

Farmers' Response  
To  
IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES UNDER I. A. D. P.  
( A Case Study in Cachar District of Assam )

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## P r e f a c e

1. Agricultural development in India depends mainly on the intensification of efforts by the farmers with varied social and economic background for raising the productivity of the soil. Unless inputs of labour, fertilizers, manures, pesticides etc. are increased and quality of seeds and implements is improved, the process of agricultural development would not be accelerated. The Intensive District Agricultural Programme popularly known as Package Programme, aims to fulfil the above purpose. The Programme was initiated in 1960-61 "with a view to demonstrating the potentialities of increase in food production through a multi-pronged, concentrated and coordinated approach to agricultural development in areas which can quickly respond to such efforts". (Ministry of Food and Agriculture--Agricultural Development--Problems and Perspective--P. 43). Apart from the Package programme on territorial basis (e.g. district) covering all aspects of agricultural improvement in a particular area, Package Programmes for individual crops have also been taken in hand recently. The success of a programme depends mostly on the degree of favourable response that can be enlisted from the farmers. If the farmers cooperate and actively participate in the efforts, it will not be difficult to achieve the expected results.

2. The present study was undertaken at the instance of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. Farmers' response to the I.A.D.P. was studied with particular reference to the situation of risk. It has been found that the farmers not only suffer from physical risks like flood, drought etc, they also face considerable uncertainty on account of tenancy laws, credit scarcity, price fluctuations etc. All these act as disincentive on farmers' response. Even with these limitations, it is encouraging to observe that there is great enthusiasm and eagerness amongst the farmers to improve the output from soil as a result of the activities of the Package Programme Authorities. Farmers are now aware of the improved techniques and the advantages of increased inputs. The urge for development has been noticed all over the countryside. But facilities are not always available to the farmers and institutional arrangements are also not upto the mark. In our study the various aspects which have influenced farmers' response have been studied.

3. The Package Programme was inaugurated in the Cachar District in 1963. The field investigation for the present study was undertaken in April 1965. After the expiry of only two years since the commencement of the I.A.D.P. it may not be the appropriate time to assess and evaluate the programme. The study is not an evaluation of the I.A.D.P., it only aims at judging the attitude of the farmers to the programme.

4. The present study embodies the results of field investigation by two Senior members of the Staff--Shri P.D. Saikia, Research Officer, and Shri C. K. Bora, Senior Research Investigator, who also have jointly written this report. They visited several places in the district, particularly the four C.D. Blocks where the programme is in operation for the last two years. Out of the 100 farmers interviewed, 15 leading farmers

(ii)

were selected for special case studies. The opinion and attitude of these farmers are presented in direct narration. In course of investigation the authors have not only filled up the questionnaire, but also gathered valuable information by way of friendly chats with the respondents. The study, was however, made under the general supervision and guidance of the Director. Shri V. N. Narayana Menon, Stenographer, was responsible for typing the stencils for duplicating work and Shri Hemodhar Gogoi, Office Peon for operating the Duplicating Machine. I offer my thanks to my colleagues.

5. We must express our thankfulness to Shri A.P. Sarwan, I.A.S., Project Administrator of the I.A.D.P. for his ungrudging help and cooperation for the successful completion of this Project. We are also indebted to Shri U. Bora, Statistician and Shri R. K. Dam, Inspector of Statistics, Statistical Wing of the I.A.D.P. who took keen interest in our study. Shri R. K. Das assisted our staff in field investigation.

6. The study focussed attention to the various problems faced by the villagers in adopting the technique and practices suggested under the I.A.D.P. We hope that the authorities entrusted with the implementation will give serious and sympathetic considerations to the various suggestions offered by the farmers to alleviate their difficulties. Without ensuring active participation in the development work and rapid adoption of the innovations, by the farmers it will not be possible to accelerate economic growth in the country.

Dated 25th September, 1965.

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CHAPTER I  
I N T R O D U C T I O N

1. Genesis of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme.  
(Package Programme)<sup>1</sup>.

1.1. The idea of Intensive Agricultural District Programme was first mooted out by an Agricultural Production Team which was sponsored by the Ford Foundation in January 1959. The team visited India and studied her food production problems. The report of the Team was submitted to the Government of India in April 1959. The team recommended that without affecting the normal efforts in other areas, intensive efforts should be undertaken in selected areas, for increasing food production. In order to meet the wide gap between production and requirements of food, agricultural development projects should be started on war footing. Top priority must be accorded to the agricultural development and the resources be made available for this purpose. This was accepted in principle by the Government of India which agreed that pilot projects should be initiated in selected areas having favourable conditions for maximising production.

1.2. In October 1959, another team of agricultural experts, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, visited India, to give precise shape to the recommendations of the previous team. The team after some rapid surveys in selected areas of various States, outlined their suggestions in their "Suggestions for a 10 Point Pilot Programme to Increase Food Production". According to this programme a number of districts would be selected and adequate incentive and aids would be provided to the cultivators of those districts to increase yield per acre by applying intensive methods. The cultivators will prepare farm-plans for

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<sup>1</sup> The introductory note on I.A.D.P. is based on the Report of the Expert Committee on Assessment and Evaluation of I.A.D.P. Government of India, 1963.

each holding, in consultation with the agricultural experts and support this plan with all possible facilities. On the basis of the approved farm plans, the credit for purchasing additional fertilizers, pesticides and other supplies required needed to increase output will be provided. The programme also include village planning and strengthening of village organisations such as cooperatives and panchayats. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme, popularly known as the "Package Programme" has been developed on the basis of "10 Point Pilot Programme" of the said Agricultural expert team.

1.3. The implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme involves two broad stages. The first may be termed a 'preparatory stage' during which the following items of work have to be undertaken:-

- (a) Selection of areas within the district for implementing the programme;
- (b) Creating a general awareness among the farmers and non-official agencies such as panchayats and cooperatives and securing their participation;
- (c) Strengthening of Cooperative institutions in the areas selected for coverage;
- (d) Selection, appointment and posting of additional staff.
- (e) Training of staff;
- (f) Organisation of a resource and production benchmark survey;
- (g) Assessment of the supplies needed;
- (h) Construction and/or hiring of storage godowns with a view to bring the supplies within easy reach of the farmers; and
- (i) Strengthening of transport arrangements.

1.4. It is only after the completion of these preparatory measures that the programme can enter the second stage, namely, one of operation and execution. The activities at this stage would include:-

- (a) Preparation and follow-up of farm and village Production plans;
- (b) Adequate and timely supply of credit based on production plans;
- (c) Adequate and timely supply of production requisites, such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, implements etc. to be channelled primarily through cooperatives;
- (d) Intensification of information and extension education activities, such as demonstrations and use of other information media;
- (e) Arrangements for marketing and other services through cooperatives; and
- (f) Analysis and evaluation of the programme.

1.5. In selecting the districts for starting Package Programme, the following points were kept in view:-

- (a) The district should, as far as possible, have assured water supply;
- (b) It should have a minimum of natural hazards; i.e., there should not be problems requiring longterm attention, such as, susceptibility to floods, drainage problems, acute soil conservation problems, etc.
- (c) It should, as far as possible, have well-developed village institutions like cooperatives and panchayats; and
- (d) It should have maximum potentialities for increasing agricultural production within a comparatively short time.

1.6. The State Governments selected the following districts for the implementation of the programme in October 1959.

1. Thanjavur (Madras)
2. West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh).
3. Shahabad (Bihar)
4. Raipur (Madhya Pradesh).
5. Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh).



6. Ludhiana (Punjab)

7. Palli (Rajasthan).

1.7. In June 1960, the Government of India gave their general approval to the implementation of the programme in these seven districts, and during the financial year 1960-61 the I.A.D.P. programme was initiated in these districts. The Government of India, while giving their general approval to the implementation of the I.A.D.P. in the above named districts, also decided that the programmes would be extended to cover one district in each of the remaining States also in subsequent year. Because of the comparatively small size of the districts in Kerala, it was agreed to take up two districts in that State. Accordingly following districts were selected for implementation of the Package Programme in the second phase.

1. Mandya (Mysore).

2. Surat (Gujarat).

3. Sambalpur (Orissa).

4. Alleppey and Palghat (Kerala).

5. Burdwan (West Bengal).

6. Bhandara (Maharashtra).

7. Cachar (Assam).

8. Six Blocks in Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu, Ranbirsing Pura and Vishnah in Jammu; Larikpora, Nambal and Kaimeh in Anantnag district). I. A. D. P. was launched in these districts during 1962-63. In Assam, the district Cachar came under I.A.D.P. in that year.

## 2. Introductory Note on the Cachar District.

2.1. The Cachar district is situated in South western part of Assam State bordering East Pakistan. It has an area of 7,0000 square kilometres. The annual rainfall from 1959 to 62 is of Cachar district and Assam as a whole is shown below.

	<u>Average Annual Rainfall (in m.m)</u>			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
Cachar ...	3,478	2,598	2,994	2,568
Assam ...	2,825	2,233	2,144	1,863

2.2. The average annual rainfall is higher than the other plains districts of Assam and thus the general State average. Though the rainfall is high, drought is also common due to irregular rainfall. Flood also occurs in certain localities, but the intensity of the flood and the extent of damage is lower than the Brahmaputra valley. The Surama River, which is second biggest river in Assam passes through this district. The gradient of the whole Surama valley is very low and in consequence the rivers in the valley tend to raise their banks, whilst the rivers in the Brahmaputra valley tend to cut away their banks. The Cachar district is thus covered with a net work of sluggish stream and saucer-like depressions. Numerous hillocks stand here and there all over the district. The land in general is fertile.

2.3. According to 1961 census the Cachar has a population of 13,78,476 of which 7,22,487 are males and 6,559,89 are females. In respect of population the district occupied 5th place amongst the districts in Assam, surpassed by Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Goalpara and Sibsagar districts. The density per Sq. kilometre is 198 persons compared to 209 persons in Kamrup district, 123 in Lakhimpur, 149 in Goalpara, 169 in Sibsagar and 97 persons in the State as a whole. The sex ratio is 908 females per 1000 males. The total rural population is 1,281,663 and urban population is 96,813. This gives the percentage of rural population at 93. The rate of population growth during 1951-61, is 23.53 per cent, compared to 34.49 per cent for Assam and 21.5 per cent for All India. The percentage of literacy according to 1961 census is 28.6 in the district, compared to 27.4 per cent for Assam.

2.4. The major religious groups are the Hindus (59.60 per cent) and the Muslims (39.19 per cent). The rest viz. Christians, Budhists, Jains, Sikhs and tribal religions together constitute only 1.21 per cent of total population. There are a considerable number of scheduled caste population (who also profess Hinduism) and forms nearly 14 per cent of the total population.

lation of the schedule tribes is not significant and they form only 1 per cent of total population.

2.5. There are three sub-divisions (Silchar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) divided into 15 Development Blocks in the Cachar district. There are 2010 villages in the district.

2.6. The area and output of foodgrains of the district is given below. The area and output of some important crops for 1960-61 are given in Statement I in the Appendix.

Area under Food-grains (in thousand Hectares)

1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 (Provis- ional)
173	183	199	204	204	210

2.7. The Muslims and Manipuri Hindus of Cachar district are the ideal cultivators. The Bengali Hindus are somewhat more inclined towards non-agricultural occupations. The major crops are Sali (Winter Paddy) Aus (Autumn paddy) and Sugarcane. The farmers also grow potato, chillies and vegetables as cash crops. The Muslims keep ducks and poultry with business motive and eggs and poultry birds are supplied to some other districts regularly.

2.8. The farmers in general prefer to sell their products in weekly open markets. Rice is generally sold in the market by the farmers themselves. Paddy is sold to the traders and needy cultivators and they sell paddy rarely to the Co-operative Societies. The cultivators are benefitted from the credit Societies, though the credit facilities are said to be inadequate. The facilities provided through Cooperative marketing and Cooperative credit Societies are referred in subsequent Chapters.

2.9. It is, however, difficult to state whether potentialities for increasing agricultural production is highest in Cachar district in comparison to some other plain districts of Assam. Due to the situation of the district in the south-west corner of the State and due to transport difficulties it is not easy to carry the required implements, machineries and fertilizers to the district within a very short time. However, the Muslims and the Manipuri Hindus and especially the immigrant Muslims are hardworking people who take keen interest in agriculture. So it might be expected that these people will easily accept the improved agricultural methods provided under I.A.D.P.

### 3. Package Programme in Cachar<sup>2</sup>.

3.1. The programme was formally inaugurated in Cachar district on 26th January, 1963. The preparatory arrangements for starting the I.A.D.P. in Cachar district were made during the year 1962-63. The programme was initially started in four development blocks viz. 1) Lala 2) Ramkrishna Nagar 3) Lakhipur and 4) Sonai. Out of the 2,010 villages in the Cachar district only 520 villagers and 1,793 cultivator families were covered by the I.A.D.P. during that period. The progress of work of the I.A.D.P. of this district upto 1963-64 is given below.

3.2. Out of a total net cropped area of 3,82,000 acres under major crops, an area of 40,413 acres was under I.A.D.P. at the end of 1963-64.

3.3. Training to technical Staff has been imparted during that period.

#### 3.4. Fertilizers and Manures distributed during 1963-64.

(a) Nitrogenous (tons)	
Ammonium-sulphate.	..... 54.70
(b) Phosphate (tons)	
Super-phosphate	..... 45.76

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<sup>2</sup> Gleaning from the Assembly Proceedings, published in the Assam Information Vol. XVI. Issue No. 6 Gauhati 1965.

(c) Organic Manure.

1. Composts (tons) ..... 26,782
2. Green Manure Seeds  
(area covered in acres)... 49

3.5. Demonstrations.

<u>Nature of demonstration</u>	<u>Total Number</u>	<u>Area covered.</u> 1963-64.
(a) Package Composite.		
1. Paddy (Kharif) ....	599	200 acres.
2. Potato (Rabi) ....	300	300 acres.
3. Mustard (Rabi) ....	300	50 acres.
(b) On use of implements	--	20 Nos.
(c) On use of Fertilizers	--	10 Nos.
(d) On use of Pesticides	--	15 Nos.

3.6. Soil Testing Laboratory.

1. No. of soil samples sent to Soil testing laboratory, Jorhat. 361 Nos.
2. No. of soil test results received 361 Nos.

The Soil Testing Laboratory under I.A.D.P. is not yet established.

3.7. Plant Protection, Pest and Diseases Control, during 1963-64.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Pest or Disease</u>	<u>Treatment used.</u>	<u>Area Treated.</u>
(a) Boro	...	Hispa Hexidol 10 p.c.dusting	
(b) Potato	...	Cutworms Late blight Early bli- ght.	6,392 acres.
		Aldrex 5 p.c.dusting and spray- ing of blitox.	

3.8. Agricultural Implements Programme.

(a) Establishment of Workshop-- The Constructional works were in progress during the year.

(b) Some implements and tools were developed during the year.

3.9. Irrigation.

1. (a) Funds made available for minor Irrigation during the year 1963-64. ... .. Rs 1,57,000.00
- (b) Amount used .. ... .. Rs 1,38,370.85
2. Additional irrigation resources created --262 Nos. of water retention bunds and drains.
3. Increase in irrigated area--  
    Paddy ... .. 45,807.82 Ac.

3.10. Godown Storage Programme.

Society	No. of Godowns in existence on 31st March, 1964,	Their total Capacity.	No. of Godowns under Construction.
1. Primary village Society.	11	33,000 mds.	3
2. Marketing Societies.	9	45,000 mds.	4

3.11. Bench Mark Survey and Evaluation.

Agronomic enquiry relating to the last kharif Season was completed and first part of the Rabi Season enquiry was started. The results of the crop cutting experiments on winter paddy were summarised.

3.12. Cooperative Marketing at the end of 1963-64.

1. No. of primary marketing Societies ..... 5
2. Agricultural Marketing.

Value of Agricultural Produce marketed by Cooperative (Rs).. 2,48,173.00

3.13. Cooperative Institutions at the end of 1963-64.

- (a) No. of Primary Societies .... 263
- (b) Membership .... 20,518
- (c) Share Capital .... 1,76,839.00

3.14. Cooperative Credit.

<u>Agri. loans advanced during 1963-64.</u>	<u>No. of cultivators.</u>	<u>Amount of loan.</u> Rs
(a) Based on production plans	497	76,854.00
(b) Otherwise	892	1,05,643.00

3.15. Total amount spent in each year from the start of this Programme is as follows:-

	<u>Year</u>		<u>Amount spent (Rs)</u>
(i)	1962-63	....	87,525.00
(ii)	1963-64	....	11,74,932.03

4. The Scope of the Present Study.

4.1. The present study was not aimed at to evaluate the progress of work of I.A.D.P. of Cachar district as a whole. The Bench-mark and Assessment Surveys, are taken up by the Statistical Wing of the I.A.D. P. The scope of our study was very limited. The main purpose was to have an idea of the reaction of the cultivators towards I.A.D.P. and the process of acceptance of the improved agricultural practices recommended under it. The programme was to meet a number of cultivators of certain purposefully selected villages distributed over all the Blocks under I.A.D.P. The questionnaires were prepared and one questionnaire was used to note the reactions of one respondent only. As the respondents belonged to different areas, communities and economic position, the study is expected to throw some light on people's attitude towards the I.A.D.P.

4.2. In addition to it a number of case studies of enlightened cultivators were made. All the matters relating to I.A.D.P. were fully discussed with these enlightened cultivators and their replies were recorded as it is. These are presented in Chapter III in direct narrations. The opinions and attitudes of the cultivators are discussed in Chapter IV of the Report.

Present Study: Methodology and Respondents.1. Village Background and Respondents.

1.1. In the present study an attempt was made to assess the opinion and attitude of the farmers in the package district Cachar towards the improved methods suggested by the Package Authority. With this end in view altogether 100 cultivators were interviewed from 20 villages of 5 Development Blocks. The villages were chosen purposefully with a view to represent different communities in these Blocks. Out of these 5 Development Blocks, one is a non-Package Block and the four others are Package Blocks taken over under the programme in 1963-64. One village was selected in non-package Block as suggested by the Project Administrator. This village though situated under non-package Block is a progressive village inhabited mostly by Bodo tribals. They have accepted certain improved agricultural practices and their opinion and attitude towards I.A.D.P., is considered to be useful and important for future implementation of such programmes. Twelve progressive cultivators from this village were interviewed. The village will come under I.A.D.P. from 1965-66.

1.2. In the Package Blocks, altogether 88 cultivators were interviewed from 19 villages. The distribution of the villages showing the number of respondents from each village is given in the following table.

TABLE 1.1.

Name of the Development Block.	Number of Villages.	Number of informants
1. Udarband (Non-Package)	1	12
2. Sonai (Package)	4	16
3. Lala (Package)	4	28
4. R.K. Nagar (Package)	6	21
5. Lakhipur (Package)	5	23
TOTAL:	20	100



1.3. For this purpose respondents from different communities and religion were interviewed. Due to limitation of time certain communities could not be interviewed at all. However, for analysis all the respondents are taken as units of a same group, that is of a peasant society. The number of respondents selected from different communities and religion is shown below:-

TABLE 1.2.

<u>Community and religion.</u>		<u>No. of Respondents.</u>
1. Bengali Muslim	...	14
2. Manipuri Muslim	...	3
3. Bengali Hindu	...	19
4. Manipuri Hindu	...	51
5. Bihari Hindu settlers	...	4
6. Schedule tribe (Barman)	...	9
		<hr/> <hr/> 100 <hr/> <hr/>

1.4. The officers both in the Block level and Headquarter of the Package are of the opinion that majority of Manipuri Hindus of this district are the most progressive cultivators and as they could offer criticisms regarding I.A.D.P., we have interviewed a large number of cultivators of this community to know from them, to what extent they have accepted the improved methods.

1.5. Though the population of the Muslims in Cachar is fairly high we have interviewed only 17 cultivators. After interviewing about 15 Muslim cultivators we felt that the opinion and attitude of the cultivators of this community is more or less similar to one another. All the cultivators of this community have opined that the improved practices recommended under I.A.D.P. are better than the traditional methods and they have tried their best to accept these methods gradually. Only a few of them could offer certain constructive suggestions and others accepted the methods as it is.

2. Educational Standard.

2.1. Majority of our informants were enlightened cultivators. Out of the 100 cultivators only 12 were illiterate. The general educational standard of the respondents is fairly satisfactory. The educational standard of the respondents is shown below:-

TABLE 1.3.

<u>Educational Standard.</u>	<u>No. of Respondents.</u>
1. Illiterate ...	12
2. Literate (able to read and write)	23
3. Primary Standard ...	23
4. Matric standard. ...	38
5. Matriculate and Intermediate..	3
6. Graduate ...	1
TOTAL ...	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

3. Age and Family Size.

3.1. Only male cultivators were interviewed. All of them were above 20 years old. In a chosen village the male inhabitants above 20 years of age, available at the time of our visit were interviewed irrespective of ~~their~~ economic or social position. The age groups of the informants are shown below:-

TABLE 1.4.

<u>Age groups.</u>	<u>No. of Respondents.</u>
1. 20--30 yrs. ...	15
2. 30--40 yrs. ...	41
3. 40--50 yrs. ...	18
4. Above 50 yrs. ...	26
TOTAL ...	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

3.2. Data on family sizes of the respondents were also collected. In the 100 households of these respondents there were 407 males and 357 females. The number of females to the male members is unusually low. According to 1961 census the number of females per hundred males in Cachar district is 91 and in the households under study the number is 88 per hundred males. The

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average size of the family of the respondents is somewhat bigger in comparison to Assam as a whole. The average family size is 7.64. According to 1961 census the average size of family in Assam as a whole is 5.00 persons only.

4. Land Ownership.

4.1. The average size of a land holding of the respondents is 5.73 acres. It appears that the land holding of the respondents is by and large satisfactory. But it should be noted in this connection that some of these respondents have very big holdings, the major portion of which are cultivable waste land. So the actual farm size is much smaller than the ownership holdings. The average farm size i.e. own land under personal cultivation plus land taken on lease is 4.45 acres. The distribution of the households according to ownership holdings is shown in the following Table.

TABLE 1.5.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP HOLDINGS AND LANDS LEASED OUT.

Size group.	No. of H, H.	Total land owned.	Avg. size of holding	No. of H.H. leasing out land.	Land leased out.
Landless	5	--	--	--	--
Below 1 Ac.	5	3.00	0.60	--	--
1.00-2.50	22	39.33	1.79	--	--
2.50--5.00	33	117.33	3.56	--	--
5.00--7.50	18	107.00	5.94	4	9.67
7.50--10.00	2	17.00	8.50	--	--
10.00-15.00	8	90.33	11.29	2	4.33
15.00-20.00	3	47.67	15.89	2	16.00
20.00-25.00	--	--	--	--	--
25 and over	4	151.67	37.92	4	32.67
TOTAL	100	573.33	5.73	12	62.67

4.2. Out of the 100 respondents 5 are landless and 60 households have average holdings of below 5 acres. Out of the 4 households having above 25 acres of land 3 households have nearly 50 acres of cultivable waste land under their possession. Twelve households have leased out their land and majority of these households consider that leasing out of land is not less profitable than cultivating the land by themselves. Of course, no household having less than 5 acres of land leased out their land.

#### 5. Farm Size.

5.1. The distribution of actual Farm size i.e. own land under personal cultivation plus land taken on lease for cultivation is shown in Table 1.6. The average size of a Farm is 4.45 acres. If the Farm size of 5 acres is taken as the economic size, the average Farm size of these cultivators is uneconomic. Moreover the Farm size of 62 per cent of the households is below 4 acres. The rest of the households have somewhat economic holdings. But some of these households also have taken land on lease from others. As the average Farm size is uneconomic the cultivators must accept improved agricultural practices if they are to stick to agriculture.

TABLE 1.6.  
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO FARM SIZES.

Size of Farm	No. of H.H.	Farm (in acres)			Avg. size of farm.
		Own land under personal cultivation.	Leased per-in	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Without any Farm	1*	--	--	--	--
Below 1 Ac.	1	0.33	--	0.33	0.33
1.00--2.50	23	33.33	8.00	41.33	1.80
2.50--5.00	47	131.00	44.34	175.34	3.73
5.00--7.50	15	72.00	15.67	87.67	5.84
7.50--10.00	7	57.33	2.33	59.66	8.52
10.00--15.00	4	44.00	--	44.00	11.00

contd.....

TABLE 1.6 (Contd).

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.00-20.00	1	16.67	--	16.67	16.67
20.00--25.00	1	20.00	--	20.00	20.00
25 and over	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	100	374.66	70.34	445.00	4.45

\* The respondent is an Agricultural Labourer.

### 6. Tenancy Arrangement.

6.1. Out of the 100 respondents 34 have taken on lease 70.34 acres of land, and 12 respondents have leased out 62.67 acres. The terms of tenure for both the land leased out and leased in is shown below.

TABLE 1.7

Terms <u>Kind Rent</u>	<u>Respondents taking land on lease</u>		<u>Respondents leasing out land.</u>	
	<u>No. of H.H.</u>	<u>Area (in acres)</u>	<u>No. of H.H.</u>	<u>Area (in Acres)</u>
1. 66% to the owner.	1	3.33	--	--
2. 50% to the owner	23	44.67	9	44.67
3. 25% to the owner	1	0.67	--	--
4. 3 maunds of paddy per bigha to the owner.	3	7.67	--	--
5. 4 mds. of paddy per bigha to the owner.	2	4.33	3	18.00
<u>Cash rent.</u>				
6. Rs.20.00 per bigha to the owner.	1	2.33	--	--
7. Rs.30.00 per bigha to the owner.	2	4.67	--	--
8. Rs. 50.00 per bigha to the owner.	1	2.67	--	--
TOTAL:	34	70.34	12	62.67