

**BENCH MARK SURVEY REPORT ON MANAVADAR BLOCK
BOMBAY, NOWGONG BLOCK, MADHYA PRADESH AND
RAJPUR BLOCK - MADHYA PRADESH, 1957**

1. The Study

The survey was conducted by P.E.O. to ascertain position regarding acceptance of sponsored practices and yield information on certain aspects of rural economy related to the Development Programmes at the beginning of the Project or shortly there after. The idea was to use this data as 'Bench mark, for repeat surveys to be conducted in future. This report contains reports for the following three blocks:

1. Manavadar Development Block, District Sorath, Bombay.
2. Nowgong, Development Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh
3. Rajpur Development Block, Nimar, Madhye Pradesh

2. objectives

- 1) To assess the extent to which the improved practices advocated by the Community Development and National Extension Programmes have been adopted by villagers;
- ii) To assess 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 two stages. In the first stage, the sampling unit was the village and in the second it was the household. Each Block was divided into six strata based on geographical considerations. From each stratum one village was selected with probability proportionate to population. Six villages were selected in each of these blocks and of households between 700 (in Orissa) to about 1300 (in Bihar and Hyderabad).

4. Reference Period

The survey was conducted between February and June 1954 and the data were collected for the period May, 1953 to January, 1954.

5. Main Findings

I. MANAVADAR DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, BOMBAY

1. The average size of cultivation holding in sample villages was 20.0 acres.

2. 95 per cent cultivators reported ownership of land.

3. All sample households owned residential structures.

4. 42 per cent of the households were in debt. The private money lenders, agriculturists and non agriculturists were together responsible for providing as much as 40.5 per cent of the total loan amount. Next in importance were the other creditors mainly relatives accounting for 31.2 per cent of the total credit advanced.

5. Of the total cultivators, 93.4 per cent reported use of manures & fertilisers. Chemical fertilizers were used only by 0.3 per cent of cultivators.

6. Water pumps and iron ploughs were the only improved implements - reported to be in use in this area on a very limited scale. The use of improved implements was reported only by the cultivators with holdings above 10 acres.

7. The average wage earned by an agricultural labourer reporting employment during the period of **survey worked** out to Rs.1.23 per working day and that for the cultivator-cum-agricultural labourer Rs.1.07.

8. The percentage of the literates to the total population was 19.0. Among the children of the school going age, i.e. those belonging to the age group 5-15 years, only 20.3 per cent were attending schools, the corresponding percentage for the male and the female children being 31.7 & 7.1 respectively.

9. Among the diseases reported, malaria was the most prevalent, being responsible for 25.7 per cent of the total cases of illness. Other diseases in the order of incidence were influenza and asthma accounting for 19.6 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively of the total cases of illness. Rheumatism and dysentery accounted for another 5.1 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively.

10. Bajra was the most important food crop in the area accounting for 30 per cent of the total cropped area.

11. The area irrigated in sample villages was reported to be 11.5 per cent of the gross cropped area. Wells were the chief source of irrigation, being responsible for 97.7 per cent of the total irrigated area.

12. About 90.5 per cent of the houses had their walls made of mud, bamboo or reed.

13. In five of the six villages there were no cooperative societies.

14. 30.3 per cent of the households participated in some community works programme or the other and contributed in all 56 mandays of labour and Rs.1619 in cash.

**II. NOWGONG DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, DISTRICT CHHATARPUR,
MADHYA PRADESH**

land.

1. The average size of the cultivation holding worked out to 7.5 acres

2. 96.7 per cent of the sample households owned

3. 60 per cent of the sample households reported indebtedness; the total outstanding debt amount being Rs.10,730. Smaller cultivators were much more heavily in debt in relation to their assets than the bigger cultivators. The bulk of credit requirements of the cultivators were met from private agencies only.

4. None of the sample cultivators reported any expenditure on the chemical fertilizers. This showed that the use of chemical fertilizers had not at all become popular till the time of survey.

5. The proportion of the literates to the total population was 9.5 per cent. Among the children of school going age, i.e. those belonging to the age group 5 to 15 years, 14.5% were attending schools. Among the boys 21.8 per cent were attending schools, but among the girls, the proportion was only 5.2 per cent.

6. Among the diseases reported, malaria accounted for 50.8 per cent of the total cases of illness. Typhoid, dysentery and influenza accounted for 12.8%, 11.5% and 8.5% respectively of the total cases of illness.

7. 31.3 per cent of the total cultivated area was irrigated. Wells were the principal source of irrigation, accounting for 98.4 per cent of the total irrigated area.

8. All the sample households reported ownership of residential structure. 23.7% of the houses had no plinth and 70.9% had only mud plinth, 93.8% of the houses had walls made of mud, bamboo or reed and 99.2% had tiled roof.

9. 96.7 per cent of the sample households reported ownership of land.

10. 60 per cent of the households reported to be under debt, Private money lender was the main source of debt.

11. Only 1.6 per cent of the cropped area was under the improved seeds. Improved seeds were in use only in the case of paddy and wheat.

12. Majority of the cultivators used farmyard manure and compost. The use of chemical fertilizers was insignificant.

13. Insignificant proportion of cultivators reported use of improved implements.

14. 25 per cent of the total households reported participation in some Community activity or the other. They contributed a total 178 mandays of labour & Rs.549 in cash.

III. RAJPUR DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, RAJPUR - THIKRIKASRAWAD COMMUNITY PROJECT, DISTRICT NIM MADHYA PRADESH

1. The average size of cultivation holdings was 16.4 acres.

2. About 95 per cent of the cultivators reported ownership of land.

3. About 62 per cent of the households were in **debt**. Medium cultivators were relatively less heavily in debt in relation to their assets than those at either extreme. Major source of loan was private money lenders. It was significant to note that no loan at all had been obtained from the co-operative societies.

4. Expenditure on the chemical fertilizers and **organic manures** was limited only to a few and big cultivators. Less than 1 per cent of the cultivators reported purchase of chemical fertilizers of the total value of Rs. 1014.00

5. The proportion of the literate population to the total in the sample villages was 15.4 per cent. Among the children of the school going age i.e. those belonging to the age group '5-15', 24.2% were attending schools, the corresponding percentage for the male and the female children being 40.3 & 7.6 respectively.

6. Among the diseases reported, smallpox was the most prevalent accounting for as many as 28.3% of the total number of the cases of illness. Malaria was next being responsible for 20.0 per cent of the total cases. The other diseases reported in the order of incidence were influenza, dysentery, asthma and typhoid and accounted for 8.9%, 5.8% and 2.9% respectively of the total cases of illness.

7. The kharif was the most important cropping season in the area and the principal crops grown were jowar, cotton, groundnut and maize.

8. Of the total cultivated area in the sample villages, only 5-6 per cent was irrigated. Wells were the only source of irrigation.

9. About 92% of the houses had mud plinth or even no plinth at all. About 85% had their walls made of mud, bamboo or reed. Only in about 15% of the houses bricks, cement or stone were used in construction of walls.

10. 84.0 per cent of the household had agriculture as their principal occupation.

11. Of the total cropped area in the sample villages, only 26 per cent had been covered with improved varieties of the seeds.

12. 61.3 per cent of the cultivators reported use of the chemical fertilizers or manure. The majority of them, however, used farmyard manure only and the use of the chemical fertilizers was very limited. Ammonium sulphate was used by only 9.8 per cent of the cultivators and super phosphate by 0.6 per cent.

13. Of all the cultivator household in the survey villages, only 3.3 per cent reported use of iron plough of improved variety.

14. 30.6 per cent of the total households participated in some community activity or the other and contributed in all 1614 mandays of labour and Rs.1856 in cash.

15. Only 1.5 per cent of the total households in the sample villages reported membership of the co-operative societies.

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