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YIELD INCREASING METHODS OF RICE CULTIVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PART II : VILLAGE STUDIES

No.7 SIRUMANPOONDI VILLAGE REPORT

Department of Economics, Madras University, Madras

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No.7. SIRUMANPOONDI VILLAGE REPORT

By

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SIRUNAMPOONDI VILLAGE

CONTENTS Part II No. 7.

	Page.
Location	1
Area	1
Population	1
Soil	1
Climate	2
Irrigation	2
General Economic condition	3
Agriculture	3
Cropping pattern	4
Working of agricultural programme	6
Progress High Yielding Varieties Programmes	6
Charecteristics of household members	9
Land holdings and tenancy	11
Adoption	16
Levels of adoption of HYV and improved practices	19
Varieties cultivated	22
Sowing and ploughing	23
Inputs	23
Contribution of different factors to cost of cultivation	23
Employment of labour in agriculture	34
Purchase of livestock and implements	37
Income from agriculture	39
Levels of living	43
Consumption	45
Credit	47
Outstanding loans	47
Extension, efforts and opinion and attitude	50

REPORT ON SIRUNAMPOONDI: LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title.	Pages.
1	Occupational Distribution	9
2	Cultivators Household	11
3	Cultivators Household Community-wise	11
4	Contribution of different factors to cast of cultivation	30
5	Contribution of different factors to cost of cultivation participant	32
6	Contribution of different factors to cost of cultivation non-participants	33
7	Distribution of Households	55
1	Persons by age group	55
2	Population by education and sex	56
3	Workers and non-workers	56
4	Attached Labourers	57
5	General Details	57
6	Distribution of land by wet and dry	57
7	Land utilisation	58
8	Area irrigated	58
9	Assets	59
10	Financial assets	60
11	Indebted Households	61
12	Indebtedness	62
14	Outstanding loans Indebtedness and Repayment	63
15	Annual farm expenditure	63
16	Details of input for the crop	64
17	Details of labour input (per acre)	67
18	Cost of cultivation (per acre and percentage)	68
19	Other farm expenditure	70
20	Disposal of farm projects	73
21	Income from other sources	76
22	Income from other sources	77
23	Farm loans source and Repayment	78
24	Changesin implements and stock	80
25	Family Budget	81
26	Expenditure on food items	83
27	Expenditure on Non-food items	85
28	Non-participants Questionnaire	87

ERRATA

Running numbers of the pages are incorrect.

PAGE	LINE	READ	FOR
1	8	Harijan	harijan
2	7	precipitation	precipatation
2	19	maternity hospital	veternity hospital
3	2	buses	busus
3	9	poverty	povery
4	14	Vaiakonda	Vaivakondan
12	13	net acre	not acre
21	24	Study	stidy
35	8	spent	snent
35	9	than	that
35	23	both	path
39	last line	loss	lozs
40	5	attack	uttack
42	third from below	fared	faried
45	12	main item	mainitem
47	27	participants	particlpamts
50	11	in charge of	in charge oof
51	6	main road	mainroad
54	10	products	productn

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III

Land holdings and Tenancy:

Out of the total cultivator's operational holding (139.64 acres) nearly 73% (101.48) acres is put under high yielding variety programme in any one of the seasons. The average area of participants household is 4.41 acres while that of non-participants is 1.82. Among the 45 cultivators nearly 86.6% have owned lands. One non-participant has also leased in land to the extent of 1.00. Among participants, there are five owner cultivators cum Tenants. Total land leased in by such participant cultivator is 8.00. The average area leased in per such participant household is 1.60.

The number of participants has increased from 1970-71 to 1971-72 i.e. from 23 to 26. The area under HYV has increased from 101.5 to 107.51. But this is only marginal. The average area of participants household is decreased from 4.41 to 4.14. There is no change in tenancy and land holdings among participant cultivators from 1970-71 to 1971-72.

12 selected participants have been distributed as follows : 4 in ∠ 2.50, 2 in ∠ 5.00, 5 in ∠ 10.00 , 1 in ∠ 20.00 and similarly among 6 non-participants 4 belong to ∠ 2.50 group and 2 belong to ∠ 5.00 group. The average size of holding is 12.00 owned by ∠ 20.00 group, which is the biggest size of holding among the 4 groups. In all the size groups, all are cultivating owned lands. Only one participant household in ∠ 10.00 size group has leased in 5.02 acres. In the ∠ 2.50 size group, nearly 59.32% of their holding is wet. More dryland is possessed in the ∠ 5.00 group. Except the ∠ 5.00 group, other groups i.e. ∠ 2.50, ∠ 10.00 and ∠ 20.00 possess sizeable portion of fairly fertile land. The percentage of the wet land of non-participant cultivators is 41.7 in ∠ 2.50 and 16.6 in ∠ 5.00 group. The value of land is fluctuating with the size group: per acre value of land is highest in the ∠ 2.50 group in both the cases of participants and non-participants though dry land occupies 40.7% and 58.3% of the land possessed by participants and non-participants respectively

In the size group ∠ 5.00, the per acre value is Rs.2550/- which is less than for the ∠ 20.00 size group because the latter includes more dry land. There is only marginal difference in the per acre value of land owned by participants and non-participants in the same size group. In the size group ∠ 10.00, it is Rs. 3027 which is higher than ∠ 20.00 size group in which it is only Rs. 2250. Generally among participantx and non-participants, there is only marginal difference in the value of per acre land, but there is fluctuation amongsize groups. Then the variation of land value and its increase with the fall in proportion to the total of dry land is a noticeable phenomenon. The average per acre value pf participant's land is Rs. 2863/- while for non-participants it is Rs. 2765/-

The net acre sown forms 99.6% of total operational area of participants

The net acre sown forms 99.6% of total operational area of participants, while it is 100% in non-participants. The seasonal distribution of cropped area depends on the irrigational sources and their capacity. During samba season almost the entire land is operated by participants, while 72.7% of area is operated by non-participants It is seen that in all the size group both participants and non-participants cultivate larger area in samba season than in the other two seasonx The next season when a large area is under operation is the Navarai with the well water by participants households. The ∠ 2.50 size group of non-participants raise crops entirely in the whole area during samba season when the next size group ∠ 5.00 cultivate only half of their area in the season. Because of dryness, and less water availability, less area is operated by all size group in sornavari.

Well water is the chief irrigation source for this village and during the monsoon period (i.e.) samba season, it supplies plenty of water and even navarai crop also could find water from the wells. Deficit occurs only sornavari season. 72.1% of participants' area is irrigated and out of which 71.1% of area is benefited by wells

pumpsets. Among the participants households ∠ 10.00 size group own a number of pumpsets and 84.1% of their area is irrigated by pumpsets. Of course, in all other size groups in ∠ 2.50, ∠ 5.00 and ∠ 20.00 do possess pumpsets and nearly 50% of their area is benefited by pumpsets. It seems that ∠ 10.00 size groups people are more innovative and invest their capital to adopt latest technology. The ∠ 2.50 size group participants do not enjpy tank waters and their main source of irrigation is pumpsets. Tank irrigates only 32.7% of the area of participants and 29.5% of non-participants' area. None of the non-participants own pumpsets but 70.5% of their area is irrigated by wells with kavalai. The highest gross irrigated area (i.e.) 30.80 acres is found in ∠ 10.00 size group of participants.

All the size group both participants and non-particopants except ∠ 20.00 group in participants' household own draught animals. The highest number of draught animals is found in ∠ 10.00 size group of participant household. Similarly the same size group is having maximum number of improved and ordinary implements. The average value of non financial assets of participants is Rs. 24,711 and Rs. 8,719 for non-participants. The size group ∠ 10.00 possess the highest value and per participants' value of asset in this group comes about Rs. 3,278. The land alone contributes 51.8% of the value of the asset of this group.

The cropping intensity of participant cultivators is 1.57 compared to that of 1.50 of non-participants. Among the participants groups, the lowest intensity (1.33) is in the largest size group ∠ 20.00 due to the management of labourers, inadequate water facilities and presence of more dry land. Nearly 66% of the land belonging to this group is dry land. The maximum area (i.e.) 12.00 acres is cultivated only during the second season (samba season) which coincides with the monsoons. The highest intensity of cropping (2.1) is in the

lowest size group ∠ 2.50. In other groups of participants cultivators i.e. ∠ 5.00 and ∠ 10.00, the crop intensity is 1.58. The lowest size group ∠ 2.50 of non-participants are also having more intensity of cropping (1.80) than the participants household except the ∠ 2.50 size-group. Then again ∠ 5.00 size group non-participants has the lowest intensity 1.25 comparing all the cultivating households.

A similar trend is found in the case of intensity of irrigation. The intensity is higher for participants (1.85) than the non-participants (1.58). Among the size groups, the highest intensity of irrigation 2.62 is found in the size group ∠ 2.50 of participants and the lowest 1.53 is in the biggest size group ∠ 20.00 of participants.

Regarding financial assets, it is increasing as the size of holding increases. The value of financial asset of participants is higher than the non-participants. The participant size group ∠ 20.00 possess the highest value of financial assets. In almost all the assets in general, ∠ 10.00 group owns more assets than any other size group both among participants and non-participants. The value of financial asset ranges from Rs. 601 in ∠ 2.50 ; Rs.1200 in ∠ 5.00. Rs. 2392 in ∠ 10.00 and Rs. 4165 in ∠ 20.00 in the case of participants. For non-participants, the value of financial asset is coming down from Rs. 235 in ∠ 2.50 to Rs. 150 in ∠ 5.00. As the size group increases the value of financial assets go down in the case of non-participants. The most common form of financial asset is gold and silver. In the case of participants nearly 62% of their financial asset are in the form of gold and silver jewellary. It represents 83% in the case of non-participants. The size group ∠ 10.00 owns nearly 78% of their assets in the form of ornaments. Among all the size-group which has taken insurance is the lowest group of participant i.e. ∠ 2.50 Except/group ∠ 5.00 in both participants and non-participants, all the size

the other size group own co-operative shares. Loans are taken to the value of Rs. 600/- in ∠ 5.00, Rs. 2,000 in ∠ 10.00 and Rs. 3,000 in ∠ 20.00 by participant households. Only ∠ 2.50 size group on non-participant household has taken loan to the tune of Rs. 200/-.

Part - B

Chapter I (a)

A D O P T I O N

Among 77 households in the village of Sirunampoondi 58.4% are agricultural households. Participants comprise about 39.87% and the remaining 28.57% are non-participants i.e. out of total number of households . Compared to the total average family size of 5.31 the the corresponding sizes of participants, non-participants, total cultivators and non-cultivators are 6.13, 5.50, 5.82 and 4.59 respectively.

The area operated gets distributed unevenly among participants and non-participants. Thus 51.11% of participants command about 73.00% of the operated area. The average area for the participants households is 4.41 acres whereas for non-parricipants households it is 1.82 acres only. But 3.10 acres of area is the average for the total cultivators households. This indicates that a participant commands more than double the area commanded by the non-participants. This is one of the aspects which favour adoption of HYV by participants. Among the participants 18 households cultivate their 72.55 acres own lamds only. The other five participants are having 20.93 acres as their own and 8.10 acres are leased in for cultivation. The 21 non-participants own lands of 37.16 acres and one non-participant is having one acre leased in land. There is not much evidence of Tenancy. Among participants only five cultivators have leased in land apart from their own lands and only one cultivator has leased in among non-participants. So only one non-participant is a pure tenant in this village.

Three more non-participants have become participants in 1971-72, increasing the operated area to 77% which has resulted to 4.41 acres as average area for household. The average area owned and self cultivated being 3.65 and 1.73 for participant household and non-participant household respectively. There is no change in leased-in -land from 1970-71 position. The total leased-in-land remains the same, i.e. 9-10 acres.

This distribution indicates that most of the land is owned and self-cultivated. It appears as if the extent of tenancy is declining due to the profits in self-cultivation and the various legislations that have been promulgated to protect the tenants and lack of other employment opportunities.

The season-wise break-up of the cultivators indicate the suitability and their preferences for various varieties.

During Sornavari, the varieties sown are mainly Co-29, ADT-27, IR-20, and IR-22. In this season the number of growers reduced from 22 in 1970-71 to 18 in 1971-72 changing the area from = 19.55acres to 14.15 acres respectively. But paddy growers has increased to 38 from 37 in 1971-72 and 1970-71 respectively whereas the paddy area is less by 5.33 acres in 1971-72.

As this season extends from April-May to August, it is very hot and the crop depends on the availability of water in the wells. The figures indicate that seasonal conditions were comparatively less favourable during 1971-72. In general, all the figures have shown downward trend in 1971-72 compared to 1970-71, and the percentage of coverage of HYV has gone down from 45.11% to 39.08%.

During Samba season, August-February mostly local varieties are grown. The number of paddy growers are maximum due to the monsoon. In this season there is no change as compared to the previous year. The number of cultivators are 45 but the area sown has decreased from 93.88 to 79.91 acres. There is no change in the area under HYV but the number of participants has increased from 8 to 11.

Most of the farmers are progressive and receptive to new ideas . But the area is less in this year. The non availability of suitable pest-resistant varieties capable of withstanding the floods due to continuous rains coinciding with this season is partly responsible for the decrease in area under HYV crops.

The local varieties are still predominant in this season. One of the advantages of introduction of HYV crops is the readiness of the cultivators to use the package of practives usually adopted for HYV crops for the local crops, with the result that they have grown resistant to the usual pests during monsoon and are giving better yields. Even the non-participants adopt improved package of practices and are making use of the knowledge to obtain better results from their local varieties.

The last and Navaraa seasih(Dec-April) is considered the best season for HYV crops, but the water availability is a big problem. There is no monsoon. Due to the climate water levels in the wells would have gone low. There is no possibility of any shower in this season. So very few cultivators raise their crops. People prefer to have a continuous patch to protect the crops from stray animals and birds. So low level lands, with assured irrigation preferably under a pumpset installed well, are preferred and notdoubt, with increased costs, on power, fertilizers and protection, the crops do give better yields. Generally the highest record yields are obtained in this season.

The number of cultivators has increased from 22 persons to 25 and also the area has increased from 22.05 acres to 30.60 in 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively. The total area under HYV in 1971-72 is 29.40 acres whereas it was 21.55 acres in 1970-71. There was only one non-participant in 1970-71 but 2 persons are non-participants in 1971-72. So most of the area is covered by HYV in both years of this season.

In general, the tendency is for increased participation as the years go by, owing to the demonstration effect of increased yields and other associated benefits in the supply procedures. Except in the third season when most of the lands of small cultivators are either left fallow or used to raise other crops due to lack of irrigational facilities, the small cultivator apportions at least some proportion of his farm for HYV crops and has not lagged behind in the implementation of the programme.

Among the participants the yadava community forms the major group accounting for 52.17% and Vanniyar community comes next with 34.78% The Harijan community forms the bulk of non-cultivator households (labour) i.e. 53.1%

The following is the frequency distribution of households by caste:

Yadava	----	37.7%
Vanniyar	----	33.7%
Harijan	----	24.7%
Chettiar	----	2.6%
Pandithan	----	1.3%
Total	----	100.00

Yadava and Vanniyars are the big land lords. They have the facilities for being pioneers in adopting of HYV , for demonstration plots and field trials, their lands are used so that other cultivators may frequently visit them and seek their advice.

In the case of small cultivators once he is convinced that a particular variety is yielding more, he will continue to cultivate that crop increasing the area under the crop to the maximum. But the big cultivator inspite of his knowledge about the potentiality of a new crop, always devotes a portion of his land to traditional varieties. In lean years, the small cultivator is happy that he has obtained a higher yield compared to traditional varieties, which if they were sown would have ruined him. The performance of HYV crops is better even in drought conditions and this division is prone to drought conditions now and then.

LEVELS OF ADOPTION OF HYV AND IMPROVED PRACTICES:

Levels of adoption vary to a considerable extent between participants and non-participants largely due to the cropping schedule which determines the dosage. Fertilizer usage is very common in most of the holdings while pesticides usage is not common even among participants.

During the Samba season of 1971-72 all the farmers were preparing local varieties for cultivation including the participants. Even for local varieties the farmers are using both chemical and non-chemical fertilizers. In former days only organic manures were used The small farmers ∠ 2.50 are using urea as chemical fertilizer. On the other hand bigger farmers use local manure and urea and other varieties of fertilizers for local variety crops. Urea and complex are very popular in this village.

BAM 3, BCP 1, ASD 5 Kambansamba etc are the known local paddy varieties of this village in this samba season. Among the participants more than one variety of paddy (local) are cultivated.

Thus it is evident that the participant cultivators use the improved package of practices, even though they have raised the traditional variety. Some of the agricultural operations learnt or practiced for high yielding varieties are also tried for the local crop.

During Navarai 1971-72 ten participants cultivated IR-8 exclusively even though water is not sufficient in that village. One participant did not cultivate any crop whereas one participant switched to local variety Kullankar paddy. As for high yielding varieties raised by participants a seed rate of 20 Kg per acre has been adopted and pre-treatment of seeds has been done by the cultivators of IR-8. These cultivators either used farmyard manure or oil cake and urea was used by all. Among participants 8 persons used complex (15:15:15) and 2 persons used mixture. However most of the participants used less than the recommended dosages. The deficiency was mainly due to financial limitations.

Using of pesticides has become common in this village. Among the participants small farmers are using BHC 10% for curative purposes whereas others use BHC 10% and Endrine, for protection and cure of plant diseases. Simithian and Folidol and also Endrine are used for local groundnut. Green manure is not used to a great extent in the

Navarai season. Fertilizers are bought in the town nearest to this village.

In Sornavari season all the participants cultivate some variety of paddy crop. CO-29, ADT-27, IR-20, IR-22 and Cauvery are the popular varieties in this village in 1971-72. Five participants have cultivated IR-22 and CO-29 and ADT-27 are both cultivated by 4 persons. The usage of fertilizers for Co-29 and ADT-27 is low compared to the other HYV paddy crops. Urea is common to all crops. Complex (17:17:17) is popularly used for IR-20, IR-22 and Cauvery. Cauvery and IR-22 are newly introduced varieties in this village. Cauvery is preferred by many cultivators because of its short duration and relative immunity to pest attacks. Even if pest comes, this can be cured by BHC 10%.

In this sornavari season the participants use pesticides for preventive purposes. CO-29 and ADT-27 cultivators however do not generally use pesticides. Preventive pesticides are applied to IR-20, IR-22 and Cauvery. Among the above said crops IR-22 needs more pesticides because it is more susceptible to diseases. Further eventhough it is a finer variety its income potential is a bit low. ∠ 2.50 cultivators are cultivating these crops. Due to the introduction of these varieties three crops of paddy in a year are common nowadays in this village.

Ragi, groundnut, cumbu, sugarcane etc. are growing. The application of fertilizer for the above crops are low compared to these HYV paddy crops. Even attack of pests are less.

The above stidy shows us that all are using fertilizers but not all have followed the recommended dosages. Even the non-participants are using fertilizers and pesticides for local variety crops. This is an indication of their move towards improved cultivation takes place, it is not long before they begin to sow the high yielding varieties.

Comparatively the dosages of fertilizers and pesticides are higher in Navarai and sornavari season than in samba.

SIRUNAMPOONDI

CHAPTER II

Varieties cultivated:

Even though this village is small in size and the farmers are mostly small land holders the various varieties of paddy are cultivated in all the seasons. The farmers, atleast the more enterprising among them, are continuously experimenting with different varieties and eagerly taking up new varieties which are introduced into the village by way of demonstration plots, field trials and trial plots. They make their own assessment of the efficacy and suitability of a particular variety of paddy for a certain season. They also try different combinations and levels of inputs such as fertilizer or a special concentration of a single type of fertilizer along with the land variations. Samba is the season in which most of the lands are fully utilized for cultivation Co-19, BAM 3, BCP 1, ASD 5, Kamansamba etc., are the local paddy varieties in this season. In 1970-71 IR-5 was cultivated, whereas in 1971-72 samba season, along with IR-5 other HYV paddy varieties like IR-20, IR-22 were also cultivated on an experimental basis. The dry crops like groundnut, Gingelly were also sown to some extent in the samba season.

In 1970-71 Navarai season all the participants cultivated only HYVP of the following varieties : Co-29, ADT-27, IR-8 and Cavery. Groundnut was occasionally raised along with IR-8. In Sornavari, IR-8, ADT-27, CO-29 and Cavery were sown. The seasons of cultivation are Sornavari, Samba and Navarai. Sornavari season coincides with the dry spell and is suitable where well irrigation is available for drought resistant paddy varieties like CO-29, ADT-27 etc. If there are no proper irrigational facilities, groundnut, cumbu, ragi etc are preferred.

During samba season coinciding with the monsoon only the traditional varieties, which can resist the continuous rains combined

with the submerged conditions for long period, are grown. High level lands with good drainage facilities could be used to sow these HY Varieties in this season, but are bot usually, preferred. So varieties like BCP 1, BAM 3, ASD 5 etc are usually sown in this season. This village people are preferring the local varieties for their own consumption. A few farmers, however tried the HY Varieties during samba in both years (1970-71) (1971-72)

Navarai and Sornavari had been regarded as the proper seasons for High Yielding Varieties of crops. Ragi, groundnut etc. are preferred in areas with poor irrigational facilities. Where assured irrigation facilities are availbale, HY varieties are grown. While IR-8, Co-29 and ADT-27 were grown in 1970-71 the newly introduced finer varieties like IR-20 and IR-22 were raised along with IR-8 and ADT-27 in 1971-72. Even the non-participants in 1970-71 tried in 1971-72 to cultivate IR-8 in his land. The wells of this village are not having enough water for Navarai and Sornavarai seasons. But the farmers try to make the best use of the availablo supplies of water for the HYV crops.

Sowing and Ploughing:

Groundnut is sown by line casting methods. A month old seedlings of paddy varieties are transplanted by both participants and non-participants.

All the participants and non-participants raised nurseries and transplanted the paddy varieties. The improved plough is very common among the villagers. Four or five ploughings are common for paddy. For dry land crops the number of ploughing is less than for wet crops. No variation is observed between size-groups with regard to the ploughing except the usage of desi plough by a few people. Irrigation for different groups is provided by wells and tank.

Inputs:

The samba season is mainly for local varieties of paddy like BCP 1, BAM 3, ASD 5 etc with HYVP like IR-5. As against the recommended

seed quantity of 18 Kg. per acre for local paddy, about 30 Kgs. have been used. Generally the cultivators use more seed as a matter of abundant caution, so that they can cultivate the maximum area if conditions are favourable. If, at a later stage, it is not possible to plant all the seedlings, they can be sold at a profit to fellow cultivators. In samba season the following rates of seed for local paddy varieties were used by the different size groups.

31 Kgs by ∠ 2.50

50 Kgs by ∠ 5.00

34 Kgs by ∠ 10.00 and

30 Kgs by ∠ 20.00

The ∠ 5.00 size group used more seed per acre when compared to other size groups because they hoped to use more lands but were unable to do so for lack of water. The last big size group participant used less seed than other group cultivators. The non-participants of ∠ 2.50 and ∠ 5.00 size groups used 33 Kgs and 32 Kgs of seed respectively for an acre. In the same season the participants cultivated the High yielding varieties like IR-5, IR-20, and IR-22. The smallest ∠ 2.50 size group sowed 33 Kgs of HYVp seed for an acre against the 18 Kgs recommended by the officials. But the other size-groups of ∠ 10.00 and ∠ 20.00 used only 20 Kgs of seed for an acre of land approximating the recommended doseage.

In the samba season the application of farmyard manure for an acre differs among the different size groups. For local variety paddy crops ∠ 2.50 size group applied Rs. 85-71 worth of farmyard manure and ∠ 5.00 size groups to Rs. 123.47 worth. The application of farm-yard manure by the ∠ 10.00 size was to the tune of Rs. 58.52. This low level of application was balanced by larger use of other manures like groundnut oil cakes and green manure. The ∠ 20.00 size group participants did not use any sort of manure. More FYM was applied by ∠ 2.50 group of non-participants, to the value of Rs. 65-70, while

the ∠ 5.00 group of non-participants applied Rs. 64.00 worth .

The application of fertilizers is very common among the participants and non-participants for both local varieties and HYVS. In case of fertilizers, the per acre dosage of participants is higher than that of non-participants. In the cultivation of local paddy, the ∠ 2.50 size group used Rs. 54.85 worth of complex fertilizer, whereas the ∠ 5.00 group applied Rs. 62.60 worth of complex as basal dressing. The larger size groups used a little less of fertilizer as against 37 Kgs & 36 Kgs per acre by the ∠ 2.50 and ∠ 5.00 groups. respectively. The ∠ 10.00 size group used 32 Kgs and the ∠ 20.00 group 30 Kgs per acre. Pesticides like B.H.C. 10% and follidol were used for both local paddy crops and HYV. B.H.C.10% ureas commonly used by all. Urea is the most common fertilizer used by both participants and non-participants for top-dressing.

In samba also some persons are cultivating HYV paddy. Here also the amount of urea used declines with increase in size group. For example 83Kgs by ∠ 2.50 group size, 69Kgs. by ∠ 10.00 size group and 50 Kgs by ∠ 20.00 size group. But more basal fertilizer and more pesticides were used by the big size group.

During Navarai the participants have raised IR-8, IR-20, IR-22, CO-29, ADT-27, Cavery etc all HYV paddy crops and also groundnut. One participant switched over to local variety paddy and one non-participant of the previous season cultivated HYV paddy in this season,

The seed rate of HYV paddy crops for an acre differs in all size groups as 21 Kgs. by ∠ 2.50 size group, 23Kgs.by ∠ 5.00 size group, 17 Kgs. by ∠ 10.00 size group and 20 Kgs. by ∠ 20.00 size group. The participant who cultivated local paddy in this season, used 28 Kgs. of paddy seed for an acre. The usage of local paddy seed is more than for HYV paddy. The manure value per acre increases with increase in size group. The application of pesticide for HYVP declines with increase in size-group. BHC 10% was popular pesticide among the farmers.

During the Sornavari season, the farmers cultivated CO-29, ADT-27, IR-20 and IR-22. The seed rate used was 25 Kgs. per acre whereas 18Kgs. per acre is enough according to official rate. In this season only ∠ 5.00 and ∠ 10.00 size groups participants had done pretreatment for seeds. The lower size group spent more money (Rs.98.10) on farm yard manure per acre of cultivation. Apart from farmyard manure the ∠ 10.00 size-group and ∠ 20.00 size group participants applied groundnut cake manure worth of Rs. 41.09 and Rs. 137.93 respectively for an acre. For basal dressing complex fertilizer is common in this village. The usage of basal fertilizer was as follows: Rs. 58.90 by ∠ 2.50 size group, Rs. 116.54 by ∠ 5.00 size group, Rs. 67.72 by ∠ 10.00 size group and Rs. 46.55 by ∠ 20.00 size group. ∠ 5.00 group applied more basal fertilizer comparing other size groups, whereas the lower size group ∠ 2,50 used more urea among the participants. Except ∠ 2.50 size group other participants followed the protective methods for their paddy crops in order to prevent the attack of pests. The large size group participant spent Rs. 86.20 on BHC 10% for crop protection.

Ragi was the next common crop in the Sornavari season. The participants of ∠ 5.00 size group and ∠ 20.00 size group cultivated ragi crops ∠ 5.00 had applied more manure and fertilizers. The non-participants of ∠ 5.00 also raised ragi crop in this season.

Easy availability of seed in time and in adequate quantities especially in the initial stages of introduction, has been one of the favourable factors in the propogation of HYV crops. Seeds and pesticides are distributed by agricultural depot attached to the block development office and the fertilizer is supplied by co-operative society and private dealers. The agriculture depot distributes the seeds like CO-29, ADT-27, IR-8, IR-20, IR-22, Ponni, Cauvery and Kanchi. Important pesticides like BHC 10%, Endrinem, Folidol and Parathion are obtained from agricultural depots. The private traders in the nearly towns also stock fertilizers and pesticides and cater to the needs of farmers either on

loan or cash. The loan under Intensive Manuring Scheme sanctioned by the Block Officer is also distributed through the Co-operative bank in the form of fertilizers. An often repeated complaint is that the depot or the Co-operative institution does not stock the particular fertilizer variety which are popular in the area. It has been found very difficult to convince convince the farmers that the two varieties are one and the same or the available one may be more efficient. This is due to the contracts and supply method decided mostly at the state level. In this, the private dealers have an upper hand in dealing with the farmers that the dealers are independent enough to stock that variety which is commonly popularly demanded.

CHAPTER III

Contribution of different factors to cost of cultivation:

From the above discussion one can assess the popularity of different varieties for different seasons. The traditional varieties are for samba season and High Yielding varieties and improved varieties for other Navarai and Sornavari seasons.

The cost of cultivation differs from season to season. In samba season the cost per acre comes to approximately Rs. 700 to 1000 for the local traditional crop whereas it is Rs. 800 to 1100 for High Yielding variety paddy. For the samba season with the effect of monsoon, the exogenous varieties have not yet proved popular. IR-5 and Jaya were introduced recently only but IR-5 is prevailing in this season. A few farmers are sowing IR-5, but IR-8, IR-20 and IR-22 were not greatly in demand. So in most of the areas, the traditional varieties like BCP1, BAM 3, ASD 5, sirumani etc. occupy large areas and have withstood all the monsoon effect.

The comparison between cost of participants and non-participants reveals certain interesting details. Normally the participants are in the habit of using more fertilizer and pesticides and a little more labour.

The total cost per acre of cultivation for a participant is higher than that of a non-participant. The income of non-participant for an acre is lower than the participant. While the highest cost is justifiable with higher yields in the case of local paddy raised by participants, the low cost with respect to local paddy is associated with lower yields in the case of non-participants. The high yielding varieties of paddy are mostly raised during Navarai season.

The per acre cost of input is more in Navarai season as compared with the samba season. For IR-8 Rs. 988.16 was spent in Navarai season and Rs. 613.74 was for Kullakar local paddy. Groundnut needs Rs. 445.20 as input in Navarai season whereas it needs Rs. 295.50 for an acre in Samba. The participant spends Rs. 613.74 for an acre local paddy but non-participant spends only Rs. 529/-. In Sornavari season the minimum expenditure is Rs. 739.26 for ADT 27 and the maximum expenditure of IR-20 is Rs. 945.25 for an acre.

The comparison of different quantum of inputs to different crop reveals the influence of various factors in the cultivation of local and HYV crops in this village. While the per acre seed cost forms 4.6% of total costs for participant, the corresponding figure for the non-participant is nearly 5%. That participants use more manures, fertilizers and pesticides is revealed by their allotting 26.3% of the total cost for the above inputs compared to 14.3% by non-participants. For human labour and other expenditures, participants spend 61.20% of the total cost whereas 74.23% is spent by non-participants. The participants have used more manures, fertilizers, bullock labour and human labour and less seed than the non-participants.

In Navarai season participants generally raise high yielding variety of paddy while the non-participants have raised kullakar local paddy, the participant spends Rs. 613.74 for an acre of Kullakar local paddy while the non-participant spends Rs. 529/-.

During Sornavari season the participants cultivate high yielding varieties of paddy like CO-29, ADT-27, IR-20, IR-22 and Cauvery. The costs per acre differ from Rs. 739.26 to Rs. 945.25, the highest being for IR-20 and the lowest for ADT-27. This is mainly due to the heavier application of fertilizer. These crops have shown the possibility of multiple cropping and also more intensive cultivation, substituting HYV paddy varieties on the lands where usually groundnut or grams were grown in the earlier years.

Table :

Contribution of different factors to cost of cultivation

Participants SAMBA

Factors	Local Paddy				HYV Paddy		
Factors	BAM 3	BCP 1	ASD 5	Kamban samba	IR-5	IR-20	IR-22
Seed	4.60	4.88	3.70	1.99	2.16	2.43	2.61
Manures	11.97	11.18	14.60	16.95	10.57	4.26	26.35
Fertilizer	13.15	12.84	13.22	9.97	15.63	20.72	18.51
Pesticides	1.18	0.60	0.81	1.99	2.52	2.52	2.20
Bullock Labour	7.90	10.90	9.10	6.98	6.50	8.21	8.54
Human Labour	229.12	30.16	25.77	21.24	24.60	29.91	29.92
Others	32.08	29.44	32.80	40.88	38,02	31.95	11.87
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Factors	NAVARAI			SORNAVARI			
	HYV	Local Paddy		HYV Paddy			
	HYV IR-8	Kullakar	ADT-27	CO-29	IR-20	IR-22	Cauvery
Seed	2.08	4.65	3.15	3.47	2.39	2.71	2.91
Manure	10.97	9.31	10.92	43.88	10.34	12.12	16.40
Fertilizer	16.72	2.79	13.04	11.68	19.17	22.80	17.69
Pesticides	2.21	-	0.30	0.61	1.91	1.99	0.50
Bullock Labour	6.06	6.52	10.10	8.45	7.48	8.03	8.07
Humab Labour	39.91	25.52	36.10	32.92	34.06	31.64	33.83
Others	22.05	51.21	26.39	28.99	24.65	20.71	20.60
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

-25-

Contribution of different factors to cost of cultivation

Participants Table:

FACTORS	SAMBA			NAVARAI		SORNAVARI
	Groundnut	Cumbu	Sugarcane	Gingelley	Groundnut	Ragi
Seed	31.11	1.34	17.02	9.74	30.32	1.37
Manures	15.20	21.48	22.36	-	-	11.73
Fertilizers	1.55	-	-	-	13.93	15.25
Pesticides	1.45	-	-	-	0.79	-
Bullock Labour	12.05	13.42	8.10	-	8.98	6.65
Human Labour	30.30	23.49	40.36	64.29	34.30	36.64
Others	8.34	40.27	12.16	-	11.68	28.36
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P NON-PARTICIPANTS:

FACTORS	SAMBA			NAVARAI		SORNAVARI
	Local Paddy			Local Paddy		
	BAM 3	BCP 1	CO-19	Kullakar	Groundnut	Ragi
Seed	4.88	10.62	4.09	3.78	42.13	0.91
Manures	9.98	7.96	10.88	7.56	-	15.09
Fertilizers	4.34	5.31	8.22	3.78	-	6.64
Pesticides	-	-	0.78	-	-	-
Bullock Labour	6.57	12.21	8.14	9.83	6.58	7.85
Human Labour	18.89	63.90	33.41	41.03	33.52	33.28
Others	55.34	-	34.48	34.02	17.77	36.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Section IV

Employment of Labour in Agriculture

Different categories of labour including farmers, their wives and families, and hired labour, play a vital rôle in agricultural operation. In the samba season labour cost as a percentage of total cultivation costs is about the same for both local paddy and HYV paddy, but the actual amounts are higher for the HYVP than for local paddy. The relative percentage are the same in the sornavari season also. The following table gives the per acre cost of human labour by variety and season with the percentage share in brackets.

SEASON	PARTICIPANTS		NON-PARTICIPANTS	
	Variety	Labour cost (%)	Variety	Labour cost (%)
Samba:	BAM 3	222.88(29.12)	BAM 3	139.20 (18.89)
	BCP 1	209.49(30.16)	BCP 1	221.38 (63.90)
	ASD 5	266.14(25.77)	CO 19	243.60 (33.41)
	IR 5	256.75(24.60)	Groundnut	56.59 (33.52)
	IR 20	245.75(29.91)		
	IR-22	252.10(29.92)		
	Kamban samba	213.05(21.24)		
	Groundnut	89.53(30.30)		
	Sugarcane	498.00(40.36)		
	Cumbu	53.03(23.49)		
	Gingelly	24.00(64.29)		
Navarai:				
	IR 8	394.31(39.91)		
	Kullakar	156.64(25.52)	Kullakar	217.04 (41.03)
	Groundnut	152.70(34.30)		
Sornavari:				
	CO-29	250.30(32.92)		
	ADT-27	266.84(36.10)		
	IR-20	321.94(34.06)		
	IR-22	264.43(31.64)		
	Cauvery	266.54(33.83)		
	Ragi	128.32(36.64)	Ragi	110.25 (33.28)

Both traditional local paddy and HYV paddy are cultivated in samba season. In general, paddy is a labour intensive crop. The input of labour for HYV paddy is higher than for the traditional crop

but the proportion to the total cultivation cost is more or less similar for both varieties. Even though ASD 5 is a local paddy variety, the labour cost is higher than for HYV paddy. The share of labour in the crops grown by participants during samba season is slightly less than that of non-participants, even though the crops grown are same. Due to variation in the application of fertilizers and pesticides the per acre costs of cultivation are higher for participants than for non-participants. So eventhough the amount spent on labour by non-participant is less that that of participants, in percentage terms, it is vice versa. The small size-group (∠ 2.50) hires more labour than other size-groups for local paddy cultivation. Rs. 261.12 worth of human labour was used by the ∠ 2.50 size-group for one acre of paddy cultivated, but the ∠ 5.00 acre size group used Rs. 275.00 worth of labour and this size group used more attached and family labour comparing other size-groups. For HYV paddy the ∠ 2.50 acre size-group put more family and attached labour worth of Rs. 187.00 whereas Rs. 40/- was hired labour. The other size-groups used more hired labour than family labour. The higher size-groups spent more hired labour than small size-groups. Among the other crops there is larger allocation of labour for sugarcane. Taking all the crops, the per acre man-days and wages are higher for participants than for non-participants in all size-groups.

During Navarai, HYV paddy is raised generally. Kullakar , a local variety is also grown by both participants and non-participants. The participants cultivated IR-8. The labour input is high for IR-8 as compared to the local variety paddy. The labour cost is Rs. 394.31 which comes to 39.91% to the total cultivation cost. Whereas it is Rs. 156.84 (25.52%) for kullakar paddy. The non-participant spent Rs.217.04 (41.03%) for kullakar as labour cost. The percentage is less for participants than for non-participants. The percentage of family and attached labour of non-participants is more than for the participants.

More labour has been used by the participants for the high yielding varieties of paddy than for the local paddy. The percentage and total labour input cost is more in navarai season as compared to samba season. The bigger farmers hire more labour than the smaller ones. The non-participants use more attached and family labour. In the case of local paddy the non-participant uses more labour than participant.

During sornavari season high yielding varieties of paddy and local ragi are grown by participants while/ragi alone is grown by non-participants. The per acre expenditures on human labour for CO-29, ADT-27, IR-20, IR-22, Cauvery are more than in samba season crops. /Navarai season During IR-8 crop's human labour expenditure is higher than other paddy crops in all seasons. The percentage of labour costs of sornavari season ranges between 31 and 37. Even the percentage and total cost of human labour cost of ragi is more for participants than non-participants. The non-participants cultivate only ragi in sornavari season.

During sornavari season the attached and family labour has been used more than in other season. In this also the ∠ 5.00 acre size-group exceeds other group in employing the attached and family labour. The per acre labourcost of ∠ 2.50 acre size-group, ∠ 5.00 acre size-group, ∠ 10.00 size-group and ∠ 20.00 acre size-group are Rs. 250.79, 326.01, 266.69 and 244.32 respectively. For other local crop the low and middle size-groups employ attached and family labour for cultivation. The non-participant does not hire labour for ragi cultivation.

The attached farm labourer is one who works as a permanent worker for a minimum of one year as per agreement. He receives fee food grains and a small amount of cash for the whole year from the employer and also takes one or two meals per day in the employer's home.

Section V

Purchase of Livestock and Implements

The participant used 30 draught animals, 16 milch ones and 23 other livestock, valued at Rs. 8335/- while the non-participants possessed 6 draught animals, 8 milch cattle and 9 other livestock valued at Rs. 1979/-. The livestock and implements are arranged according to size groups and price per livestock is worked out to indicate the type of animal kept by households in each of the size-groups:

Participants:

Size-Group	Livestock (Rs.)	Implements
∠ 2.50	143.75	1.72
∠ 5.00	111.67	2.65
∠ 10.00	131.21	19.91
∠ 20.00	43.75	2.00
Total	120.80	10.19

Non-Participants:

∠ 2.50	75.24	3.26
∠ 5.00	116.67	2.77
/ Total	86.00	2.50

The high price of livestock owned by the ∠ 2.50 size group among participants points to a better variety of livestock maintained by families of this size-group. The last group size is having poor variety livestock while other groups are possessing better livestock. The non-participants possess better livestock than the ∠ 20.00 size-group among participants.

The small cultivators possess a few implements mostly which are essential for the agricultural operations and they are able to operate their fields without depending upon others. The ∠ 10.00 size-group cultivators possess more and better implements, whereas the ∠ 20.00 size-group cultivator has a fewer implements. Among the non-participants also the small size group owns more implements.

In the case of the bigger landlords who possess a small number of implements, they hire the necessary equipment for rent. In most cases the labourers bring their own implements for agricultural operations.

The expenditure on implements is more in sornavari season than during any other season. The participants expenditure for implements is larger than for non-participants. In the samba season Rs. 66 was allotted for purchasing ploughs while Rs. 95 were spent in the season. The ∠ 10.00 size-group spends more as compared to other participants.

Purchase and sale of livestock are common in the samba season. The participants bought various draught cattle worth Rs. 465.00 and also sold some for Rs. 329.00. The non-participants also spent Rs. 100 for buying a milch cow and got Rs. 80/- by selling another milch cow. During Navarai season there was no expenditure on purchase of implements and livestock. But there were sales of livestocks by both participants and non-participants. The sornavari season is quite a busy season. It marks the commencement of the agricultural year.

C H A P T E R III

INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE

Section. I:

Paddy occupies the major part of cropped area in this village. All are irrigated areas. Agriculture contributes to a major share of the village economy and income derived from that is the main income in the village.

In samba season many varieties of paddy are grown in the village both by participants and non-participants. BAM 3 and BCP 1 are more popular among the villagers. The ∠ 2.50, ∠ 5.00 and ∠ 10.00 size groups cultivated 2.25, 2.00 and 0.83 acres of BAM 3 paddy respectively. BCP 1 paddy occupies 10.04 acres in which ∠ 5.00, ∠ 10.00 and ∠ 20.00 size-groups cultivate as follows 0-64, 8.40 and 1.00 acres.

High yielding varieties like IR-5, IR-20, and IR-22 are also cultivated in this season. Among non-paddy crops groundnut has been given importance, 23.60 acres of cultivable are being alloted by the participants.

As said earlier both local and High yielding varieties are grown in the samba season. The cost per acre is less for local crops as to the HY varieties. Among the paddy crops BAM 3 and BCP 1 are very common in this season and the per acre cost of production amounts to Rs. 701.99 and Rs. 811.72 respectively and the gross income comes to Rs. 811.12 and Rs. 779.28. The per acre expenditure of Rs. 1033.00 for ASD 5 results in a the net income of Rs. 57.98 only whereas IR-5 gives a loss of Rs. 1.94. The cultivation of IR-20 and IR-22 gives good profit. The per acre expenditure for IR-20 is Rs. 821.78, whereas the gross out turn is worth Rs. 1319.50 which gives Rs. 497.72 as net income.

T The cultivation of sugarcane is more profitable than that of other crops. Groundnut crops were a complete loss in samba season.

This is mainly due to the monsoon failure. Groundnut, cumbu and gingelly are rainfed crops.

In Navarai season three crops are grown. The kullakar (local paddy variety) does not give profit due to lack of water and at sometime the pest attack reduced the out turn. The expenditure on IR-8 cultivation is Rs. 988.16 whereas Rs.613.74 is for kullakar paddy. The high cost is attributable to the use of more fertilizers pesticides and man power. The per acre cost of production of Ir-8 is Rs. 1199.27. The production of groundnut is profitable in the navarai season. Groundnut is cultivated in irrigated lands. The expenditure is higher in navarai season than in samba season for cultivating groundnut crop.

High yielding variety paddy crops are popular in the sornavari season . CO-29, ADT-27, IR-20, IR-22, and cauvery are the common raised by the farmers of this village because this season is very suitable for growing these crops. Due to the hot season the risk of attack by pests is less and the water mamagement is also feasible. Due to the limited areas under crops the farmers give more personal attention for these crops. Even though the per acre cost is slightly more than in samba season, the outturn is very high in this season. IR-20, IR-22 and Cauvery give more profit than other paddy crops. The per acre cost of IR-20 is Rs. 945.25 which is more than the per acre cost of the same crop in samba season. The yield in this season is very high compared to the samba season. The ragi crop was very unsatisfactory in this season due to pest attacks.

The non-participants cultivate BAM 3, BCP 1, CO-19 and groundnut in sambaseason. The per acre cost of BAM 3 is Rs. 737.20 which is higher than for participants. Though they spent more, the non-participants were faced with loss. This is mainly due to failure of monsoon. BCP 1 paddy gives more profit to non-participants whereas CO-19 is not a profitable crop to them. As usual the groundnut was a loss to all. In Navarai kullakar paddy, and in sornavari, ragi are cultivated by the non-participants.

GROSS AND NET INCOME FROM CROPS BY SECTORS (PER ACRE)

PARTICIPANTS CROP	GROSS RETURN	EXPENDITURE	NET INCOME	LOSS
		S A M B A		
BAM 3	811.12	701.99	199.13	-
BCP 1	779.28	694.27	85.01	-
ASD 5	1090.98	1033.00	57.98	-
IR-5	1041.94	1043.88	-	1.94
IR-20	1319.50	821.78	497.72	-
IR-22	1038.00	842.60	195.40	-
Kambansamba	565.00	1003.05	-	438.05
Groundnut	167.12	295.50	-	128.35
Sugarcane	2600.00	1234.00	1366.00	-
Cumbu	227.27	225.76	1.51	-
Gingelley	60.61	37.33	23.28	-
		N A V A R A I		
IR-8	1199.27	988.16	211.11	-
Kullakar	607.14	613.74	-	6.60
Groundnut	960.00	445.20	514.80	-
		S O R N A V A R I		
CO-29	1195.03	760.55	434.48	-
ADT-27	1332.74	739.26	593.48	-
IR-20	1675.94	945.25	730.69	-
IR-22	1565.30	835.65	729.65	-
Cauvery	1283.93	787.86	695.07	-
Ragi	284.96	452.54	-	167.58
NON-PARTICIPANTS		S A M B A		
BAM 3	600.00	737.20	-	137.20
BCP 1	724.14	324.83	399.31	-
CO-19	707.39	729.11	-	21.72
Groundnut	80.00	168.82	-	88.82
		N A V A R A I		
Kullakar	524.00	529.04	-	5.04
		SOOR N A V A R I		
Ragi	325.00	331.25	-	6.25

Now we shall analyse the yield according to the size-groups. In samba season the production of local paddy of ∠ 2.50 size-group is is higher than other groups. The value of out turn per acre is Rs.1510.22 While for HYV paddy the return per acre for this group is Rs. 453.33. The ∠ 10.00 size-group gets Rs.788.72 from local paddy and Rs. 1231.17 from HYV paddy. Even for the ∠ 20.00 size-group the yield of HYV paddy is more than for local paddy. This kind of trend is due to the application of more fertilizer and pesticides, and the availability of water and other facilities for the bigger size-groups. The small size-farmers cannot spend more money on these items which give more yield. The returns from other crops is also very low for lower size groups. In the case of local paddy crop the yield in 1971-72 samba was less than the yield in 1970-71, while there was an improvement in regard to HYV paddy crop.

The non-participants of ∠ 2.50 size-group get more income in 1971-72 samba season comparing to 1970-71 which is not applicable to ∠ 5.00 size-group.

In navarai season all the participants cultivated high yielding variety paddy. The ∠ 5.00 size-group registered higher returns of Rs. 1300.00, whereas ∠ 2.50 size-group, ∠ 10.00 size-group and ∠ 20.00 size-group received Rs. 1254.16, 1250.35 and Rs. 668.00 respectively. The ∠ 20.00 size group participants obtained lower yield due to less intensive cultivation. The ∠ 5.00 size-group among non-participants obtained nearly double the produce raised by the ∠ 2.50 size-group from an acre of land

The sornavari season provides a suitable climate for cultivation of High yielding variety of paddy. Many farmers switched over to the cultivation of HYVP in 1971-72. Among the paddy crops only HYVP faried well in 1971-72 sornavari season. The per acre returns of ∠ 2.50, ∠ 5.00, ∠ 10.00 and ∠ 20.00 size-groups are Rs.1350.10, Rs. 1569.70, Rs. 1423.44 and 1103.44 respectively. There

was an improvement in yields of ∠ 5.00 and ∠ 10.00 size-groups in 1971.72. But in the case of ∠ 2.50 and ∠ 20.00 size-groups, there was a decline. On the whole the middling farmers are showing better progress in cultivating HYVP crops. They are getting larger income by applying more inputs and contributing more personal care to the cultivation of crops.

Chapter III. Section-2

LEVELS OF LIVING

Sirunampoondi farmers are having both fixed as well as financial assets. The fixed assets include land, buildings, wells and irrigational structures, livestock, implements and durable consumer goods. The co-operative shares, small savings, deposits, jewellary, both gold and silver and loans comprise their financial assets.

The fixed assets have certain relationships with the level of cultivation. The relationship could be studied in their relation to total annual income. The following data of annual income are derived from the total outturn of all three seasons (sornavari, samba and navarai) in the year. It may be seen that the participants have larger assets and also obtain a higher proportion of annual income.

Size-Group	Assets (Per Family)	Annual Income (Per Family)	Percentage of Income to Assets
PARTICIPANTS:			
∠ 2.50	11902.25	2927.75	24.60
∠ 5.00	20974.00	3523.00	16.80
∠10.00	36406.00	9260.80	25.44
∠20.00	53712.00	10210.00	19.00
Total	122994.25	25921.55	21.08
NON-PARTICIPANTS:			
∠ 2.50	7730.50	965.50	12.49
∠ 5.00	11584.50	1083.50	9.35
∠ Total	19315.00	2049.00	10.61

The participant cultivators in ∠ 2.50 size group own fixed assets worth of Rs. 47,609/- forming 14.64% of the total assets of the participants and have obtained an annual income of Rs. 11,711/- forming 15.56% of the total. The per family income is 24.60% of the per family assets of the ∠ 2.50 size group. Those in ∠ 5.00 size-group possess 12.90% of the assets, getting 9.36% and the income of per family is 16.80% of the value of per family assets. Those in ∠ 10.00 size-group have 55.95% of the assets, earning 61.52% and the income of per family is 25.44% of the value of per family assets. The ∠ 20.00 group own 16.51 of the total assets and they obtain 13.56% of total income, their per family income amounting to 19% of the per family assets. The ∠ 10.00 size-group received as income a higher percentage of the assets. In total the annual income from agriculture was 21.08% of per family total assets for the different size groups among participants.

The non-participantscultivators in ∠ 2.50 size-group own 57.17% of total assets, and derive 64.06% of the total income which works out to 12.49% of the per family assets. Those in the next group ∠ 5.00 have only 42.83 of total assets and 35.94 of total income and their per family income is 9.35% of per family assets.

Among the various forms of the financial assets, the most important in the village aregenerally jewellary, both gold and silver. Not many own co-operative shares. Among ∠ 2.50 participants only one person purchased one share. No one in the ∠ 5.00 group owns co-operative shares. In the remaining groups all except one, are members of co-operative bank. Gold and silver jewellary are found in almost all the households. The average value of financial assets per household of ∠ 2.50 size-group is Rs. 601.25. The average in ∠ 5.00 group is two times that of the smallest group and that in ∠ 10.00 group is nearby four times that in ∠ 2.50 size-group. The average financial assets of the ∠ 20.00 group is Rs. 4165/-.

Among the non-participants the average of smallest group of ∠ 2.50 is more than in the case of ∠ 5.00 size-group, being Rs. 235 in ∠ 2.50 group, and Rs. 150 for the ∠ 5.00 group.

Consumption:

Consumption mostly depends upon distribution of wealth and income, the size and nature of assets held, the age distributiin of population and the level of prices.

Rice is the main cereal consumed by all, participants and non-participants. Wheat is used only by the bigger participant households while millets are used to some extent by most of the cultivators. All the sample household consume milk and milk products. Pulses and grams edible oils, vegetables, fruits, spices and salt are the main item of diet, apart from cereals. Meat, eggs and fish are consumed when means permit.

When income increases, the expenditure on food items also increases in ∠ 20.00 group. The expenditure also depends on the size of the family. The following data give the per household expenditure on food items for a year.

Participants:

∠ 2.50	-	-	-	Rs. 1,795.75
∠ 5.00	-	-	-	Rs. 2,256.00
∠ 10.00	-	-	-	Rs. 3,200.40
∠ 20.00	-	-	-	Rs. 2,512.40
Total	-	-	-	Rs. 2,525.78

NON-Participants:

∠ 2.50	-	-	-	Rs. 264.19
∠ 5.00	-	-	-	Rs. 672.00
Total	-	-	-	Rs. 400.1[illegible]

The above figures show that the participants are spending more/for food consumption than the non-participants. Among the participants the small farmers are spending less and ∠ 10.00 size group cultivator have larger family budget. In ∠ 10.00 size group the per household expenditure on rice is Rs. 1650.00 and in ∠ 5.00 size group the per household expenditure on rice is Rs. 1400.00. The ∠ 20.00 size group household expenditure on rice is less, as may be expected.

Among the non-participants the expenditure on food-items is very low as compared to participants.

Among the participants ∠ 2.50 size-group allocates 45.66% of total expenditure for food item , while spices and edible oil come next . ∠ 5,00 spends 62.05% of budget on rice and 9.21% on millets and other cereals. Next to rice all the participants except ∠ 5.00 size-group spend more on spices. Among the non-participants also rice is given primary place.

In the total expenditure the following table gives the relative importance of food items and non-food items.

Size-group	on food items	Non-food items	Total
PARTICIPANTS:			
∠ 2.50	93.33%	6.67%	100%
∠ 5.00	91.69%	8.31%	100%
∠10.00	94.31%	5.69%	100%
∠20.00	91.56%	8.44%	100%
NON-PARTICIPANTS:			
∠ 2.50	81.32%	18.68%	100%
∠ 5.00	79.04%	20.96%	100%
Total	80.05%	19.95%	100%

The ∠ 20.00 size-group participant cultivator spends more on the non-food items compared to other cultivators because more is spent on fuel, and travel. Generally the non-participants spend more on non-food items comparing to participants. In this expenditure for travel is more. In the non-food expenditure, in general, the non-/participants

spend a larger proportion (19.95) to the total expenditure than participants (8.44%)

CHAPTER III. Section 3. C R E D I T

C R E D I T

Credit occupies a prominent place in the agricultural economy It is a necessity, irrespective of the size of holding and the economic condition of the holding. Most of the farmers are getting loans from the local money lenders or businessman for their seasonal agricultural operations. A common complaint is thatthe co-operative societies has been catering to the big landlords in rural areas, since they exercise control over the co-operative societies. The existing channels for obtaining credit, are co-operative societies, agricultural rural banks, community development bank, and land mortgage banks, besides friends and relatives.

Outstanding loans:

One participant of ∠ 2.50 size-group has taken Rs. 900/- as a loan from co-operative society for agricultural seasonal operation at 6¼% interest rate for one year in the samba season. In the ∠ 10.00 size-group three persons have borrowed Rs. 3040 for one year and Rs. 1450 for three years from co-operative society and friends and relatives for buying fertilizers and seasonal agricultural operations In the samba season many farmers utilised the co-operative society for their loans. In navarai season most of the loans are from their friends and relatives onpersonal security. One person in ∠ 2.50 size group has taken a loan of Rs. 450/- for one year, two person in ∠ 5.00 group have taken loans of Rs. 204/- and Rs. 1436/- was borrowed by by ∠ 10.00 size-group, among participamts. In this season loan is mainly utilised for purchase of fertilizer to cultivate High Yielding variety paddy. Accoring to the informations gathered farmers are utilising the available credit for the cultivation of HYVs. In sornavari the non-participants did not take loans. The participant of ∠ 2.50 size and of ∠ 5.00 size-group borrowed Rs. 500 and 600

respectively for seasonal agricultural operations in sornavari season. The five participants of ∠ 10.00 size-group obtained credit worth of Rs. 3,200. In this Rs. 1,000 was for improving the land and Rs. 2,200 for seasonal agricultural operations in sornavari season. Two participants of ∠ 10.00 get Rs. 400/- worth of loan by mortgaging jewellary for 18% interest rate. Thus many cultivators obtain loan mostly from friends and relatives for seasonal agricultural operations with jewellary or on personal security. The prevailing interest rate is 24% in this village.

The following data give the amount repaid by the farmers as loans.

Loans Repaid (including outstanding loans)

Holding Size	Principal	Interest
Participants:		
∠ 2.50	2300	342
∠ 5.00	704	324
∠10.00	9106	1204
Non-Participants:		
∠ 5.00	104	

The current loans for the whole year and purposes:

Size-group	Fertilizer	Land Improvement	Seasonal agricultural operation	Total
Participants:				
∠ 2.50	450	-	1400	1850
∠ 5.00	104	-	1000	1104
∠10.00	2876	1150	5800	9826
∠20.00	---	-	550	550
Non-Participants				
∠ 2.50	-	-	550	550
∠ 5.00	104	-	-	104

The above table shows that ∠ 10.00 size-groups larger loans and of this Rs.5800 was spent on seasonal agricultural operations. The ∠ 2.50 size-group comes next by borrowing Rs. 1400 for seasonal agricultural operations. The bigger farmer needs to borrow less because has has means of his own. Even among the non-participants the small cultivator borrows more than the ∠ 5.00 size group cultivators.

C H A P T E R IV

Extension efforts and Opinion and attitude

Agriculture is given more importance by the government in modern days. To achieve green revolution many new schemes are introduced in order to increase the food production. The Block Development Officer, Agricultural extension officer, gramasevak, agricultural maistry, compost development inspector, extensionoff officer in charge of animal husbandry are those that visit the village periodically to promote agricultural activities in the village viz. introduction of new seeds, technical advice, demonstration and field field trials etc. The District Agricultural Officer, Tindivana, plant protection assistant and other officers incharge of high yielding varieties programme also visit the village now and then. The cultivators contact the gramasevak, stationed in the officem as often as necessary to discuss their problems. The Agricultural Extension Officer also visits the village once in a month and along with gramasevak who is responsible to conduct trials and demonstrations for the newly introduced varieties in the village and other package of practices.

The High yielding variety paddy programme was introduced during 1969-70 in this village because of soil suitability of this village for these varieties and the farmers are more progressive. In that year eight interested farmers were selected and were given training of high yielding variety paddy cultivation in Gingee town. In 1969-70 twenty two farmers were participants and it rose to sixty four in 1970-71. The following table gives the progress of HYVP in this village.

(Area in acres) HYV paddy

Season	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Samba	-	-	15
Navarai	10	65	96
Sornavari	26	68	44
Total	36	133	155

After the introduction of high yielding variety paddy in 1969-70 the response is more and more in every year. There is competitive tendency among the farmers of this village in cultivating the high yielding variety paddy. This leads to more area in cultivation of this variety paddy. This village is very near the mainroad. So many agricultural officials often visit this village to see the progress of this programme. When some one cultivates a new variety paddy other farmers follow in the coming year.

Soil samples were taken in the fields for tests but the results have not been communicated by the officials to the cultivators.

Opinions and attitudes of participant and non-participant cultivators have been gathered about the knowledge of HYV programme, special facilities received, practices adopted for HYV, expereience, comparison between HYV and local varieties, problems and suggestions regarding the cultivation of HYV, suggestions to overcome the difficulties credit, facilities, benefits and impact of the HYV programme with respect to various factors like income, standard of living, awareness and education of children.

Out of 12 participants 4 cultivators heard about HYV paddy in 1967, 6 cultivators heard in 1968, one heard in 1969 and one heard in 1970. Among the non-participants heard about HYVP from 1968 onwards. The participants came to know about the HYV programme through private individual persons and through individual officials. Out of 12 participants 10 know about ADT 27 and Cauvery,, 8 know IR-5 and IR-20, and all know about IR-8. Most of participant cultivators have seen the standing crop of HYVP in the neighbour fields before introducing in their own fields in Navarai and sornavari season. The participants are having different ideas about HYV. There is a common impression that HYV paddy gives more yield and susceptible for more pest attacks. Even though the duration is short the grain of paddy seems to them as coarse one. Among the

5 non-participants all know about IR-8 and majority of them know about cauvery and IR-20. These persons understand the more yield of this programme and also feel goodness of quality of the grain.

In ∠ 2.50 size-group one person cultivated IR-5 for 1.00 acre in 1970 samba season and 0.33 acre in 1970 samba season. 4 acres of IR-5 were cultivated by ∠ 10.00 participants but ∠ 5.00 and ∠ 20.00 participants did not cultivate IR-5 . Adt-27 is common among the participants. ∠ 20.00 cultivator and ∠ 10.00 cultivator introduced ADT-27 in 1968 Navarai season and sornavari season respectively by each of them cultivating one acre land. After that many participant cultivators cultivate ADT-27. IR-8, IR-20, IR-22 and Cauvery are common among the participant cultivators. 4 participants were received special facilities like credit through society, technical guidance from officials, crop loan and timely supply of pesticides for cultivating high yielding variety paddy. These participants suggested to give timely loans, fertilizer and pesticides to popularise the HYVP among the farmers. Among the participants six persons followed seed treatment. In ∠ 2.50 one person used pesticides to cure the pest attack whereas no such procedure was followed in ∠ 5.00 size-group. In ∠ 10.00 size-group except one other four cultivators take preventive and curative actions for controlling the pest attacks. The water management is normal and the big land lords are using adequate fertilizers both for basal and top dressing because of having enough money for purchasing them.

All the participants are using local variety paddy along with high yielding variety paddy for their own consumption. In ∠ 2.50 size-group three cultivators are cultivating the local paddy for their own consumption and ∠ 5.00 size-group two participants feel that samba season is not suitable for cultivating high yielding variety paddy. The big land lords are cultivating both local and high yielding variety paddy to avoid the crop failure.

As per the comparison between high yielding varieties and and local crops to their requirements and performance out of 12, 5 have felt the necessity of pre treatments; germination rate was 80% to 90%; 50% felt the stand of the seedling good and necessity of fertilizers; 50% had infection in nursery and timely transplantation. Out of 12, 6 adovcated that the weeding must be done more than once and felt that more labour was needed for harvesting and threshing. 50% of the participants wanted more credit facilities for cultivating high yielding varieties. According to 50% of participants the yield per acre of HYV was 25 to 35 bags whereas local paddy was only 18 to 20 bags. The price of HYVP is 60 paise Kg. and of local paddy is 70 paise.

As for the problems faced, some of the participants could not get the primary seed; no major problems have been faced with respect to the availability of fertilizers; there was inadequate supply of plant protection materials, equipment and credit; lodging and shedding were not noticed; attack of pests has been more. A few suggestions were also given. Some expressed that agricultural extension officer should take more interest; cash credit must be given; reasonable minimum price must be fixed by government and inputs must be supplied in proper times.

Participants about the credit, very few participants have expressed the adequacy of credit, more for local crops and less for HYV crops. High costs of cultivation have been said to be responsible for the inadequacy. Many have felt the timeliness of the credit. Among the credit agencies, most of the participants are for professional money lenders, commercial banks, government wants and then only co-operative society.

As for participation most of the big cultivators are interested to do HYV cultivation especially in Navarai and sornavari season. All the big cultivators have stated about greater income

from HYV crops; the medium cultivators have expressed the improvement in standard of living due to HYV programme expressed that the main im& impact of HYV programme has been thegreater income due to participation.

All the non-participants have heard of the programme through private individuals and about IR-8 mostly. They know that they yield more, of coarse quality. They have expressed that the HYV crops need more fertilizors and pesticides. The above things lead to think that the participants are better placed due to the pessession of fertilise lands with assured water facilities. They get more producth production from the local paddy by adopting the package practice of HYVP for which they use to follow. Willingness, ability, opportunity, intelligence and respectiveness have all combined in giving the participants a greater share in the development programmes, while the non-participants, though placed in similar environment are not able to exploit the opportunities more due to their non-receptive attitude than the endowment of natural resources.

TABLE: I

SIRUNAMPOONDI

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	PARTICIPANTS	NON - PARTICIPANTS	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	PARTICIPANTS	NON - PARTICIPANTS
2	-	1	1	7	5
4	4	1	2	1	-
5	1	1	3	2	-
6	-	1	8	2	1
7	2	1	TOTAL	12	6
8	2	1			
9	1				
10	2				
TOTAL	12	6			

TABLE: 2

PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS

SIRUNAMPOONDI

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PARTICIPANTS:			
1-14	3	3	6
5-14	6	9	15
15-24	24	23	47
55	6	6	12
TOTAL	39	41	80
NON - PARTICIPANTS:			
1-4	3	2	5
5-14	3	3	6
15-54	10	9	19
55	1	11	2
TOTAL	17	15	32

POPULATION BY EDUCATIONS AND SEX

SIZE GROUP	1		2		3		4		5		8		TOTAL
	M	F	M M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
PARTICIPANTS:													
1-4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6
5-14	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	2	1	16
15-54	10	4	2	1	4	1	2	-	1	-	4	17	46
55/-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	12
TOTAL	16	5	3	6	6	4	3	-	1	-	9	27	80
NON - PARTICIPANTS:													
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
5-14	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
15-54	5	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	19
55/-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	8	6	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	5	8	32

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

SIZE GROUP	WORKERS								NON - WORKERS								TOTAL
	AGRICULTURE		TEACHER		VILLAGE MUNSIF		LABOUR		STUDENT		HOUSEWIFE		CHILD		AGED		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
PARTICIPANTS:																	
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-		6
5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	3	1	-	-		15
15-54	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	23	-	-	-	-		48
55/-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4		11
TOTAL	23	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	8	24	6	4	2	4		80
NON - PARTICIPANTS:																	
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-		5
5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-		6
15-54	6	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-		17
55/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		2
TOTAL	6	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	7	3	2	1	1		32

ATTACHED LABOURERS

SIZE GROUP	PARTICIPANTS	NON - PARTICIPANTS
∠ 2.50	-	-
∠ 5.00	-	-
∠10.00	4	-
∠20.00	1	-
TOTAL	5	1

TABLE: 4 GENERAL DETAILS SIRUNAMPOONDI

SIZE GROUP	FREQ. OF Hh.	TOTAL AREA OPERATED ACRES	AVERAGE HOLDING SIZE ACRE	AVER. FRETS. PER BUDS.	VALUE OF LAND	NO.OF Hh.CULT. OWNLAND	AREA OWNED &SELF CULTD.	Hh.WITHHOLD OUT LEASED IN LAND	AREA OWNED& LEASED IN LAND
PARTICIPANTS:									
∠ 2.50	4	5.90	1.48	-	22,000	4	5.90	-	-
∠ 5.00	2	7.46	3.73	-	19,000	2	3.73	-	-
∠10.00	5	29.08	5.61	-	85,000	5	23.06	1	5.02
∠20.00	1	12.00	12,00	-	27,000	1	12.00	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:									
∠ 2.50	4	5.03	1.26	-	16,500	4	5.03	-	-
∠ 5.00	2	6.00	3.00	-	14,000	2	6.00	-	-

TABLE: 5 DISTRIBUTION OF LAND BY WET AND DRY SIRUNAMPOONDI

SIZE GROUP	WET	DRY	TOTAL
PARTICIPANTS:			
∠ 2.50	3.50	2.40	5.90
∠ 5.00	1.50	5.96	7.46
∠10.00	15.25	12.83	28.08
∠20.00	4.00	8.00	12.00
TOTAL	24.25	29.19	53.44
NON - PARTICIPANTS:			
∠ 2.50	2.10	2.93	5.03
∠ 5.00	1.00	5.00	6.00
TOTAL	3.10	7.93	11.03

LAND UTILISATION (IN ACRES)

SIZE GROUP	NET AREA SOWN	GROSS AREA SOWN	AREA OPERATED		
			I SEASON	II SEASON	III SEASON
PARTICIPANTS:					
∠ 2.50	5.45	11.45	2.50	4.95	4.00
∠ 5.00	7.46	11.76	0.80	7.46	3.50
∠ 10.00	28.03	44.21	4.50	27.81	11.90
∠ 20.00	12.00	16.00	1.00	12.00	3.00
TOTAL	52.94	83.42	8.80	52.22	22.40
NON - PARTICIPANTS:					
∠ 2.50	5.03	9.08	1.43	5.03	2.62
∠ 5.00	6.00	7.50	3.15	3.35	1.00
TOTAL	11.03	16.50	4.58	8.38	3.62

INTENSITY OF CROPPING FOR PARTICIPANT = 1.57
INTENSITY OF CROPPING FOR NON-PARTICIPANT = 1.50

TABLE: 7 — AREA IRRIGATED — SIRUNAMPOONDI

SIZE GROUP	CANALS	TANKS	WELLS	PUMP SETS	NET AREA IRRIGATED	GROSS AREA IRRIGATED
PARTICIPANTS:						
∠ 2.50	-	-	1.25	2.75	4.00	10.50
∠ 5.00	-	0.50	1.00	2.50	4.00	8.30
∠ 10.00	-	6.25	-	14.65	17.40	30.80
∠ 20.00	-	4.00	-	3.50	7.50	11.50
TOTAL	-	10.75	2.25	23.40	32.90	61.10
NON - PARTICIPANTS:						
∠ 2.50	-	2.10	2.53	-	4.63	8.68
∠ 5.00	-	-	2.50	-	2.50	4.00
TOTAL	-	2.10	5.03	-	7.13	12.68

INTENSITY OF IRRIGATION FOR PARTICIPANTS = 1.85
INTENSITY OF IRRIGATION FOR NON-PARTICIPANTS = 1.58

SIZE GROUP	LAND		BUILDING			WELLS & IRRIGATED STRUCTURE					LIVE STOCK				OTHERS		IMPLEMENTS						TOTAL VALUE OF ASSETS
			RESIDENTIAL		TOTAL	WELLS		IRRIGATED STRUCTURE		TOTAL	DROUGHT		MILLCH				TOTAL	IMPROVED		ORDINARY		TOTAL	
	AREA	VALUE	NO	VALUE		NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE		NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE		NO	VALUE	NO	VALUE		
PARTICIPANTS:																							
2.50	5.90	22000 (3729)	4	6300	6300	4	11,000	2	4000	15000	6	1050	2	100	-	-	1150	-	-	29	50	50	44500
5.00	7.46	19800 (2547)	2	3500	3500	3	12,000	1	2000	14000	10	1800	-	-	9	50	2300	2	35	32	58	93	38843
10.00	28.08	85000 (3027)	5	25700	24700	7	32,200	7	16000	48200	14	3000	24	1710	-	-	4710	6	110	69	1229	1339	163949
20.00	12.00	27000 (2250)	1	6000	6000	2	11,000	2	5000	16000	-	-	4	175	-	-	175	-	-	8	16	16	49191
TOTAL	53.44	153000 (5863)	12	40500	40500	16	66,200	12	29000	93200	30	5850	30	1985	9	500	8335	8	145	138	1353	1498	296533
NON - PARTICIPANTS:																							
2.50	5.03	16500 (3280)	4	2700	2700	4	9.000	-	-	9000	4	525	7	550	6	204	1279	1	25	30	46	71	29550
5.00	6.00	14000 (2333)	2	3500	3500	2	4,500	-	-	4500	2	450	4	250	-	-	700	1	30	33	34	64	22764
TOTAL	11.03	30500 (2765)	6	6200	6200	6	13,500	6	975	13500	6	975	11	800	6	204	1979	2	55	51	80	135	52314

(Brackets indicate per acre values.)

TABLE: 10

SIRUNAMPOONDI

FINANCIAL ASSETS

	CO.OP.SHARE		OTHER DEPOSITS		INSUR-ANCE		JEWELLARY GOLD		JEWELLARY SILVER		LOANS		TOTAL	
	HOUSE HOLD	VALUE	Hh.	VALUE	Hh.	VALUE	Hh.	VALUE	Hh.	VALUE	Hh.	VALUE	Hh.	VALUE
PARTICIPANTS:														
£ 2.50	1	5.00	-	-	1	700	4	1600	1	100	-	-	4	2405
£ 5.00	-	-	1	100	-	-	2	1700	-	-	1	600	2	2400
£10.00	4	40.00	4	680	-	-	5	9200	1	40	1	2000	5	11960
£20.00	1	5.00	1	110	-	-	1	1000	1	50	1	3000	1	4165
TOTAL	6	50.00	6	890	1	700	12	13500	8	190	8	5600	12	20930
NON - PARTICIPANTS:														
£ 2.50	1	10.00	1	30	-	-	3	700	1	-	1	200	64	940
£ 5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	300	-	-	-	-	2	300
TOTAL	1	10.00	1	30	-	-	4	1000	-	-	1	200	6	1240

Hh. = HOUSEHOLD

BLE: 11

SIRUNAMPOONDI

I N D E B T E D H O U S E H O L D S

SIZE GROUP	HOUSE HOLD	TOTAL VALUE	SOURCE (AMOUNT)					PURPOSE								SECURITIES				
			1	2	4	5	6	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	5	6
ARTICIPANTS:																				
2.50	4	8250 (6)	1000 (1)	-	-	2500 (1)	4750 (4)	-	1000	-	250	2500	2500	-	2000	2500	1000	-	-	4750
5.00	2	3300 (3)	-	-	-	-	3300	-	-	-	300	3000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3300
10.00	5	26850 (15)	3800	1250	2000	2800	17000	2500	1300	-	7000	2300	10000	1250	2500	-	3800	3250	2300	17500
ON - PARTICIPANTS:																				
2.50	4	6150 (8)	500	-	-	-	5650	-	500	-	1000	1650	-	-	3000	-	500	-	-	5650
5.00	2	4100	-	-	-	300	3800	-	-	-	2300	300	1500	-	-	-	-	-	300	3800

TABLE: 12

SIRUNAMPOONDI

INDEBTEDNESS

SIZE GROUP	YEAR							INTEREST									
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	2½	6¼	7½	8¼	12	18	24	36	48	76
PARTICIPANTS																	
2.50	-	-	-	-	5250	3000	-	-	-	-	2000	2500	2000	2500	250	-	-
5.00	-	-	-	1500	-	1800	-	-	-	-	-	1500	-	1800	-	-	-
10.00	-	-	-	6000	14750	3500	2600	-	2000	-	5050	3000	3000	13500	-	-	-
20.00	2000	1500	1000	-	-	-	-	-	4500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS																	
2.50	-	-	-	100	1000	4500	550	-	-	500	500	3000	-	2000	-	100	50
5.00	-	-	-	2300	1500	-	300	1500	-	-	-	-	-	2300	300	-	-

TABLE: 14

SIRUNAMPOONDI

OUTSTANDING LOANS

INDEBTEDNESS AND REPAYMENT

SIZE GROUP	REPAYMENT FULLY		REPAYMENT PARTLY		NOT AT ALL AND SO OUTSTANDING	
	NO	AMOUNT	NO	AMOUNT	NO	AMOUNT
			PARTICIPANTS:			
⁄ 2.50	-	-	1	300	4	7,950
⁄ 5.00	-	-	-	-	2	3,300
⁄ 10.00	-	-	3	3,230	5	22,600
⁄ 20.00	-	-	1	2,200	1	2,300
TOTAL	-	-	5	5,730	12	36,150
			NON - PARTICIPANTS:			
⁄ 2.50	-	-	-	-	3	6,150
⁄ 5.00	-	-	-	-	1	4,100
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	4	10,250

TABLE: 15

ANNUAL FARM EXPENDITURE

SIRUNAMPOONDI

SIZE GROUP	LAND REVENUE	REPAIR OF IMPLEMENTS	TOTAL
		PARTICIPANTS:	
/// 2.50	51	600	651
⁄ 5.00	55	600	655
⁄ 10.00	315	1600	1915
⁄ 20.00	60	50	110
TOTAL	481	2850	3331
		NON - PARTICIPANTS	
⁄ 2.50	36	350	386
⁄ 5.00	35	250	285
TOTAL	71	600	671

TABLE: 16

CULTIVATORS SCHEDULE NO. 2

DETAILS OF INPUT FOR THE CROP

SIRUNAMPOONDI

SAMBA 1971 - 72

S. NO.	CROPPED AREA	SEED Q.	SEED V. Rs.	PRE TREATMENT V.	FARM YARD MANURE Q.	FARM YARD MANURE V. Rs.	G.N.C. Q. Kg.	G.N.C. V. Rs.	G.M. Q. Bun.	G.M. V. Rs.	BASAL COMPLEX Q.	BASAL COMPLEX V. Rs.	BASAL MIXTURE Q.	BASAL MIXTURE V. Rs.	BASAL POTASH Q.	BASAL POTASH V. Rs.	TOP UREA Q. Kg.	TOP UREA V. Rs.	PESTICIDES VALUE RS.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PARTICIPANTS:									B.A.M. 3										
1	0.75	30	30	-	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	15	-
2	0.75	30	30	-	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-
4	2.00	50	50	-	20	200	-	-	-	-	200	192	-	-	-	100	100	110	40.00
5	0.33	21	21	-	5	60	-	-	-	-	50	48	-	-	-	-	10	10	2.10
7	0.50	18	18	-	4	32	-	-	10	5	25	24	-	-	-	-	15	15	2.10
10	0.33	15	15	-	3	30	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	15	155	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:																			
2	0.75	30	30	-	6	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-
6	0.50	15	15	-	4	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-
PARTICIPANTS:									B.C.P.1										
5	0.64	40	40	-	4	38	-	-	-	-	50	48	-	-	-	-	15	15	2.10
7	1.00	40	40	-	7	56	-	-	30	15	50	48	-	-	-	-	30	30	2.10
8	1.00	35	30	-	10	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	9.50
9	3.00	100	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	67	-	-	50	49	-
10	1.40	50	50	-	15	150	-	-	-	-	100	105	-	-	-	-	40	40	-
11	2.00	75	60	-	20	200	480	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	20.00
12	1.00	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	68	-	-	30	30	8.00
NON - PARTICIPANTS:																			
1	0.58	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:									C.O. 19										
3	1.52	45	45	-	12	120	-	-	40	40	-	-	50	38	-	-	50	55	10.00
4	1.00	30	30	-	5	50	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1.00	35	30	-	6	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	64	-	-	50	54	10.00

Q = Quantity V = Value

CULTIVATORS SCHEDULE NO. 2 DETAILS OF INPUT FOR THE CROP SAMBA 1971 - 72

	SEED			MANURE						FERTILIZERS								PESTICIDES
				FARM YARD MANURE		Q.M.C.		Q.M.		COMPLEX COMPLEX		BASAL MIXTURE		BOTASH		TOP UREA		
CROPPED AREA	QTY. Kg.	VAL. Rs.	PRE TREATMENT	QTY.	VAL. Rs.	QTY. Kg.	VAL. Rs.	QTY. Bun.	VAL. Rs.	QTY. Kg.	VAL. Rs.	QTY. Kg.	VAL. Rs.	QTY. Kg.	VAL. Rs.	QTY. Kg.	VAL. Rs.	VALUE Rs.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PARTICIPANTS:									A.S.D. 5									
1 0.33	21	21	-	5	60	-	-	-	-	50	48	-	-	-	-	10	10	2.10
4 1.00	35	30	-	14	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	60	-	-	50	50	13.25
10 0.50	20	20	-	8	80	-	-	20	10	50	52	-	-	-	-	30	30	-
PARTICIPANTS:									I.R. 5									
3 0.30	10	10	-	4	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	3.20
7 1.00	20	22	-	10	80	-	-	20	10	50	48	-	-	-	-	100	102	30.90
8 1.00	18	18	-	15	120	-	-	-	-	150	154	-	-	-	-	50	50	19.00
10 0.80	20	20	-	10	100	-	-	-	-	50	52	-	-	-	-	75	75	28.50
PARTICIPANTS:									I.R. 20									
6 1.00	18	18	-	15	120	-	-	-	-	150	154	-	-	-	-	50	50	33.00
9 1.00	30	31	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	48	100	67	20	14	50	48	20.00
11 2.00	30	31	-	20	200	-	-	20	20	150	150	-	-	-	-	150	150	30.10
									I.R. 22									
12 1.00	20	22	-	-	-	320	168	108	54	100	107	-	-	-	-	50	49	18.50
									KAMBAMSAMBA									
11 1.00	15	20	-	-	-	240	120	50	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	50	50	20.00
PARTICIPANTS:									GROUNDNUT									
3 1.20	40	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 2.00	120	260	-	20	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
6 2.50	80	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 1.77	80	150	-	15	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.90
8 0.75	40	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-$	-	-	50	38	-	-	-	-	-
9 1.64	100	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.00
10 3.66	160	300	-	30	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.00
11 2.08	160	350	-	20	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	70	-	-	-	-	20.00
12 8.00	320	800	-	40	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:																		
5 1.65	80	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 2.85	120	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CULTIVATORS SCHEDULE NO. 2 DETAILS OF INPUT FOR THE CROP NAVARAI 1971 - 72

S. NO.	CROPPED AREA	SEED QTY. KG.	SEED VAL RS.	PRE TREATMENT	MANURE FARM YARD QTY. C.L.	MANURE FARM YARD VAL. RS.	MANURE G.N.C. QTY. KG.	MANURE G.N.C. VAL. RS.	FERTILIZERS BASAL COMPLEX QTY. KG.	FERTILIZERS BASAL COMPLEX VAL. RS.	FERTILIZERS BASAL MIXTURE QTY. KG.	FERTILIZERS BASAL MIXTURE VAL. RS.	FERTILIZERS TOP UREA QTY. KG.	FERTILIZERS TOP UREA VAL. RS.	PESTICIDES VALUE RS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PARTICIPANTS:								I.R. 8							
2	0.30	12	12	-	-	-	40	20	-	-	-	-	25	28	10.00
4	2.00	40	40	2.50	15	150	240	135	150	162	-	-	150	150	60.00
5	0.30	10	10	-	3	30	-	-	50	54	-	-	25	25	12.00
6	1.00	20	20	-	6	60	-	-	50	54	-	-	50	50	20.00
7	2.00	40	40	2.50	15	150	-	-	100	108	-	-	100	100	36.00
8	1.40	20	20	1.20	10	100	-	-	150	162	-	-	50	50	23.50
9	1.50	30	30	1.60	-	-	480	270	200	216	-	-	100	100	27.00
10	2.00	40	40	2.50	10	100	-	-	200	216	-	-	100	100	27.00
11	2.00	40	40	2.00	20	200	-	-	150	165	300	195	150	165	64.00
12	1.50	30	30	-	-	-	480	270	-	-	100	64	100	100	20.00
NON - PARTICIPANTS:															
6	0.50	10	10	-	5	50	-	-	50	54	-	-	50	50	20.00
PARTICIPANTS:								KULLAKAR							
1	0.70	20	20	-	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:															
4	0.50	10	10	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	-
PARTICIPANTS:								GROUNDNUT							
9	1.00	70	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	62	-	-	3.90
PARTICIPANTS:								CO 29							SORNAWARI 1972 - 73
1	0.50	15	15	-	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	23	-
2	0.50	15	15	-	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	30	-
6	0.40	10	10	-	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	32	-
10	0.66	15	15	-	5	50	-	-	50	54	-	-	25	31	5.00
12	1.16	30	30	-	10	100	160	90	50	54	-	-	50	62	10.00
								A.D.T. 27							
3	0.50	10	10	-	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	-
7	0.40	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	26	20	30	-
10	0.33	10	10	-	3	30	-	-	25	27	-	-	25	31	5.00
11	1.00	20	20	-	10	100	-	-	50	54	-	-	25	32	-
								I.R. 20							
5	0.33	10	10	-	3	30	-	-	50	54	-	-	10	15	4.00
8	1.00	20	20	1.20	10	100	-	-	100	108	-	-	50	64	20.00
								I.R. 22							
4	1.25	30	30	-	15	150	-	-	150	162	-	-	100	124	20.00
6	0.66	15	15	1.00	5	50	-	-	100	108	25	32	25	32	10.00
8	0.40	10	10	0.60	5	50	-	-	50	54	-	-	25	32	10.00
10	1.33	30	30	1.80	8	80	80	40	100	108	-	-	75	90	17.00
11	1.00	20	20	1.60	10	100	-	-	100	108	-	-	50	66	20.00
								CAVERY							
7	0.60	15	15	-	5	50	-	-	-	-	60	36	30	45	6.00
9	1.70	40	40	-	-	-	240	256	50	54	100	70	75	100	
11	0.75	15	15	-	10	100	160	88	50	54	-	-	50	66	6.00
PARTICIPANTS:								RAGI							
5	0.33	3	4	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	-
7	0.30	1	1	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	-
12	0.50	2	2	-	2	20	-	-	25	28	-	-	10	15	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:															
6	1.00	3	3	-	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	-

DETAILS OF LABOUR INPUT (PER ACRE) SEASON: - NAVARAI

HOLDING GROUP SIZE	BULLOCK LABOUR		ATTACHED & FAMILY LABOUR		HIRED LABOUR		TOTAL	
	DAYS	WAGES	DAYS	WAGES	DAYS	WAGES	DAYS	LABOUR
PARTICIPANTS:				H.Y.V.				
∠ 2.50	36	64.58	6	9.68	150	251.45	193	325.72
∠ 5.00	39	66.00	66	112.00	118	194.61	223	375.77
∠ 10.00	33	57.64	20	34.42	116	194.00	170	287.25
∠ 20.00	34	56.00	10	14.30	146	202.20	190	215.82
				LOCAL				
∠ 2.50	24	40.00	18.57	28.60	80	128.00	130	195.70
				OTHER CROP				
∠ 10.00	20	40.00	5	6.70	109	146.00	134	192.70
NON - PARTICIPANTS:				LOCAL				
∠ 2.50	32	52.00	56	103.04	62	114.00	150	269.04
∠ 5.00	40	68.00	90	158.40	100	176.00	230	402.40
PARTICIPANTS:				H.Y.V.			SEASON:- SORNAWARI	
∠ 2.50	37	67.72	31	58.34	117	191.45	185	317.51
∠ 5.00	48	79.13	83	151.91	94	174.10	220	405.15
∠ 10.00	39	67.82	35	55.70	123	210.99	183	312.54
∠ 20.00	34	58.62	15	30.10	110	214.22	160	302.94
PARTICIPANTS:				OTHER CROP				
∠ 5.00	15	30.30	118	147.72	12	15.00	145	193.18
∠ 10.00	20	40.00	120	139.20	30	35.00	170	214.20
∠ 20.00	12	24.00	12	18.72	92	144.00	116	186.72
NON - PARTICIPANTS:								
∠ 5.00	13	26.00	63	110.25	-	-	76	135.25

COST OF CULTIVATION

PER ACRE AND PERCENTAGE

CROP	USE	SEED	H.LABOUR	B.LABOUR	MANURE	FERTILIZER	PESTICIDES	OTHER EXPEN.	TOTAL AMOUNT	BY PRODUCT MAIN PRO. TOTAL AMOUNT
PARTICIPANTS:										
BAM 3	4.66	164.00	1038.63	281.50	427.00	469.00	44.20	1144.00	3568.33	4120.50
	PA	35.19	222.88	60.41	91.63	100.64	9.48	245.49	765.74	884.23
	PC	4.60	29.11	7.89	11.96	13.14	1.24	32.06	-	-
BPP 1	10.04	340.00	1902.27	759.50	779.00	625.00	41.70	2052.00	6499.47	7824.00
	PA	53.86	189.47	75.65	77.59	62.25	41.53	204.38	647.36	779.28
	PC	5.23	29.27	11.69	11.99	9.62	6.42	31.57	-	-
ASD 5	1.83	71.00	486.04	134.00	276.00	250.00	15.35	620.00	1852.39	1996.00
	PA	38.80	265.57	73.22	150.82	136.61	8.39	338.80	1012.23	1090.71
	PC	3.83	26.24	7.23	14.90	13.50	0.83	33.47	-	-
I.R. 5	3.10	70.00	795.74	210.5#	342.00	506.00	73.60	1230.00	3227.84	3230.00
	PA	22.58	256.69	67.90	110.32	163.23	23.74	396.77	1041.24	1041.94
	PC	2.17	24.65	6.52	10.60	15.68	2.28	38.11	-	-
I.R. 20	4.00	80.00	983.01	270.00	340.00	681.00	77.50	1050.00	3481.51	5278.00
	PA	20.00	245.75	67.50	85.00	170.25	19.38	262.50	870.38	1319.50
	PC	2.30	28.23	7.76	9.77	19.56	2.23	30.16	-	-
I.R. 22	1.00	22.00	252.10	72.00	222.00	156.00	18.50	100.00	842.60	1036.10
	PC	2.61	29.92	8.54	26.35	18.51	2.20	11.87	-	-
KAMBAM-SAMBA	1.00	20.00	213.05	70.00	170.00	100.00	20.00	410.00	1003.05	565.00
	PC	1.99	21.24	6.98	16.95	9.97	1.99	40.88	-	-
NON-PARTICIPANTS:										
AM 3	1.25	45.00	174.00	60.50	92.00	40.00	-	510.00	921.50	750.00
	PA	36.00	139.20	48.40	73.60	32.00	-	408.10	737.20	600.00
	PC	4.88	18.80	6.66	9.98	4.34	-	55.34	-	-
CP 1	0.58	20.00	120.40	23.00	15.00	10.00	-	-	188.40	420.00
	PA	34.48	207.59	39.66	25.86	17.24	-	-	324.83	724.14
	PC	10.61	63.91	12.21	7.96	5.31	-	-	-	-
O. 19	3.52	105.00	500.48	209.00	279.00	211.00	20.00	885.00	2209.48	2490.00
	PA	29.83	142.18	59.38	79.26	59.94	5.68	251.42	627.69	707.39
	PC	4.75	22.65	9.46	12.63	9.55	0.90	40.05	-	-
.R. 8	13.70	282.00	3302.05	831.00	1485.00	2264.00	289.50	3072.00	11525.55	16430.00
	PA	20.58	241.03	60.66	108.39	165.26	21.13	224.23	841.28	1199.27
	PC	2.45	28.65	7.21	12.88	19.64	2.51	26.65	-	-
JLLA-KAR	0.70	20.00	109.02	28.00	40.00	12.00	-	160.00	369.02	425.00
	PA	28.57	155.74	40.00	57.14	17.14	-	228.57	527.17	607.14
	PC	5.42	29.54	7.59	10.84	3.25	-	43.36	-	-
ON - PARTICIPANTS:										
JLLA-KAR	0.50	10.00	167.20	34.00	20.00	10.00	-	90.00	331.20	262.00
	PA	20.00	334.40	68.00	40.00	20.00	-	180.00	662.40	524.00
	PC	3.02	50.48	10.27	6.04	3.02	-	27.18	-	-

TABLE: 18 (Contd.)

COST OF CULTIVATION

SIRUNAMPOONDI SEASON

CROP	AREA	SEED	H.LABOUR	B.LABOUR	MANURE	FERTILIZER	PESTICIDES	OTHER EXPENDITURE	TOTAL AMOUNT	BY PRODUCT MAIN PRODUCT TOTAL AMOUNT
PARTICIPANTS:										
K.O. 29	3.22	85.00	1012.97	207.00	340.00	286.00	15.00	710.00	2655.97	3848.00
		26.40	314.59	64.29	105.60	88.82	4.66	220.50	824.84	1195.03
		3.20	38.14	7.79	12.80	10.77	0.56	27.73	-	-
K.D.T. 27	2.23	52.00	761.55	166.50	180.00	215.00	5.00	415.00	1795.05	2972.00
		23.32	341.50	74.66	80.72	96.41	2.24	186.10	804.96	1332.73
		2.90	42.42	9.28	10.02	11.98	0.28	23.12	-	-
K.R. 20	1.33	31.20	522.18	94.00	130.00	241.00	24.00	310.00	1352.38	2229.00
		23.46	392.62	70.68	97.74	181.20	18.04	233.08	1016.83	1675.94
		2.31	38.61	6.95	9.61	17.82	1.77	22.92	-	-
K.R. 22	4.64	114.64	1538.44	311.50	470.00	884.00	77.00	803.00	4198.58	7263.00
		24.71	331.56	67.13	101.29	192.52	16.59	173.06	904.87	1565.30
		2.73	36.64	7.42	11.19	21.05	1.83	19.13	-	-
CAVERY	3.05	70.00	1006.96	194.00	394.00	425.00	12.00	495.00	2596.96	3916.00
		22.95	33.01	63.61	129.18	139.14	3.93	162.29	851.46	1283.93
		2.69	38.77	7.47	15.17	16.36	0.46	19.06	-	-

TABLE: 19

CULTIVATOR'S SCHEDULE NO.2 OTHER FARM EXPENDITURE

SIRUNAMPOONDI

SAMBA 1971 - 72

S. No.	LIVE STOCK KIND CASH	LIVE STOCK KIND ITEM	LIVE STOCK KIND QTY.	LIVE STOCK KIND VALUE	SPRAYER RENT CASH	ELECTRICITY/OIL CASH	WATER HIRE CASH	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PARTICIPANTS:				B.A.M. 3				
1	150	STRAW	50	50	-	75	-	275
2	150	"	50	50	-	75	-	275
4	-	"	-	-	-	150	-	150
5	60	"	30	30	-	-	-	90
7	50	"	30	30	2	52	52	134
10	150	"	30	30	-	40	40	220
PARTICIPANTS:				B.C.P. 1				
5	100	"	50	50	-	-	-	150
7	80	"	40	40	-	67	-	187
8	200	"	40	40	-	150	-	390
9	-	"	-	-	-	250	-	250
10	250	"	50	50	-	75	-	375
11	200	"	100	100	-	350	-	650
12	-	"	-	-	-	50	-	50
PARTICIPANTS:				A.S.D. 5				
5	75	"	40	40	-	-	-	115
6	100	"	50	50	-	100	-	250
10	200	"	30	30	-	25	-	255
				I.R. 5				
3	200	"	30	30	-	-	-	230
7	250	"	40	40	-	30	-	320
8	200	"	40	40	-	120	-	360
10	250	"	40	40	-	30	-	320
				I.R. 20				
8	180	"	40	40	-	120	-	340
9	-	"	-	-	-	100	-	100
11	200	"	100	100	10	300	-	610
				I.R. 22				
12	-	"	-	-	-	100	-	100
				CAMBU				
6	30	"	30	30	-	-	-	60
				SUGARCANE				
12	-	"	-	-	-	300	-	300
				KAMBANSAMBA				
11	150	"	60	60	-	200	-	410
				GROUNDNUT				
3	70	"	20	20	-	-	-	90
5	70	"	20	20	-	-	-	90
6	30	"	25	25	-	-	-	55
7	25	"	20	20	2	-	-	47
8	60	"	20	20	-	-	-	-
9	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	100	"	20	20	-	-	-	120
11	60	"	40	40	-	-	-	100

CULTIVATOR'S SCHEDULE NO. 2 OTHER FARM EXPENDITURE SAMBA 1971 - 72

S. No.	LIVE STOCK KIND	ITEM	QTY.	VALUE	SPRAYER RENT CASH	ELECTRICITY/OIL CASH	WATER HIRE CASH	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PARTICIPANTS:				GINGLEE				
8	-	STRAW	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:				B.A.M. 3				
2	250	"	30	30	-	-	-	280
6	200	"	30	30	-	-	-	230
PARTICIPANTS:				C.O. 19				
3	-	"	-	-	-	-	400	400
4	200	"	40	40	-	-	-	240
5	200	"	45	45	-	-	-	245
				GROUNDNUT				
5	30	"	20	20	-	-	-	50
6	55	"	30	30	-	-	-	85
PARTICIPANTS:				I.R. 8				NAVARAI 1971 - 72
2	60	"	80	80	-	60	-	190
4	-	"	-	-	-	250	-	250
5	100	"	80	80	-	-	-	180
6	80	"	100	100	-	150	-	330
7	100	"	120	120	-	150	-	370
8	80	"	100	100	2	100	-	282
9	-	"	-	-	5	200	-	255
10	100	"	120	120	5	200	-	425
11	100	"	100	100	10	150	-	360
12	80	"	60	60	-	240	-	380
PARTICIPANTS:				KULLAKAR				
1	60	"	100	100	-	60	-	160
				GROUNDNUT				
9	-	"	-	-	2	50	-	52
NON - PARTICIPANTS:				KULLAKAR				
6	60	"	60	60	-	-	-	120
NON - PARTICIPANTS:				GROUNDNUT				
4	20	"	70	70	-	-	-	90

S. NO.	LIVE STOCK				SPRAYER RENT	ELECTRICITY/OIL	WATER HIRE	TOTAL
	CASH	KIND ITEM	KIND QTY.	KIND VALUE	CASH	CASH	CASH	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PARTICIPANTS:				C.O. 29				
1	25	STRAW	30	30	-	50	-	105
2	35	"	50	50	-	50	-	135
6	50	"	50	50	-	40	-	140
10	40	"	30	30	-	70	-	140
12	30	"	40	40	-	120	-	190
PARTICIPANTS:				A.D.T. 27				
3	60	"	50	50	-	40	-	110
7	30	"	40	40	-	40	-	110
10	30	"	25	25	-	40	-	75
11	40	"	30	30	-	50	-	120
				I.R. 20				
5	80	"	60	60	-	-	-	140
8	30	"	40	40	-	100	-	170
				I.R. 22				
4	-	"	-	-	-	150	-	150
6	50	"	50	50	-	60	-	160
8	30	"	40	40	-	50	-	120
10	50	"	60	60	3	130	-	243
11	30	"	40	40	-	60	-	130
				CAVERY				
7	50	"	50	50	-	70	-	170
9	-	"	-	-	-	200	-	200
11	30	"	50	50	-	45	-	125
PARTICIPANTS:				RAGI				
5	30	"	30	30	-	-	-	60
7	20	"	15	15	-	20	-	55
12	-	"	-	-	-	30	-	30
NON - PARTICIPANTS:								
6	50	"	40	40	-	30	-	120

TABLE: 20 — — SIRUNAMPOONDI

CULTIVATOR'S SCHEDULE NO.2 — DISPOSAL OF FARM PRODUCE — SAMBA 1971-72

S. NO.	UNIT	STOCK ON HAND	STOCK HARVEST PRODUCE	STOCK TOTAL	SEED	WATER HIRE OR RENT	KG. WAGE	CONSUMPTION	SOLD QTY.	SOLD VALUE OF SALES RS.	NET VALUE OF SALES	BALANCE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PARTICIPANTS:					B.A.M. 3							
1	Kg.	-	750	750	37.50	-	150	562.50	-	-	-	-
2	"	-	750	750	37.50	-	150	562.50	-	-	-	-
4	"	-	4050	4050	75.00	-	225	750.00	3000	1680	1680	-
5	"	-	412.50	412.50	37.50	-	75	150.00	150	90	90	-
7	"	-	375	375	37.50	-	75	262.50	-	-	-	-
10	"	-	300	300	37.50	-	75	187.50	-	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS					B.C.P. 1							
5	"	-	750	750	37.50	-	112.50	375	225	144	144	-
7	"	-	750	750	75.00	225	150	300	-	-	-	-
8	"	150	1725	1875	75.00	-	225	450	1125	750	750	-
9	"	150	3000	3150	150.00	-	375	600	1500	1040	1040	525
10	"	-	1875	1875	75.00	-	150	750	900	576	576	-
11	"	75	2175	2250	75.00	-	825	1350	-	-	-	-
12	"	150	900	1050	75.00	-	300	675	-	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS:					A.S.D. 5							
5	"	-	412.50	412.50	37.50	-	75	150.00	150	90	90	-
6	"	-	1350	1350	75	-	150	750.00	375	250	250	-
10	"	-	750	750	37.50	-	75	637.50	-	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS:					I.R. 5							
3	"	-	225	225	-	-	-	150.00	-	-	-	75
7	"	-	1650	1650	75	-	150	300.00	1125	165	615	-
8	"	75	2475	2550	-	-	525	525.00	1500	900	900	-
10	"	-	1162.50	1162.50	37.50	-	150	-	975	520	520	-
PARTICIPANTS:					I.R.20							
8	"	-	2850	2850	75.00	-	150	375.00	2250	1410	1410	-
9	"	-	1800	1800	-	-	75	-	1825	1127	1127	-
11	"	-	3675	3675	75.00	-	225	1875	1500	900	900	-
PARTICIPANTS:					I.R. 22							
12	"	-	1575	1575	-	-	150	-	1425	988	988	-
PARTICIPANTS:					CAMBU							
6	"	-	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS:					SUGARCANE							
12	"	-	6000	6000	-	-	-	-	6000	5200	5200	-
PARTICIPANTS:					KAMBANSAMBA							
11	"	-	675	675	20	-	75	205	375	300	300	-

S. No.	UNIT	STOCK ON HAND	STOCK HARVEST PRODUCE	STOCK TOTAL	SEED	WATER HIRE	KG. WAGE	KG. CONSUMPTION	SOLD QTY.	SOLD VALUE OF SALES	NET VALUE OF SALES	BALANCE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PARTICIPANTS:					GROUNDNUT							
3	Kg.	-	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	"	-	320	320	120	-	-	-	200	275	262	-
6	"	-	80	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	"	-	200	200	80	-	-	40	80	125	113	-
8	"	-	200	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	"	-	320	320	120	-	-	-	200	300	290	-
10	"	-	240	240	80	-	-	-	160	280	265	-
11	"	-	640	640	160	-	-	-	480	720	699	-
12	"	-	560	560	-	-	-	-	560	864	854	-
PARTICIPANTS:					GINGLEE							
8	"	-	40	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:					B.A.M. 3							
2	"	-	675	675	37.50	-	--	637.50	-	-	-	-
3	"	-	450	450	37.50	-	37.50	375.00	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:					B.C.P. 1							
1	"	-	600	600	20	-	300	280	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:					C.O. 19							
3	"	-	2100	2100	75	600	225	600	600	400	400	-
4	"	-	975	975	50	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
5	"	-	525	525	37.50	-	225	262.50	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:					GROUNDNUT							
5	"	-	80	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	"	-	160	160	80	-	-	-	80	120	115	-
PARTICIPANTS:					I.R. 8						NAVARAI 1971-72	
2	"	-	750	750	30	-	70	350	300	184	184	-
4	"	-	4125	4125	50	250	250	825	3000	1800	1800	-
5	"	-	900	900	25	50	350	350	250	270	270	-
6	"	-	1800	1800	38	-	112	750	900	540	540	-
7	"	-	2250	2250	38	-	187	525	1500	920	920	-
8	"	-	2625	2625	38	-	187	-	2250	1320	1320	-
9	"	-	2625	2625	60	-	165	150	2250	1320	1320	-
10	"	-	4125	4125	38	-	262	75	3750	2200	2200	-
11	"	-	5250	5250	75	-	225	450	4500	3000	3000	-
12	"	-	1800	1800	38	-	225	112	1425	836	836	-
PARTICIPANTS:					KULLAKAR							
1	"	-	600	600	20	-	55	375	150	100	100	-
PARTICIPANTS:					GROUNDNUT							
8	"	-	640	640	-	-	-	-	640	960	940	-
NON-PARTICIPANTS:					KULLAKAR							
6	"	-	750	750	35	-	40	450	225	138	138	-
NON-PARTICIPANTS:					GROUNDNUT							
4	"	-	375	375	40	-	35	300	-	-	-	-

TABLE:20 (CONTD.) SIRUMAMPOONDI

CULTIVATOR'S SCHEDULE NO. 2 DISPOSAL OF FARM PRODUCE SORNAWARI 72 - 73.

S. NO.	UNIT	STOCK ON HAND	STOCK HARVEST PRODUCE	STOCK TOTAL	SEED	WATER HIRE	WAGES KG.	CONSUMPTION	SOLD QTY.	SOLD VALUE OF SALES	NET SALES	BALANCE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PARTICIPANTS:						C.O. 29						
1	Kg.	-	750	750	25	-	50	375	300	208	208	-
2	"	-	900	900	25	-	50	375	450	312	312	-
6	"	-	750	750	38	-	75	637	-	-	-	-
10	"	-	1200	1200	75	-	150	225	750	1520	1520	-
12	"	-	1875	1875	38	-	187	525	1125	750	750	-
PARTICIPANTS:						A.D.T. 27						
3	"	-	900	900	40	-	35	300	525	350	350	-
7	"	-	675	675	30	-	45	300	300	200	200	-
10	"	-	525	525	38	-	75	412	-	-	-	-
11	"	-	2250	2250	38	-	150	562	1500	1000	1000	-
						I.R. 20						
5	"	-	750	750	30	-	45	300	375	260	260	-
8	"	-	2400	2400	38	-	150	712	1500	1040	1040	-
						I.R. 22						
4	"	-	2700	2700	75	-	150	975	1500	1040	1040	-
4	"	-	1575	1575	38	-	75	337	1125	780	780	-
6	"	-	1050	1050	38	-	75	337	600	416	416	-
8	"	-	2775	2775	75	-	150	300	2250	1560	1560	-
10	"	-	2335	2335	75	-	150	600	1500	1040	1040	-
						CAVERY						
7	"	-	1050	1050	38	-	112	450	450	300	300	-
9	"	-	3000	3000	75	-	225	600	1350	936	936	750
11	"	-	1500	1500	38	-	150	187	1125	780	780	-
						RAGI						
5	"	-	160	160	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-
7	"	-	120	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-
12	"	-	120	120	15	-	25	80	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:												
6	"	-	400	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-

CULTIVATOR'S SCHEDULE NO. 2 INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES SAMBA 1971-72

S. NO.	AGRICULTURAL WAGES FOR OPERATION: PLOUGHING & OTHER AGRICULTURE WORK	WEEDING & TRANSPLANTS	HARVESTING AND THRESTING: ITEM	KIND: QTY. KGS.	KIND: VALUE RS.	RENT FOR	MILK SOLD	NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME FROM: VILLAGE SERVICE (ANNUM)	CUSTOMERY SERVICEESS KIND IN VALUE RS.	BUSINESS (ANNUM)	TEACHING & OTHERS (ANNUM)	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PARTICIPANTS:												
1	-	-	PADDY	150	82	-	-	972	-	240	-	240
2	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	40	32	PADDY	150	82	-	-	-	45	-	-	199
4	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	-	720
5	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-
7	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1200	-
8	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	972	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:												
1	60	60	PADDY	75	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
2	80	40	"	300	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	320
3	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	480
6	40	-	PADDY	150	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
PARTICIPANTS:										NAVARAI 1971-72		
1	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	E.I.S.	-	-
4	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E.I.S.	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E.I.S.	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:												
6	-	-	PADDY	150	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
PARTICIPANTS:										SORNAVARI 1972-73		
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E.I.S.	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E.I.S.	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E.I.S.	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E.I.S.	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:												
6	30	-	PADDY	75	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	82

INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCE SAMBA 1971-72

HOLDING GROUP SIZE	AGRICULTURAL WAGES FOR OPERATION: PLOUGHING & OTHER AGRICULTURAL WORK	WEEDING & TRANSPLANT	HARVESTING AND THRESHING: ITEM	HARVESTING AND THRESHING: QTY. KGS.	HARVESTING AND THRESHING: VALUE RS.	RENT FOR	NON AGRICULTURAL INCOME FROM: VILLAGE MILK SOLD ANNUM	SERVICE	CUSTOMERY SERVICE KIND IN RS. VAL.	SUSTENANCE ALLOWANCE	TEACHING & ANNUM	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PARTICIPANTS:												
2.50	40	32	PADDY	150	82	-	-	-	45	960	-	-
5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	1200	-
10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	972	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:												
2.50	80	140	PADDY	375	250	-	-	-	-	460	-	910
5.00	40	-	"	150	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	130

PARTICIPANTS: NAVARAI 1971 - 72

ENTERED IN SAMBA

NON - PARTICIPANTS:												
5.00	-	-	PADDY	150	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
PARTICIPANTS:									SORNAWARI			
2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50
NON - PARTICIPANTS:												
5.00	30	-	PADDY	75	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
PARTICIPANTS:									FOR THREE SEASONS			
2.50	40	32	"	150	82	-	-	-	05	960	-	-
5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	1200	-
10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	972	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:												
2.50	80	140	PADDY	375	250	-	-	-	-	480	-	910
5.00	70	-	"	375	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	362

TABLE: 23

SIRUNAMPOONDI

FARM LOANS - SOURCE AND REPAYMENTS

SAMBA 1971 - 72

S. NO.	DATE	PERIOD	SOURCE	PURPOSE	SECURITY	LOANS TAKEN: PRINCIPAL CASH	PRINCIPAL KIND ITEM	PRINCIPAL KIND QTY.	PRINCIPAL KIND VALUE	RATE OF INTEREST CASH	LOANS REPAID (INCLUDING OUTSTANDING LOANS): S. NO.	LOAN NO.	DATE	PRINCIPAL CASH	RATE OF INTEREST CASH	KIND ITEM	KIND QTY.	KIND VALUE
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PARTICIPANTS:																		
3	1- 8-71	1	1	4	2	600	FERTI.	6BAGS	300	6¼%	3	O-1	11- 1-72	-	-	PADDY	75	42
4	1- 8-71	1	1	4&8	2	600	FERTI.	6BAGS	300	6¼%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1- 9-71	3	6	88	6	300	-	-	-	24%	5	N-1	1- 2-72	200	50	-	-	-
7	1-[illegible]-71	4	6	4	1	-	FERTI.	4BAGS	200	-	7	N-1	1- 2-72	200	-	-	-	-
	"	3	6	8	6	300	-	-	-	24%	-	O-1	"	250	110	-	-	-
	"	3	6	6	6	150	-	-	-	24%	-	-	---	-	-	-	-	-
8	1- 9-71	3	6	4&8	6	1000	-	-	-	24%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1-[illegible]6-71	1	1	4&8	2	600	FERTI.	12BAGS	700	6¼%	9	N-1	11- 2-72	600	38	-	-	-
												O-2	1- 3-72	2000	130	PADDY	525	350
10	1-11-71	1	1	4	2	740	-	-	-	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	1- 8-71	1	6	8	1	1000	-	-	-	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	11- 2-72	3	5	8	5	550	-	-	-	13½%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:																		
3	1- 8-71	1	1	4&8	2	350	FERTI.	3BAGS	150	6¼%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
																	NAVARAI 1971-72	
PARTICIPANTS:																		
4	2- 1-72	1	6	4	1	-	"	-	450	-	4	N-1	1- 7-72	450	-	-	-	-
5	31- 2-72	1	6	8	6	100	-	-	-	24%	5	N-1	1- 7-72	100	12	-	-	-
6	2- 1-72	1	6	4	1	-	FERTI.	-	104	-	6	N-1	1- 7-72	104	-	-	-	-
7	1- 1-72	1	6	4	1	-	FERTI.	-	208	-	7	N-1	1- 8-72	208	-	-	-	-
												O-2	1- 7-72	320	-	-	-	-
												O-4	1- 7-72	-	240	-	-	-
8	10- 1-72	1	6	4	1	-	"	-	212	-	8	N-1	5- 6-72	212	-	-	-	-
9	8- 1-72	1	6	4	1	-	"	-	700	-	9	N-1	1- 7-72	700	-	-	-	-

SIRUNAMPOONDI

FARM LOANS - SOURCE AND REPAYMENTS

BORROWERS 1971-72

	LOANS TAKEN									LOANS REPAID (INCLUDING OUTSTANDING LOANS)							
					PRINCIPAL				RATE OF INTEREST				PRINCIPAL		INTEREST		
						KIND									KIND		
DATE	PERIOD	SOURCE	PURPOSE	SECURITY	CASH	ITEM	QTY.	VALUE RS.	CASH	S. NO.	LOAN NO.	DATE	CASH	CASH	ITEM	QTY.	VALUE RS.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PARTICIPANTS:																	
6- 1-72	1	6	4	1	-	FERTI.	-	316	-	10	N-1	1- 7-72	316	-	-	-	-
20- 1-72	½	6	4	1	-	"	-	500	-	11	N-1	10- 6-72	500	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:																	
5- 1-72	1	6	4	1	-	"	-	104	-	6	N-1	1- 7-72	104	-	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS:															SORNAWARI 1972-73		
6- 5-72	1	6	83	1	500	-	-	-	24%	4	O-1	4- 9-72	650	150	-	-	-
											O-2	1-10-72	500	150	-	-	-
1-55-72	1	6	8	6	600	-	-	-	24%	5	O-1	1- 9-72	-	180	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	6	O-1	1-10-72	300	72	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	8	O-1	1- 9-72	1000	240	-	-	-
1- 5-72	1	5	8	5	800	-	-	-	10%	9	N-1	1-10-72	100	60	-	-	-
15- 5-72	1	6	8	1	-	FERTI.	-	400	-		N-1	3-10-72	400	-	-	-	-
1- 7-72	1	6	8	6	400	-	-	-	24%		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- 4-72	1	5	8	5	600	-	-	-	12%	10	N-1	1-10-72	600	36	-	-	-
1- 5-72	1	6	6	6	1000	-	-	-	24%		O-1	1-10-72	1000	-	-	-	-

TABLE: 24 — 80 — SIRUNAMPOONDI

CHANGES IN IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK — SAMBA 1971-72

SIZE GROUP	IMPLEMENTS: PLOUGHS PURCHASE NO.	PLOUGHS PURCHASE VALUE RS.	PUMPSET ARTICLES PURCHASE NO.	PUMPSET ARTICLES PURCHASE VALUE RS.	OTHERS PURCHASE NO.	OTHERS PURCHASE VALUE RS.	LIVE STOCK: BULLOCK & MILK COWS PURCHASE NO.	BULLOCK & MILK COWS PURCHASE VALUE RS.	BULLOCK & MILK COWS SOLD NO.	BULLOCK & MILK COWS SOLD VALUE RS.	OTHERS PURCHASE NO.	OTHERS PURCHASE VALUE RS.	OTHERS SOLD NO.	OTHERS SOLD VALUE RS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PARTICIPANTS:														
∠ 5.00	-	-	-	-	5	97	2	300	2	280	-	-	-	-
∠ 10.00	5	55	-	-	5	97	1	120	-	-	1	45	1	49
∠ 20.00	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:														
∠ 2.50	-	-	-	-	2	25	1	100	1	80	-	-	-	-
∠ 5.00	1	11	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS: (NAVARAI 1971-72)														
∠ 2.50	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
∠ 5.00	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
∠ 10.00	-	-	-	-	4	42	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:														
∠ 2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	80	-	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS: (SORNAWARI 72 - 72)														
∠ 2.50	2	18	-	-	4	20	2	200	2	150	-	-	-	-
∠ 5.00	2	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
∠ 10.00	5	55	9	170	3	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
∠ 20.00	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS: (FOR THREE SEASONS)														
∠ 2.50	2	18	-	-	5	30	2	200	2	150	-	-	-	-
∠ 5.00	2	22	-	-	9	105	2	700	2	280	-	-	-	-
∠ 10.00	10	110	9	170	3	48	1	120	1	100	1	45	1	49
∠ 20.00	1	11	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON - PARTICIPANTS:														
∠ 2.50	-	-	-	-	2	25	1	100	2	160	-	-	-	-
∠ 5.00	1	11	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 25 — FAMILY BUDGET — SIRUNAMPOONDI SAMBA

FAMILY DETAILS			RICE		WHEAT		MILLETS & OTHER GRAMS		PULSES AND GRAMS			
			F	P	P		F	P	F	P		
M	F	C	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE
29	29	21	750	1340.00	10	20.00	6	10.80	15	15.00	142	142.00	-	-	64.50	177.25
12	10	10	195	290.00	10	20.00	-	-	33	33.00	47	47.00	-	-	8.25	30.25
29	29	23	680	1350.00	5	10.00	6	10.80	23	23.00	-	163.00	-	-	55.50	188.50
11	8	11	175	350.00	15	30.00	-	-	5	5.00	-	70.00	-	-	6.50	26.00
															SORNAWARI	
29	29	23	565	1120.00	15	30.00	6	12.00	20	20.00	89	89.00	-	-	40.00	160.00
11	8	11	80	160.00	58	92.00	-	-	22	22.00	21	21.00	-	-	8.00	32.00

TABLE 25 (CONTD.) — FAMILY BUDGET — SAMBA

FAMILY DETAILS			MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS		EDIBLE OIL	MEAT FISH & EGGS	VEGETABLE FRUITS & NUTS	SUGAR	JAGGERY	SPICES	SALT	TEA	COFFEE	OTHERS	OTHER FOOD BREAD ETC.	COOKED MEALS	TOTAL
M	F	C	F QTY.	P VALUE													
29	29	21	56.00	39.50	134.00	119.50	130.00	50.50	10.00	290.00	9.50	53.10	46.00	-	5.00	40.00	2688.05
12	10	10	16.00	40.20	26.00	16.00	32.50	3.00	5.50	83.00	3.25	17.00	-	-	2.00	15.00	679.70
															NAVARAI		
29	29	23	39.00	40.00	156.00	94.00	129.00	28.00	29.00	205.00	17.00	61.00	35.00	-	-	25.00	2603.30
11	8	11	-	-	40.00	14.00	25.00	-	-	7.00	66.00	6.00	18.00	-	-	-	10.00	667.00
															SORNAWARI		
29	29	23	82.00	82.00	180.00	106.00	198.00	90.00	20.00	120.00	193.00	41.00	49.00	-	-	25.00	2296.00
11	8	11	-	-	45.00	16.00	18.00	1.00	16.00	42.00	6.00	6.00	-	-	-	-	477.00

TABLE: 25 (CONTD.)

FAMILY BUDGET

SIRUNAMPOONDI

FAMILY DETAILS			INTAXICANTS					FUEL	LIGHTING	CLOTHING	FOOT WEAR	TOILETING	UTENSILS
M	F	C	PAN	SMOKE	TOBACO	LIQUOR	TODDY						
29	29	23	44.00	59.00	9.00	-	-	100.00	65.00	15.00	-	36.00	1.00
11	8	11	22.00	12.00	6.00	-	-	18.00	24.00	15.00	-	18.00	33.00
31	29	21	47.00	43.00	15.00	-	-	95.00	60.80	-	-	32.00	-
12	10	10	12.00	10.00	1.00	-	-	11.00	11.20	-	-	8.00	-
29	29	23	59.00	54.00	31.00	-	-	108.00	74.00	-	-	35.00	46.00
11	8	11	19.00	4.00	11.00	-	-	8.00	17.00	-	-	13.00	7.00

TABLE: 25 (CONTD.)

FAMILY DETAILS			FURNITURE	BEDDING	BARBER	DHOBY	OTHERS	POSTAL	EDUCATIONS	MEDICAL	TRAVEL	ENTERTAINMENT	CEREMONIES		INTEREST ON DEBTS	TAXES	REMITTANCE TO OTHERS	TOTAL
M	F	C											RELIGIOUS	SOCIAL				
29	29	23	-	4.00	27.00	20.00	-	15.50	-	64.00	170.00	48.00	76.00	-	-	-	-	753.50
11	8	11	-	10.00	6.00	2.00	-	5.00	-	-	32.00	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	210.00
31	29	21	-	-	32.00	18.00	-	12.00	-	50.00	62.00	57.00	46.00	15.10	-	10.00	-	594.60
12	10	10	-	-	2.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	22.00	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	87.20
29	29	23	20.00	-	33.00	19.00	18.00	22.00	-	84.00	173.00	54.00	-	55.00	-	-	-	887.00
11	8	11	19.00	4.00	16.00	2.00	-	5.00	17.00	-	35.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	132.00

TBLE 26

SIRUNAMPOONDI

EXPENDITURE ON FOOD ITEMS (PER YEAR)

SIZE GROUP	RICE QTY.	RICE VALUE	WHEAT QTY.	WHEAT VALUE	MILLETS & OTHER GRAMS QTY.	MILLETS & OTHER GRAMS VALUE	PULSES & OTHER GRAMS QTY.	PULSES & OTHER GRAMS VALUE	MILK & ITS PRODUCT VALUE	EDIBLE OIL VALUE
PARTICIPANTS:										
2.50	1720.00	3280.00	-	-	336	336.00	152	547.00	296.00	542.00
5.00	1400.00	2800.00	-	-	416	416.00	60	220.00	-	202.00
10.00	4360.00	8280.00	-	-	968	968.00	424	1132.00	948.00	646.00
20.00	540.00	1100.00	72	134.40	88	88.00	56	204.00	66.00	250.00
TOTAL	8020.00	15440.00	72	134.40	1808	1808.00	692	2103.00	1310.00	1640.00
NON - PARTICIPANTS:										
2.50	271.00	542.00	-	-	99.00	99.00	16.72	47.76	40.20	69.00
5.00	260.00	660.00	-	-	178.00	188.00	21.00	81.00	32.00	34.00
TOTAL	531.00	202.00	-	-	277.00	287.00	37.72	128.76	72.20	153.00
PARTICIPANTS: (PER HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON FOOD ITEMS (PER YEAR))										
2.50	430.00	820.00	-	-	84.00	84.00	38	136.75	74	135.50
5.00	700.00	1400.00	-	-	208.00	208.00	30	110.00	-	101.00
10.00	872.00	165.60	-	-	193.60	193.60	84.80	226.40	189.60	129.20
20.00	540.00	1100.00	72	134.40	88	88.00	56.00	204.00	66.00	250.00
TOTAL	660.33	1286.66	6	11.20	150.66	150.66	100.06	105.25	109.06	136.66
NON - PARTICIPANTS:										
2.50	67.75	135.50	-	-	24.75	24.75	4.18	11.94	10.05	17.25
5.00	130.00	330.00	-	-	89.00	94.00	10.50	40.50	16.00	42.00
TOTAL	88.50	200.33	-	-	46.16	47.00	6.28	21.46	12.03	25.50

TABLE: 26 (CONTD.)

SIRUNAMPOONDI

EXPENDITURE ON FOOD ITEMS (PER YEAR)

SIZE GROUP	MEAT FISH & EGGS	VEGETABLE FRUITS & NUTS	SUGAR	JAGGERY	SPICES	SALT	BEVERAGES	OTHER FOOD BREAD ETC.,	COOKED MEALS	TOTAL
PARTICIPANTS:										
2.50	322.00	328.00	194.00	76.00	696.00	46.00	424.00	-	96.00	7183.00
5.00	160.00	144.00	-	48.00	328.00	22.00	140.00	-	32.00	4512.00
10.00	652.00	720.00	280.00	124.00	1440.00	76.00	536.00	-	200.00	16002.00
20.00	144.00	216.00	-	24.00	300.00	14.00	40.00	20.00	32.00	2512.40
TOTAL	278.00	1408.00	474.00	272.00	2764.00	158.00	1140.00	20.00	360.00	30309.40
NON - PARTICIPANTS:										
2.50	34.00	46.52	-	13.52	111.00	8.76	26.00	-	19.00	1056.76
5.00	24.00	58.00	2.00	30.00	126.00	13.00	30.00	4.00	12.00	1344.00
TOTAL	58.00	104.52	2.00	43.52	237.00	21.76	56.00	4.00	31.00	2400.76
PARTICIPANTS:			PER HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON FOOD ITEMS (PER YEAR)							
2.50	80.50	82.00	48.50	19.00	174.00	11.50	106.00	-	24.00	1795.75
5.00	80.00	72.00	-	24.00	164.00	11.00	70.00	-	16.00	2256.00
10.00	130.40	144.00	56.00	24.80	288.00	15.20	107.20	-	40.00	3200.40
20.00	744.00	216.00	-	24.00	300.00	14.00	40.00	20.50	32.00	2512.40
TOTAL	106.50	117.33	39.50	22.66	230.33	13.16	95.00	1.66	30.00	2525.78
NON - PARTICIPANTS:										
2.50	8.50	11.63	-	3.38	27.75	2.19	6.50	-	4.75	264.19
5.00	12.00	29.00	1.00	15.00	63.00	6.50	15.00	2.00	8.00	672.00
TOTAL	9.66	17.42	0.33	7.25	39.50	3.62	9.33	0.66	5.13	400.12

EXPENDITURE ON NON - FOOD ITEMS (PER YEAR)

SIZE GROUP	PAN	SMOKING	TOBACO	LIQUOR	TODDY	FUEL	LIGHTING	CLOTHING	FOOT WEAR	TOILETING	UTENSILS	FURNITURE	BEDDING	BARBAR
PARTICIPANTS:														
2.50	30.00	40.00	-	-	-	90.00	51.92	-	-	26.00	4.00	20.00	-	22.00
5.00	56.00	16.80	12.00	-	-	-	37.20	-	-	28.00	4.00	-	-	34.00
10.00	57.60	76.80	36.00	-	-	136.00	93.64	12.00	-	43.20	32.00	-	3.20	34.40
20.00	80.00	8.00	16.00	-	-	120.00	48.00	-	-	40.00	4.00	-	-	32.00
TOTAL	233.60	140.80	64.00	-	-	346.00	330.96	12.00	-	137.20	44.00	20.00	3.20	122.40
NON - PARTICIPANTS:														
2.50	29.00	22.00	8.00	-	-	22.00	32.40	15.00	-	22.00	16.20	-	-	8.00
5.00	44.00	8.00	20.00	-	-	30.00	39.60	-	-	34.00	48.00	-	20.00	12.00
TOTAL	73.00	30.00	28.00	-	-	52.00	72.00	15.00	-	56.00	64.20	-	20.00	20.00
PARTICIPANTS:						PER HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON NON - FOOD ITEMS (PER YEAR)								
2.50	7.50	10.00	-	-	-	22.50	12.98	-	-	6.50	1.00	5.00	-	5.50
5.00	28.00	0.00	6.00	-	-	-	18.60	-	-	14.00	2.00	-	-	17.00
10.00	11.52	15.36	7.20	-	-	27.20	18.76	2.40	-	8.64	6.40	-	0.64	6.88
20.00	80.00	8.00	16.00	-	-	120.00	48.00	-	-	40.00	4.00	-	-	32.00
TOTAL	18.63	11.73	5.33	-	-	28.31	19.24	1.00	-	11.43	3.66	1.66	0.26	10.20
NON - PARTICIPANTS:														
2.50	7.25	5.50	2.00	-	-	5.50	8.10	3.75	-	5.50	4.05	-	-	2.00
5.00	22.00	4.00	16.00	-	-	15.00	19.80	-	-	17.00	24.00	-	10.00	6.00
TOTAL	12.16	5.00	4.66	-	-	8.66	12.00	2.50	-	9.33	10.70	-	3.33	3.33

TABLE: 27 (CONTD.)

EXPENDITURE ON NON - FOOD ITEMS (PER YEAR)

SIRUNAMPOONDI

SIZE GROUP	DHOBY	OTHERS	POSTAL	EDUCATION	MEDICAL	TRAVEL	ENTERTAINMENT	CEREMONIES: RELIGIOUS	CEREMONIES: SOCIAL	TAXES & CESS	INTEREST ON DEBTS	REMITTANCE TO OTHERS	TOTAL
PARTICIPANTS:													
2.50	16.00	-	7.52	-	20.00	84.00	55.00	26.00	- 20.000.08		10.00	522.44	522.44
5.00	2.00	-	6.00	-	-	94.00	32.00	52.00	40.00	-	-	-	413.20
10.00	22.80	-	22.80	-	91.20	196.80	58.40	40.00	16.00	-	-	-	979.04
20.00	16.00	-	12.00	-	260.00	112.00	40.00	80.00	40.00	-	-	-	908.00
TOTAL	56.80	-	54.32	-	371.20	486.80	185.40	198.00	116.00	-	10.00	-	2822.68
NON - PARTICIPANTS:													
2.50	4.00	-	7.00	-	-	48.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	243.60
5.00	-	-	12.00	-	-	72.00	18.00	-	-	-	-	-	357.60
TOTAL	4.00	-	19.00	-	-	120.00	28.00	-	-	-	-	-	601.20
PARTICIPANTS:					PERHOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON NON - FOOD ITEMS (PER YEAR)								
2.50	4.00	-	1.88	-	5.00	21.00	13.75	6.50	5.00	-	2.50	-	130.61
5.00	1.00	-	3.00	-	-	47.00	16.00	26.00	20.00	-	-	-	206.60
10.00	4.56	-	5.76	-	18.24	39.36	11.68	8.00	3.20	-	-	-	195.80
20.00	16.00	-	12.00	-	260.00	112.00	40.00	80.00	40.00	-	-	-	908.00
TOTAL	4.73	-	4.52	-	30.93	40.56	15.45	16.50	9.66	-	0.83	-	235.22
NON - PARTICIPANTS:													
2.50	1.00	-	1.75	-	-	12.00	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	60.90
5.00	-	-	6.00	-	-	36.00	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	178.80
TOTAL	0.66	-	3.16	-	-	20.00	4.66	-	-	-	-	-	100.20

TABLE: 28

SIRUNAMPOONDI

NON PARTICIPANTS QUESTIONNAIRE

S/No.	KNOWLEDGE OF HYVP				VIEW REGARDING HYV PADDY						
	HAVE YOU HEARD OF HYVP	WHEN DID YOU HEAR ABOUT IT	AGENCY THROUGH WHICH HEARD	WHAT ARE THE VARIETIES HAVE YOU HEAD	YIELD	ANALITY OF GRAIN	SEED DISTRIBUTION	SUPPLY OF FERTILIZERS	PARTS & DISEASES	DURATION OF CROP	CREDIT FACILITIES
1	YES	1971	1	IR-5.,IR-8., CAVERY., ADT-27.	MORE	GOOD	Available in Village itself	NOT KNOWN	MORE	NORMAL	Getting Governments loan Costly affair
2	"	1970	1	IR-5.,IR-8., CAVERY	HIGHER	NORMAL	Easily Available	"	"	SHORT	Governments loan procedure is more complicated.
3	"	1968	1,5	IR-5.,IR-8., IR-20.,IR-22., JAZA.,CAVERY.	MORE	GOOD	"	ADEQUATE	"	"	Lot of difficulties and timely not available.
4	"	1969	1	IR-8.,CAVERY	"	"	"	"	"	NORMAL	Not available.
5	"	1970	1	IR-8.,IR-20., CAVERY	"	"	"	"	"	SHORT	"
6	"	1969	1&2	IR-8.,IR-20.,	"	"	"	"	"	"	Timely Not Available.

TABLE: 28 (CONTD.)

SIRUNAMPOONDI

NON - PARTICIPANTS QUESTIONNAIRE

S. NO.	HIGHER INCOME	ANY OTHER	REASON FOR NON - ADOPTION	PLANS FOR NEXT SEASON	PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR	IF HOW MUCH AREA	OTHER COMMENTS BY CULTIVATOR	OTHER COMMENTS BY INVESTIGAATOR	OTHER COMMENTS BY SUPERVISOR
1	POSSIBLE IT SPEND MORE	-	Costly affair and operationed procedure is more	NO	NO	COSTLY AFFAIR	HY Paddy gives more a yield at the same time more attention is needed.	She is a poor widow. She has no financial facilities. So she cannot cultivate HYV	-
2	POSSIBLE	-	Lack of water facilities	"	"	Lack of water facilities	If water if fully available she may try do.	Land is limited. Water is not available. So she did not want to take risk.	-
3	MORE	-	Lack of water facilities risk more & insufficient credit facilities	"	YES	1.00	He feels that HY Paddy gives more income. He wants to try in the coming year	He likes to do HYV Paddy His financial condition is handicapped in this	-
4	NOT SO MUCH	-	Soil is not suittable. Post is more	"	NO	Soil is not suittable	He likes to cultivate Cavery but the soil is not available.	He is a poor man being no facilities to do .	-
5	EQUAL TO COST	-	Lack of water & credit facilities	"	"	Lack of credit & risk is more	Cost is more and quality of grains is not equal to local.	He is not a progressive farmer in doing such kind of HY Paddy	-
6	POSSIBLE	-	Lack of water facilities, Cost is more	YES	YES	0.50 0.50	He fells more yield is possible in HY Paddy.	He is having more interest in cultivating HY Paddy	