRICULTURE			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Small Farmers.	87.82	82.66	84.91	96.31	83.41	89.88
Big Farmers.	97.55	93.32	94.68	99.80	93.32	95.93

- 17.6 It reveals that participation rates for small farmers engaged in agricultural activities was 87.82 percent for males and 82.66 percent for females. The corresponding participation rates for big farmers was 97.55 percent males and 93.32 percent females. The participation rates including the agricultural and other activities for the population of age group 15 to 59 was 96.31 for males and 83.41 for females in case of small farmers. 99.80 percent for males and 93.32 percent for females in case of big farmers. This shows that the participation rates for males and females of big farmers was more as compared to small farmers.

18. SIZE OF HOLDING:

The average size of agricultural land holding of small farmer household was 4.70 acres as compared to 6.60 acres in case of big farmers households. The irrigated land was 0.85 acre in small farmer's land holding while in case of big farmers it was 1.34-acres.

19. IRRIGATION SOURCES:

The main source of the irrigation in the rural area was through the irrigation wells. As per the sample survey 30.12 percent of the small farmers households and 35.58 percent of big farmers households were having irrigation wells. 1.40 percent of small farmers households and 4.81 percent of big farmers households were reported to have a tube well. 2.01 percent of small farmers and 3.85 percent of big farmers were having a well with pump set. While 26.71 percent of the small farmers and 26.92 percent of big farmers were having a well without pump set. 69.88 percent of small farmers households were having no well as compared to 64.42 percent of big farmers. The details are given in the following table:-

Type of Irrigation Sources	Small Farmers.	Big Farmers.
1. Tube wells.	1.40	4.81
2. Wells		
i) With pumpsets.	2.01	3.85
ii) Without pumpsets.	26.71	26.92
3. Having no wells.	69.88	64.42

20. CROPPING PATTERN:

The main crops raised by both the categories of farmers were Bajra, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Rape and Mustard. The cropping pattern as reflected in the survey is given in the following table:-

Crop.	Small Farmers.	Big Farmers.
Rice.	-	0.77
Maize.	0.37	0.03
Jowar.	11.79	6.80
Bajra.	23.41	17.70
Wheat.	24.56	32.09
Barley.	4.61	3.76
Gram.	15.13	14.56
Pulses.	0.68	0.33
Oil seeds.	14.17	14.50
Other Crops.	5.28	9.46
Total.	100.00	100.00

21. INVESTMENT PATTERN:

21.1 Efficiency in the utilisation of capital resources is as important as in any other industry. The farm investment of capital is important to agricultural land, wells, agriculture implements live stock and other items relating to agriculture operations. Proper allocations of capital resources is of prime importance to increase the efficiency in farm investment, pattern. Distribution of investment of farm assets is given in the following table:-

Table 20: Distribution of investment of farm assets.

Items.	Small Farmers.		Big Farmers.	
	Percentage of distribution of investment.	Value of farm assets per household (in Rs.)	Percentage of distribution of investment.	Value of farm assets per household (in Rs.)
1. Land and Farm building.				
1.1 Agricultural land.	57.91	11264	60.56	13482
1.2 Home stead land.	10.49	2041	9.30	2071
2. Irrigation Sources:				
2.1 Wells, Pump sets.	7.16	1392	6.47	1441
3. Agriculture implements.	1.92	373	2.38	529
4. Live stock.	20.48	3984	19.13	4258
5. Farm vehicles:				
5.1 Carts.	1.86	362	1.91	426
5.2 Cycles.	0.18	36	0.25	55
<u>Total.</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>19452</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>22262</u>

21.2 It reveals that average investment of farm assets by a small farmer household was Rs.19452 as compared to Rs.22262 of big farmer's household. The land and farm building assets form about 70 percent of the total investment by both the categories of farmers. About 20 percent of the total investment was livestock, about 8 percent form the part of irrigation sources namely wells, pumpsets and agriculture implements. About 2 percent form investment on vehicles.

22. INVESTMENT FOR CROP PRODUCTION:

The investment for crop production takes into account the value of agricultural land draught cattle, wells, implements. Details

are given in the following table:-

Items.	Small Farmers.		Big Farmers.	
	Investment per household.	Investment per acre of agriculture land.	Investment per household.	Investment per acre of agriculture land.
1. Agricultural land.	11264	2397	13482	2043
2. Drought Cattle.	1221	260	1466	222
3. Wells.	1392	296	1441	218
4. Implements.	373	79	529	80
5. Carts.	362	77	426	65
Total.	14612	3109	17344	2628

On an average, the investment on crop production by small farmer's household was Rs.14612 as compared to Rs.17344 by big farmer's household. But on comparing the investment per acre of agricultural land possess by these two categories of farmers, it was observed that on an average the small farmer's household invests Rs.3109 per acre of agricultural land which was more as compared to Rs.2628 by a big farmer household. It shows that a small agricultural land holding is not economical.

23. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS:

The economic status of a household is reflected by household assets like durable and semi-durable articles, furniture and utensils etc. Details for both the categories of farmers is given in the following table:-

Items.	Small Farmers.	Big Farmers.
1. Durable and semi-durable.		
1.1 Clock/Watch.	10.41	24.52
1.2 Radio.	5.26	10.10
1.3 <u>Furniture, Utencils etc.</u>		
1.31 Cot.	112.11	115.01
1.32 Chair.	0.98	4.23
1.33 Trunk.	44.70	53.59
1.34 Aluminium vassels.	22.64	21.06
1.35 Bell metal vessâls.	48.40	54.79
1.36 Hurricane lantern.	9.59	9.20
1.37 Earthenware.	16.39	14.12
1.38 Other household assets.	134.83	144.55
Total.	405.31	451.17

It reveals that the average value of household assets per household was Rs.405.31 in case of small farmers as compared to Rs.451.17 for big farmers. This reflects the disparity in the level of living in the two categories of farmers.

24. INCOME BY SOURCES:

24.1 The average annual income of small farmer's household was Rs.2404.12 as compared to Rs.2526.17 of a big farmer household. The following table gives the details of income and receipts from all sources:-

Table 23: Income and receipts from all sources during 1971-72.

Item.	Small Farmers.		Big Farmers.	
	Percentage Income.	Income per household (Rs.)	Percentage Income.	Income per household (Rs.)
1. Sale of Farm Produce.	59.24	1424.18	62.72	1584.40
2. Sale of Live stock and poultry etc.	6.39	153.69	7.93	200.42
3. Sale of Milk and Milk products.	10.59	254.55	9.45	238.60
4. Other Livestock products.	0.88	21.05	0.83	20.96
5. Income from wages through labour on farm.	3.82	91.93	1.55	39.23
6. Sale of fixed assets.	5.68	136.56	5.67	143.36
7. Income from rent and share produce.	1.21	29.06	0.84	21.15
8. Other Income.	12.19	293.10	11.01	278.05
Total.	100.00	2404.12	100.00	2526.17

24.2 About 60 percent of the income was from sale of farm produce in case of both the categories of farmers. About 17 percent of the income was from sale of live stock and poultry, milk and milk products and other live stock products. Income from wages in case of small farmers was about 4 percent of the total income while in case of big farmers the proportion of income from wages was 1.55 percent only. The proportion of income from the sale of fixed assets was about 6 percent while about 13 percent of the income was from other sources.

25. DISPOSAL OF CROP HARVESTED:

The survey reveals that about 60 percent of the income was from sale of farm produce in case of both the categories of farmers. The disposal of crop at the harvest stage retained for seed, and for home consumption and the available

produce for sale is given in the following table:-
 Table 24 A: Disposal of Crop Harvested - Small Farmers (Percentage)

Crop	Rent share of Land Lord.	Share to Partner/co-share re.	Share to Labourer in kind	Customary & other payments	For Seed	Home consumption	Available for sale.	Total Income.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Jowar.	5.78	0.30	0.03	1.18	10.15	52.29	30.27	7.12
Bajra.	0.24	-	0.21	1.72	1.58	63.37	32.88	7.88
Wheat.	8.51	0.48	0.12	5.16	8.80	39.40	37.53	30.28
Barley.	5.61	-	-	5.78	13.98	49.16	24.47	1.24
Gram.	0.10	-	0.12	0.92	10.73	37.03	51.10	14.10
Pulses.	-	-	-	6.07	9.13	39.18	45.62	0.40
Groundnut.	-	-	2.11	0.82	6.12	10.49	80.46	5.28
Rape and mustard.	-	-	-	0.51	6.88	10.80	81.81	15.36
Chillies.	-	0.07	0.13	0.42	10.88	17.02	71.48	16.28
Fodder.	-	-	0.46	11.83	13.83	52.87	21.01	2.06

25.2 It reveals that in case of small farmer household about 30 percent of the income was from sale of 37.53 percent of wheat after retaining about 9 percent for seed, 39 percent for home consumption. In case of Gram, Rape and mustard and chillies, about 15 percent of the income from sale of these crops. In case of Jowar, Bajra, the proportion of income was about 7 to 8 percent. About 10 percent of the produce was retained for seed. Normally about 2 percent of the produce was disposed at the harvest-stage as rent share of land lord, share of labourer, partner, co-sharer or customary and other payments except in case of jowar, barley and fodder crops which was comparatively more.

25.3 Disposal of crop harvestage in case of big farmers household is given in the following table:-

Crop	Rent Share of Land Lord.	Share to Partner/co-share re.	Share to Labourer in kind	Customary & other payments.	For Seed	Home consumption	Available for sale.	Total Income. % to total income from sale of agrl. produce
Jowar.	-	0.14	0.48	5.63	5.94	69.53	18.23	4.26
Bajra.	-	-	-	2.35	10.12	29.41	58.12	0.44
Maize.	-	-	0.58	0.31	3.09	63.56	32.46	11.01
Wheat.	-	3.17	0.16	2.23	9.25	37.48	47.71	27.30
Barley.	-	2.84	-	5.93	11.59	46.34	33.30	12.99
Gram.	-	0.29	0.05	0.77	11.57	45.25	42.07	8.71
Pulses.	-	-	-	2.45	12.86	46.49	38.20	0.34
Groundnut.	-	-	-	-	10.42	12.27	77.31	3.15
Rape & Mustard.	-	-	-	-	5.14	42.15	52.71	21.97
Chillies.	-	0.20	0.05	0.05	11.04	18.73	69.93	5.88
Fodder.	-	1.66	1.87	15.76	13.79	43.87	23.05	1.56
Other Crops.	-	-	-	-	-	68.96	31.04	2.39

25.4 Out of total income from sale of farm produce, 27.30 percent was from sale of wheat, 21.97 percent from sale of Rape and mustard, about 2 to 3 percent of the farm produce was disposed at the harvest stage. About 10 percent of the farm produce was retained for seed. About 70 percent of the jowar produce was retained for home consumption while only about 37.48 percent of wheat produce was retained for home consumption and about 48 percent of wheat produce was available for sale. 53 percent of the produce of Rape and mustard was available for sale.

26. LIVE STOCK:

26.1 In a village economy as already discussed in the earlier paragraphs, about 17 percent of the income of small farmer's and big farmer's household was from sale of live stock & poultry, milk and milk products etc. The following table shows the average number of draught and milch cattle per household and their distribution to total number of live stock:-

Item.	Small Farmers.		Big Farmers.	
	Average No. per household.	Percentage total.	Average No. per household.	Percentage total.
1. Draught cattle.	1.83	13.25	1.92	16.05
(a) Bullocks.	1.58	11.44	1.64	13.71
(b) He buffaloes.	0.25	1.81	0.28	2.34
2. Milch cattle.	5.59	40.48	7.46	62.37
(a) Cows.	3.16	22.88	3.33	27.84
(b) She buffaloes.	2.43	17.60	4.13	34.53
3. Young stock.	2.00	14.48	2.04	17.05
(a) cattle.	0.82	5.94	0.87	7.27
(b) Buffaloes.	1.18	8.54	1.17	9.78
4. Sheep.	0.04	0.29	0.43	3.60
5. Goats.	4.35	31.50	0.11	0.93
Total.	13.81	100.00	11.96	100.00

26.2 It reveals that on an average a small farmer household had 1.83 draught cattle as compared to 1.92 in case of big farmers. The average number of milch cattle in a small farmer's household was 5.59 as compared to 7.46 in a big farmer's household. The average number of goats per household of a small farmer was 4.35 as compared to 0.11 in case of big farmer.

27. PARTICULARS OF LOANS & REPAYMENTS:

27.1 The survey reveals that on an average, loan outstanding on 31.3.72 was Rs.500.13 in case of small farmer household as compared to Rs.581.34 for a big farmer household. During the

Year under report a small farmer household borrowed Rs.383.29 while Rs.244.81 by a big farmer. The outstanding loan at the beginning of the year was 381.56 in case of small farmers while Rs.514.42 for a big farmer household. The interest on loan paid by the small farmer was Rs.65.65 as compared to Rs.32.56 by a big farmer. The details are given in the following table:-

Items	Small Farmers	Big Farmers
1. Loan outstanding on 1st April, 1971.	381.56	514.42
2. Fresh Loans taken during the year 1971-72.	383.29	244.81
R Total Loan.	764.85	759.23
3. Repayment of loan.	264.54	177.89
(i) For previous loan.	221.85	166.35
(ii) For current loan.	42.69	11.54
4. Loan outstanding on 31st March, 1972.	500.31	581.34
5. Interest Paid.	65.65	32.56

27.2 Normally loans were taken from private money lender for domestic purposes, only about 2 percent of the households have borrowed loan from co-operative societies.

28. EXPENDITURE ON FIXED ASSETS:

The following table gives the expenditure on fixed assets:-

Items.	Small Farmers.		Big Farmers.	
	Percentage to total expenditure	Average expenditure per H.H.	Percentage to total expenditure	Average expenditure per H.H.
Land Development.	26.42	11.44	30.44	19.67
Farm building.	15.66	6.78	16.67	10.77
Water Supply.	8.29	3.59	11.60	7.50
Implements & Machinery.	22.17	9.60	20.00	12.93
Farm vehicles.	24.55	10.63	21.29	13.76
Others.	2.91	1.26	-	-
Total.	100.00	43.30	100.00	64.63

On an average the expenditure on fixed assets was Rs.43.30 by a small farmer household as compared to Rs.64.63 by a big farmer household. The proportion of expenditure on the land development was 26.42 percent of the total expenditure on fixed assets in case of small farmers as compared to 30.44 percent by a big farmer household. The average expenditure on each item of fixed assets was more by a big farmer household as compared to small farmer. But the percentage distribution of expenditure on fixed assets on different items reveals that the proportion of expenditure on implements and machinery and farm vehicles was slightly more in case of small farmer.

29. EXPENDITURE ON INPUTS:

The average expenditure on inputs was Rs.877.51 of small farmer household as compared to Rs.971.22 by a big farmer household. The percentage distribution of expenditure on inputs is given in the following table:-

<u>Table 28: Expenditure on inputs during 1971-72 (Percentage)</u>		
<u>Item.</u>	<u>Small Farmers</u>	<u>Big Farmers.</u>
1. <u>Seed</u>		
1.1 Local.	15.81	16.18
1.2 Improved/H.Y.V.	4.85	5.15
2. <u>Irrigation</u>		
2.1 Government Canal.	0.46	0.92
2.2 Operating charges of tube well.	4.62	8.12
3. Chemical Fertilizers.	3.06	3.56
4. Organic mannaures.	6.65	7.88
5. <u>Pesticides</u>		
5.1 Purchase of Pesticides.	0.64	0.41
5.2 Charges for spraying.	0.04	0.01
6. Transport charges.	0.35	0.63
7. Land tax.	2.05	2.36
8. Other tax charges.	0.06	0.12
9. Repairs and maintenance of implements and machines.	1.90	4.01
10. Farm Labour.	2.83	4.82
11. <u>Agricultural Operations</u>		
11.1 Sowing & transplanting.	3.37	3.16
11.2 Operations when crop standing.	1.61	2.11
11.3 Harvesting.	5.31	5.39
11.4 Threshing.	1.24	3.37
12. Maintenance of Bullock.	41.24	28.24
13. Other operations.	1.01	0.53
14. Rent.	0.15	0.12
15. Interest on crop production.	0.12	0.14
16. Other expenses.	2.63	2.77
Total.	100.00	100.00
Average expenditure on input per household (RS)	877.51	971.22

29.2 It reveals that about 20 percent of the expenditure on inputs was on seed including about 5 percent on improved H.Y.V. seed. The expenditure on irrigation was about 5 percent of the total expenditure on inputs of small farmer households as compared to 9 percent by big farmer household. The expenditure on fertilizer and organic manure was about 10 percent of the total expenditure on inputs in case of small farmer as compared to about 11 percent in case of big farmer. The expenditure on farm labour was 2.83 percent in case of small farmer household as compared to 4.82 percent in case of big farmer. The expenditure on agriculture operations like ploughing, sowing, harvesting, threshing etc. was 11.55 percent in case of small farmers as compared to 14.03 percent in case of big farmers. The proportion of expenditure on the maintenance of bullock in case of small farmer was comparatively higher i.e. 41.24 percent as compared to 28.34 percent in case of big farmer. The expenditure on land tax was about 2 percent. Thus about 60 percent of the expenses was on seed and maintenance of bullock in case of both the categories of farmers.

30. FAMILY BUDGET:

30.1 The study of the family budget of the farm families is of special significance because of the closeness between home and agricultural operations. The average annual expenditure per household and per capita is given in the following table:-

<u>Table 29: Average annual expenditure per family/per capita.</u>		
<u>Item.</u>	<u>Small Farmers</u>	<u>Big Farmers.</u>
1. Average number of members per family.	5.58	4.48
2. The consumer expenditure per family (in Rs.)	2900.01	3252.83
3. Consumer expenditure per capita.	519.72	726.08
4. Percentage of expenditure on purchase items of total consumer expenditure.	55.29	50.58
5. Percentage of consumer expenditure on food.	87.58	84.85

30.2 It reveals that in a small farmer household of family size 5.58 persons, annual per capita consumer expenditure was Rs.519.72 as compared to Rs.726.08 in case of big farmer household with family size of 4.48 persons. Out of the total consumer expenditure, 87.58 percent expenditure was on food by small farmer household as compared to 84.85 percent in case of big farmer household. The percentage of expenditure on purchase items of total consumer expenditure was about 55 percent.

31. DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION:

31.1 The average annual expenditure by small farmer household was Rs.2900.01 as compared to Rs.3252.83 by a big farmer household. The distribution of expenditure on household consumption is given in the following table:-

Items.	Small Farmers			Big Farmers.		
	Cash Pur-chases.	Home Grown Consum-ption.	Total.	Cash Pur-chases.	Home Grown Consum-ption.	Total.
1. Cereals.	37.47	56.00	47.68	38.90	50.22	44.50
2. Pulses.	16.88	10.40	13.31	12.19	15.89	14.02
3. Milk & Milk product.	11.25	24.26	18.41	6.28	26.29	16.17
4. Edible Oils.	2.13	1.45	1.75	1.66	1.52	1.59
5. Meat, Egg & Fish.	0.44	0.11	0.26	0.19	0.24	0.22
6. Vegetables.	2.83	0.87	1.75	2.55	0.99	1.78
7. Fruits & Nuts.	0.80	0.04	0.38	1.47	0.08	0.78
8. Sugar.	3.08	0.03	1.40	2.37	0.36	1.37
9. Salt.	0.53	-	0.24	0.44	0.29	0.37
10. Spices.	2.16	0.40	1.19	5.24	0.03	2.67
11. Beverages & Refresh.	2.58	0.08	1.21	2.73	-	1.38
12. Total of Food.	80.15	93.64	87.58	74.02	95.91	84.85
13. Pan, Tobacco and Intoxicants.	1.74	0.12	0.85	1.44	0.11	0.78
14. Fuel & Light.	1.67	2.59	2.18	1.24	2.73	1.98
15. Clothing.	7.52	0.20	3.49	8.70	0.14	4.47
16. Foot Wear.	2.38	-	1.07	2.73	-	1.38
17. Miscellaneous Services.	3.78	1.07	2.29	5.86	-	2.97
18. Durable goods.	2.34	2.38	2.36	4.89	-	2.48
19. Rent.	0.01	-	0.00	-	-	-
20. Taxes.	0.27	-	0.12	0.21	-	0.10
21. Other Items.	0.14	-	0.06	0.89	1.11	0.99
22. Non-food Total.	19.85	6.35	12.42	25.98	4.09	15.15
Total Consumer Expenditure.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average expenditure per household.	1603.48	1296.53	2900.01	1645.32	1607.51	3252.83

It reveals that 87.58 percent of the total consumer expenditure was on food by small farmer household as compared to 84.85 percent by big farmer household. Out of this, the expenditure on cereals was 47.68 percent by small farmer household as compared to 44.50 percent by big farmer household. On pulses the expenditure was about 14 percent while on milk and milk product it was

about 18 percent in case of small farmer and 16 percent in case of big farmer. The expenditure on clothing was 3.49 percent in case of small farmer household as compared to 4.47 percent in case of big farmer household. The expenditure of intoxicants Pan, tobacco was 0.85 percent in case of small farmer which was more as compared to 0.78 percent by a big farmer. Over all the expenditure pattern of both the categories of farmers was similar.

31.3 The consumer expenditure in relation of income of a household is given in the following table:-

Item.	Small Farmers		Big Farmers.	
	Average expenditure per household	Percentage to the total.	Average expenditure per household.	Percentage to the total.
A. EXPENDITURE:				
i) Inputs.	877.51	22.97	971.22	22.65
ii) Fixed Assets.	43.30	1.13	64.63	1.51
iii) Cash Expenditure on household consumption.	1603.48	41.97	1645.32	38.36
iv) Value of house grown farm produce consumed	1296.53	33.93	1607.51	37.48
Total.	3820.82	100.00	4288.68	100.00
B. INCOME				
i) Cash income from all sources.	2404.12	62.92	2526.17	58.90
ii) Value of home produce.	1296.53	33.93	1607.51	37.48
Total Income.	3700.65	96.85	4133.68	96.38
C. Net deficit.	120.17	3.15	155.00	3.62

The average annual expenditure including expenditure on inputs fixed assets was Rs.3820.82 by a small farmer household as compared to Rs.4288.68 by a big farmer household. Out of this, 22.97 percent of the expenditure was on inputs in case of small farmer while 22.65 percent by big farmer. The proportion of expenditure on fixed assets was 1.13 percent by small farmer and 1.15 percent by big farmer. Cash expenditure on household consumption was 41.97 percent of total expenditure by small farmer household and 38.36 percent by big farmer household. The average annual income of small farmer household was Rs.3700.65, out of which 62.92 percent was income from all sources while for a big farmer household the average income was Rs.4133.68, out of which 58.90 percent was income from all sources. In order to balance the expenditure, value of home produce was also included in income which was 33.93 percent of the total income of a small farmer household as compared to 37.48 percent of big farmer household. The deficit of 3.15 percent in case of small farmer and 3.62 percent in case of big farmer was met out by taking loans from various sources.

32. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: - 27 -

- 32.1 In Bharatpur District, 84.44 percent of the households were cultivators including 26.56 percent small farmers. While 8.47 percent were agricultural labourers, 0.77 percent were engaged in livestock and forestry activities and the remaining 6.32 percent were engaged in other occupations.
- 32.2 The average size of agricultural land holding of small farmer households was 4.70 acres out of which 0.85 acres of land was irrigated. The average family size of small farmer's households was 5.58 persons, out of which on an average 2.78 persons were earners. The participation rate of labour force (15 - 59 age group) was 96.31 percent for males and 83.41 percent for females. Generally females did not earn enough to be self supporting but worked as household helper on farm. 37.65 percent of the females worked as household helpers on farm.
- 32.3 The main crops raised by small farmers were Bajra, Wheat, Gram, Rape and Mustard. The percentage to the total sown area under Wheat was 24.56 percent, Bajra 23.41 percent, under Gram and Rape and Mustard it was 15.13 percent and 12 percent respectively. The income from sale of farm produce accounted for about 60 percent of the total income of the small farmers household.
- 32.4 The average annual income of small farmer households in 1971-72 was Rs.3700.65 including Rs.1296.53 as value of home produce consumption.
- 32.5 The average annual expenditure of small farmer households in 1971-72 was Rs.3820.82 including Rs.1296.53 as the value of home produce consumption. Out of the total expenditure of small farmer household, 75.80 percent was spent on household consumption (including repayment of loan), 22.97 percent on inputs and 1.13 percent on fixed assets. The deficit of Rs.120.17 per household was met out through loans from private money lenders. The outstanding loan at the end of the year 1971-72 per household was Rs.500.31. The loan repaid per family during 1971-72 was Rs.264.54. The average annual investment on crop production per acre was Rs.3109.00 including Rs.2397.00 as value of agricultural land.
- 32.6 The shortage of agricultural labourers was felt in the month of February, March, April and May. The work to the agricultural labourers was not available during the months of January and May and it was reported that they were required to go outside the villages for employment.

20 percent of the households reported that if finances are provided, they could supplement their income through other activities. About 35 percent of the households expressed their demand for Government loans for boring of wells. 8 percent of the households reported to have difficulty in getting loans for agricultural operations and 15 percent of the households desired the Bank facility to be at a nearer place. 14 percent of the households reported that improved seed, chemical fertilizers and pesticides are not easily available. About 3 percent of the households asked for financial aid to set up trade and occupation other than agriculture.

LIST OF SAMPLE VILLAGES FOR BENCH MARK SURVEY FOR SMALL FARMERS.

DISTRICT; BHARATPUR.

<u>Tehsil</u>	<u>Number of Sample Villages.</u>	<u>List of Sample Villages.</u>
1. Kaman.	5	1. Vilang(132) 2. Lawana(152) 3. Samlor(66) 4. Makatpur(177) 5. Kanwari(123).
2. Nagar.	3	1. Manapuri(73) 2. Barkhera Fojdar(29) 3. Sihawali(63).
3. Deeg.	2	1. Nagla Khaman(63) 2. Ngoli(41).
4. Nadbai.	2	1. Chhatarpur(31) 2. Basaiya Abhai(105).
5. Bharatpur.	4	1. Girdharpur(189) 2. Bansi Birhana(234). 3. Tontpur(194) 4. Noorpur(208).
6. Weir.	5	1. Jeewad(137) 2. Chhokarwalakhurd(17). 3. Mukhaina(27) 4. Gadhi Sadh(47) 5. Naroli(8).
7. Bayana.	4	1. Kotha(110) 2. Gajnua(125) 3. Samantgarh(173) 4. Suhha Seela(133).
8. Rupbas.	3	1. Burana(58) 2. Raseelpur(72) 3. Ghata(64).
9. Baseri.	6	1. Golari(117) 2. Patipura(14) 3. Subhanpura(95) 4. Gulabpura(104) 5. Khushapura(112) 6. Gironiya(111)
10. Bari.	5	1. Sangor(18) 2. Ban Bihar(119) 3. Japawali(70) 4. Mastoora(115) 5. Khairari(5).
11. Dholpur.	8	1. Mirzapur(194) 2. Malauni Khurd(68) 3. Jagriyapura(133) 4. Kolharikhas(35). 5. Sahrauli(11) 6. Sakhwara(50) 7. Kookra Makra(10) 8. Mohammadpur(185).
12. Rajakhera.	3	1. Neemdada(18) 2. Didhi(20) 3. Dihauli(59).
<u>Total.</u>	<u>50</u>	

N.B.:- Figure in bracket indicate census code No. given in District Census Hand Book, Bharatpur District(1961).

APPENDIX-II.

Basic Statistics of District Bharatpur.

Tehsil	Tot	Area in Sq. Kms.	Occupied residen- tial hou- ses.	No. of house holds.	Total Population.		
					Persons	Males	Females
1. Kaman.	T	723.3	23759	23954	148161	78306	69855
	R	697.4	21030	21170	132407	69926	62481
	U	25.9	2729	2784	15754	8380	7374
2. Nagar.	T	468.3	14995	15162	27442	51589	45853
	R	468.3	14995	15162	27442	51589	45853
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Deeg.	T	501.1	16114	16338	103957	55905	48052
	R	490.7	12492	12695	81690	43899	37791
	U	10.4	3622	3643	22267	12006	10261
4. Nadbai.	T	446.7	14403	14465	90390	48635	41755
	R	431.8	12930	12980	81601	43849	37752
	U	14.9	1473	1485	8789	4786	4003
5. Bharatpur.	T	954.8	39695	40839	256008	139453	116555
	R	931.4	27643	27942	186106	100983	85123
	U	23.4	12052	12897	69902	38470	31432
6. Weir.	T	613.9	18943	19962	117060	62717	54343
	R	597.5	17567	18557	108212	58014	50198
	U	16.4	1376	1405	8848	4703	4145
7. Bayana.	T	804.0	19065	19351	111884	61559	50325
	R	725.0	16407	16675	96439	53208	43231
	U	9.0	2658	2676	15445	8351	7094
8. Rupbas.	T	549.1	17114	17292	105649	57303	48346
	R	549.1	17114	17292	105649	57303	48346
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Baseri.	T	997.8	14768	15999	94828	52902	41926
	R	997.8	14768	15999	94828	52902	41926
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Bari.	T	808.8	15073	15369	94206	52409	41797
	R	795.5	11967	12145	74957	41870	33087
	U	13.3	3106	3224	19249	10539	8710
11. Dholpur.	T	815.4	31305	32811	200909	110812	90097
	R	807.2	26323	27500	169044	93550	75494
	U	8.2	4982	5311	31865	17262	14603
12. Rajakhera.	T	387.3	10196	10901	69712	38436	31276
	R	358.5	8208	8837	56736	31308	25428
	U	28.8	1988	2064	12976	7128	5848
Total.	T	8093.0	235430	242443	1490206	810026	680180
	R	7942.7	201444	206954	1285111	698401	586710
	U	1503.3	33986	35489	205095	111625	93470

Appendix II(contd).

Tehsil		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Literate & Educated persons.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females.
1. Kaman.	T	9601	8583	558	463	16671	3422
2.	R	8254	7387	259	226	12806	2072
	U	1347	1196	299	237	3365	1350
2. Nagar.	T	9036	8214	971	855	12331	2344
	R	9036	8214	971	855	12334	2344
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Deeg.	T	11561	10096	204	205	16833	3249
	R	8441	7374	200	203	11281	1175
	U	3120	2722	4	2	5552	2074
4. Nadbai.	T	11261	9916	1225	1087	16688	2455
	R	10063	8982	1250	1035	14332	1506
	U	1198	934	75	51	2356	949
5. Bharatpur.	T	30465	26221	2092	1832	57121	14819
	R	22501	20318	1395	1768	34881	3698
	U	6964	5903	97	64	22240	11121
6. Weir.	T	15886	14045	5350	4685	18538	2718
	R	15014	13307	5309	4649	16418	2115
	U	872	738	41	36	2120	603
7. Bayana.	T	15570	13299	1615	1381	18098	2825
	R	13489	11441	1568	1355	13681	1290
	U	2081	1858	47	26	4417	1535
8. Rupbas.	T	13895	12076	638	548	18767	2711
	R	13895	12076	638	548	18767	2711
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Baseri.	T	11137	9036	7063	5909	12010	1952
	R	11137	9036	7063	5909	12010	1952
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Bari.	T	11685	9537	3906	3271	11421	2111
	R	9683	7885	3881	3251	7709	691
	U	2002	1652	25	20	3712	1420
11. Dholpur.	T	20195	16743	52	24	29690	6185
	R	17506	14472	12	-	21477	2469
	U	2689	2271	40	24	8513	3716
12. Rajakhera.	T	7204	6043	3	-	8985	1372
	R	6079	5107	2	-	6629	686
	U	1125	936	1	-	2356	686
Total.	T	167496	143809	23777	20260	237153	46163
	R	146098	125599	23148	19800	182022	22709
	U	21398	18210	629	460	55131	23454

Population of workers and non-workers - District Bharatpur 1971 (census) Tehsils.		Total		Culti-		Agrl. Labourers.	
		Workers.		vators.			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Kamanv	T	39735	2297	30436	1110	3269	681
	R	35652	1965	29170	1066	2960	586
	U	4083	332	1266	44	309	95
2. Nagar.	T	26499	1589	20882	1108	1937	309
	R	26499	1589	20882	1108	1937	309
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Deeg.	T	26955	1357	18378	685	2913	399
	R	21577	1127	17228	666	2668	361
	U	5378	230	1150	19	245	38
4. Nadbai.	T	23858	788	18353	260	1762	307
	R	21680	651	17842	256	1681	297
	U	2178	137	511	4	81	10
5. Bharatpur.	T	65075	2411	34452	668	6453	506
	R	48189	1425	33828	608	6096	478
	U	16886	986	624	60	357	28
6. Weir.	T	31717	3296	23635	1737	3678	1327
	R	29632	3249	22702	1728	3570	1313
	U	2085	47	933	9	108	14
7. Bayana.	T	32185	2537	22612	1242	3003	944
	R	28553	2364	22173	1233	2871	913
	U	3632	173	434	9	132	31
8. Rupbas.	T	23210	838	20450	388	4078	260
	R	28210	838	20450	388	4078	260
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Baseri.	T	29643	943	25357	617	1209	219
	R	29643	943	25357	617	1209	219
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Bari.	T	29101	705	24399	289	819	258
	R	23956	427	22613	162	594	241
	U	5135	278	1786	127	225	17
11. Dholpur.	T	57872	1308	44641	578	3114	156
	R	50671	907	43822	559	2882	141
	U	7201	401	819	19	232	15
12. Rajakhera.	T	20889	366	18072	250	977	13
	R	17442	264	15925	210	829	14
	U	3447	102	2147	40	148	4
TOTAL.	T	411739	18435	301667	8932	33212	5384
	R	361714	15749	291997	8601	31375	5132
	U	50025	2686	9670	331	1837	252

Tehsil.		Livestock, Forestry & plantations of charts & allied activities.		Mining & Qry.		Household Indus-try.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males.	Females
1. Kaman.	T	326	6	16	849	849	119
	R	311	5	16	4	572	50
	U	15	1	-	-	277	69
2. Nagar.	T	311	19	2	-	653	14
	R	311	19	2	-	653	14
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Deeg.	T	178	4	1	-	1000	36
	R	114	3	1	-	453	10
	U	64	1	-	-	547	26
4. Nadbai.	T	290	35	4	-	497	14
	R	285	35	4	-	436	13
	U	5	-	-	-	61	1
5. Bharatpur.	T	363	23	25	-	1790	234
	R	288	21	23	-	971	53
	U	75	2	2	-	819	181
6. Weir.	T	241	4	94	1	795	42
	R	207	4	94	1	707	39
	U	34	-	-	-	88	3
7. Bayana.	T	411	16	321	37	738	80
	R	393	16	318	36	582	61
	U	18	-	3	1	156	19
8. Rupbas.	T	175	5	105	4	442	38
	R	175	5	105	4	442	38
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Baseri.	T	349	17	236	-	282	16
	R	349	17	236	-	282	16
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Bari.	T	72	2	34	-	393	25
	R	39	1	34	-	124	5
	U	33	1	-	-	269	20
11. Dholpur.	T	176	3	84	5	891	77
	R	142	2	70	5	597	70
	U	34	1	14	-	294	7
12. Rajakhera.	T	113	1	1	-	167	18
	R	104	1	1	-	132	10
	U	9	-	-	-	35	8
TOTAL.	T	3005	135	923	51	8497	713
	R	2718	129	904	50	5951	379
	U	287	6	19	1	2546	334

Tehsil.		Manufacturing processing Services and repairs.				Trade & Commerce	
		Household		Construction		Males	Females
		Males.	Females	Males	Females.		
1. Kaman.	T	604	16	274	4	1269	18
	R	211	7	81	2	592	9
	U	393	9	191	2	677	9
2. Nagar.	T	344	14	220	8	731	5
	R	344	14	220	8	731	5
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Deeg.	T	566	15	492	5	1156	27
	R	71	4	47	1	185	5
	U	495	11	445	4	971	22
4. Nadbai.	T	456	78	263	7	784	4
	R	99	33	108	2	297	3
	U	357	75	155	5	487	1
5. Bharatpur.	T	3796	66	1112	37	4076	48
	R	576	19	297	23	730	11
	U	3220	48	815	14	3346	37
6. Weir.	T	467	20	249	5	825	14
	R	350	18	150	4	598	14
	U	117	2	99	1	227	-
7. Bayana.	T	557	12	466	9	1207	15
	R	143	6	179	8	433	9
	U	414	6	287	1	774	6
8. Rupbas.	T	465	13	154	2	798	8
	R	465	13	154	2	798	8
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Baseri.	T	165	1	159	2	734	5
	R	165	1	159	2	734	5
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Bari.	T	614	8	175	3	1145	9
	R	33	1	13	-	107	1
	U	581	7	162	3	1038	8
11. Dholpur.	T	1380	18	525	4	1893	30
	R	345	5	224	1	639	8
	U	1035	13	301	3	1254	22
12. Rajakhera.	T	213	4	129	-	391	6
	R	26	-	17	-	80	3
	U	187	4	112	-	311	33
TOTAL.	T	9627	265	4216	86	15009	189
	R	2828	91	1649	53	5924	81
	U	6799	174	2567	33	9085	108

Tehsil.		Trans. storage.		Other Services Non-Workers.			
		Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Kaman.	T	157	2	2537	337	38571	67558
	R	69	-	1670	236	34274	60516
	U	88	2	867	101	4297	7042
2. Nagar.	T	95	-	1324	112	25090	44264
	R	95	-	1324	112	25090	44264
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Deeg.	T	256	2	2015	184	28950	46695
	R	30	-	730	77	22322	36664
	U	226	2	1235	107	6628	10031
4. Nadbai.	T	173	-	1359	1276	24777	40967
	R	47	-	923	881	22169	37101
	U	126	-	436	395	2608	3866
5. Bharatpur.	T	2509	16	10499	813	74378	114144
	R	660	5	4720	207	52794	83698
	U	1849	11	5779	606	21584	30446
6. Weir.	T	176	-	1557	146	31000	51047
	R	131	-	1123	128	28382	46949
	U	45	-	434	18	2618	4098
7. Bayana.	T	991	3	1879	179	29374	47738
	R	641	2	815	80	24655	40867
	U	350	1	1064	99	4719	6921
8. Rupbas.	T	295	-	1248	120	29093	47508
	R	295	-	1248	120	29093	47508
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Baseri.	T	168	-	984	66	23259	40933
	R	168	-	984	66	23259	40983
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Bari.	T	240	5	1210	106	23308	41098
	R	81	1	328	15	17904	32660
	U	159	4	882	91	5404	8432
11. Dholpur.	T	1258	6	3910	431	52940	83789
	R	329	1	1621	115	42879	74587
	U	929	5	2289	316	10061	14202
12. Rajakhera.	T	56	1	770	68	17547	30910
	R	23	1	305	25	13866	25164
	U	33	-	465	43	3681	5746
TOTAL.	T	6374	35	29209	2645	398287	661745
	R	2569	10	15799	1223	336687	570961
	U	3805	25	13410	1422	61600	90784

APPENDIX-III.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION (1971 CENSUS)
DISTRICT
BHARATPUR.

Tehsil	Total.		Sample.		Percentage of	
	No. of Villages.	Population	No. of Villages.	Population.	Sample to Total.	Village Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Kaman.	241	132407	5	4072	2.07	3.08
2. Nagar.	165	97442	3	1405	1.82	1.44
3. Deeg.	110	81690	2	1213	1.82	1.48
4. Nadbai.	111	81601	2	647	1.80	0.79
5. Bharatpur.	266	186106	4	1755	1.50	0.94
6. Weir.	146	108212	5	2876	3.42	2.56
7. Bayana.	157	96439	4	617	2.55	0.64
8. Rupbas.	142	105649	3	1368	2.11	1.29
9. Baseri.	118	94828	6	1730	5.08	1.82
10. Bari.	118	74957	5	3566	4.24	4.76
11. Dholpur.	218	169044	8	9308	3.67	5.51
12. Rajakhera.	76	58736	3	1828	3.95	3.22
Total.	1868	1285111	50	30385	2.68	2.36

Tehsil.	Popula- tion.	Sample. Total Workers.	Culti- vators.	Agricul- tural Lab- ourers.	Others Workers.
1. Kaman.	4072	1160 (28.49)	965 (83.19)	85 (7.33)	110 (9.48)
2. Nagar.	1405	610 (43.42)	567 (92.95)	26 (4.26)	117 (2.79)
3. Deeg.	1213	307 (25.31)	190 (61.89)	97 (31.60)	20 (6.51)
4. Nadbai.	647	186 (28.75)	180 (96.97)	-	6 (3.23)
5. Bharatpur.	1755	479 (27.29)	267 (55.74)	105 (21.92)	107 (22.34)
6. Weir.	2876	825 (28.69)	666 (80.83)	118 (14.30)	41 (4.97)
7. Bayana.	617	259 (41.98)	174 (67.12)	16 (6.18)	69 (26.64)
8. Rupbas.	1362	399 (29.17)	279 (69.92)	92 (23.06)	28 (7.02)
9. Baseri.	1730	654 (37.80)	582 (88.99)	40 (5.12)	32 (4.89)
10. Bari.	3566	1142 (32.02)	1087 (95.18)	12 (1.05)	43 (3.77)
11. Dholpur.	9308	2942 (31.61)	2537 (86.23)	211 (7.17)	194 (6.60)
12. Rajakhera.	1828	655 (35.83)	627 (95.73)	13 (1.98)	15 (2.29)
Total.	30385	9618 (31.65)	8121 (84.44)	815 (8.47)	682 (7.09)

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION(RURAL)DISTRICT BHARATHUR 1971(CENSUS)

Talsil.	Popula- Population.	Total Total Workers	Culti- vators.	Agricul- tural Lab- ourers.	Other Workers.
1.Kaman.	132407	30036 (28.41)	30236 (80.38)	3546 (9.43)	3835 (10.19)
2.Nagar.	97442	28088 (28.83)	21990 (78.29)	2246 (8.00)	3852 (13.71)
3.Deeg.	81690	22704 (27.79)	17894 (78.81)	3029 (13.34)	1781 (7.85)
4.Nadbai.	81601	22331 (27.37)	18098 (81.04)	1978 (8.86)	2255 (10.10)
5.Bharatpar.	186106	49614 (26.66)	34436 (69.41)	6574 (13.25)	8604 (17.34)
6.Weir.	108212	32881 (30.39)	24430 (74.30)	4883 (14.85)	3568 (10.85)
7.Bayana.	96439	30917 (32.06)	23411 (75.72)	3784 (12.24)	3722 (12.04)
8.Rupbas.	105649	29048 (27.49)	20838 (71.74)	4338 (14.93)	3872 (13.33)
9.Baseri.	94828	30586 (32.25)	25974 (84.82)	1428 (4.67)	3184 (10.41)
10.Bari.	74957	24393 (32.54)	22775 (93.37)	835 (3.42)	783 (3.21)
11.Dholpur.	169044	51578 (30.51)	44381 (86.05)	3023 (5.86)	4174 (8.09)
12.Rajakhera.	56736	17706 (31.21)	16135 (91.13)	843 (4.76)	728 (4.11)
Total.	1285111	377463 (29.37)	300598 (79.64)	36507 (9.67)	40358 (10.69)