



THE EVALUATION STUDY
OF
SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
SOLAN

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STATE PLANNING MACHINERY, PLANNING DEPARTMENT
HIMACHAL PRADESH, SIMLA-171002.

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EVALUATION STUDY NO. 2

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OF

SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

SOLAN

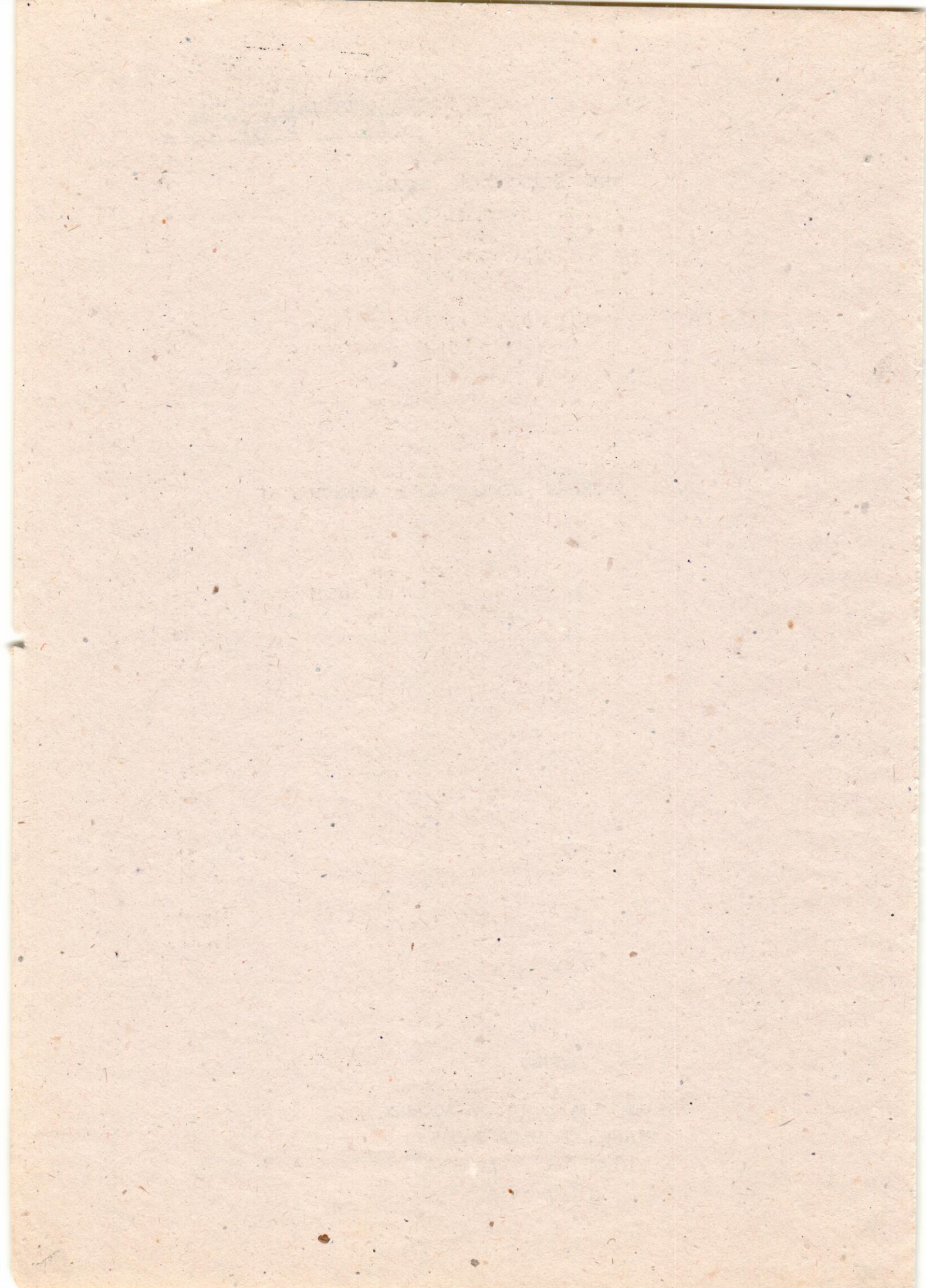
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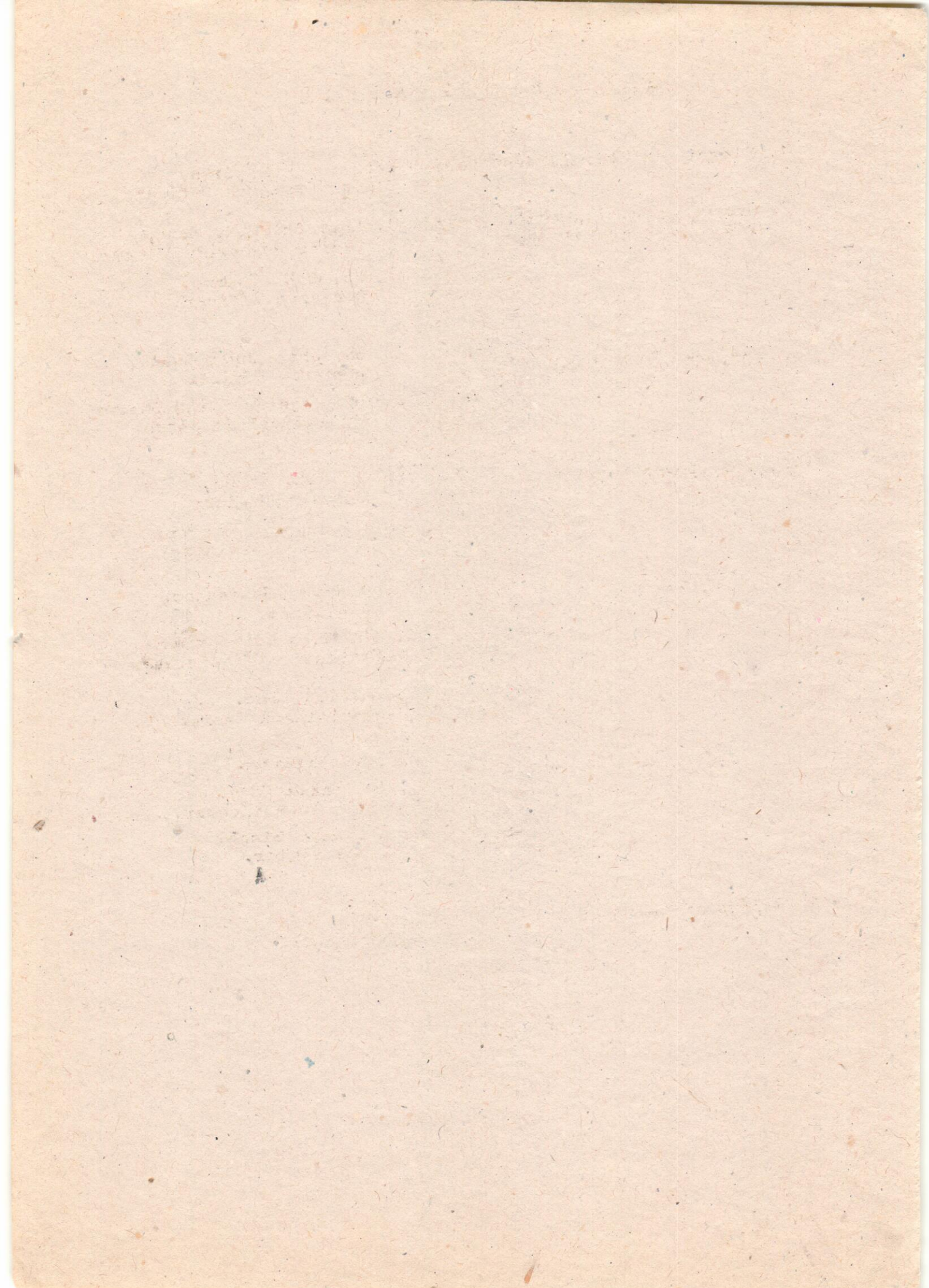
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CONTENTS

CHAPTER	SUBJECT	PAGE
I	INTRODUCTION	1
	1: The Basic Concept	1
	2: Objects of the Study	2
	3: Coverage and Scope	2
	4: Methodology	3
II	SOIAN DISTRICT AT A GLANCE	5-11
	1: Geographical Background	5
	2: Population	5
	3: Animal Husbandry	6
	4: Important Statistics	7
	5: Comparative Indicators	9
III	FINDINGS OF THE STUDY	12-25
	1: General Characteristics of Small Farmers	12
	2: Occupational Classification	13
	3: Land Utilisation Pattern	14
	4: Type of Holdings	15
	5: Fragmentation of Holdings	15
	6: Cropping Pattern	18
	7: Horticulture	20
	8: Olericulture	21
	9: Irrigation	23
	10: Production and Disposal of Farm Produce	24
IV.	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	26-31
	1: General Introduction	26
	2: Household Income	26
	3: Household Expenditure	
	Domestic Consumption	29
	4: Farm Assets	31
	5: Indebtedness	34
V.	Basic Facilities	38-40
VI.	Summary and Findings	41-42.
	ANNEXURES: PAGE 43 to 52	

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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

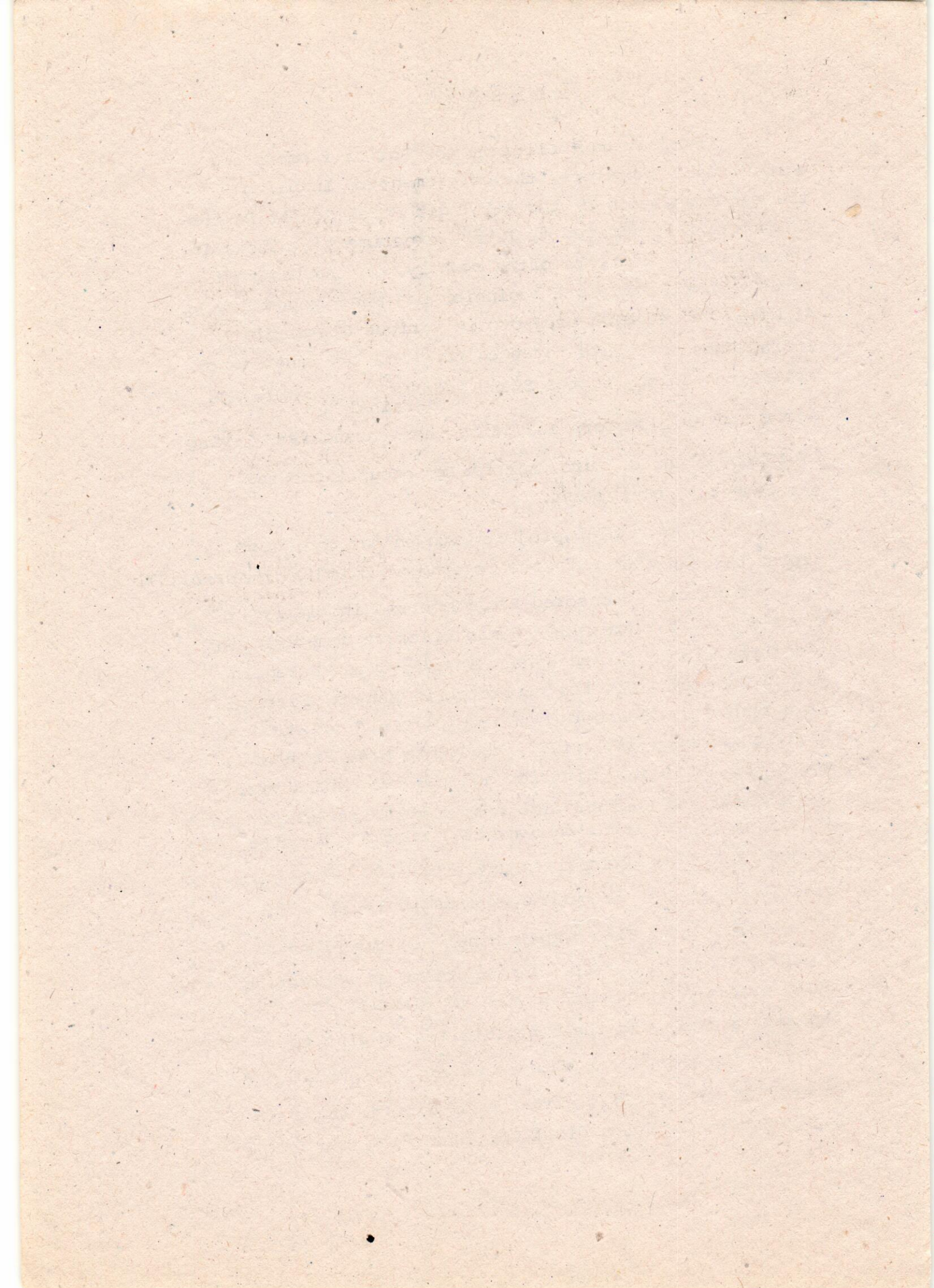
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P R E F A C E

In order to ameliorate the lot of farmers and agricultural labourers, the Government of India, on the recommendation of the All India Rural Credit Review Committee, 1969 decided to launch experimental pilots in the selected districts of the country. On the basis of these recommendations a beginning was made by setting up 41 MFALA and 46 SFDA projects in various States in India. These projects intended to bring the benefits of modern technology to the Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers and raise their standard of living by improved agriculture, subsidiary occupations and supplementary employment.

The Solan MFAL project with an out of Rs. 1.00 crores was sanctioned by the Government of India in April, 1971 as a Centrally Sponsored Programme and initially it covered only the erstwhile Simla District comprising of the three blocks of Kandaghat, Dharampur and Nalagarh and 13 Panchayat Circles of erstwhile Mahasu District. As a result of the reorganisation of Simla and Mahasu districts in September, 1972, the Simla MFAL Project was shifted to Solan district and the two blocks viz. Jagjitnagar and Kunihar also came within its ambit. This project was later on converted into a composite project and an additional amount of Rs. 1.00 crore was sanctioned and the programme extended upto 1978-79.

The State Planning Machinery in the Planning Department was called upon to undertake an evaluation study of the project with a view to quantify the benefits accruing to the beneficiaries as also to estimate the structural changes undergone in the economy of the district with the implementation of the programme in Solan District. This study has been

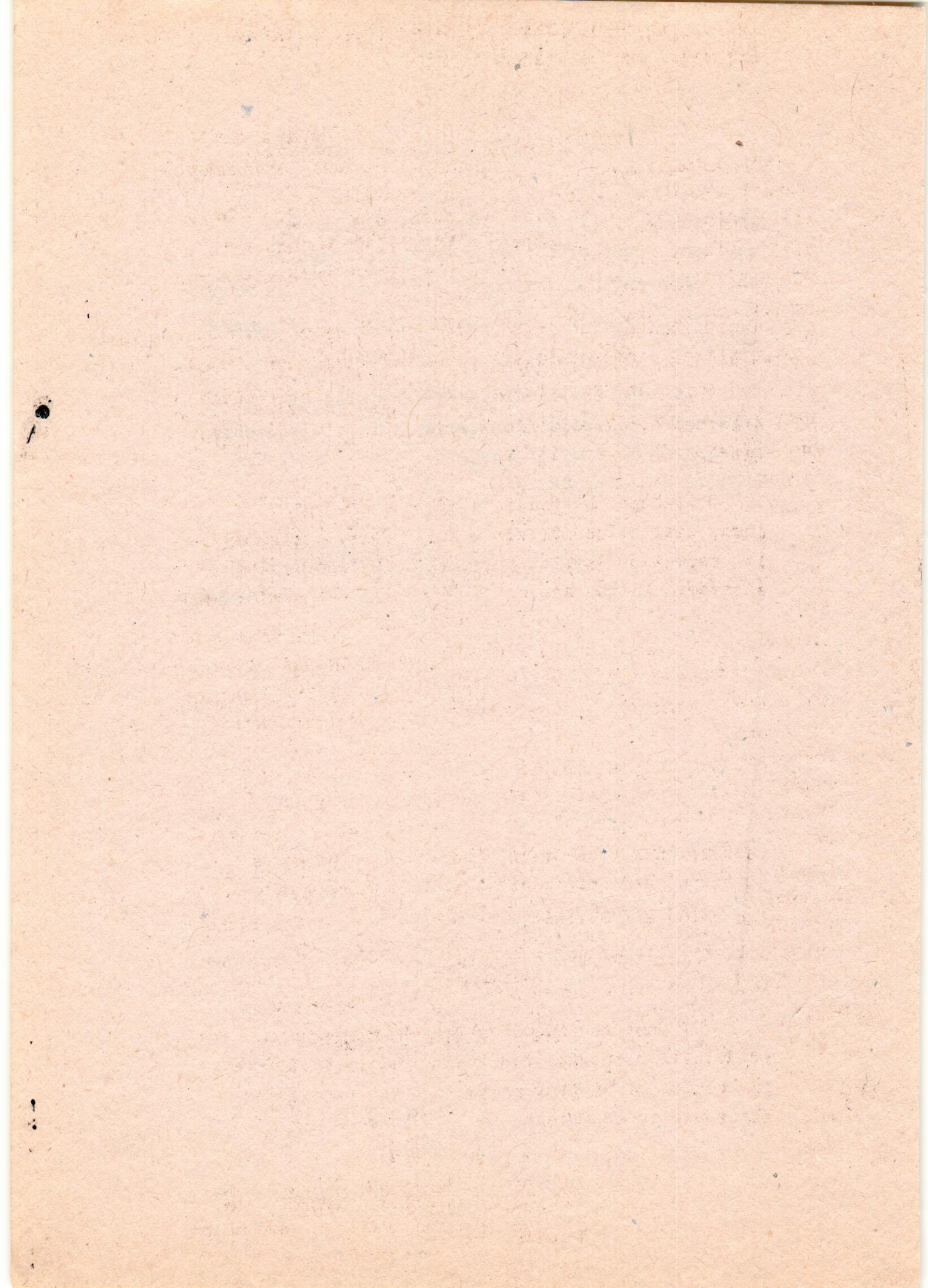


(ii)

undertaken by the State Planning Machinery utilising some officials of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the Gram Sewaks of the selected blocks for field work in their respective areas.

I hope the findings of the present study will be useful for taking policy decisions in respect of similar projects being undertaken elsewhere in the State.

R.S. BHATNAGAR
Director (Planning),
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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1. The Basic Concept:

1.1.1 In the agricultural economy of India, the largest proportion of population comprises of the farmers with small and uneconomical holdings and agricultural labourers who had not been able to reap due benefits of the agricultural development programmes and improved agricultural practices which is an essential requirement for increased agricultural production and economic growth of the country. Since agricultural sector is the most vital sector in the Indian Economy, it has been realised that without paying due attention to the small farmers and agricultural labourers, it is not possible to make a significant achievements in this sector.

1.1.2 With this objective in view, the Government of India, towards the end of Fourth Five Year Plan, envisaged the need to focus particular attention to the problems of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and launched a special countrywide programme of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in selected districts throughout the country. In Solan District of Himachal Pradesh, the programme was launched in the year 1971-72 with an outlay of Rs. one crore for five year period i.e. 1971-72 to 1975-76. At a later stage, all such projects in the country were converted into composite projects with a wider coverage and renamed as Small Farmers Development Agency (S.F.D.A.). Accordingly, Solan Project was extended upto the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. 1978-79 and provided with the additional amount of Rs. one crore. The small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers has been defined as under:-

(i) Small Farmers:- Cultivators with land holdings between 2.5 acres to 5 acres. In case of Class One irrigated land as defined in the land ceiling legislation, the ceiling will be 2.5 acres.

(ii) Marginal Farmers:

Cultivators having land holding upto 2.5 acres. In case of Class One irrigated land as defined in the land ceiling legislation of the State, the ceiling will be 1.25 acres.

(iii) Agricultural Labourers:

Cultivators without any land holding but having a homestead and deriving more than 50% of their income as agricultural wages.

2. Object of the Survey:

1.2.1. The basic object of conducting this survey is to make an assessment of the extent of benefits accrued to the beneficiaries under the "Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Project" in Solan District of Himachal Pradesh. Moreover, the study also attempts to see the structural changes undergone in the economy of the district in comparison with the economic conditions of the farmers of similar level in an adjoining area i.e. Ghumarwin block of Bilaspur district.

3. Coverage and Scope:

1.3.1. Solan district consists of five development blocks and the beneficiaries under the project exist in all these five blocks. Hence the entire district was covered under the study taking a proportionate sample from the list of such beneficiaries. For comparative analysis of beneficiaries with the non beneficiaries, Ghumarwin block of Bilaspur District which is of identical geographical and

social conditions with the Nalagarh block of Solan district was selected as a control block.

4. Sample Selection:-

1.4.1 Block-wise lists of beneficiary households were first collected in respect of all the five blocks of the district. Out of these lists, selection of households was made on the basis of systematic sampling. The sampling fraction was kept at 12½% of the total households. The first household was selected from each block out of first eight . at random and subsequently, each eighth household was selected. In all, 235 households were selected in the five blocks of Solan District. In Ghumarivin control block, 4 villages were selected at random and 29 households were selected in the same manner out of the farmers coming under the definition of small/marginal farmers.

1.4.2. A household schedule as appended at the end of the report was devised and filled in by the teams of field staff and information collected therein from each selected household of the district and the control block. The schedule consists of information on (i) demographic particulars; (ii) details of land holdings; (iii) details on all aspects of land holdings; (iv) animal husbandry and poultry; (v) expenditure and income; (vi) consumption pattern; (vii) indebtedness (viii) marketing and (ix) miscellaneous items.

1.4.3. Data thus collected was tabulated and analysed by the staff of the Evaluation Cell of the State Planning Machinery and results have been discussed in subsequent chapters and the summary of the report. Block-wise coverage of villages and sample population is given in table-1 below:-

agricultural and horticultural;

TABLE-I

BLOCK WISE COVERAGE UNDER THE STUDY

Name of the Block	Villages Covered (No.)	Households Selected (Nos)	Total Population of Sample Households (No.)
1	2	3	4
<u>A. Project District:</u>			
1. Kandaghat	26	30	199
2. Tagjitnagar	34	35	222
3. Kunihar	43	47	266
4. Dharampur	34	36	259
5. Nalagarh	79	87	526

TOTAL DISTRICT	216	235	1,472
6. Ghumarwin	4	29	139

CHAPTER-II

SOLAN DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1. Geographical Background:

2.1.1. Solan District is situated at $72^{\circ}-20'$ to $76^{\circ}-4'$ east longitude and $30^{\circ}-50'$ to $31^{\circ}-15'$ north latitude. It is surrounded by Simla District at its North; Haryana State at its South; Bilaspur District at its West and Simmur District at its East. Its altitudes vary from 300 to 2,100 metres above mean sea level. Its geographical area is 1803.6 square kilometres which is 3.7% of the total geographical area of the Pradesh.

2.1.2. Looking to the altitudes and location of the district, its climate ranges from tropical to temperate. The average annual rainfall is about 137 cms. The soils of the district also vary from sandy loam to clay loam. Leaving aside the areas of Nalagarh, which is ~~xxxxx~~ similar to its adjoining areas in plains, the rest of the district is hilly. Agriculture is the main occupation of the population of the district and wheat, maize, rice, gram and pulses are its principal crops.

2.1.3. River Sutlej flows through the Mangal Panchayat in Arki tehsil. Other small rivulets which are mostly rainfed are Sarsa, Chikni and Balad in Nalagarh; Kuni and Ghambar in Arki tehsil and Kaushalaya in Kasauli tehsil.

2. Population

2.2.1. According to 1971 census, the population of the district (as reorganised on 1st September, 1972) was 2,37,403 which is 6.9% of the total population of the Pradesh. It is spread over 4 tehsils, 5 development blocks, 2337 villages and 6 towns as under:-

Table No. 2

Area and Population of the District

Tehsil	Block	Area (Sq.Km.)	Population			S.C. Popu- lation	S.T. Popu- lation
			Total	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kandaghat							
	Kandaghat	446.0	21,496	15,230	8,802	7,208	-
		(0.25)	(100.0)	(87.1)	(12.9)	(33.5)	(0.0)
	Dharampur		46,536			17,438	1,196
			(100.0)			(37.5)	(1.0)
2. Solan							
	Jagritnagar	257.5	45,460	35,340	10,120	15,883	74
			(100.0)	(77.7)	(22.3)	(34.8)	(0.2)
3. Arki Kunihar							
		394.1	46,816	45,464	1,352	13,104	155
			(100.0)	(97.1)	(2.9)	(28.0)	(0.3)
4. Nalagarh							
	Nalagarh	706.2	77,095	73,424	3,671	17,069	-
			(100.0)	(95.2)	(4.8)	(22.1)	(0.0)
TOTAL:							
		1803.8	2,37,403	2,13,458	23,945	70,652	1,425
			(100.0)	(89.9)	(10.1)	(29.8)	(0.6)

Note: Figures in brackets represent percentage to total.

3. Animal Husbandry:

2.3.1. According to 1972 livestock census, Solan district has a livestock population of 2,91,146. This means that there are 123 heads of livestock and 3 poultry birds of all categories and ages per 100 human beings. Category-wise number of livestock and ^{poultry} population is given in table-3 below:-

TABLE NO. 3
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY POPULATION

Category	1972 Population
<u>A. Livestock</u>	<u>2</u>
1. Cattle	1,41,209
2. Buffaloes	53,486
3. Horses and Ponies	771
4. Donkeys	331
5. Mules	374
6. Sheep	26,184
7. Goats	68,258
8. Camels	306
9. Others	227
TOTAL LIVESTOCK 2,91,145	
<u>B. Poultry</u>	
1. All Birds	6,839
TOTAL (A)+(B) 2,97,985	

4. Important Statistics:

2.4.1 Some of the important statistics of Solan District pertaining to the economy of the district are given below:-

TABLE No. 4
IMPORTANT STATISTICS OF SOLAN DISTRICT

Item	Unit	Position
	2	
<u>A. Land Utilisation(1974-75 p</u>		
1. Total area according to village papers	Hects.	1,81,265
2. Area under forests	Hects.	25,444
3. Area not available for cultivation	Hects.	10,324
4. Cultivable waste land	Hects	11,781
5. Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Hects	58,887
6. Land under Misc. trees crops and groves	Hects	2,984

TABLE NO.3(continued)

Item	Unit	Position
1	2	3
7. Fallow land	Hects	3,105
8. Net Area Sown	Hects	42,832
9. Total Cropped Area	Hects	69,900
10. Area Sown more than once	Hects	27,068
11. Cultivated Area (Net area sown current fallows)	Hects	45,560
12. Net Irrigated Area	Hects	7,210
13. Gross Irrigated Area	Hects	11,048
<u>B. Crop-wise Area (1974-75)P</u>		
1. Area under wheat	Hects	21,566
2. Area under Maize	Hects	23,916
3. Area under rice	Hects	4,339
4. Area under Barley	Hects	2,076
5. Area under Pulses	Hects	11,017
6. Area under total food crops	Hects	63,684
7. Area under oilseeds	Hects	720
8. Area under potato	Hects	222
<u>C. Agricultural Production (1974-75)P</u>		
1. Wheat	Tonnes	19,092
2. Maize	Tonnes	43,265
3. Rice	Tonnes	2,637
4. Barley	Tonnes	1,718
5. Gram	Tonnes	4,030
6. Other pulses	Tonnes	1,001
7. Total foodgrains	Tonnes	71,867
8. Oilseeds		82
9. Potato	Tonnes	863
<u>D. Education (1975-76)</u>		
1. Primary schools	No.	328
2. Middle schools	No.	67
3. High/Higher Secondary Schools	No.	46
4. Degree Colleges	No.	2
<u>E. Medical and Public Health (31-3-75)</u>		
1. Hospitals and dispensaries (including primary health centres)	No.	53
2. Beds available	No.	856
<u>F. Veterinary ()</u>		
1. Veterinary hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	296
2. Vaccines		31
<u>G. Cooperation ()</u>		
1. Cooperative societies	No.	296
<u>H. Drinking Water Supply (as on 31-3-1976)</u>		
1. Villages served by drinking water supply schemes	No.	456
2. Population covered under the scheme	No.	55,937

Item 1	Unit 2	Position 3
-----------	-----------	---------------

I. ROADS(31-3-1976):

1. Motorable double lane including national highways.	Kms.	136
2. Motorable single lane	"	689
3. Jeepable	"	111
4. Less than Jeepable	"	137
5. Total Road Length	"	1037

J. ELECTRIFICATION (AS ON 31-3-1976)

1. Towns and villages electrified upto 31-3-76	No.	971
--	-----	-----

K. HORTICULTURE(1975-76)

1. Area under fruits	Hectares	4275
2. Estimated fruit production	Tonnes	3110

L. BANKS(31-3-1976)

1. Bank Branches	No.	29
2. Deposits	Lakh Rs.	684.24
3. Advances	"	199.97

5. Comparative Indicators:

2.5.1 Economic indicators form an important part to compare the overall or sectoral economy of a particular area with another area or with the entire Pradesh. Here, some of the important indicators have been worked out for the district and for the Pradesh. Their presentation in table 5 below will show the position of the district with the Pradesh.

TABLE No. 5

IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF SOLAN
DISTRICT AND HIMACHAL PRADESH.

Economic Indicator	Unit	Himachal Pradesh	Solan District
1	2	3	4
1. Density of population per Sq. Km. (1971 Census)	No.	62	115
2. Per capita net area sown	Hects.	0.14	0.17
3. Per capita cultivated area	Hects	0.16	0.17
4. Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cultivated area (1975-75)	%	16.4	15.8
5. Percentage of net irrigated area to gross cropped area to net area sown	%	16.7 9.9	16.8
6. Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown	%	16.7	10.3
7. Percentage of electrified towns and villages to total towns and villages. (1975-76)	%	39.6	41.4
8. No. of schools/colleges per '000 Sq. Km. of area (1975-76):			
(i) Primary	No.	77	156
(ii) Middle	No.	17	32
(iii) High/Hr. Second.	No.	10	22
(iv) Degree Colleges	No.	4	9
9. Hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population (31.3.1975)	No.	18	20
10. Beds per lakh of population (31.3.1975)	No.	139	332
11. Road length per 100 Sq. Km. of area	Km.	25.6	51.1
12. Road length per '000 Population	Km.	2.8	3.6

2.5.2. From the above table, it is revealed that Solan District is economically much ahead in comparison with the entire state in respect of most of the factors such as educational and medical facilities, road transport and rural electrification etc. In respect of other indicators also, it is slightly in a better position than the Pradesh except for one factor i.e. the percentage of gross irrigated area to total cropped area is slightly below the Pradesh level.

CHAPTER-III
FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. General Characteristics of Small Farmers:

3.1.1. In all, 235 farmers of the district selected on a sample basis and 29 from the Ghumarwin Control block were interviewed. The demographic particulars reveal that the average size of family in the project area is 5.3 members per household while the same for the selected farmers of Control block comes to 4.8 per household. The range of the block-wise average of project area is from 5.7 in Kunihar block to 7.2 in Nalagarh block.

3.1.2. In the project area, 18.7% households fall in the range of 1 to 3 members and 42.6% households had 7 members and more. In the control block, 34.5% fall under the first range, 37.9% in the middle range of 4-6 members, and 27.6% in the last range of 7 members and more.

3.1.3 Blockwise position of family composition is given in table-6 below:-

TABLE NO. 6
FAMILY COMPOSITION OF THE SELECTED
HOUSEHOLDS

Name of the Block	No. of selected Households	Average Household size	Classification of household size (No. of households)		
			1 to 3 Members	4-6 Members	7 Members and above
1. Kandaghat	30 (100.0)	6.6	6 (20.0)	8 (26.7)	16 (53.3)
2. Jagjit-nagar	35 (100.0)	6.3	7 (20.0)	15 (42.9)	13 (37.1)
3. Kunihar	47 (100.0)	5.7	10 (21.3)	19 (40.4)	18 (38.3)
4. Dharmpur	36 (100.0)	7.2	4 (11.1)	17 (47.2)	15 (41.7)
5. Nalagarh	87 (100.0)	6.0	17 (19.5)	32 (36.8)	38 (43.7)
TOTAL DISTRICT	235 (100.0)	6.3	44 (18.7)	91 (38.7)	100 (42.6)
6. Ghumarwin	29 (100.0)	4.8	10 (34.5)	11 (37.9)	8 (27.6)

38.7% in the range of 4 to 6 members

2. Occupational Classification:

3.2.1. According to the main occupation, 816 out of 1472(55.4%) members of the selected sample of the project area were workers and the remaining non-workers. In Ghumarwin control block, the number of workers was 77 out of 139(55.4%) . The percentage of workers population to total population is thus the same in the project area as well as the control Block area. The occupational distribution of workers in both the areas is given in table 7 below:-

TABLE 7

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Main Occupation	Selected farmers in			
	SOLAN DISTT.		GHUMARWIN BLOCK	
	No. of workers	Percentage	No. of workers	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	612	75.0	71	92.2
2. Animal Husbandry	75	9.2	-	0.0
3. Household Industry	22	2.7	1	1.3
4. Farm Labour	14	1.7	-	0.0
5. Other	93	11.4	5	6.5
TOTAL:	816	100.0	77	100.0

3.2.2 Large variation is seen in the occupational distribution of workers in two areas. In Ghumarwin control block, a large proportion of (92.2%) workers have agriculture as their main occupation as against 75% in Solan district. As against this, Solan district has more workers engaged in Animal Husbandry, Household Industry and other occupations which shows a positive sign of prosperity and improvement in their economic conditions.

3. Land Utilisation Pattern:

3.3.1. From a perusal of the average and percentage figures per household of the selected households, it is seen that the land holding size ranges from 10.5 bighas in Kunihar block to 18.3 bighas in Jagjitnagar block. The average holding per household for the district comes to 14.1 bigha as against 13.5 bigha in the Ghumarwin control block.

3.3.2. The percentage of cultivable land to total holding varies from 61.0 in Dharampur block to 90.5 in Nalagarh block. The percentage for the district as a whole is 75.5 against 67.4 in Ghumarwin control block.

3.3.3. The percentage of irrigated area to total land holdings ranges from 8.2 in Jagjitnagar to 18.0 in Kunihar block. The average for the district is 13.6 and that of Ghumarwin control block is 13.3

3.3.4. In all the three figures i.e. of average land holding per household, percentage of cultivated area

to total area, the position of the district is better in

comparison to the control block but it is difficult

to say that to what extent this increase can be the

impact of the SFDA programme. The position is elaborated

in table 8 below:-

TABLE 8.

LAND UTILISATION DETAILS

Name of the B-block	Details of land use - Average per h.h.						
	Cultivated			Orchards			Total
	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kandaghat	1.7 (13.5)	7.0 (53.9)	8.7 (67.4)	0.2 (1.7)	4.0 (3.9)	- (0.0)	13.0 (100.0)
2. Jagjitnagar	1.5 (8.2)	9.7 (53.0)	11.2 (61.2)	0.3 (1.6)	6.8 (37.2)	- (0.0)	18.3 (100.0)
3. Kunihar	1.8 (13.0)	6.4 (61.0)	8.2 (79.3)	- (0.0)	2.2 (21.0)	- (0.0)	10.5 (100.0)
4. Dharampur	1.4 (10.0)	7.1 (51.0)	8.5 (61.0)	0.7 (5.0)	4.7 (34.0)	- (0.0)	13.8 (100.0)
5. Nalagarh	2.5 (17.0)	10.8 (73.5)	13.3 (90.5)	0.1 (0.7)	1.3 (8.8)	- (0.0)	14.7 (100.0)
Total:	1.9 (13.6)	8.7 (61.9)	10.6 (75.5)	0.2 (1.7)	3.2 (22.8)	- (0.0)	14.1 (100.0)
6. Ghumarwin	1.8 (13.3)	7.3 (54.1)	9.1 (67.4)	0.2 (1.5)	4.2 (31.1)	- (0.0)	13.5 (100.0)

Note: (1) One bigha = 0.0809 hectares

(2) Figures in brackets represent percentages

4. Type of Holdings:

3.4.1. Information was collected on type of holdings (individual, joint and other type of classification).

Blockwise percentages of various types are given in table 9 below:-

TABLE 9

BLOCKWISE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF HOLDINGS

Name of the Block	Type of Holdings (Percentages)			
	Individual	Joint	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Kandaghat	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0
2. Jagjitnagar	73.9	24.6	1.5	100.0
3. Kuniher	30.6	19.4	0.0	100.0
4. Dharampur	74.4	25.6	0.0	100.0
5. Nalagarh	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0
Total District:	81.5	18.3	0.2	100.0
6. Ghumariwin	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0

3.4-2. It is seen from the above figures that the overall number of individual holdings are more than the other two types. Comparing the district with the block the percentage of individual holdings are more in Ghumariwin than the same for joint holdings is more in Solan district. Holdings other than individual and joint type are negligible.

5. Fragmentation of Holdings:

3.5.1. Division and fragmentation of holdings in relation to its size is an important aspect to assess the economic level of the area. In the study, information has been collected for each selected household about the size of holding and its distribution into the number of fields and patches. The results thus emerged is depicted in table 10 below:-

T-ABLE NO. 10

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD
ACCORDING TO HOLDINGS SIZE AND NUMBER
OF PATCHES.

Size of holding (Bighas)	No. of patches	Percentage distribution of sample Household						
		Kandaghat	Jagjit-nagar	Kunihar	Dharam-sala	Nala-garh	Total	Ghu-marvin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 5 bighas	1-5	3.3	8.5	6.4	11.1	3.5	6.0	0.0
	6-10	6.8	0.0	4.3	2.8	0.0	2.1	3.4
	11-20	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.8	2.3	1.7	0.0
	21-50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Above 50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL :		10.1	8.5	12.8	16.7	5.8	9.8	3.4
5 to 10 bighas	1-5	10.0	2.7	10.6	16.6	8.0	9.4	0.0
	6-10	10.0	11.4	8.5	13.8	13.7	11.9	10.3
	11-20	10.0	2.9	19.1	5.5	11.4	10.6	34.4
	21-50	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.4	1.7	7.0
	Above 50:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL:		30.0	17.2	38.2	38.7	36.5	33.6	51.7
10 to 15 bighas	1-5	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.8	3.4	3.0	0.0
	6-10	3.3	14.3	6.4	2.8	6.9	6.8	0.0
	11-20	13.3	14.3	17.1	2.8	8.0	10.6	0.0
	21-50	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.8	8.1	3.8	20.6
	Above 50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL:		16.6	28.6	32.0	11.2	26.4	24.2	20.6
15 to 20 bighas	1-5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.5	2.1	0.0
	6-10	3.3	5.7	0.0	2.8	1.2	2.1	0.0
	11-20	20.0	6.6	6.4	2.8	2.3	6.4	7.9
	21-50	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.7	2.6	10.3
	Above 50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.0
TOTAL:		23.3	17.2	6.4	8.4	16.0	14.1	17.3

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.

20 to 25 highas	1-5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6-10	3.3	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
	11-20	3.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.5	1.7	0.0
	21-50	3.4	5.7	6.4	0.0	9.2	6.0	7.0
	Above 50	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
TOTAL:		9.9	5.7	5x78.5	8x16.6	10.7	10.2	7.0

Above 2: highas								
	1-5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6-10	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.0
	11-20	0.0	17.1	2.1	2.8	2.3	4.3	0.0
	21-50	6.8	5.7	0.0	2.8	2.3	3.0	0.0
	Above 50	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
TOTAL:		10.1	22.8	2.1	5.4	4.6	8.1	0.0

TOTAL HOLDINGS:								
	1-5	13.3	11.4	23.4	19.4	19.4	24.5	0.0
	6-10	26.7	31.4	19.2	21.8	21.8	25.4	13.7
	11-20	46.6	42.9	46.8	27.8	27.8	35.3	42.3
	21-50	10.2	14.3	8.5	8.4	28.7	17.1	44.9
	Above 50	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.3	1.7	0.0
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.5.2 It is seen from the above table that the maximum concentration of households (33.6% of the total) in Solan district is in the holding size group of 5 to 10 highas of land. Similar is the position in Ghumarwin control block where 51.7% of the selected households fall under this group. In larger holdings, the number of households in solan district is comparatively larger than Ghumarwin block.

3.5.3. As regards the fragmentation of holdings in the size class of 5 to 10 bighas of land, Solan district has maximum percentage of 11.9 household having 6 to 10 fields while Ghumarwin block has maximum percentage of 34.4 households in the same size class of land holding having 11 to 20 fields. This shows that in small holdings, fragmentation of land in Solan district is much less as compared to Ghumarwin control block.

3.5.4. In larger holdings of 10-15, 20-25/above 25 bighas, percentage of households in most of the fragmentation groups is more in Solan district than the Ghumarwin control block.

6. Cropping Pattern

3.6.1. The information relating to total cropped area (both crops) was collected for each selected household and tabulated block and crop-wise (cereals, pulses, oilseeds, and others). The table given below gives the average per household and the percentages of important cereal crops under high yielding varieties:

TABLE No. 11
CROPPING PATTERN

Crop Classification	per Household are (average in bighas) and percentage									
	Kanda- Jagjit- Kuni- N-ala Iv. % to Ghuma- % to									
	that nager har purgarh Distt. total rwin total									
Dharam										Ghuma- rwin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<u>A. Area</u>										
1. Cereals	15.3	16.5	15.5	12.8	16.1	15.4	82.4	14.9	91.1	
2. Pulses	0.2	2.8	0.3	0.4	3.8	1.0	10.7	1.4	8.9	
3. Oilseeds	..	0.1	..	0.1	1.5	0.6	3.2	-	0.0	
4. Others	..	0.1	..	0.1	1.9	0.7	3.7	-	0.0	
TOTAL:	15.6	19.4	15.9	13.4	23.3	18.7	100.0	16.3	100.0	
<u>B. % area under H.Y.V. to total area under the crop</u>										
1. Wheat	13.8	24.1	10.9	77.8	54.5	35.6	x	0.0	0.0	
2. Maize	9.5	10.3	5.0	25.7	37.6	16.4	x	0.0	0.0	
3. Barley	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	16.8	4.0	x	0.0	0.0	
4. Paddy	4.0	6.6	17.1	0.0	57.5	21.7	x	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL:	10.8	16.3	7.9	49.8	51.9	25.3	x	0.0	0.0	

Note: (..) represents negligible.

3.6.2. Blockwise percentage distribution of area per household to total area under the crops is given in table 12 below:-

TABLE N O. 12

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AREA UNDER CROPS

Blocks/Crops	Percentage distribution of area under crops						
	Kanda- ghat	Jagjit- nagar	Kuni- har	Dharan- pur	Nala- garh	Tot- al	Ghu- marwin Distt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	47.5	36.8	45.8	40.0	31.6	37.6	43.3
Maize	43.7	38.0	41.0	45.3	32.4	37.4	36.4
Paddy	2.3	3.6	6.4	3.6	4.5	4.6	11.4
Barley	3.6	3.6	1.5	2.6	0.4	1.7	0.0
Gram	0.0	5.7	0.4	0.0	11.9	6.3	6.6
Mash	0.8	6.3	1.2	2.3	3.5	3.2	2.3
Other pulses	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.0
Oilseeds	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	6.4	3.1	0.0
Other crops	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.1	3.8	0.0
Fruits	1.3	3.0	0.1	4.8	0.3	1.4	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6.3. It is seen from the above table that average per household total cropped area in Solan district is 18.7 as against 16.3 in Ghumarwin control block. Further, in Ghumarwin block, there is no area under high yielding varieties while in Solan district, 25.3 % of the total cropped area is covered under high yielding varieties of wheat, maize, barley, and paddy. The percentage of area under H.Y.V. to area within the project district ranges from 10.8 in Kandaghat block to 51.9 in Nalagarh block.

/-percen
tage

3.6.4. It is also seen from table No. 12 that Ghumarwin block is much backward with regard to cultivation of fruits and crops other than cereal crops as there was no area under these varieties with the selected households of this control block. It may also be concluded from the above facts that with regard to cropping pattern, the blocks of Solan district are certainly in a better position in comparison to Ghumarwin control block.

7. HORTICULTURE:

3.7.1 AS stated earlier, very little fraction of the total area (1.4% of the total cropped area) has been utilized for horticultural purposes in Solan district. As compared to the position of Ghumarwin block where this percentage is 'Nil', the district can be placed in a better position. Main fruits grown in Solan district are apple and stone fruits although citrus and mangoes are also grown in lower areas. The position with regard to average number of bearing and non-bearing trees, production of fruits in respect of quality and value and its disposal etc. is indicated in table 13 below:-

TABLE 13
PER HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION
AND DISPOSAL OF FRUITS

Particulars	Kanda- ghat	Jagjit- nagar	Kuni- har	Dhar- ampur	Nala- garh	Total Distt	Ghum- arwin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. No. of trees:							
(a) Bearing	7.5	4.8	0.5	34.8	1.2	7.4	-
(b) Non-							
Bearing	6.1	14.4	0.3	3.9	0.8	3.9	-
Total:	13.6	19.2	0.8	38.7	2.0	11.3	-
2. Production:							
(a) Qty. (Kg)	119.8	145.0	13.6	112.9	59.2	78.8	-
(b) Value (Rs.)	148.3	149.3	10.4	113.3	70.6	86.8	-
3. Disposal:							
(a) Self-consumption							
(Kgs)	2.0	5.0	1.0	13.8	37.3	17.3	-
(b) Sale							

	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
(b) Sold							
i) Qty.							
(Kgs.)	117.8	134.3	11.7	92.7	8.1	54.6	
(ii) Value							
(Rs.)	144.5	134.3	8.5	93.6	10.3	58.3	
4. Spoilage							
(Kg.)	-	5.7	6.4		3.8	3.2	
5. Other disposal							
(Kg.)					10.0	3.7	

3.7.2. It is seen from the above table that on an average, one household possesses 11 fruit trees out of which four trees are fruit bearing and 7 trees at non bearing stage. Average number of all types of trees ranges between 2 to 39 in different blocks. The quantity and value of fruit produce per household is 79 Kgs. and Rs. 87/- respectively. Out of this, about 55 Kgs. valued at Rs. 58/- are sold. In Chumarwin control block, no selected household had any kind of horticultural pursuit.

8. HORTICULTURE:

3.8.1. Although, Solan district is popular for production of vegetables, this culture was not found much popular amongst the selected small farmers. Per Household area under vegetables varies from 0.1 bighas to 2.8 bighas and its production including the cash crops of potato and ginger to 49.7 Kgs. to 1223 Kgs. Average production for the district being 258 Kgs. per household valued at Rs. 242/-. The average quantity of sale of vegetables per household works out to 229 Kgs. Table 14, below gives the details of area, production and disposal of vegetables per household.

TABLE No. 14

AREA, PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF
VEGETABLES-AVERAGE PER HOUSEHOLD

Particulars	Kang- aghat	Jagjit- nagar	Kunihar	Dhara- mpur	Nala- garh	Total Ghuma- Distt.rwin	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>1. Area under vegetables</u> (bighas)							
i) Potato	..	..	..	-	0.1	..	-
ii) Ginger	-	-	..	-	-	..	-
iii) Others	1.0	1.1	0.1	2.8	0.3	0.5	-
TOTAL	1.0	1.1	0.1	2.8	0.4	0.5	-
<u>2. Production per h.h. (Kgs.)</u>							
i) Potato	26.3	0.2	0.9	-	53.2	23.3	-
ii) Ginger	-	-	17.0	-	-	3.4	-
iii) Others	1,196.0	175.5	31.8	249.2	23.6	232.1	-
TOTAL	1,222.7	175.7	49.7	249.2	76.8	258.8	-
<u>3. Value of Gross Produce (Rs.)</u>							
i) Potato	13.30	0.10	0.90	-	28.20	12.30	-
ii) Ginger	-	-	34.00	-	-	6.80	-
iii) Others	1,055.50	164.70	31.00	318.50	26.80	222.70	-
TOTAL	1,068.80	164.80	31.90	318.50	26.80	222.70	-
<u>4. Disposal per h.h. (Kgs.)</u>							
(i) Self consumption	46.8	11.9	15.4	26.2	19.3	22.0	-
(ii) Sale	1,173.2	148.2	32.1	190.4	57.3	228.6	-
(iii) Others	2.7	15.6	2.1	32.6	0.2	8.2	-

Note:- (...) denote negligible

3.8.2. There can be no comparison of vegetable cultivation in the household of Solan district with Ghumerwin block for the reason that none of the selected farmer in the latter case was having any area under vegetables. Obviously, Solan is in a different position with regard to vegetable production etc.

<u>3. Value of Gross Produce (Rs.)</u>							
i) Potato	13.30	0.10	0.90	-	28.20	12.30	-
ii) Ginger	-	-	34.00	-	-	6.80	-

2. IRRIGATION:

3.9.1. Details of net irrigated area, cropwise and sourcewise irrigated area were collected from each selected household. After consolidating the data, percentages of (i) irrigated area to ~~cultivated~~ total holdings; (ii) irrigated area to cultivated area and (iii) sourcewise irrigated area to net irrigated area were worked out for each block, district and the control block. Table 15 below, give percentages of irrigated area:

TABLE No. 15
PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA

Name of the block	Irrigated area as percentage of		Sourcewise % of net irrigated area				Total
	Total H-hold ing	Net culti- vated area	Kuhls	Tanks	Pump- sets	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kandaghat	13.5	20.0	76.4	29.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
2. Jagjit Nagar	8.2	13.4	61.2	38.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
3. Kunihar	18.0	22.8	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
4. Dharampur	10.0	16.4	82.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5. Nalagarh	17.0	18.8	56.6	5.5	5.5	32.4	100.0
TOTAL:	13.6	18.0	69.1	14.4	5.5	32.4	100.0
6. Ghumarwin	13.3	19.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

3.9.2. It is seen from the above table that while the irrigated area as percentage of total holdings is slightly less in Ghumarwin block in comparison to Solan district, the same is slightly more when taken as percentage of net cultivated area. On the whole, there is no significant difference in the figures of the irrigation in the two areas. In Solan district, irrigation is done by various source, whereas in Ghumarwin, Kuhl is the only source of irrigation.

10. Production and disposal of farm produce:

3.10.1 Detailed information was collected about the production (quantity and value) and its disposal. The estimated averages per household, classified into main groups of produce are given in table 16 below:-

TABLE No. 16

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND DISPOSAL OF FARM PRODUCE:

Block	Crops	Average per household					
		Estimated production		Disposal (Qty. Kgs.)			
		Qty. (kgs.)	Value (Rs.)	Kept for seed	Self Cons. including Live-stock	Sale (cash + barter)	Other disposals
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<u>1. Kandahat</u>							
	Cereals	1056.2	1285.80	75.2	894.9	76.0	10.0
	Pulses	5.2	x	0.4	4.8	-	-
	Oilseeds	-	x	-	-	-	-
	Others	193.3	x	0.7	22.0	170.7	-
	TOTAL:	1254.7	x	76.3	921.7	246.7	10.0
<u>2. Jagjithnagar</u>							
	Cereals	995.2	10,40.80	48.5	907.0	-	39.7
	Pulses	30.8	x	1.5	29.2	-	-
	Oilseeds	3.0	x	..	1.8	1.1	-
	Others	142.6	x	41.1	1.4	99.3	0.8
	Total:	1171.5	x	91.2	939.5	100.4	40.5
<u>3. Kunihar</u>							
	Cereals	875.9	1102.70	36.9	788.6	50.4	-
	Pulses	6.8	x	0.2	5.0	1.6	-
	Oilseeds	0.4	x	..	-	0.4	-
	Others	2.0	x	..	2.00	-	-
	Total:	885.1	x	37.1	795.6	52.4	-
<u>4. Dharampur</u>							
	Cereals	831.8	924.80	96.4	706.4	54.3	24.8
	Pulses	2.4	x	0.3	2.1	-	..
	Oil Seeds	2.0	x	0.1	..	1.9	-
	Others	66.3	x	14.1	6.3	45.8	..
	Total	902.5	x	60.9	714.9	102.0	24.8
<u>5. Nalagarh</u>							
	Cereals	1047.1	1108.20	80.4	811.7	120.9	64.1
	Pulses	74.2	x	8.1	61.6	3.5	1.0
	Oilseeds	41.8	x	4.2	4.1	32.2	1.3
	Others	602.1	x	-	586.7	15.3	-
	Total	1765.2	x	62.7	1464.1	171.9	66.4

Table No. 15. contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<u>Solan District</u>							
Cereals	973.3	1091.80	50.0	815.7	72.8	34.8	
Pulses	34.4	x	3.3	29.1	1.6	0.4	
Oilseeds	16.3	x	1.6	1.8	12.5	0.5	
Others	279.4	x	8.4	221.6	49.3	0.1	
TOTAL:	1303.4	x	63.3	1068.3	136.2	35.8	
<u>Ghumarwin</u>							
Cereals	594.9	738.20	13.8	581.1	-	-	
Pulses	3.8	x	-	3.8	-	-	
Oilseeds	-	x	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	x	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL:	598.7	x	13.8	584.9	-	-	

Note:- .. denotes negligible
x Value not worked out

3.10.2. Average farm produce in Solan District is considerably higher in comparison to Ghumarwin block. In Solan district, it is 1,303 Kgs. while in Ghumarwin, it is only 599 Kgs. per household which is about 218 percent higher than Ghumarwin. Taking the blockwise position, it is seen that in each block of the project district, agricultural produce per household is higher than the control block.

3.10.3 As regard the value of produce, it has been given for cereal crops only which is the most important crop in both the areas. The value per household is also more than 50% higher in the project district.

2.11.4. Figures of disposal of surplus produce are 'Nil' in Ghumarwin while approximately 10% of the produce in Solan District is marketable surplus. The average of self consumption, including consumption for owned livestock is also on a much higher scale in the project area.

2.11.5 The above analysis indicates ~~of~~ ^{is} a better economic status of the households under the project area than those in the control block. However, it is not possible to work out exactly, what proportion of the economic well being of the households in Solan district is the result of S.F.D.A. Programme.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

1. General Introduction:

4.1.1. Unlike other indicators e.g. household assets, production and consumption etc. Income and expenditure are two most important yardsticks to measure the economic conditions of the household. Under this part, detailed information on household income, source of income, household expenditure on fixed assets, domestic consumption, indebtedness and farm assets etc. was collected. The analysis of the information is discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

2. Household Income:

4.2.1. Household income for the year 1976-77 has been classified into 11 major sources of income. Blockwise details of income has been worked out into average per household for each classification and total average per capita for total. The same is given in table 18.

4.2.2. The percentages of average household income due to various components for each block and Ghumarwin control block have been given in table 19.

TABLE No. 17
SOURCEWISE AVERAGE INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD
1976-77

Source of Income	Income accruing to selected farmers in different blocks						
	Kanda-ghat	Jagjit-nagar	Kunihar	Dharam-pur	Nalagarh	Total Dist.	Ghumarwin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rabi Crops	300.20	327.10	92.90	400.20	419.30	330.70	66.90
2. Kharif	992.50	1057.10	935.20	804.60	934.80	963.30	89.40
3. Horticulture	50.30	143.50	-	126.00	40.80	75.00	-
4. Cash Crops	131.30	611.10	34.00	211.80	47.00	170.70	-
5. Livestocks	2261.70	1849.40	1138.50	2236.10	582.40	1353.90	804.20
6. Sale of land and Bldgs.	-	-	-	77.80	4.60	13.60	-
7. Other farm produce	32.60	-	-	-	3.20	11.70	-
8. Wages	951.30	2106.00	1425.50	1991.30	1566.40	1605.20	695.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Rents and household business	273.30	460.30	295.70	181.90	51.20	209.40	25.20
10. Remittances and gifts	270.00	-	277.70	-	156.10	146.10	68.90
11. Others	606.70	411.10	23.70	88.90	202.00	231.60	-
TOTAL:	6150.00	6965.60	4315.90	6218.60	4007.60	5122.80	2845.80

Per capita average	927.13	1098.18	762.58	864.36	662.85	817.71	593.72
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TABLE NO. 18

SOURCEWISE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Source of Income	Percentage of total household income						
	Kanda-ghat	Jagjit-nagar	Kuni-har	Dharam-pur	Nala-garh	Total Distt.	Ghumarwin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rabi Crops	4.9	4.1	3.2	6.4	10.5	6.5	2.4
2. Kharif crops	17.8	15.2	22.8	13.0	23.3	18.8	25.4
3. Horticulture and cash crops	4.6	10.8	0.8	7.0	2.2	5.0	0.0
4. Livestocks	37.2	26.6	26.4	36.0	14.5	26.4	28.3
5. Wages	15.5	30.2	33.0	32.0	39.1	31.3	24.4
6. Remittances and gifts	4.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	3.9	2.9	12.4
7. Others	15.6	12.5	7.4	5.6	6.5	9.1	7.1
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2.3. It is seen from the above tables that for all the blocks of Solan district, the average household income as well as the average per capita income is much higher, as compared to the same in Ghumarwin control block. The district average for both is higher by 30.0 and 37.7 percent respectively. Further, the farmers of Ghumarwin block do not derive any income from horticulture, cash crops and other miscellaneous sources while the farmers of Solan

District have same income from these sources. Both the factors reveal that the farmers of Solan district are comparatively much well to do than the farmers of Ghumarwin block.

4.2.4. The largest source of household income of the farmers of Solan district is through wages, followed by livestock produce and agriculture. In Ghumarwin control block, this order is livestock produce, agriculture and wages. The percentage distribution of farmers under various income ranges is depicted in table¹⁹ below:-

TABLE NO. 19

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD ACCORDING TO INCOME RANGES

Annual Income range(Rs.)	Block-wise percentage distribution of Households						
	Kanda-ghat	Sagnit-nagar	Kuni-har	Dharam-pur	Nala-garh	Tot-al Distt.	Ghumar-win
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Upto 3,000	43.3	20.0	31.9	22.2	42.5	34.0	62.1
3,000-6,000	26.7	31.4	46.8	38.9	37.9	37.5	24.1
6,000-8,400	13.3	28.6	14.9	19.4	9.2	15.3	10.3
8,400-12,000	10.0	11.4	6.4	8.3	6.9	8.1	3.5
12,000-15,000	6.7	2.9	0.0	5.6	2.3	3.0	0.0
Above 15,000	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.6	1.2	2.1	0.0
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2.5. The above table again reveals that economically the conditions of farmers in Solan district is comparatively much better in comparison with their counterparts in Ghumarwin block. In former, the highest percentage(37.5% of the total) falls in the income range of Rs. 3,000 to 6,000 per annum while in the latter case, the highest percentage (62.1%) fall under the lowest income range of below Rs. 3,000 per annum. In the next four income ranges also, the position of Solan district is better.

3. Household Expenditure- Domestic Consumption:

4.3.1 Information was collected from each household about the details of expenditure on household consumption and was classified into 11 broad categories. The per capita averages for each block under different items alongwith their percentages to total expenditure are given in table 20.

TABLE NO. 20
PER CAPITA ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
1976-77

Item	Kanda- ghat	Jagjit- nagar	Kuni- har	Dharam- pur	Nalagarh garh	Total Distt.	Ghumarwin
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Food articles							
	168.50 (61.58)	613.70 (59.48)	359.40 (65.62)	514.90 (54.64)	414.10 (63.84)	446.00 (60.88)	344.20 (70.09)
2. Clothing & footwear	105.80 (17.68)	126.40 (12.25)	74.70 (13.64)	113.40 (12.03)	767.80 (10.47)	91.00 (12.42)	74.80 (15.22)
3. Fuel & lighting	12.60 (2.10)	11.60 (1.12)	10.50 (1.91)	23.10 (2.45)	12.00 (1.85)	13.70 (1.86)	12.60 (2.56)
4. Housing	3.20 (0.58)	77.00 (7.47)	15.80 (2.88)	171.70 (18.22)	18.50 (2.86)	51.70 (7.06)	- (0.00)
5. Edu.	39.10 (6.53)	45.80 (4.44)	26.00 (4.75)	41.40 (4.38)	23.90 (3.70)	32.00 (4.46)	14.20 (2.90)
6. Medical care	15.50 (2.59)	64.60 (6.26)	8.30 (1.51)	30.00 (3.18)	15.50 (2.55)	24.50 (3.35)	1.50 (0.31)
7. Entertain- ment.	19.10 (2.85)	13.40 (1.30)	8.40 (1.53)	2.90 (0.31)	2.00 (0.41)	7.30 (0.99)	4.00 (0.81)
8. Social & religious customs	16.40 (2.74)	41.30 (4.00)	33.40 (6.10)	12.90 (1.36)	12.40 (1.91)	21.20 (2.89)	26.30 (5.35)
9. Litigation	5.50 (0.92)	18.00 (1.75)	- (0.00)	18.30 (1.94)	13.30 (2.05)	11.40 (1.56)	- (0.00)
10. Travelling	10.30 (1.12)	19.90 (1.93)	11.30 (2.06)	11.70 (1.24)	16.60 (2.56)	14.40 (1.96)	13.50 (2.76)
11. Others	4.50 (0.76)	- (0.00)	- (0.00)	2.30 (0.25)	49.90 (7.70)	18.80 (2.57)	- (0.00)
TOTAL:	598.40 (100.00)	1031.70 (100.00)	547.70 (100.00)	942.32 (100.00)	647.70 (100.00)	732.70 (100.00)	491.00 (100.00)

per h.h. 3969.70 6544.00 3099.70 6779.40 3916.10 10489.70 2353.50

NOTE: FIGURES IN BRACKETS REPRESENT PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL.

4.3.2. A perusal of the data reveals that the total per capita expenditure on domestic consumption in Solan District is Rs. 732.70 per annum as against Rs. 491.00 in Ghumarwin control block which is about 49.2% higher. In all the ten items out of 11, the per capita expenditure in Solan district is higher than Ghumarwin except one i.e., social and religious customs where it is higher in Ghumarwin block.

4.3.3. Within the blocks of solan district, the highest per capita expenditure is in Jagjitnagar (Rs. 1,031.70) followed by Dharampur (Rs. 942.32); Nalagarh (Rs. 647.70); Kandaghat (Rs. 529.40) and Kunihar (Rs. 547.70). Food is the main item of expenditure in all the blocks and the control block ~~consisting~~ constituting about 60 to 70 percent of total expenditure on domestic consumption.

4.3.4. To analyse the consumption pattern more ~~precisely~~, information was also collected in respect of per household expenditure during the month of April, 1977 and the same converted to per capita expenditure under the same eleven items of consumption. The position for the month of April, 1977 is depicted in table 21:-

TABLE NO. 21
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE DURING THE MONTH
OF APRIL, 1977

Items	Kanda- ghat	Jagjit- nagar	Kuni- har	Dharam- pur	Nala- garh	Total Distt.	Ghumarwin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Food Articles	30.90 (57.60)	25.90 (50.65)	30.20 (58.01)	34.70 (64.61)	33.80 (56.92)	31.70 (57.64)	28.20 (72.74)
2. Clothing & footwear	10.40 (19.31)	9.00 (17.61)	10.60 (20.43)	6.60 (12.26)	6.70 (11.30)	8.20 (14.97)	6.10 (15.77)
3. Fuel and lighting	1.50 (2.86)	1.00 (1.93)	0.90 (1.74)	1.00 (1.80)	0.40 (0.70)	0.80 (1.52)	1.10 (2.71)
4. Housing	0.80 (1.46)	- (0.00)	0.30 (0.51)	1.80 (3.45)	7.60 (12.82)	3.20 (5.81)	- (0.00)
5. Education	6.30 (11.66)	3.50 (6.83)	6.80 (12.99)	3.00 (5.60)	4.60 (7.70)	4.80 (8.64)	1.50 (3.97)

Table 21 contd.

Items	Kanda- ghat	Jagjit- nagar	Kuni- har	Dhar- ampur	Nala- garh	Total Distt	Ghumarwin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Medical Care	1.00 (1.87)	4.20 (8.28)	0.50 (0.97)	1.70 (3.13)	1.40 (2.31)	1.70 (3.00)	- (0.00)
7. Entertainment	1.30 (2.36)	1.30 (2.47)	1.10 (2.15)	0.50 (0.97)	0.10 (0.13)	0.70 (1.24)	0.70 (1.86)
8. Social and religious customs	0.30 (0.61)	5.10 (9.91)	0.50 (0.87)	1.80 (3.42)	0.04 (0.71)	1.40 (2.48)	0.40 (0.93)
9. Litigation	0.30 (0.87)	- (0.00)	- (0.00)	1.80 (3.27)	0.10 (0.22)	0.40 (0.73)	- (0.00)
10. Travelling	0.60 (1.30)	1.20 (2.32)	1.20 (2.33)	0.80 (1.42)	1.00 (1.74)	1.00 (1.79)	0.80 (2.02)
11. Others	0.30 (0.56)	- (0.00)	- (0.00)	0.06 (0.06)	3.20 (5.45)	1.20 (2.18)	- (0.00)
TOTAL:	53.60 (100.00)	51.20 (100.00)	52.00 (100.00)	53.70 (100.00)	53.90 (100.00)	55.00 (100.00)	38.80 (100.00)

Note:- 1. Figures in brackets represent percentage to total
2. ... Represent negligible.

4.3.5. From a perusal of the above table, it is seen that the per capita expenditure in the month of April, 1977 in Solan district is Rs. 55/- against Rs. 38.80 in Ghumarwin control block. This shows that in Solan district, it is higher by about 41.5 percent than Ghumarwin control block. Itemwise, the percentage of expenditure in all the blocks is higher on food. This percentage is highest in Ghumarwin control block which shows all the blocks of Solan district in a better position.

4.4.1. FARM ASSETS:

Information on various farm assets with each selected household was collected and evaluated in terms of their money value. These assets were mainly classified into three broad categories (i) Land and Farm buildings; (ii) irrigation sources and implements and (iii) livestock and poultry. The later category was further subdivided into sub-categories. The finally compiled average value of these assets per household into components and sub-components is given in table 22.

TABLE NO. 22

VALUE FARM ASSETS PER HOUSEHOLD

Farm Assets	Kandaghat	Jagjitnagar	Kunihar	Dharampur
1	2	3	4	5
1. Land and Farm Buildings	20,220.00	14,732.80	7,169.20	17,673.00
2. Irrigation sources and implements	75.90	124.20	61.10	232.90
3. Livestock:				
(i) Breeding and working animals	792.70	917.70	657.50	870.80
(ii) Milch cattle	3,055.00	2,230.00	2,357.50	2,200.00
(iii) Poultry	16.70	0.70	0.60	1.10
(iv) Pack animals	-	-	-	66.74
(v) Sheep	152.00	41.40	90.40	147.20
(vi) Goats	100.00	315.70	46.80	101.60
(viii) Others	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	24,412.30	18,362.50	10,333.10	21,293.90

Table continued on the next page

TABLE NO. 22 (Continued)
VALUE OF FARM ASSETS PER HOUSEHOLDS

Farm Assets	Nalagarh	Total Distt.	Percentage to total Distt.	Ghumarwin	Percentage to total Ghumarwin
1	6	7	8	9	10

1. Land and Farm buildings	20387.90	16164.60	81.5	19293.10	90.2
2. Irrigation source and implements	827.70	380.90	1.9	-	0.0
3. <u>Livestock:</u>					
(i) Breeding & working animals	1041.10	888.10	4.4	86.20	4.0
(ii) Milch cattle	1478.60	2078.00	10.3	1172.40	5.5
(iii) Poultry	6.30	4.80	0.0	1.00	0.0
(iv) Pack animals	2.90	11.20	0.1	-	0.0
(v) Sheep	86.80	98.30	0.5	19.00	0.1
(vi) Goats	445.00	249.40	1.2	41.40	0.2
(vii) Others	51.70	19.10	0.1	-	-
TOTAL	24228.00	20194.40	100.0	20613.10	100.0

4.4.2. It is seen from the above table that there is hardly any difference in the average value of farm assets per household between the Solan district and Ghumarwin control block. However, within the blocks of Solan district there is quite a high variation in such values. The average of Ghumarwin is slightly higher than that of Solan district. The value of assets is lowest in Kunihar block (Rs. 10,383) and highest in Kandaghat (Rs. 24,412). The value of assets does not indicate any economic betterment of the farmers of agency area over the farmers of control block.

4.4.3. The highest percentage of the value of assets within the blocks in both the areas is in the form of land and buildings which constitutes 81.5 and 90.2 percent of the total in the control block.

5. INDEBTEDNESS:

4.5.1. Information for indebtedness was collected for the project district of Solan. The blockwise position of the number of loans, duration, purpose, source of loan, rate of interest and position of repayments etc. is depicted in table 23 below:-

TABLE NO. 23
DETAILS OF LOANS

Particulars of loans	(No. of loans)					
	B L O C K S					Total
	Kanda-ghat	Jagjit-nagar	Kuni-har	Dharam-pur	Nala-garh	
1. No. of Households	2. No. of loans	3. % indebtedness	4. Period of loan (i) upto one Year	5. Period of loan (ii) 1-3 Years	6. Period of loan (iii) 3-5 Years	7. Period of loan (iv) 5-10 Years
30	8	26.7	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(87.5)
35	17	48.6	(23.5)	(35.3)	(41.2)	(0.0)
47	8	17.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(62.5)	(37.5)
36	21	58.3	(9.5)	(76.1)	(15.0)	(0.0)
87	51	58.6	(62.7)	(37.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
235	105	44.7	38	41	16	10
			(36.3)	(39.0)	(15.2)	(9.5)

Table 23 contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>5. Purpose of Loan</u>						
(i) Agriculture						
&	4	7	2	14	20	47
Horticulture	(50.0)	(41.2)	(25.0)	(66.6)	(39.3)	(44.7)
(ii) Social						
ceremonies	-	-	1	5	-	6
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(5.7)
(iii) Others	4	10	5	2	31	52
	(50.6)	(58.8)	(62.5)	(9.6)	(60.7)	(49.6)
<u>6. Source of Loan</u>						
(i) Banks	8	8	5	17	11	49
	(100.0)	(47.0)	(62.5)	(80.9)	(21.5)	(46.6)
(ii) Cooperative						
Societies	-	4	1	1	12	18
	(0.0)	(23.6)	(12.5)	(4.7)	(23.5)	(17.2)
(iii) Money						
Lenders	-	5	2	3	28	38
	(0.0)	(29.4)	(25.0)	(15.0)	(54.9)	(36.2)
<u>7. Rate of Interest:</u>						
(i) Instt. free	2	3	-	2	12	19
	(25.0)	(17.7)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(23.6)	(18.1)
(ii) upto 4%	3	2	2	3	6	21
	(37.5)	(11.7)	(25.0)	(38.2)	(11.7)	(20.0)
(iii) Upto 10%	2	3	1	6	5	17
	(25.0)	(17.7)	(12.5)	(28.5)	(9.8)	(16.1)
(iv) Above 10%	1	0	5	5	28	48
	(12.5)	(52.9)	(62.5)	(23.8)	(54.9)	(45.8)
<u>8. Repayments</u>						
made	-	11	2	8	10	33
	(0.0)	(64.7)	(50.0)	(38.1)	(19.6)	(31.4)

4.5.2. It is seen from the above table that the highest percentage of indebtedness (Number of loans as percentage to the Number of Households) exist in Nalagarh block i.e. 58.6 followed by Dharampur (58.3), Jagjithnagar (48.6), Kandaghat (26.7) and Kunihar (17.0). The overall percentage for the district being 44.7.

4.5.3. As regards the periodicity of loans, the short term loan for a period of less than one year and one to three years are maximum in Nalagarh and Dharampur blocks while long term loans of 3 to 5 years and 5 to 10 years are hundred percent in Kandaghat and Kunihar blocks. In Jagjithnagar block, all the loans are in

the first three categories. The overall position of the district is that the maximum number of loanees 41.0 percent fall under the period of 1-3 years, 36.3 percent under less than one year, 15.2 percent under 3-5 years and 9.5 percent under 5-10 years.

4.5.4. Maximum number of loans are for other purposes followed by agricultural purposes and only 5.7 percent are for social ceremonies.

4.5.5. Main source of borrowings are banks (46.6 percent) followed by money lenders (36.2 percent) and Cooperative Societies (17.2 percent).

4.5.6. Highest percentage of loans are taken at an interest exceeding 10.0 percent. In other categories of interest rates the variation is between 16.1 to 20.0 percent. Repayments have been made in case of 31.4 percent, loans.

4.5.7. Total number of loans in Solan district have been classified according to the amount of loans ranges and presented in table No. : 24. It is seen that the number of loans for short term duration are more than those of the long term duration. The maximum number of loans are in the groups of 500-1000 and 1000-5000 groups.

TABLE NO. 24
INDEBTEDNESS CLASSIFIED BY AMOUNT OF LOANS

Particulars of loans	Amount of loans (Ranges in Rs.)				
	No. and percentage of loans.				
	100-300	300-500	500-1000	1000-5000	5000-10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. No. of loans	5	11	42	43	4
2. Period.					
i) Upto 1 year	5 (100.0)	9 (81.8)	12 (28.6)	11 (25.6)	1 (25.0)
ii) 1-3 years	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	25 (54.8)	16 (37.2)	2 (50.0)
iii) 3-5 years	- (0.0)	2 (18.2)	3 (7.1)	10 (23.2)	1 (25.0)
iv) 5-10 years	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	4 (9.5)	6 (14.0)	- (0.0)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

3. Purpose of Loans

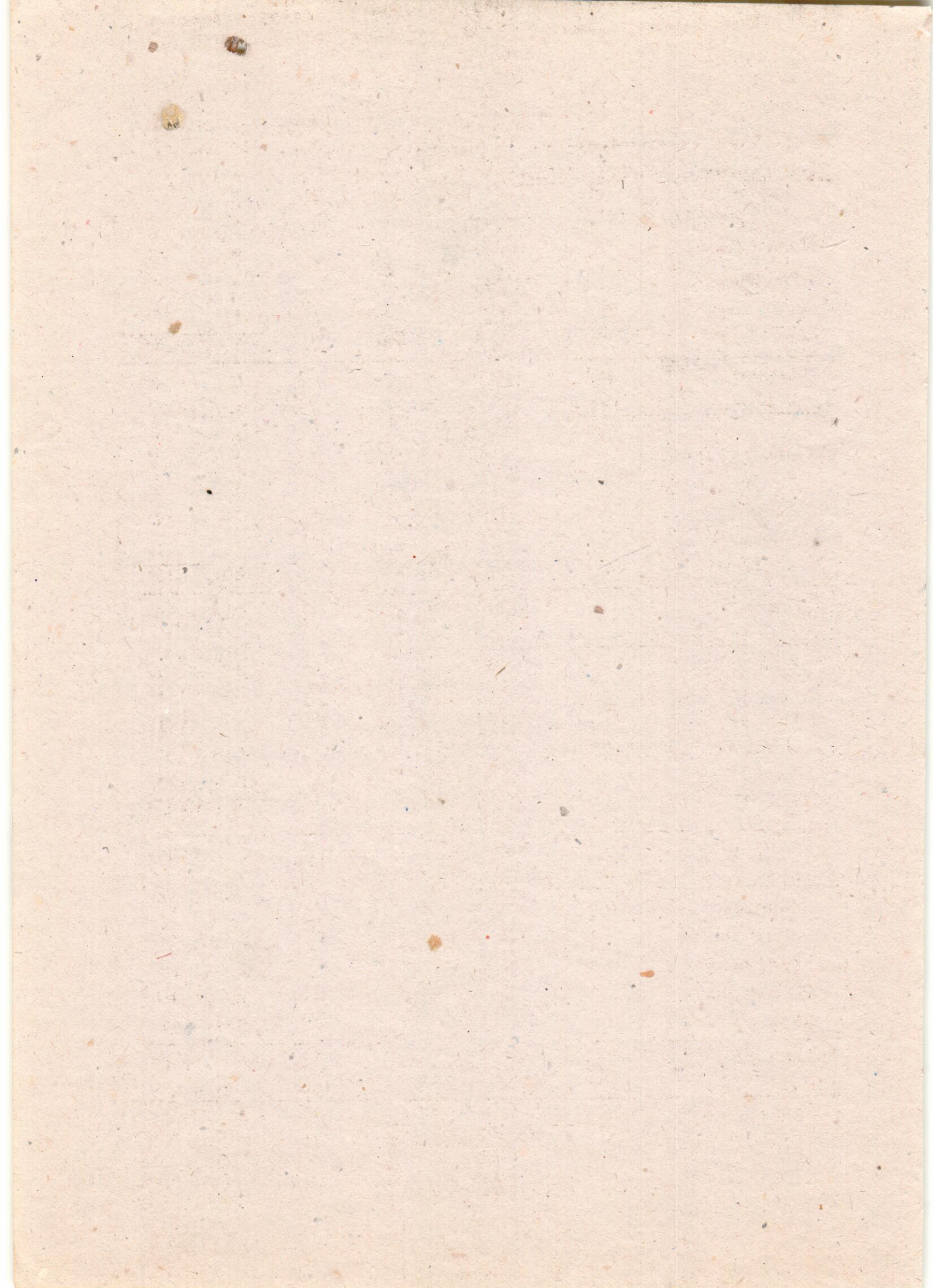
(i) Agriculture & Horticulture	2 (40.0)	6 (54.5)	24 (57.1)	15 (34.9)	1 (25.0)
(ii) Social Ceremonies	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	3 (7.2)	3 (7.0)	- (0.0)
(iii) Others	3 (60.0)	5 (45.5)	15 (35.7)	24 (58.1)	3 (75.0)

4. Source of loan

(i) Banks	- (0.0)	2 (18.1)	23 (54.8)	22 (51.2)	2 (50.0)
(ii) Coop. Soccs.	- (0.0)	3 (27.4)	8 (19.1)	6 (14.0)	1 (25.0)
(iii) Money lenders	5 (100.0)	6 (54.5)	11 (26.1)	15 (34.8)	1 (25.0)

5. Rate of Intt.

(i) Intt. free	2 (40.0)	2 (18.2)	7 (16.7)	8 (18.6)	- (0.0)
(ii) Upto 4%	- (0.0)	1 (9.1)	16 (38.1)	4 (9.3)	- (0.0)
(iii) Upto 4-10%	1 (20.0)	2 (18.2)	3 (7.1)	9 (20.9)	2 (50.0)
(iv) Above 10%	2 (40.0)	6 (54.5)	16 (38.1)	22 (51.2)	2 (50.0)
6. Repayment made	1 (20.0)	3 (27.3)	13 (31.0)	15 (34.9)	1 (25.0)



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<u>3. Primary Agricultural Credit Society.</u>							
Kandaghat	1	10	9	0	2	1	
Jagjitnagar	3	23	7	0	0	1	
Kunihar	2	19	16	5	0	1	
Dherampur	7	16	1	3	1	3	
Nalagarh	21	77	10	7	5	29	
Total Distt.	37	75	46	15	8	35	
Ghumarwin	0	0	3	1	0	0	
<u>4. Veterinary Dispensary:</u>							
Kandaghat	0	8	9	3	5	1	
Jagjitnagar	4	17	7	4	1	1	
Kunihar	3	16	15	5	3	1	
Dherampur	2	11	11	2	1	7	
Nalagarh	8	21	21	15	8	6	
TOTAL DISTT.	17	73	63	29	18	16	
Ghumarwin	0	0	3	1	0	0	
<u>5. Cooperative Society.</u>							
Kandaghat	0	2	3	0	8	13	
Jagjitnagar	0	6	2	6	3	17	
Kunihar	0	0	3	4	3	33	
Dherampur	0	8	5	1	6	14	
Nalagarh	1	8	9	10	28	43	
TOTAL DISTT.	1	24	22	21	28	120	
Ghumarwin	0	0	3	1	0	0	
<u>6. Scheduled Nationalised Banks:</u>							
Kandaghat	0	3	3	0	7	13	
Jagjitnagar	1	8	8	3	3	11	
Kunihar	0	8	3	5	2	25	
Dherampur	3	12	5	3	1	10	
Nalagarh	0	6	7	10	9	47	
TOTAL DISTT.	4	37	26	21	22	106	
Ghumarwin	0	0	3	1	0	0	

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1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

7. Farmers Co-operative Society:

Kandaghat	0	2	4	1	5	14
Jagjitnagar	1	1	0	0	0	32
Kuniher	1	15	20	4	0	3
Dharanpur	3	15	6	4	1	5
Nalagarh	31	16	12	7	1	12
TOTAL: DISTRICT	36	49	42	16	7	66

Ghumarwin	0	0	3	1	0	0
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8. Regulated Markets:

Kandaghat	0	1	1	1	0	23
Jagjitnagar	0	2	2	2	2	26
Kuniher	0	2	2	1	0	33
Dharanpur	0	2	3	1	1	27
Nalagarh	0	7		8	10	47
TOTAL DISTRICT	0	14	15	3	13	161
Ghumarwin	0	0	3	1	0	0

9. Main Road:

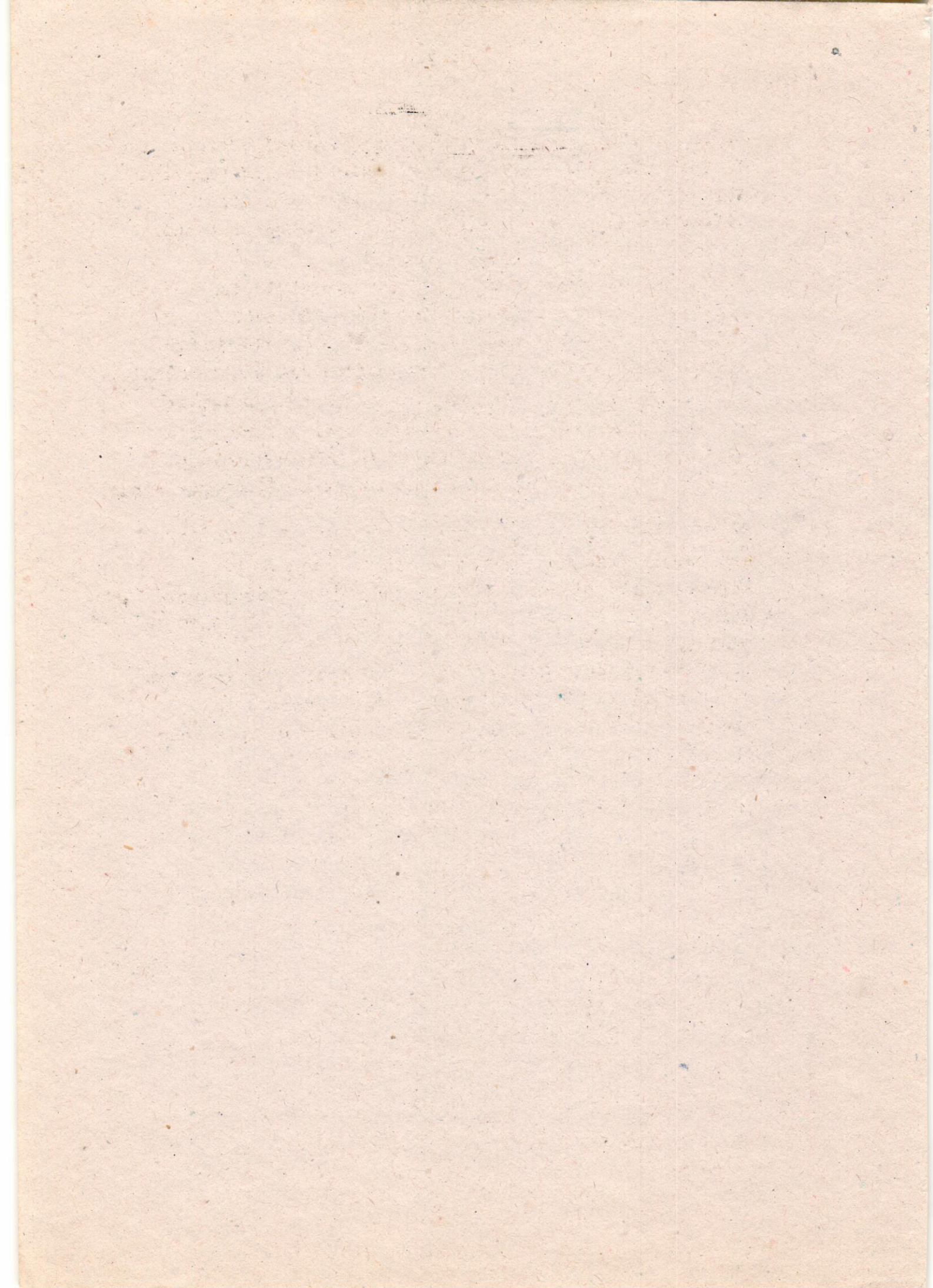
Kandaghat	1	11	10	2	2	0
Jagjitnagar	10	15	6	0	0	0
Kuniher	6	25	8	4	0	0
Dharanpur	17	23	2	0	1	3
Nalagarh	31	29	12	1	1	5
Total District	63	91	38	7	4	8
Ghumarwin	0	2	0		0	1

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CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Family composition: Farmers of Solan District have a larger family size of an average of 6.3 members per household against 4.8 members in Ghumarwin control block.
2. Workers Classification:- Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers is higher in Ghumarwin control block (92.2) against Solan District (75.0). In other occupations, the percentage of workers is higher in Solan District.
3. Irrigated Area: Both the percentages i.e. irrigated area to total area and cultivated area to ~~total~~ area are higher in Solan District. These are, respectively, 13.6 % and 75.5% in Solan District as against 13.3% and 67.4% in Ghumarwin.
4. Fragmentation of Holdings: In small holdings groups, there are more fragmentation of land in Ghumarwin block while in larger holdings, there are more fragmentation in Solan District. Overall, the size of fields are larger in Solan District.
5. Cropping Pattern: Cropping pattern in Solan District is better as compared to Ghumarwin block. There is about 25.3% of the total cultivated area under high yielding varieties against 'nil' in Ghumarwin block. Moreover, Ghumarwin block has no area under cash crops while Solan District has some area under cash crops also.
6. Horticulture: Farmers of Ghumarwin block have no horticulture and vegetable cultivation but in Solan district, most of the farmers are engaged in these activities. Per household No. of trees in Solan are 11.3 and average production of fruits 86.8 Kgs. against 'nil' in Ghumarwin. Cash and vegetable crops are also grown in Solan District.



7. Production and Disposal:- Average quantity of produce in Solan is 1303.4 Kgs. against 593.7 Kgs. in Ghumarwin. Value of production of cereals is 1991.80 against 738.20 and quantity of sales 136.20 Kgs. against 'nil' in Ghumarwin.

8. Income and Expenditure: Average household income and per capita income in Solan district is Rs. 5122.80 and 817.71 respectively as against Rs. 2845.80 and Rs. 593.72 respectively in Ghumarwin. The incomes are significantly different. Further, more percentage of households in Solan district fall under the higher income groups of 3,000 and above (66.0%) while in Ghumarwin (62.1%) households fall in the income group of ^{below} Rs. 3,000 per annum.

9. Household Expenditure:- In Household consumption, the expenditure of farmers in Solan district is significantly higher than Ghumarwin. The average per farmer is Rs. ~~Rs~~ 4989.70 in Solan against Rs. 2353.50 in Ghumarwin.

10. Farm Assets: Average value per household in Solan district is Rs. 20,191.40 against Rs. 20,613.10 in Ghumarwin. In Solan district it is slightly less than Ghumarwin.

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GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
" PLANNING DEPARTMENT "
"STATE PLANNING MACHINERY"
EVALUATION STUDY OF SFDA SOLAN
HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

BLOCK-I: IDENTIFICATION.

1. Villages
2. Stratum No.
3. Ben. identification No.
4. Name of the Head of Household
5. Name of the informant and his relationships with the head of the household
6. Principal occupation(Code)*
7. Subsidiary occupation(Code)*
8. Size of operational holding in hectares
9. Whether any household member is a member of any cooperative society(Yes-1. No-2)

BLOCK-II DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS

Sl. No.	Name of the Family members	Relationship with Head of H/H	Years	Sex M-1 F-2	Literacy Literate-1 Illiterate-2
1	2	3	4	5	6
.....					

Economic Status	Occupation (Codes)		Whether offering for wage employment	
	Main	Subsidiary	Yes-1	No-2
7	8	9	10	

* Codes: Agriculture-1, Animal Husbandry-2, Household Subsidiary-3, Obriculture-4, Horticulture-5, Farm Labor-6, Government Service-7, Others -8.

BLOCK IV-B

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE

1976-77

Sl. No.	Name of the fruit plant	Area commanded (In Bighas)			No. of fruit plants	Age of the plants
		Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Whether in bearing stage of not	Type of fertilisers used with quantity	Quantity of pesticides used
8	9	10

- Summary:
1. Gross area under fruit plants
 2. Area under inter-cultivation
 3. Net area under fruit plants.

BLOCK IV.E.I

DISPOSAL OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE

1976-77

Sl. No.	Type of fruit	Total production (Kgs.)	Estimated value (Rs.)	Disposal (quantity)		
				Self consumption	Sale (Qty.)	Value (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Disposal quantity continued/---

Spoilage (Qty.)	Processed (Qty.)	Others, if any	Remarks
8	9	10	11

BLOCK IV-C

ORICULTURE

Sl. No.	Cropping Season	Name of vegetable etc.	Area commanded (Bighas)	Estimated produce Kgs/Qtls.
1	2	3	4	5

1. Kharif
2. Rabi
3. Off

BLOCK IV-d Continued

DISPOSAL

Self Consumption	Sale Local	Sale Out-side	Kind Payment	Others, if any	Estimated gross value (Rs.)
6	7	8	9	10	11

BLOCK-III. DETAILS OF LAND OWNED AND SELF OPERATED.

Sl. No.	Land use category	Self owned	Self operated		Leased Out
			owned	Leased in	
		3	4	5	6
1.	Cultivated Irrigated				
2.	Cultivated Unirrigated				
3.	Orchards.				
4.	Ghasnis				
5.	Others				
Type of Holding		No. of patches (fields)			
Individual-1					
Joint-2					
Others-3					

BLOCK IV-A. CROPPING PATTERN AND OTHER DETAILS 1976-77

Sl. No.		Cropping season	Name of the crop	Area commanded (Bighas)		
				Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	
				TOTAL		
				Fertilisers used (Kgs.)		
				Nitro-Phos-Extra		
				Total		
				Manures used (Kgs.)		
				Nitro-Phos-Extra		
				Total		
				Pesticides used		
				Area covered		
				Quantity used		
				15		
				16		

Summary: Gross Cropped Area: Total of Col. 6
Net Area Sown
Area Sown More than:
i) Once
ii) Twice

BLOCK V: IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS USED

Sl. No.	Type/ Name of the impl- oments	Owned-1 Rented-2 Available-3	If rented, rate of rent/day/ unit of work (Rs.)	Total rent paid (Rs.)	Imputed value on the date of survey, if owned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					

BLOCK VI: IRRIGATION BY SOURCES

1976-77

Sl. No.	Source of Irrigation	Area Irrigated			
		Net	Rabi	Kharif	Gross
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Kulis					
	(a) Individual				
	(b) Community				
2. Tanks					
	(a) Individual				
	(b) Community				
3. Pump sets					
	(a) Individual				
	(b) Community				
4. Others (specify)					
5.					
6.					

BLOCK VII EXPENDITURE ON FARM INPUTS (Rs.) 1976-77

Sl. No.	Item	Rabi Kharif Other, Total if any			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Irrigation				
2.	Chemical fertilisers				
	a) Nitrogenous				
	b) Phosphatic				
	c) Potassic				
	d) Mixed and others				
3.	Improved/HV seeds				
4.	Manures (organic)				
5.	Pesticides				
6.	Transport Charges				
7.	Misc. taxes and rents				
8.	Interest on crop/Hort. loans				
9.	Expenditure on:				
	a) Repairs/maintenance of improved implements				
	b) Farm Labour:				
	i) Pre-sowing				
	ii) Sowing and transplanting				
	iii) Interculture and weeding				
	iv) Harvesting				
	v) Threshing				
10.	Maintenance of bullocks				
11.	Hiring/Misc. other expenses				

BLOCK VIII PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FARM PRODUCE (lbs) 1976-77

Sl. No.	Season/ Crop	Area Harvested (Bighas)	Gross Production	
			Quantity	Value (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5

A. Rabi

Total: Rabi

B. Kharif:

Total Kharif

Total (A+B)

Disposal or uses							
Kept for seed	Kept for self consumption	Kept for payment of wages	Sold again- st cash payment	Exchanged	Kept for animal feed	Kept for Spoil- age	Others, if any
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

BLOCK IX: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS (ON THE DATE OF SURVEY) (lbs)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Value actual
1	2	3	4	5

I. Durable assets and semi durable assets.

- Clock
- Wrist Watch
- Radio
- Tables
- Chairs
- Cots
- Sewing Machine
- Pressure cooker
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

BLOCK X INVENTORY OF FARM ASSETS(ON THE DATE OF SURVEY)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5

1. Land and Farm Buildings:
 - a) Agricultural land/Horticultural land
 - b) Homestead land
 - c) Others

2. Irrigation sources:
 - a) Pump set
 - b)
 - c)

3. Implements:
 - a) Plough
 - b) Chaff Cutters
 - c) Sprayers/dusters
 - d)
 - e)
 - f)
 - g)

4. Livestock etc.
 - I. Breeding animals
 - II. Working animals
 - III. Milch cattle
 - (i) Cows
 - (ii) Local
 - (a) Pure improved breeds
 - (c) Cross breed and upgraded.
 - (ii) Buffaloes
 - (a) Local
 - (b) Improved
 - (c) Young stock

- IV. Poultry
 - (i) Indigenous
 - (ii) Improved/Exotic

- V. Pack animals (Specify)

- VI. Pigs
 - (i) Local
 - (ii) Pure Improved Breeds
 - (iii) Cross breed and upgraded

- VII. Sheep
 - (i) Local
 - (ii) Pure improved breed
 - (iii) Cross breed and upgraded

- VIII. Goats
 - (i) Local
 - (ii) Pure improved breed
 - (iii) Cross breed and upgraded.

BLOCK X-1: POULTRY/ANIMALS RECEIVED UNDER SUBSIDY ETC.
SINCE INCEPTION OF SFD. Till 30-4-1977

Sl. No.	Animal type	Number received free of cost	Number received under subsidy	Extent of subsidy
1	2	3	4	5

BLOCK XI: INCOME AND RECEIPTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES
1976-77

Sl. No.	Item	Receipt in cash	Receipt in kind	Qty.	Value	Value of production for self consumption (seed purpose, animal feed, spoilage)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Income from Rabi crops						
2.	Income from Kharif crops						
3.	Income from Horticulture						
4.	Income from other cash crops (specify)						
	(i)						
	(ii)						
	(iii)						
	(iv)						
5.	Income from livestock and Poultry:						
	(i)						
	(ii)						
	(iii)						
	(iv)						
6.	Sale of land/building if any						
7.	Other farm produce						
8.	Income from wages						
9.	Income from rents, if any						
10.	Income from house/household business						
11.	Remittances/gifts/charity from outside						
12.	Others (specify)						
13.	Total						

BLOCK XII: CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE 1976-77

Sl. No.	Item/Head	Expenditure during last 12 months	Expenditure during last two months	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Food articles			
2.	Clothing and Footwear			
3.	Fuel and Lighting			
3.	Housing			
5.	Education			
6.	Medical care			
7.	Entertainment			
8.	Social/religious customs and ceremonies			
9.	Litigation			
10.	Travelling			
11.	Others			
12.	Others Total			

BLOCK XIII-A:

EXPENDITURE ON FIXED ASSETS

1976-77

Sl. No.	Item	Value of new acquisitions (Rs.)	Value of construction and improvement	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Land Development			
2.	Farm Buildings			
3.	Fencing, bunding and terracing			
4.	Water supply			
5.	Implement etc.			
6.	Others			
7.	Total			

BLOCK XIII-B: EXPENDITURE ON FARM ASSETS AND OTHER NEC.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Total Expenditure	Column 4 break up		
				Subsidy Component	Loan Component	Own savings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

BLOCK XIV: INDEBTEDNESS

Sl. No.	Particulars	Loan numbers
		I II III IV V VI VII
1	2	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1.	Original amount	
2.	Type of loan	
3.	Tenure of loan	
4.	Purpose	
5.	Actual usage	
6.	Source of loan	
7.	Rate of interest R.O.	
8.	Security if any	
9.	Repayment	
	(a) Principal	
	(b) Interest	
10.	Mode of Repayment	
11.	Source from which repayment is made (give code)	
12.	Balance	
	(a) Principal	
	(b) Interest	

Item 11 codes: Own savings-1, Borrowings-2, Mortgage/sale of fixed household assets-3 and others specify-4.

BLOCK XX-7.

MARKETING FACILITIES

Sl. No.	Sale or purchase item	Place of transportation	Mode of transportation	Middle Man	Coop. Dir- Scy. ctly	Any other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Sales	X	Distance	Kind of	Owned	If hired	
1.	X	of	transport	or	charges	
2.	X	place of		hired		
3.	X	transportation				
4.	X	from home				
5.	X					
6.	X	8.	9.	10.	11.	
B. Purchases	X					
1.	X					
2.	X					
3.	X					
4.	X					
5.	X					
6.	X					
7, 8, 9, 10	X					

BLOCK XV-B OTHER ANCILLARY INFORMATION.

Sl. No.	Type of Facility	Whether existing in the village	Distance (Kms.)	Remarks
1	2	Yes	No	
1.	V.L.W. Office			
2.	Block Office			
3.	Primary Agril. Credit Society			
4.	Veterinary Dispensary			
5.	Cooperative Bank			
6.	Scheduled/Nationalised Commercial bank			
7.	Farmers' cooperative			
8.	Custom hiring centre			
9.	Regulated Market			
10.	Main Road (Transport)			

BLOCK XVI: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

1. What are the difficulties experienced by the household in obtaining following materials:

- a) Seeds
- b) Fertilizers
- c) Pesticides
- d) Irrigation
- e) Farm/Non farm credit
- f) Farm labour
- g) Implements etc.
- h) Training in the use of inputs
- i) Others (Specify)

xvii Remarks by the Investigator

XIX Remarks by Supervisory Staff.

