

**BENCH MARK SURVEY OF KOLHAPUR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECT BLOCK-It 80MBATO 1956.**

**1. The Study**

This report relates to the Bench Mark Survey carried out in six selected villages of Kolhapur block in order to assess the impact of the community development and National Extension Service programmes upon the economic conditions in the project areas. The selected villages were Chuye, Kurukali, Padalikhurd, Panore and Vetavade. The information collected would serve as bench mark for the repeat surveys.

**2. Objectives**

- i) To asses the exent of adoption of improved practices advocated by the community 'development and National Extention Programmes; and
- ii) To obtain detailed insight into the impact of these programmes *upon the* economic and social life of the rural people.

**3. Sample Size/Criteria for Selection of Sample**

The sampling design adopted involved four stages; in the first stage the sampling unit was the village, in the second the cultivator house-hold, in the third the cultivator-cum-Agricultural labourer household and in the fourth the landless agrilcultural labourer household.

A total of **1157** households in the six villages were convassed.

**4. Reference period**

The survey was conducted between February and June **1954** and the data relate to nine months period from May, 1953 to January, **1954**

**5. Main Findings**

1. The average size of a cultivation holding in the block worked out to 2.5 acres only.

2. The cultivated area and the gross cropped area per head of the population in all the villages taken together worked out to 0.36 acres and 0.42 acres respectively.

3. Gross cropped area showed large inter village variation indicating differences in the extent of double cropping.

4. Out of 2941 acres of the gross cropped area under various crops, 879.6 acres or 29.9 percent was irrigated by different sources.

5. Sugarcane and paddy were the two important crops for which the use of improved seed was advocated. Wheat, Jowar, Maize & gram were the other main crops for which also improved seeds were reported to have been **used**. The use of improved seeds for sugarcane had almost reached the saturation point as almost 99 per cent of the area under the crop was under improved seeds.

6. Use of manures and fertilizers for sugarcane and paddy, which were the principal crops of the area, had been widely prevalent. About 90 percent of the cultivators reported use of fertilizers and the use of manures was uniformly high in all the size groups.

7. The bulk of the households reporting use of improved implements belonged to cultivator groups. The small and medium cultivators were seen to be more progressive with regard to the use of the improved implements than the large cultivators.

8. None of the improved measures of cultivation except dibbler sowing had made much headway in the block. The number of cultivators reporting the use of plant protection measures was very low. Land improvement measures were reported by a very few cultivators. Among the better methods of cultivation advocated under the programme, dibbler sowing was the most popular as its adoption was reported by 11 per cent of the **total** cultivators.

9. Of the three methods of live stock improvement advocated for the adoption in the block, adoption of preventive measures like inoculation and vaccination was fairly encouraging as it was reported by an appreciable number of households.

10. The progress of adoption of non-agricultural improvements such as smokeless chulhas, trench latrine and bore-hole latrines was not much as only 8 households

reported the adoption of smokeless chulhas and only 7 households reported the construction of trench latrines and one that of a bore-hole latrine.

11. The proportion of cultivators **effecting land improvements** was only 18.1 per cent with an average expenditure of Rs.249.5 per household incurred on the various capital improvements.

12. About 95 per cent of the households had their own houses and the sites.

13. The proportion of households reported consumption of milk and ghee regularly was 76.8 per cent and 11.4 per cent respectively. The consumption of meat, fish and eggs etc. occasionally was reported by as many as 88.3 per cent of the households. Although the consumption of vegetables was reported by 98.4 per cent households, the proportion of the households consuming them regularly was only 47.3 per cent.

14. 94.4 per cent of the total number of families in the six villages reported participation in the construction of roads, 10 per cent in the construction of school buildings. Almost all the households in the six villages participated in some works programme or the other.