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TYPE STUDY ON CONSUMPTION AND DISPOSAL OF CEREALS
AND CAPITAL FORMATION BY HOUSEHOLDS
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CONTENTS

Chapter One	: Organisation and Conduct of the Type Study	1 - 8
Chapter Two	: Summary of Results	9 - 17
Chapter Three	: Conclusions	18 - 24
Appendix I	: Tables	25 - 52
Appendix II	: Schedule Canvassed	53
	Summarised extracts from the notes submitted by the investigators on conclusion of the field work	54 - 56

REPORT ON
TYPE STUDY ON CONSUMPTION AND DISPOSAL OF CEREALS
AND CAPITAL FORMATION BY HOUSEHOLDS

CHAPTER ONE

ORGANISATION AND CONDUCT OF THE TYPE STUDY

Introduction

1.1 Early in the year 1958 the Food and Agriculture Ministry of the Government of India, in a letter to professor P.C.Mahalanobis, Honorary Statistical Adviser to the Union Cabinet, expressed their desire to obtain continuous information on, among other things, the marketable surplus of foodgrains produced in this country. When, in due course, the matter came up for consideration by the National Sample Survey (NSS)*, Indian Statistical Institute** (ISI) thought that some type studies should be carried out before the subject could be included in the regular programme of NSS from round to round. Hence the Programme Committee*** for the fourteenth round of NSS decided to include a "Type Study on Consumption and Disposal of Cereals and Capital Formation by Households" in the work of fourteenth round. The present report concerns this type study.

1.2 In Chapter One, an account of the organisation and conduct of the type study is given. A summary of the results are presented in Chapter Two. In the last chapter, is given a discussion on the possible conclusions that could be drawn from the experience of this type study. Detailed results are given in Appendix I and the schedule canvassed in Appendix II. Particulars about how each table was prepared are briefly given at the beginning of Appendix I.

* The National Sample Survey, started in the year 1950, is a repetitive sample survey, with all-India coverage of both the rural and urban sectors, carried out by the Government of India.

** The Indian Statistical Institute is usually entrusted with the technical aspects of planning and conduct of the NSS surveys.

*** A Programme Committee, constituted by the Government of India before the start of every round of NSS makes recommendations to the Government on the topics to be taken up in that round.

Objectives of the type study

1.3 The main objective of this type study was to throw light on the various aspects of production and disposal of foodgrains by primary producers with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of the interview method for data collection on transactions in foodgrains by producer households-in particular, data on marketable surplus of foodgrains generated at the level of primary producers.

1.4 A second objective was similarly to examine if the interview method could be used to obtain information on savings and investment by households, useful in estimating fixed capital formation in the personal or household sector for the country as a whole.

1.5 A third objective was to obtain a measure of the quantity of consumption of foodgrains per person for comparison with similar estimates available at present.

Plan of field work

1.6 It was decided to conduct the type study in three centres - one each within the State Blocks* of Andhra, Bombay (Central) and Punjab. A centre consisted of a group of adjacent villages purposively selected. The criteria of selection were that it was to be a surplus area with respect to foodgrains and that there were to be a good number of households producing cereals and usually marketing a major part of their cereal produce.

1.7 The field work was planned for one year. The households in each centre were divided into three types. The households producing cereals and consuming the major part of their cereal produce belonged to type-1, those producing cereals and marketing the major part of their produce belonged to type-2 and those producing no cereals at all belonged to type-3. 16 households were to be visited for each type in each month of the survey period of one year. Out of these, 8 were to be kept fixed throughout the survey and the remaining 8 were to be replaced by a different

* The field staff is organised in what are called "blocks", each block, headed by one Superintendent, covering usually one State. There were three blocks, however, in undivided Bombay State - East, Central and West.

set every month. The thus required 13 sets of 8 households each were selected independently from a separate frame for each type. Each set was selected randomly and without replacement.

1.8 The schedule attached as Appendix II was canvassed on each visit to the selected households. Information relating to the household's consumption of cereals in blocks 3 and 5, transactions in foodgrains in blocks 6 to 8 and capital formation in block 9 was sought for in personal interviews with household members. The reference period for blocks 3 and 5 was one month preceding the day of enquiry. For blocks 6, 8 and 9 two reference periods were used - one month and one year respectively. In each household, a month schedule and a year schedule were canvassed. In the former, information was collected in all blocks on monthly account. In the latter only blocks 6 to 9 were filled in, with year as the reference period. In the fixed set of households, the month and year schedules were canvassed in the first and last months while in the intermediate months (2nd to 11th months) only the month schedule was canvassed.

1.9 Apart from filling up the schedule in accordance with the plan detailed above great emphasis was placed on the remarks of the investigators. There was provision in the schedule itself for the investigators' assessment of the reliability of their entries. They were also instructed to send detailed accounts on the conditions prevailing in the selected villages which might have a bearing on the subjects of study. This point was very much emphasised during the training sessions as well as in subsequent correspondence.

1.10 A brief account of the main aspects of the field work is given below by centres.

Bombay (Central) Block

1.11 After some preliminary investigations, three villages, Jalochi, Malad and Gunawadi (Ward I) were selected for conducting the type study. They belonged to Poona District of the then Bombay State. Though the district as a whole could not be called a surplus area for foodgrains, the villages selected were having a good number of cultivator households.

Jowar, wheat and gram are cultivated in rabi and bajra and paddy in kharif seasons. They were, all three, very near (less than 3 miles by road) Baramati town. Baramati is Taluk headquarters and there is a statutory "regulated market"* in the town trading mainly in the commodities: wheat, rice, jowar, bajra, gram, oil seeds and cotton. These villages are well connected with Baramati by road.

1.12 While listing the households for sample selection some difficulties were experienced mainly in classifying cereal producing households into types 1 and 2. The difficulty was mainly due to the farmers' tendency to under report production and over report consumption. This tendency was manifest more in the comparatively rich section of the cultivators. The expectation of radical land reform measures could be the reason for this tendency among the farmers. While listing, attempts were made by joint families to report themselves as two or more households. The fear of imposition of ceiling on land could probably be the underlying cause for this attitude. There were also many households which possessed land in the villages selected but stayed outside. They were generally rich and some of them could probably have been classified as belonging to type-2.

1.13 For the above reasons, even after listing a total of 893 households, only 6 households belonging to type 2 could be obtained. To get over this difficulty, the listed households belonging to types 1 and 2 were re-classified on the basis of their respective land cultivated for cereals - which information had already been collected at the time of listing them. Households cultivating cereals on less than 15 acres were classified as type 1.1 and other cereal cultivating households as type-1.2.

*In many states of the Indian Union there are laws regulating marketing activities in agricultural commodities. Such laws generally provide for declaration of certain areas as market areas and certain premises within the market areas as markets which are managed by specially constituted market committees among whose duties are included fixation of rates for different marketing services and issuing of licences to those who take part in one way or other in marketing. Such markets are called regulated markets. The law governing Baramati market is : The Bombay Agricultural produce Markets Act, 1939 with subsequent amendments.

1.14 The following table gives the distribution of households by types in the three villages of Baramati centre.

Table (1.1): Distribution of households by household types in Baramati Centre

name of village	total number of households			total
	type 1	type 2	type 3	
	(i.e. type 1.1)	(i.e. type 1.2)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jalochi	80	28	172	250
Malad	109	13	329	451
Gunawadi (Ward I)	69	4	89	162
total	258	45	590	893

1.15 The following table gives the distribution of land cultivated by origin of cultivator.

Table (1.2): Distribution of land cultivated in Baramati Centre by origin of cultivator

name of village	cultivated area in acres		
	residents	outsiders	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jalochi	1890 (112)	1010 (30)	2900
Malad	1505 (129)	1032 (45)	2537

1. The figures within brackets are the number of cultivating households.

2. Only 3 cultivators from outside have land in Gunawadi (Ward I). The area was not available.

For reasons described above, the field work was delayed slightly in this centre. Though for type-3 households it could be started in February 1959 and ended by January 1960, for types 1.1 and 1.2 households it could be begun only in April 1959 and concluded in March 1960.

Punjab Block

1.16 The following villages were selected for the conduct of the type study:-

- 1) Mehron
- 2) Dhurkot Kalan
- 3) Dhurkot Tali
- 4) Ramunwala Nawan

1.17 These villages belong to Moga Tehsil of Ferozepur District, and are surplus areas with respect to foodgrains production. The main foodgrains produced are wheat and gram in rabi season and maize and bajra in early kharif season. All these villages are situated within about 6 miles from Moga town. There is a well organised market at Moga, a statutory "regulated"* market trading mainly in the commodities: wheat, rice, jowar, gram and cotton. Whereas the villages Dhurkot Kalan and Dhurkot Tali are well connected with Moga market by metalled roads, there are only kacha roads connecting the other two villages with Moga. These become unusable during the rainy season.

1.18 There were initial difficulties in selecting a suitable set of villages mainly due to the hostile attitude on the part of most villagers towards any governmental activity, created by the anti-betterment levy agitation which was going on in Punjab at that time. Even after deciding upon the above set of villages, the usual apprehensions of the farmers in giving out data on their transactions in foodgrains, had resulted in difficulty to obtain a sufficient number of type-2 households.

1.19 The following table gives the distribution of households by types in the four villages selected.

Table (1.3): Distribution of households by types in Moga Centre

name of village	total number of households			
	type 1	type 2	type 3	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mehron	112	37	182	331
Dhurkot Kalan	42	26	71	139
Dhurkot Tali	31	20	56	107
Remunwala Nawan	83	27	114	224
total	268	110	423	801

The field work was started in February 1959 and concluded in January 1960

* See footnote for para 1.11. Moga market is governed by : The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 with subsequent amendments

Andhra Block

1.20 Five villages in Gudivada Taluk of Krishna District were selected for field work. They were situated within six miles from Gudivada town, where there was a wholesale market for foodgrains - trading mainly paddy. The only cereal crop in these villages was winter paddy harvested in the months November - December.

1.21 There seems to have been more than usual apprehension among the villagers, especially the middle and upper strata of the cultivating class, about Government procurement of paddy and future land legislation. This caused in the beginning itself difficulties in classifying some households as belonging to type - 2. However sufficient number of type-2 households were listed as will be seen from the distribution of households by types, given in the table following:

Table (1.4): Distribution of households by types in Gudivada Centre

name of village	total number of households			
	type 1	type 2	type 3	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Vanapamula	90	41	176	307
Zamidintakurru	39	21	69	129
Gurivindagunta	62	5	67	134
Maheswarapuram	66	14	50	131
Bhushanagulla	93	31	161	284
all villages	350	112	523	985

1.22 The strong antipathy of the cultivators towards disclosing any data on their transactions in paddy turned out to be a veritable barrier in the progress of the field work. After the preliminary work of listing and sample selection, the survey proper was started in April 1959. The first month's sample could however be completed only by the beginning of June. This indicated that with the originally decided sample the survey could not be carried out according to plan. Hence the work load was reduced by half from the third month's sample onwards. Even after this, the lag in field work could not be completely overcome. By April 1960, the stipulated survey period of one year ended, though only 9 months' samples had been investigated.

1.23 partly due to this uncooperative attitude on the part of the informants and partly due to their inability, the information collected through the schedules was not also satisfactory. Firstly, in the schedules of the first two months of the survey there was hardly any agreement between the receipt block and disposal block, particularly in "year" schedules. Secondly disposals were not given by sources.* Matters improved from the third month onwards - but, presumably, only outwardly, because in the remarks given by the investigator in the last page on individual entries, in almost all schedules, entries in blocks 6 to 9 were considered as unreliable. Finally, in the case of "fixed set" households, no continuity could be maintained in the data collected from month to month due to the lag in field work.

1.24 For the above reasons it was thought that no tabulation need be done on the basis of the schedules from Gudivada Centre. However it must be mentioned that the experience gained from this centre was as much valuable as that gained from the other two centres. It will be discussed and possible conclusions drawn from it in the third chapter.

* Entries of disposals of cereals had been asked to be given by individual foodgrains and by their respective sources of receipt such as: production during the reference period, purchase, gift, loan etc. and stock carried over from the past. The investigators were instructed to write the name of the foodgrain and source of receipt in the blank space provided at the top of each quantity or value column. in block 8 of the schedule.

CHAPTER TWO

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

2.1 It is attempted in this chapter to present a summary of the results obtained from the present type study. More detailed tables are given in Appendix I. It may be mentioned here that (for reasons given in the last chapter) schedules of Gudivada centre were not processed. Hence this chapter does not include any results from that centre. The same is applicable to the Appendix I tables also.

Production

2.2 The main cereals produced in Baramati centre (i.e. villages selected for field work in that centre) are : jowar in "rabi" and bajra in "kharif" seasons. In kharif, paddy is also cultivated while wheat and gram are cultivated in rabi to a small extent. In Moga centre, the major foodgrains are wheat and gram, both cultivated in the "rabi" season. In kharif maize and very little bajra are cultivated. The following table gives the percentage distribution of production by each cereal item.

Table (2.1): Percentage distribution of annual production of foodgrains by cereal item.

Baramati		Moga	
name of cereal	percentage of total production	name of cereal	percentage of total production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
jowar	67.97	wheat	69.22
bajra	14.54	gram	19.20
paddy	7.75	maize	10.37
wheat	4.97	bajra	1.15
gram	4.77	barley	0.06
all cereals	100.00	all cereals	100.00

2.3 The following table reflects the respective share of the two types of cereal producing households in the total annual production.

Table (2.2) : Percentage distribution of annual production of cereals by household types

centre	type 1	type 2	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Baramati	58.62	41.38	100.00
Moga	56.89	43.11	100.00

It is worth noting that about 15%¹ of the total cereal producing households in Baramati are responsible for 41% of production and in Moga 30%² of them are responsible for 43% of production. This phenomenon of high concentration in the field of agricultural production is perhaps very well known.

Disposal of homegrown produce

2.4 The following table (Table 2.5) shows the way in which the home-grown cereal produce is disbursed by the producers.

Table (2.5) : Percentage distribution of annual disposal of homegrown cereals by nature of disposal.

name of disposal (1)	percentage of total quantity disposed	
	Baramati (2)	Moga (3)
1. consumed at home	44.12	29.09
2. cattle feed	-	13.47
3. seed	1.53	4.07
4. wastage	-	0.15
5. rent	0.98	10.48
6. disbursed in exchange of money	18.43	20.86
7. disbursed in exchange of goods	0.29	3.45
8. " " services	11.27	2.87
9. loan advanced	-	0.66
10. loan repaid	0.13	0.19
11. gift, charities etc.	4.08	0.57
12. other disbursements	0.69	0.47
13. stock carried over	18.48	13.67
14. total	100.00	100.00

There seems to be some difference apparent between the two centres in their disposal pattern. The divergence is marked in items 1, 2 and 5 i.e. home consumption, cattle feed and rent. This divergence as regards items 1 and 2, has been brought about mainly by the importance of gram in Moga villages, where 19.20% of total production is gram (see Table 2.1 of this chapter) and 55.72% of all disposals of gram is towards cattle feed (see Table 3.2.2 of Appendix I). The low proportion of gram consumed at home (6.62%) has mainly caused, likewise, the percentage of home consumption to differ so much between the two centres. Now considering item 5, from the notes submitted by the investigator, it appears that though most of the land in Moga centre is self-cultivated by "zaminders" (in the Punjab, this term refers to the actual

1. See Table 1.1; type 2 households form about 15% of households of types 1 and 2 taken together (45 out of 303).
 2. See Table 1.3; type 2 households form about 30% of households of types 1 and 2 taken together (110 out of 378).

cultivators of the land), some land is usually leased out. This may explain the 10% of produce given as rent. The position in Baramati is different. From the account of the investigator who worked there, it appears that after the recent land reforms, the old landlords very often employ "guards" to whom they hand over charge of the crop after planting, on "verbal contract" that the guards will receive one-fourth or one-fifth of the crop yield as a remuneration for services rendered. The guards will perform, at their own cost, all the subsequent farming operations upto and including harvesting and threshing. The portion of the grain given to the guards is considered as disbursed in exchange of services. Thus the previous share-cropper tenant paying the landlord his share (rent) has been changed into a guard receiving his wages from the latter who, in his turn, is now the cultivator. This might explain why the proportion disbursed in exchange of services is higher in Baramati centre (11.28%) than that in Moga (2.89%) and rent is only 0.98% in Baramati while this item accounts for 10.48% of total disposals in Moga.

2.5 Wastage of foodgrains during storage seems to be not very significant from the entries in the schedules. Some wastages occur usually while transporting the grain heads to the threshing floor and also on the threshing floor; but the estimates of such wastages are not included while reporting outturn and hence not considered for the disposals as well.

2.6 From Table 2.3 it would appear that a substantial quantity of the produce is kept as stock with the producers. As the field work was spread throughout a year, it was inevitable that for at least some households, the visit was made soon after their harvest. In the case of these households, since always the reference period was a year preceeding the day of visit, possibly, comparatively bigger stocks were reported. This would explain the substantial proportion of stock in Table 2.3. A study of the fixed set households (done later in this chapter itself) will be able to shed more light on this aspect.

2.7 From Table 2.3 it is seen that in Baramati centre the proportions of disposals in exchange of money, goods and services to total disposal are respectively 18.45%, 0.19% and 11.28%. The respective figures for Moga centre are 20.86%, 3.45% and 2.87%. Table 2.4 gives break-downs of sales in exchange of money by location of transaction.

Table (2.4) : Percentage distribution of sales in exchange of money by location of transaction and household type

centre and household type	location of transaction				total
	at home	at market within the village	at market outside the village	at other place	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Baramati</u>					
type - 1	26.30	-	73.70	-	100.00
type - 2	7.91	-	92.09	-	100.00
combined	15.63	-	84.37	-	100.00
<u>Moga</u>					
type - 1	3.32	0.82	95.86	-	100.00
type - 2	3.48	0.13	96.39	-	100.00
combined	3.40	0.46	96.14	-	100.00

Both the centres are served by good marketing facilities and thus 84.37% in Baramati and 96.14% in Moga of all cash sales by the producers are transacted in the market.

It may also be noted that no significant difference is observed between the marketing habits of the two types of households in either centre.

2.8 Table (2.5) gives some other comparative data for the two types of cereal producing households.

Table (2.5) : Some comparative data on cash sales by household types

description of item	Baramati			Moga		
	type-1	type-2	combined	type-1	type-2	combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
quantity of annual sales in exchange of money as percentage to total annual disposal	13.14	26.04	18.43	17.67	25.23	20.86
percentage of total quantity sold in exchange of money	42.01	57.99	100.00	49.05	50.95	100.00

While 58.62% of cereal production in Baramati and 56.89% of the same in Moga are due to type-1 households (see Table 2.2), the proportion due to them of the total quantity sold in exchange of money in the two centres respectively are 42.01% and 49.05%. That is, there is an even greater concentration in the case of quantity marketed than in the case of production. This has come about as a result of the type-2 households marketing a greater proportion of their produce than type-1 households.

2.9 The results discussed in the foregoing paragraphs are based on the "year" schedules of all the type-1 and type-2 households of the two centres. An analysis of the returns in the month schedules of the fixed set of households (see para 1.7) could now be done to give further information on the pace and pattern of the disbursements of cereals made by the producers. Table (5) of Appendix I give, for the major foodgrains cultivated in each centre, distribution of disbursement of homegrown produce by periods of four months after harvest, all figures expressed as percentage to overall total disposals including stock at the end of the last month considered. As the harvest of some crops took place sometime during the middle of the survey, 12 months could not be traced for all the crops harvested. Thus in Baramati 7 months were covered for bajra and in Moga, for both wheat and gram only 7 months and for maize, only 2 months could be covered. Results are given by household types. In Moga villages, about 90% of the produce of wheat and gram is disposed of by the end of the 7th month after harvest by both types of households; and most of the sales are carried out soon after harvest. In Baramati, the whole of their jowar and bajra produce is disposed of in the first four months or so after harvest by the type-1 households, while the type-2 households take less than a year to dispose of almost all their produce of those foodgrains. Sales are carried out soon after harvest by the type-1 households while sales by the type-2 households are spread out slightly over four or five months. It is seen that stocking is negligible in both the centres by both the types. It must be mentioned that the results of this table are based on very small samples.

Capital Formation

2.10 The phrase 'capital formation' is used in this chapter in a very general sense to include all accumulation of both real and financial assets by the households and has to be understood in that sense. Information has been collected on the households' expenditure during the year preceding the day of enquiry on three broad groups of items. The first broad group comprises of purchases of real assets - land as well as fixed capital goods. The second broad group consists of constructions and improvements of land, building and fixed capital goods. The third broad group is constituted by financial savings and investment. (Loan advanced, though shown separately in the schedule, actually belongs to this last group.)

2.11 The following table gives the percentage distribution of total annual expenditure on capital formation by household types for the two centres.

Table (2.6) : Weighted percentage distribution of total capital formation by household types in each centre.

centre	type-1	type-2	type-3	all types
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Baramati	36.34	55.88	7.78	100.00
Moga	35.42	42.91	21.67	100.00

It can be seen that cereal cultivating households are responsible for most asset formation though numerically type-3 households are bigger than the other two types together. Similarly among the cereal producing households, the amount spent on asset formation by type-2 households is considerably higher than that by type-1 households. This is more marked in Baramati centre than in Moga.

2.12 The following table gives itemwise percentage distribution of total expenditure with the number of reporting sample households against each item.

Table (2.7) : Percentage distribution of annual expenditure on capital formation by items on which the expenditure is incurred. (household type-1, 2 and 3 combined)

srl. no.	item	Baramati		Moga	
		number of reporting sample households	percentage to total expenditure	number of reporting sample households	percentage to total expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>purchase of real assets</u>					
1.	land and water area	3	1.47	10	9.61
2.	agricultural tools and implements	196	8.41	34	0.33
3.	livestock	121	33.67	107	38.77
4.	plant and machinery for household enterprise	23	6.83	17	8.07
5.	building	-	-	21	19.52
6.	furniture and fittings	6	0.19	9	0.22
7.	vehicles and carts	37	2.86	14	3.22
8.	others	2	0.15	3	0.55
9.	sub-total (1)	211	53.58	142	80.29
<u>construction and improvement</u>					
10.	land	40	4.76	2	0.53
11.	building	2	0.34	14	3.58
12.	tools and equipment	228	4.67	189	3.65
13.	vehicles and carts	125	5.24	12	0.59
14.	furniture and fittings	-	-	5	0.17
15.	raising of livestock	-	-	4	0.42
16.	others	5	0.18	2	0.15
17.	sub-total (2)	233	15.19	202	9.09

Table (2.7) contd. : Percentage distribution of annual expenditure on capital formation by items on which the expenditure is incurred. (household type-1, 2 and 3 combined)

srl. no.	items	Baramati		Moga	
		number of reporting sample households	percentage to total expenditure	number of reporting sample households	percentage to total expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	<u>cash deposit, purchase of shares etc.</u>				
18.	bank	5	4.12	2	1.07
19.	post office	-	-	-	-
20.	life insurance premium	6	0.59	-	-
21.	P. F. contribution	1	1.85	-	-
22.	Government papers and savings certificate	5	12.36	-	-
23.	stocks, shares and debentures	1	2.15	1	0.02
24.	others (including cash in hand)	114	7.12	47	7.53
25.	sub-total (5)	119	28.19	50	8.62
26.	loan advanced	7	3.04	7	2.00
27.	grand total		100.00		100.00

From the above table it appears that there is a marked difference in the pattern of capital formation in the two centres. While in Moga 80% of total expenditure is on purchases of real assets it amounts to only 54% in Baramati. This difference is largely brought about by the reported considerable purchase of land and building in Moga. Another notable feature is the difference in the pattern of financial investment between the two centres. While in Moga there is not much financial investment except, presumably, cash savings with the households themselves, all venues of savings and investments have been utilised by Baramati households. From other experience, it may be mentioned here, Baramati villages appear to stand apart from the usual Indian rural picture in this respect.

2.13 In the table, the number of reporting sample households has been given for each item. The total number of sample households is 312 in each centre. Perhaps a classification of individual items of asset formation by the number of reporting sample households may be attempted for guidance in future surveys. Expenditure on some items are fairly widespread—for example purchase of cattle and agricultural tools and implements as well as construction of and improvements to the latter. The percentage of total expenditure spent on these is also considerable. There are other items on which spending is not so wide-spread, but, the amount spent is nevertheless significant when occurs. Items like land and building are examples. It is possible that chance

selection of a household having engaged in building or other construction changes the whole pattern of the estimates thrown out by a sample survey. Hence the importance of studying the items of expenditure in this light is very great.

Consumption of foodgrains

2.14 Data on average quantity of consumption per day by each member (block 3 of schedule) have been tabulated by age-groups (and sexes in some age-groups) and presented in Table 7.1 of Appendix I. Data on quantity of consumption per person for a period of 30 days (obtained after processing block 5 of the schedule) are given in Table 7.2 of Appendix I. The following table gives a few figures extracted from those tables.

Table (2.8) : Average quantity of consumption of cereals per person per day (q.d.) and quantity of consumption of cereals per person per month (q.m.) in seers (0.00) by types and centres.

centre	type-1		type-2		type-3		all types	
	q.d.	q.m.	q.d.	q.m.	q.d.	q.m.	q.d.	q.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Baramati	0.47	14.62	0.47	14.60	0.50	14.71	0.48	14.66
Moga	0.54	17.42	0.56	19.90	0.42	16.58	0.51	17.54

2.15 Some comparable data may be quoted here. Table (W) on page 75 of NSS Report No. 1 gives ~~combined result of ICMR* diet studies in~~ 8 states conducted in the period 1944-48 ~~to be 8.4 chhataks per~~ person per day • 8.4 chhataks (0.525 srs.). Table (5.7) on page xxxvi of the same gives, for year July 1949 - June 1950 quantity of consumption per household and per person by 1951 census zones. For West India (in which Baramati falls) and North-West India (in which Moga falls) the respective figures are 161.12 srs. and 281.85 srs. or 0.44 srs. and 0.77 srs. per day. The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry** estimates that the capita consumption of cereals per day for agricultural labourers is 14.6 oz. in West India and 21.6 oz. in North-West India (i.e. respectively 0.44 srs. and 0.66 srs.). The Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted during the 11th and 12th rounds of NSS estimated the quantity of consumption of cereals by agricultural labourers to be 0.47 srs. for Bombay State and 0.57 srs. for the Punjab State and the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh combined.

* Indian Council of Medical Research

** B. Ramanurthi: Agricultural Labour, Statement 27 on page 35.

2.16 The following table (Table 2.9) summarises what has been said in the foregoing paragraph.

Table (2.9) : Estimates of quantity of consumption of cereals per person per day by different sources

source of data	period	estimate of quantity of consumption of cereals per person per day in seers (0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>I.C.M.R. diet studies (for 8 states combined)</u>		
	1944-48	0.52
<u>NSS Report No. 1</u>		
West India	1949	0.44
North-West India	-do-	0.77
<u>First ALE</u>		
West India	1951-52	0.44
North-West India	-do-	0.66
<u>Second ALE</u>		
Bombay State	1956-57	0.47
The Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	-do-	0.57
<u>Type Study : Block 2</u>		
Baramati	1959-60	0.48
Moga	-do-	0.51
<u>Type Study : Block 5</u>		
Baramati	-do-	0.49
Moga	-do-	0.58

It will be observed that the type study results closely agree with those of Second A.L.E., to which it is chronologically nearest.

CHAPTER THREE

CONCLUSIONS

3.1 It is attempted in this chapter to sum up the experience gained through the present type study. First the question of collection of data on disposal of cereals by producers and then the same on the capital formation may be considered.

Disposal of cereals by producers

3.2 The facts regarding the two centres Baramati and Moga seem to be quite simple and straightforward. In the villages considered in these two centres the producers are mostly (if not wholly) cultivating lands owned by themselves. (This is so according to notes supplied by the respective investigators and is also borne out by the absence of any substantial portion of the produce shown as disposed of as rent in kind). Roughly 60% of the produce is consumed at home and farm (including rent and disbursed in exchange of services) and roughly 20% is sold in exchange of money. Almost all the marketed produce is taken by the producers themselves to the wholesale assembling market, which in each case is a statutorily regulated market. The atmosphere in which the transactions are carried out is fairly free. It is also observed that most of the cultivators carry out their sales within three or four months after the harvest.

3.3 Though in the beginning it was expected that there would be some reluctance on the part of the cultivators to furnish correct information about their transactions in foodgrains, when the survey progressed the informants apparently were ready and able to furnish fairly reliable data on their disposals of foodgrains. An idea of the reliability of the data could be formed on the basis of internal consistency, remarks of the investigator about the reliability of individual entries given on the last page of each schedule, and impressions created by comparison with external evidence.

3.4 The following points may be mentioned regarding internal consistency. A comparison between figures of area harvested and corresponding out-turn of cereals did not reveal any big deviation from the usual yield rates obtaining in the respective areas for the respective crops. Secondly the entries of annual consumption at home given in block 8 of the schedule, in many cases, seemed to be on the higher side when viewed alongside the monthly consumption rates obtained from block 5 indicating thereby a possible overestimation of consumption at home. Figures of out-turn and total disposals out of homegrown produce agreed quite well in most schedules, but in Moga, however, there was a slight tendency for the latter to be higher than the former. The following table gives weighted totals of out-turn and disposals (out of homegrown produce) for both the centres.

Table (3.1): Weighted totals of annual out-turn and disposals out of homegrown produce by cereal item and centres (types 1 and 2 combined)

name of cereal	Baramati		name of cereal	Moga	
	out-turn (mds.0.00)	total disposals (mds.0.00)		out-turn (mds.0.00)	total disposals (mds.0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
paddy	614.16	584.42	wheat	36225.06	43425.27
wheat	393.48	374.33	bajra	602.88	607.29
jowar	5387.56	5411.84	maize	5427.59	6152.44
bajra	1152.11	1138.43	barley	33.17	33.22
gram	377.67	375.43	gram	10053.24	11765.54
all cereals	7924.98	7884.45	all cereals	52341.94	61983.76

Consistently col.(6) is greater than col.(5). This is, probably partly due to an overestimation of consumption. As the out-turn figures are obtained through interviews, there exists also a likelihood of those being under reported.

3.5 Out of the three grades of reliability, good, fair and bad, that the investigators have been asked to assign to their entries, a large majority of entries are given the code for fair by the investigators of both centres. However, occasionally, for entries in lines 1, 5 and 8 of block 8 (i.e. consumed at home, rent and disbursed in exchange of services) the code for bad is given in Moga schedules.

3.6 Whereas no data could be easily found from any external source for comparison with results of Baramati centre, some materials were available which could be used to compare with the results obtained from Moga centre. A study conducted in 1934 by the Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry¹ gives some data on wheat disposals for some villages of Ferozepur District (among which are four villages from Moga tehsil). It is reported that about 18% of wheat out-turn is sold (about 9% is held in expectation of high prices)² and about 90% of sales of wheat are carried out by the cultivators in the market.³ A more recent enquiry⁴ also confirmed that in most of the (selected) villages in Ferozepur District villagers generally sell their produce directly in the market. These results could be considered to agree with those of the present type study - in Moga centre sales of wheat in exchange of money being 24.41% of total disposals and 97% of wheat sales in exchange of money carried out in market outside the village.

3.7 Thus, attempts to collect data on disposals of cereals by the producers had been, on the whole, successful in Baramati and Moga centres. In Gudiwada centre, however, such attempts failed in producing reliable results.

3.8 The main reason for the failure to obtain reliable data on the disposals of cereals (in this case, paddy) by producers seems to be the atmosphere of state trading that prevailed in the area. According to the Superintendent of the State Block, there was forcible procurement by the State and there was a Government Grain Purchase Unit stationed at Gudiwada at the time of conduct of the field work of this type study. Further the price rate of Government purchases was lower than that obtaining in open market. An enquiry conducted by the Farm Management Centre located at Andhra University on the pace and pattern of market arrivals of foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh (though it does not deal with Krishna District) has made a passing reference to the abnormal conditions of foodgrains trading prevalent in Andhra ("..... concealed trade and smuggling to places

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1. The Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab : Publication No.38; Finance and Marketing of Cultivators' Wheat in the Punjab 1934.
 2. I-bid : Statement XI
 3. I-bid : Statement XI.
 4. Government of India : Food and Agriculture Ministry : Studies in Economics of Farm Management : Punjab, 1954-55.

outside the Southern Food Zone were attractive"). For these reasons, the informants were not only suspicious of the investigator; they were almost totally unwilling to disclose any data about their production or disposal of paddy. There were also the usual tendency of the cultivators to under-report production and over-report consumption. Fear of land reforms and imposition of ceilings and so on also had perhaps its part in influencing the responses of the cultivators.

3.8 In this respect one point appears to be relevant. It has been observed that the villagers tend either to co-operate or non-cooperate collectively. This was in the beginning experienced in the Punjab, where anti-betterment levy agitation had affected some villages initially selected. It was wise to abandon them and select another set of villages for the type-study. Perhaps, in Andhra also better results would have been obtained if the stiff nature of the opposition had been detected in the beginning itself so that this set was abandoned and another group of villages selected.

3.9 The final conclusions may now be set down. The experience of the present type study shows that the interview method can be successfully adopted to collect data on the disposals of cereals by the producers under more or less free conditions of trade. The interview method has been tried earlier also in collecting data from cultivators on various aspects of production and disposal of foodgrains. In the Farm Management Studies carried out recently under the sponsorship of the Food and Agriculture Ministry of the Government of India in a number of centres distributed all over India (that conducted in the Punjab has already been referred to), the survey method has compared not unfavourably with 'cost accounting' method. So also the enquiry into the Finance and Marketing of Cultivators Wheat in the Punjab (already referred before) by the Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry had used the interview method quite successfully in eliciting information on production and disposal of wheat by cultivators. There are weak points - like estimates of production, consumption at home and service charges. Such weaknesses can be overcome by improvements in the

methods of field work like visits at the proper times, use of proper reference periods, training the investigators to be aware of the weak spots and so on. A few suggestions in this respect are made below.

3.11 It is felt that the reference period must be one agricultural year - July to June. In addition to its being of help to the informant to provide accurate data, the final estimates obtained using such a reference period are more readily comparable with other data than vague annual estimates based on a moving reference period. To obtain correct returns it is felt that more than one visits to the sample household are necessary. Perhaps, a number visits are desirable, one at the beginning of the reference period, one soon after the harvest operations, including threshing, are over, one or two visits during the period after harvest spaced properly and one at the close of the reference period.

3.12 For the purpose of obtaining national estimates, the sampling design and the procedure of estimation are also important. Obviously, the sampling frame for households within the sample villages may be restricted to include only households producing cereals. As concentration of a high degree is to be expected with respect to quantity of production as well as quantity marketed, a sub-stratification of the producers is highly desirable. This is perhaps best done on the basis of area of land possessed or land cultivated for cereals. Classification of households into types on the basis of their own subjective and probably biased estimate of percentage of produce marketed seems to be not very satisfactory. Perhaps a ratio method of estimation, using data on production or, still better, land-cultivated for individual cereals as a concomittant variable, may be the most suitable one.

Capital formation

3.13 As regards data on accumulation of fixed and financial assets by the households, the only way to assess the reliability of the returns is from the remarks by the investigators.

3.14 The investigator who conducted the field work in Baramati centre feels that most of the returns of block 9 (capital formation) are fairly reliable. This is applicable to all the three types. On the other hand the assessment of block 9 entries by his counterpart in Moga is not so encouraging. There are many cases in which he feels the reliability is not satisfactory. Items like livestock (purchase), purchase of as well as improvements to tools and implements are particularly considered unsatisfactory in a number of schedules. Returns on financial assets, especially on cash in hand (which accounted for a major portion of entries under financial assets) were also considered to be of medium or bad reliability in many cases. It is however encouraging that the investigators have not reported of any tendency on the part of informants to conceal or misrepresent information on their investments except perhaps those on financial savings. This fact shows that by improving the methodology, attempts can be made to collect reliable information on capital formation in the household sector. Some suggestions are given in the following paragraphs.

3.15 A correct and unambiguous definition of the data to be collected is of great importance before the method of approach is thought of. The most important purpose in canvassing a schedule on capital formation through the NSS is to estimate the value of annual fixed capital formation in the household sector as part of total annual fixed capital formation in the country as a whole. The necessity of the following things immediately follows:-

1. A clear definition of the sectors - especially a clear demarcation of the household sector.
2. The reference period should be defined - the reference period used for the household sector and the complementary sector must be made the same.
3. The method of approach used in collecting data on capital formation in both the sectors should be specified - otherwise it is possible that while combining the information from the household sector

and the complementary sector, over-or under-estimation may result. These points have to be made subjects of discussion with the users of the data.

3.16 Though the scheme of field investigation will depend to a large extent on the above factors, a suggestion or two may even at this juncture be made. The idea of splitting up the data into major parts may be considered. That is to say the total expenditure on capital formation may be split up as : (a) land and building, (b) power tools and (c) others. Separate schedules, samples of households (even separate sampling frames at household level and sampling fractions) may be used and independent estimates may be built up. This is suggested mainly because of (1) wide difference in the number of reporting sample households and (2) possible interest in obtaining separate estimates by such groups.

APPENDIX I

TABLES

I.1 Detailed results obtained after processing the schedules returned from Baramati and Moga centres are given here together with a list of the tables. The procedures adopted in preparing the different tables are described below briefly.

I.2 The weighted totals (which are the same as the estimates of the total of any characteristic in question for the centre as a whole) for Tables (2.1) to (4.2.6) and (6.1) and (6.2) are obtained as follows :

Let x_i be the value of any item for i th sample household of any particular household type, and N the total number of households for the centre as a whole belonging to that type. Then the weighted total of that item for that type is given by

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{104} x_i}{104} \times N$$

In the case of household which had been repeated in different month-samples, its value of the item considered has been added the number of times it has been selected. The weighted totals for the combined types have been obtained by adding the corresponding weighted totals of the constituent types.

I.3 Table (4.1.1) to (4.2.6) : The percentages have been computed with total sales for the two types combined as the base.

I.4 Table (5) : Consumption means consumption at home and farm. It includes : consumed at home, cattle feed, seed, wastage, rent and disbursed to consumer in exchange of services. Sales include disbursed in exchange of money and goods including disbursed to agent/broker. Transfer payments include other items excepting stock.

I.5 Table 7.1 : Averages are simple averages of the entries against individual members in block 3 of the schedule for each type as well as for all types combined.

I.6 Table 7.2 : Columns (2) to (5) have been obtained from weighted totals of quantity, value and household size - weighted totals obtained as described above in para I.2.

List of tables

<u>Table number</u>	<u>Title</u>
1.1	Distribution of total number of households by types in Baramati centre.
1.2	Distribution of total number of households by types in Moga centre.
2.1	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by household types of annual cultivated area and production of cereals for each cereal item in Baramati centre.
2.2	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by household types of annual cultivated area and production of cereals for each cereal item in Moga centre.
3.1.1	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>paddy</u> for each household type separately and combined, in Baramati centre.
3.1.2	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>wheat</u> for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.
3.1.3	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>lower</u> for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.
3.1.4	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>hogm</u> for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.
3.1.5	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>gahm</u> for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.
3.1.6	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>all cereals</u> for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.
3.2.1	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>wheat</u> for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.
3.2.2	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>gahm</u> for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.
3.2.3	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>baize</u> for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.
3.2.4	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>maize</u> for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.
3.2.5	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>barley</u> for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.
3.2.6	Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown <u>all cereals</u> for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.

List of tables (contd.)

<u>Table number</u>	<u>Title</u>
4.1.1	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>paddy</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre.
4.1.2	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>wheat</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre.
4.1.3	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>jowar</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre.
4.1.4	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>bajra</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre.
4.1.5	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>gram</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre.
4.1.6	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>all cereals</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre.
4.2.1	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>wheat</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Moga centre.
4.2.2	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>gram</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Moga centre.
4.2.3	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>bajra</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Moga centre.
4.2.4	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>maize</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Moga centre.
4.2.5	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>barley</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Moga centre.
4.2.6	Percentage distribution of (weighted) annual sale of homegrown <u>all cereals</u> by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Moga centre.
5.	Percentage distribution of (unweighted) disposal of important homegrown cereals by major groups of nature of disposal and by 4-month periods after harvest : by household type and centre.

List of tables (contd.)

<u>Table number</u>	<u>Title</u>
6.1	Number of reporting sample households and percentage distribution of weighted total annual expenditure in rupees (0.00) by items of savings and investment for each household type separately and combined in Baramati.
6.2	Number of reporting sample households and percentage distribution of weighted total annual expenditure in rupees (0.00) by items of savings and investment for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.
7.1	Average daily consumption in seers (0.00) per person by age x sex group and household types, by centres.
7.2	Quantity in seers (0.00) and value in rupees (0.00) of consumption of cereals per person for a period of 30 days by household types and by centres.

Table (1.1): Distribution of total number of households by types in Baramati centre.

name of village	total number of households			
	type - 1	type - 2	type - 3	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jalochi	80	28	172	280
Malad	109	13	329	451
Gunawadi (Ward I)	69	4	89	162
total	258	45	590	893

Table (1.2): Distribution of total number of households by types in Moga centre.

name of village	total number of households			
	type - 1	type - 2	type - 3	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mehron	112	37	182	331
Dhurkot Kalan	42	26	71	139
Dhurkot Tali	31	20	56	107
Ramunwala Nawan	83	27	114	224
total	268	110	423	801

tkc.

Table (2.1): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by household types of annual cultivated area and production of cereals for each cereal item in Baramati centre.

name of cereals	area			production		
	total (acres 0.00)	percentage		total (mds. 0.00)	percentage	
		type - 1	type - 2		type - 1	type - 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
paddy	51.29	58.24	41.76	614.16	56.95	43.05
wheat	73.84	57.95	42.05	393.48	57.85	42.15
jowar	1409.03	53.28	46.72	5387.56	61.22	38.78
bajra	144.61	50.18	49.82	1152.11	46.92	53.08
gram	65.31	54.13	45.87	377.67	60.76	39.24
total	1744.08	53.40	46.60	7924.98	58.62	41.38

Table (2.2): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by household types of annual cultivated area and production of cereals for each cereal item in Moga centre.

name of cereals	area			production		
	total (acres 0.00)	percentage		total (mds. 0.00)	percentage	
		type - 1	type - 2		type - 1	type - 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
wheat	3490.94	58.89	41.11	36225.06	55.94	44.06
bajra	85.14	66.68	33.32	602.88	65.51	34.49
maize	585.91	59.16	40.84	5427.59	54.75	45.25
barley	3.11	82.96	17.04	33.17	77.69	22.31
gram	2368.49	64.04	35.96	10053.24	60.91	39.09
total	6533.59	60.89	39.11	52341.94	56.89	43.11

tkc.

Table (3.1.1): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown paddy for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	159.43	48.50	51.82	20.27	211.25	36.15
cattle feed	-	-	-	-	-	-
seed	20.78	6.32	6.69	2.62	27.47	4.70
wastage	-	-	-	-	-	-
rent	-	-	6.66	2.60	6.66	1.14
disbursed in						
exchange of money	38.94	11.84	73.65	28.81	112.59	19.27
" goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
" services	5.95	1.81	21.78	8.52	27.73	4.74
loan advanced	-	-	-	-	-	-
loan repaid	2.60	0.79	-	-	2.60	0.44
gift, charities etc.	24.06	7.32	13.59	5.32	37.65	6.44
other disbursements	-	-	3.33	1.30	3.33	0.57
stock carried over	77.00	23.42	78.14	30.56	155.14	26.55
total	328.76	100.00	255.66	100.00	584.42	100.00

Table (3.1.2): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown wheat for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	151.08	65.25	51.13	35.82	202.21	54.02
cattle feed	-	-	-	-	-	-
seed	15.50	6.69	3.98	2.79	19.48	5.20
wastage	-	-	-	-	-	-
rent	-	-	2.90	2.03	2.90	0.77
disbursed in						
exchange of money	2.79	1.20	37.96	26.59	40.75	10.89
" goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
" services	8.68	3.75	15.75	11.03	24.43	6.53
loan advanced	-	-	-	-	-	-
loan repaid	0.93	0.40	-	-	0.93	0.25
gift, charities etc.	13.76	5.94	9.20	6.44	22.96	6.13
other disbursements	-	-	3.44	2.41	3.44	0.92
stock carried over	38.82	16.77	18.41	12.89	57.23	15.29
total	231.56	100.00	142.77	100.00	374.33	100.00

tkc.

Table (3.1.3): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown Jowar for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	1789.17	53.67	693.96	33.38	2483.13	45.94
cattle feed	-	-	-	-	-	-
seed	28.47	0.85	26.25	1.26	54.72	1.01
wastage	-	-	-	-	-	-
rent	-	-	56.44	2.71	56.44	1.04
disbursed in						
exchange of money	485.83	14.58	420.26	20.22	906.09	16.77
" goods	14.88	0.45	7.74	0.37	22.62	0.28
" services	416.64	12.50	285.74	13.75	702.38	13.00
loan advanced	-	-	-	-	-	-
loan repaid	6.89	0.21	-	-	6.89	0.13
gift, charities etc.	124.69	3.74	62.31	3.00	187.00	3.46
other disbursements	0.55	0.02	27.09	1.30	27.64	0.51
stock carried over	465.87	13.98	499.06	24.01	964.93	17.86
total	3332.99	100.00	2078.85	100.00	5411.84	100.00

Table (3.1.4): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of home-grown bajra for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	338.22	64.37	122.76	20.03	460.98	40.50
cattle feed	-	-	-	-	-	-
seed	1.86	0.35	0.92	0.15	2.78	0.24
wastage	-	-	-	-	-	-
rent	-	-	8.82	1.44	8.82	0.77
disbursed in						
exchange of money	24.55	4.67	260.82	42.54	285.37	25.07
" goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
" services	25.42	4.84	81.92	13.37	107.34	9.43
loan advanced	-	-	-	-	-	-
loan repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-
gift, charities etc.	26.71	5.08	28.35	4.63	55.06	4.83
other disbursements	-	-	1.94	0.32	1.94	0.17
stock carried over	108.75	20.69	107.39	17.52	216.14	18.99
total	525.51	100.00	612.92	100.00	1138.43	100.00

tkc.

Table (3.1.5): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of homegrown gram for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	89.53	39.02	31.27	21.41	120.80	32.17
cattle feed	-	-	-	-	-	-
seed	10.79	4.70	5.65	3.87	16.44	4.38
wastage	-	-	-	-	-	-
rent	-	-	2.58	1.77	2.58	0.69
disbursed in						
exchange of money	58.48	25.49	50.08	34.29	108.56	28.92
" goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
" services	14.88	6.49	11.50	7.88	26.38	7.03
loan advanced	-	-	-	-	-	-
loan repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-
gift, charities etc.	12.77	5.57	6.00	4.11	18.77	5.00
other disbursements	7.94	3.46	10.02	6.86	17.96	4.78
stock carried over	35.02	15.27	28.92	19.81	63.94	17.03
total	229.41	100.00	146.02	100.00	375.43	100.00

Table (3.1.6): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of homegrown all cereals for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	2527.43	54.37	950.94	29.38	3478.37	44.12
cattle feed	-	-	-	-	-	-
seed	77.40	1.67	43.49	1.34	120.89	1.53
wastage	-	-	-	-	-	-
rent	-	-	77.40	2.39	77.40	0.98
disbursed in						
exchange of money	610.59	13.14	842.77	26.04	1453.36	18.43
" goods	14.88	0.31	7.74	0.24	22.62	0.29
" services	471.57	10.15	416.69	12.88	888.26	11.27
loan advanced	-	-	-	-	-	-
loan repaid	10.42	0.22	-	-	10.42	0.13
gift, charities etc.	201.99	4.34	119.45	3.69	321.44	4.08
other disbursements	8.49	0.17	45.82	1.42	54.31	0.69
stock carried over	725.46	15.63	731.92	22.62	1457.38	18.48
total	4648.23	100.00	3236.22	100.00	7884.45	100.00

Table (3.2.1): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of homegrown wheat for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	8662.76	35.21	5185.90	27.54	13848.66	31.88
cattle feed	903.62	3.67	759.13	4.03	1662.75	3.82
seed	977.97	3.98	692.29	3.68	1670.26	3.85
wastage	22.16	0.09	43.15	0.23	65.31	0.15
rent	3065.04	12.46	1689.39	8.97	4754.43	10.95
disbursed in						
exchange of money	5317.38	21.62	5715.00	30.36	11032.38	25.41
" goods	1153.05	4.69	723.05	3.84	1876.10	4.32
" services	584.24	2.38	636.47	3.38	1220.71	2.81
loan advanced	120.87	0.49	208.56	1.11	329.43	0.76
loan repaid	79.28	0.32	18.55	0.10	97.83	0.23
gift, charities etc.	171.83	0.70	122.53	0.65	294.36	0.68
other disbursements	130.73	0.53	34.45	0.18	165.18	0.38
stock carried over	3409.16	13.86	2998.71	15.93	6407.87	14.76
total	24598.09	100.00	18827.18	100.00	43425.27	100.00

Table (3.2.2): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of homegrown gram for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	585.30	7.96	193.38	4.38	778.68	6.62
cattle feed	3972.27	54.05	2583.41	58.49	6555.68	55.72
seed	432.51	5.89	208.40	4.72	640.91	5.45
wastage	1.73	0.02	1.77	0.04	3.50	0.03
rent	638.76	8.69	412.12	9.33	1050.88	8.93
disbursed in						
exchange of money	744.77	10.13	452.37	10.25	1197.14	10.17
" good	61.92	0.84	36.77	0.83	98.69	0.84
" services	60.19	0.82	24.31	0.55	84.49	0.72
loan advanced	4.31	0.06	11.66	0.26	15.97	0.14
loan repaid	16.33	0.22	-	-	16.33	0.14
gift, charities etc.	8.75	0.12	2.90	0.07	11.65	0.10
other disbursements	28.72	0.39	17.66	0.40	46.38	0.39
stock carried over	793.35	10.80	471.89	10.68	1265.24	10.75
total	7348.91	100.00	4416.64	100.00	11765.54	100.00

Table (3.2.3): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of homegrown bajra for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	110.06	24.95	31.49	18.94	141.55	23.31
cattle feed	24.97	5.66	35.39	21.29	60.36	9.94
seed	3.51	0.80	2.07	1.25	5.58	0.92
wastage	-	-	-	-	-	-
rent	93.09	21.11	24.16	14.53	117.25	19.31
disbursed in						
exchange of money	139.89	31.72	35.51	21.37	175.40	28.87
" goods	3.87	0.88	15.32	9.22	19.19	3.16
" services	20.00	4.53	7.07	4.25	27.07	4.46
loan advanced	-	-	-	-	-	-
loan repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-
gift, charities etc.	-	-	0.80	0.48	0.80	0.13
other disbursements	-	-	0.42	0.25	0.42	0.07
stock carried over	45.67	10.35	14.00	8.42	59.67	9.83
total	441.06	100.00	166.23	100.00	607.29	100.00

Table (3.2.4): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of homegrown maize for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage	quantity (mds. 0.00)	per centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	2082.24	60.10	1190.21	44.28	3272.45	53.19
cattle feed	54.18	1.56	7.95	0.30	62.13	1.01
seed	116.59	3.36	86.16	3.21	202.75	3.30
wastage	20.64	0.60	1.06	0.04	21.70	0.35
rent	288.78	8.33	282.80	10.52	571.58	9.29
disbursed in						
exchange of money	133.80	3.86	383.72	14.28	517.52	8.41
" goods	72.94	2.10	61.48	2.29	134.42	2.18
" services	253.98	7.33	191.03	7.11	445.01	7.23
loan advanced	5.16	0.15	58.30	2.17	63.46	1.03
loan repaid	-	-	5.30	0.20	5.30	0.09
gift, charities etc.	20.54	0.59	24.27	0.90	44.81	0.73
other disbursements	50.52	1.46	29.29	1.09	79.81	1.30
stock carried over	365.72	10.56	365.78	13.61	731.50	11.89
total	3465.09	100.00	2687.35	100.00	6152.44	100.00

Table (3.2.5): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of homegrown barley for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	-	-	-	-	-	-
cattle feed	3.87	15.00	7.03	94.74	10.90	32.81
seed	-	-	0.39	5.26	0.39	1.17
wastage	-	-	-	-	-	-
rent	-	-	-	-	-	-
disbursed in exchange						
of money	5.16	20.00	-	-	5.16	15.53
" goods	10.32	40.00	-	-	10.32	31.07
" services	-	-	-	-	-	-
loan advanced	-	-	-	-	-	-
loan repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-
gift, charities etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
other disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
stock carried over	6.45	25.00	-	-	6.45	19.42
total	25.80	100.00	7.42	100.00	33.22	100.00

Table (3.2.6): Weighted totals and percentage distribution by nature of disposal of annual disposal of homegrown all cereals for each household type separately and combined in Moga centre.

nature of disposal	type - 1		type - 2		combined	
	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage	quantity (mds.0.00)	percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
consumed at home	11440.36	31.89	6600.98	25.29	18041.34	29.10
cattle feed	4958.91	13.82	3392.91	13.00	8351.82	13.47
seed	1530.58	4.26	989.31	3.79	2519.89	4.07
wastage	44.53	0.12	45.98	0.18	90.51	0.15
rent	4085.67	11.39	2408.47	9.23	6494.14	10.48
disbursed in exchange						
of money	6341.00	17.67	6586.60	25.23	12927.60	20.85
" goods	1302.10	3.63	836.62	3.20	2138.72	3.45
" services	918.41	2.56	858.88	3.29	1777.28	2.87
loan advanced	130.34	0.36	278.52	1.07	408.86	0.66
loan repaid	95.61	0.27	23.85	0.09	119.46	0.19
gift, charities etc.	201.12	0.56	150.50	0.58	351.62	0.57
other disbursements	209.97	0.58	81.82	0.31	291.79	0.47
stock carried over	4620.35	12.89	3850.38	14.74	8470.73	13.67
total	35878.95	100.00	26104.82	100.00	61983.76	100.00

tkc.

Table (4.1.1): Percentage distribution of annual sale of homegrown paddy by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre

description of transaction (1)	type - 1				total (6)	type - 2				total (11)	combined			total (16)	
	con- sumer (2)	re- tailer (3)	whole- saler (4)	agent/ broker (5)		con- sumer (7)	re- tailer (8)	whole- saler (9)	agent/ broker (10)		con- sumer (12)	re- tailer (13)	whole- saler (14)		agent broker (15)
(i) <u>in exchange of services</u>					4.66	17.05				17.05	21.71				21.71
1. at home	4.66	-	-	-											
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-											
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-						17.05	21.71				21.71
4. other places	-	-	-	-	4.66	17.05									
sub-total : 1	4.66														
(ii) <u>in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home															
2. at market within the village															
3. at market outside the village															
4. other places															
sub-total : 2															
(iii) <u>in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home				11.07	11.07					2.02	2.02			13.09	13.09
2. at market within the village															
3. at market outside the village			5.82	13.59	19.41				45.79	45.79		5.82	59.38		65.21
4. other places															
sub-total : 3			5.82	24.66	30.48				47.81	47.81		5.82	72.47		78.29
grand-total	4.66	5.82	24.66		35.14	17.05			47.81	64.86	21.71	5.82	72.47		100.00

Table (4.1.2): Percentage distribution of annual sale of homegrown wheat by nature of transaction class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre

description of transaction (1)	type - 1					type - 2					combined				
	con sumer (2)	re- tailer (3)	whole- saler (4)	agent/ broker (5)	total (6)	con sumer (7)	re- tailer (8)	whole- saler (9)	agent/ broker (10)	total (11)	con- sumer (12)	re- tailer (13)	whole- saler (14)	agent/ broker (15)	total (16)
<u>(i) in exchange of services</u>															
1. at home	13.32	-	-	-	13.32	23.51	-	-	-	23.51	36.83	-	-	-	36.83
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	0.66	-	-	-	0.66	0.66	-	-	-	0.66
sub-total : 1	13.32	-	-	-	13.32	24.17	-	-	-	24.17	37.49	-	-	-	37.49
<u>(ii) in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total : 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(iii) in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.60	-	6.60	-	-	6.60	-	6.60
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	4.27	-	4.27	-	1.98	49.67	-	51.65	-	-	6.60	-	6.60
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total : 3	-	-	4.27	-	4.27	-	1.98	56.27	-	58.25	-	1.98	60.53	-	62.51
grand total	13.32	-	4.27	-	17.58	24.17	1.98	56.27	-	82.42	37.49	1.98	60.53	-	100.00

Table (4.1.3): Percentage distribution of annual sale of homegrown jowar by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre

description of transaction	type - 1					type - 2					combined				
	con- sumer	re- tailer	whole- saler	agent/ broker	total	con- sumer	re- tailer	whole- saler	agent/ broker	total	con- sumer	re- tailer	whole- saler	agent/ broker	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<u>(i) in exchange of services</u>															
1. at home	25.54	-	-	-	25.54	17.52	-	-	-	17.52	43.06	-	-	-	43.06
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total : 1	25.54	-	-	-	25.54	17.52	-	-	-	17.52	43.06	-	-	-	43.06
<u>(ii) in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home	-	-	0.91	-	0.91	-	-	0.47	-	0.47	-	-	1.39	-	1.39
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total : 2	-	-	0.91	-	0.91	-	-	0.47	-	0.47	-	-	1.39	-	1.39
<u>(iii) in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home	-	-	8.36	-	8.36	-	-	0.40	-	0.40	-	-	8.76	-	8.76
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	21.42	-	21.42	-	-	25.37	-	25.37	-	-	46.79	-	46.79
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total : 3	-	-	29.78	-	29.78	-	-	25.77	-	25.77	-	-	55.55	-	55.55
grand total	25.54	-	30.70	-	56.24	17.52	-	26.24	-	43.76	43.06	-	56.94	-	100.00

Table (4.1.4): Percentage distribution of annual sale of homegrown bajra by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre.

description of transaction	type - 1					type - 2					combined				
	con- sumer	re- tailer	whole- saler	agent/ broker	total	con- sumer	re- tailer	whole- saler	agent/ broker	total	con- sumer	re- tailer	whole- saler	agent/ broker	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<u>(i) in exchange of services</u>															
1. at home	6.47	-	-	-	6.47	20.86	-	-	-	20.86	27.33	-	-	-	27.33
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total : 1	6.47	-	-	-	6.47	20.86	-	-	-	20.86	27.33	-	-	-	27.33
<u>(ii) in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total : 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(iii) in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.59	-	12.59	-	-	12.59	-	12.59
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	6.25	-	6.25	-	-	53.82	-	53.82	-	-	60.07	-	60.07
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total : 3	-	-	6.25	-	6.25	-	-	66.42	-	66.42	-	-	72.67	-	72.67
grand total	6.47	-	6.25	-	12.72	20.86	-	66.42	-	87.28	27.33	-	72.67	-	100.00

Table (4.1.5): Percentage distribution of annual sale of homegrown gram by nature of transaction class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre.

description of transaction (1)	type - 1					type - 2					combined				
	con- sumer (2)	re- tailer (3)	whole- saler (4)	agent/ broker (5)	total (6)	con- sumer (7)	re- tailer (8)	whole- saler (9)	agent/ broker (10)	total (11)	con- sumer (12)	re- tailer (13)	whole- saler (14)	agent/ broker (15)	total (16)
<u>(i) in exchange of services</u>															
1. at home	11.03	-	-	-	11.03	8.52	-	-	-	8.52	19.55	-	-	-	19.55
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total : 1	11.03	-	-	-	11.03	8.52	-	-	-	8.52	19.55	-	-	-	19.55
<u>(ii) in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total : 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(iii) in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home	-	-	7.35	-	7.35	0.98	-	1.02	-	2.00	0.98	-	8.37	-	9.35
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	1.07	34.92	-	35.98	-	5.26	29.86	-	35.12	-	6.33	64.77	-	71.10
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total : 3	-	1.07	42.27	-	43.33	0.98	5.26	30.88	-	37.12	0.98	6.33	73.15	-	80.45
grand total	11.03	1.07	42.27	-	54.36	22.09	5.26	30.88	-	45.64	20.53	6.33	73.15	-	100.00

Table (4.1.6) : Percentage distribution of annual sale of all cereals (homegrown) by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre.

description of transaction	type-1					type-2					combined				
	consum- er	retai- ler	whole saler	agent broker	total	consum- er	retai- ler	whole saler	agent broker	total	consum- er	retai- ler	whole- saler	agent broker	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<u>(i) in exchange of services</u>															
1. at home	19.95	-	-	-	19.95	17.60	-	-	-	17.60	37.55	-	-	-	37.55
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 1	19.95	-	-	-	19.95	17.62	-	-	-	17.62	37.57	-	-	-	37.57
<u>(ii) in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home	-	-	0.63	-	0.63	-	-	0.33	-	0.33	-	-	0.96	-	0.96
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 2	-	-	0.63	-	0.63	-	-	0.33	-	0.33	-	-	0.96	-	0.96
<u>(iii) in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home	-	-	6.79	-	6.79	0.06	-	2.76	-	2.82	0.06	-	9.55	-	9.61
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	0.38	18.65	-	19.03	-	0.35	32.48	-	32.83	-	0.73	51.13	-	51.86
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 3	-	0.38	25.44	-	25.82	0.06	0.35	35.24	-	35.65	0.06	0.73	60.68	-	61.47
grand total	19.95	0.38	26.07	-	46.40	17.68	0.35	35.57	-	53.60	37.63	0.73	61.64	-	100.00

Table (4.2.1) : Percentage distribution of annual sale of homegrown wheat by nature of transaction class of buyer and household type in Moga centre.

description of transaction	type-1					type-2					combined				
	con- mer	reta- iler	whole saler	agent broker	total	con- mer	reta- iler	whole saler	agent broker	total	con- mer	reta- iler	whole saler	agent broker	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<u>(i) in exchange of services</u>															
1. at home	2.53	-	-	-	2.53	3.30	-	-	-	3.30	5.83	-	-	-	5.83
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	1.60	-	-	-	1.60	1.20	-	-	-	1.20	2.81	-	-	-	2.81
sub-total - 1	4.13	-	-	-	4.13	4.50	-	-	-	4.50	8.64	-	-	-	8.64
<u>(ii) in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home	0.05	0.02	-	-	0.06	0.08	0.16	-	-	0.24	0.12	0.18	-	-	0.30
2. at market within the village	-	7.46	-	-	7.46	0.31	4.49	-	-	4.51	0.01	11.95	-	-	11.96
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	0.30	-	-	0.30	-	0.30
4. other places	0.55	0.09	-	-	0.64	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.55	0.09	0.08	-	0.71
sub-total - 2	0.59	7.57	-	-	8.16	0.09	4.66	0.38	-	5.12	0.68	12.22	0.38	-	13.28
<u>(iii) in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home	0.14	-	0.27	-	0.41	0.41	-	0.75	-	1.15	0.54	-	1.02	-	1.56
2. at market within the village	-	0.37	-	-	0.37	0.05	0.00	0.02	-	0.06	0.05	0.37	0.02	-	0.42
3. at market outside the village	0.11	-	36.75	-	36.86	-	-	39.24	-	39.24	0.11	-	75.99	-	76.10
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 3	0.25	0.37	37.02	-	37.63	0.44	0.00	40.01	-	40.45	0.68	0.37	77.03	-	78.08
grand total	4.97	7.95	37.02	-	49.93	5.03	4.66	40.39	-	50.07	10.00	12.59	77.41	-	100.00

Table (4.2.2) : Percentage distribution of annual sale of homegrown gram by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Moga centre.

description of transaction	type-1					type-2					combined				
	consu-mer	retai-ler	whole saler	agent broker	total	consu-mer	retai-ler	whole saler	agent broker	total	consu-mer	retai-ler	whole saler	agent broker	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<u>(i) in exchange of services</u>															
1. at home	4.04	-	-	-	4.04	2.00	-	-	-	2.00	6.04	-	-	-	6.04
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	1.22	-	-	-	1.22	0.12	-	-	-	0.12	1.34	-	-	-	1.34
sub-total - 1	5.26	-	-	-	5.26	2.12	-	-	-	2.12	7.38	-	-	-	7.38
<u>(ii) in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.07	-	-	1.07	-	1.07	-	-	1.07
2. at market within the village	-	5.41	-	-	5.41	-	1.22	-	-	1.22	-	6.65	-	-	6.65
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.93	-	0.93	-	-	0.93	-	0.93
sub-total - 2	-	5.41	-	-	5.41	-	2.29	0.93	-	3.21	-	7.70	0.93	-	8.62
<u>(iii) in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home	-	-	3.38	-	3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.38	-	3.38
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	53.12	-	53.12	-	-	27.50	-	27.50	-	-	80.62	-	80.62
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 3	-	-	56.50	-	56.50	-	-	27.50	-	27.50	-	-	84.00	-	84.00
grand total	5.26	5.41	56.50	-	67.16	2.12	2.29	28.47	-	32.84	7.38	7.70	84.92	-	100.00

Table (4.2.5) : Percentage distribution of annual sale of homegrown bajra by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Moga centre.

description of transaction (1)	type-1					type-2				combined					
	consu- mer (2)	reta- iler (3)	whole saler (4)	agent broker (5)	total (6)	consu- mer (7)	reta- iler (8)	whole saler (9)	agent broker (10)	total (11)	consu- mer (12)	reta- iler (13)	whole saler (14)	agent broker (15)	total (16)
(i) <u>in exchange of services</u>															
1. at home	9.02	-	-	-	9.02	1.85	-	-	-	1.85	10.87	-	-	-	10.87
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	1.34	-	-	-	1.34	1.34	-	-	-	1.34
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 1	9.02	-	-	-	9.02	3.19	-	-	-	3.19	12.21	-	-	-	12.21
(ii) <u>in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home	-	-	-	-	-	2.39	-	-	-	2.39	2.39	-	-	-	2.39
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.61	-	-	2.61	-	2.61	-	-	2.61
3. at market outside the village	-	-	1.75	-	1.75	-	-	1.91	-	1.91	-	-	3.66	-	3.66
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 2	-	-	1.75	-	1.75	2.39	2.61	1.91	-	6.91	2.39	2.61	3.66	-	8.66
(iii) <u>in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home	4.52	5.82	26.19	-	36.52	-	-	-	-	-	4.52	5.82	26.19	-	36.52
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.02	-	16.02	-	-	-	42.61	42.61
3. at market outside the village	-	-	26.59	-	26.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 3	4.52	5.82	52.77	-	63.11	-	-	16.02	-	16.02	4.52	5.82	68.79	-	79.13
grand total	13.54	5.82	54.52	-	73.88	5.58	2.61	17.93	-	26.12	19.12	8.43	72.45	-	100.00

Table (4.2.4) : Percentage distribution of annual sale of homegrown maize by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Baramati centre.

description of transaction (1)	type-1					type-2					combined				
	con- mer (2)	retai- ler (3)	whole saler (4)	agent broker (5)	total (6)	con- mer (7)	retai- ler (8)	whole saler (9)	agent broker (10)	total (11)	con- mer (12)	retai- ler (13)	whole saler (14)	agent broker (15)	total (16)
<u>(i) in exchange of service</u>															
1. at home	6.57	-	-	-	6.57	5.18	-	-	-	5.18	11.75	-	-	-	11.75
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	16.58	-	-	-	16.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 1	23.15	-	-	-	23.15	12.24	-	-	-	12.24	28.82	-	-	-	28.82
<u>(ii) in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home	0.12	-	-	-	0.12	-	0.85	-	-	0.85	0.12	0.85	-	-	0.96
2. at market within the village	-	6.53	-	-	6.53	-	4.76	-	-	4.76	-	11.29	-	-	11.29
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 2	0.12	6.53	-	-	6.65	-	5.60	-	-	5.60	0.12	12.14	-	-	12.25
<u>(iii) in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home	3.02	-	-	-	3.02	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	3.02	0.10	-	-	3.12
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	9.17	-	9.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.88	-	3.88	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 3	3.02	-	9.17	-	12.30	-	0.10	3.88	-	3.98	-	-	44.06	-	44.06
grand total	26.30	6.53	9.17	-	42.00	17.42	5.70	34.88	-	58.00	43.71	12.23	44.06	-	100.00

Table (4.2.5) : Percentage distribution of annual sale of homegrown barley by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Moga-centre:

description of transaction	type-1					type-2					combined				
	consu- mer	reta- iler	whole saler	agent broker	total	consu- mer	reta- iler	whole saler	agent broker	total	consu- mer	reta- iler	whole saler	agent broker	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<u>(i) in exchange of services</u>															
1. at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total -1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(ii) in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	66.67	-	-	-	66.67	-	-	-	-	-	66.67	-	-	-	66.67
sub-total - 2	66.67	-	-	-	66.67	-	-	-	-	-	66.67	-	-	-	66.67
<u>(iii) in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	33.33	-	33.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.33	-	33.33
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total -3	-	-	33.33	-	33.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.33	-	33.33
grand total	66.67	-	33.33	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	66.67	-	33.33	-	100.00

Table (4.2.6) : Percentage distribution of annual sale of homegrown all cereals by nature of transaction, class of buyer and household type in Moga centre.

description of transaction	type-1					type-2					combined				
	consu-mer	reta-iler	whole saler	agent broker	total	consu-mer	reta-iler	whole saler	agent broker	total	consu-mer	reta-iler	whole saler	agent broker	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<u>(i) in exchange of services</u>															
1. at home	2.94	-	-	-	2.94	3.27	-	-	-	3.27	6.21	-	-	-	6.21
2. at market within the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. at market outside the village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. other places	2.51	-	-	-	2.51	1.83	-	-	-	1.83	4.34	-	-	-	4.34
sub-total - 1	5.45	-	-	-	5.45	5.10	-	-	-	5.10	10.55	-	-	-	10.55
<u>(ii) in exchange of goods</u>															
1. at home	0.05	0.01	-	-	0.06	0.09	0.27	-	-	0.36	0.14	0.28	-	-	0.42
2. at market within the village	-	7.05	-	-	7.05	0.01	4.19	-	-	4.20	0.01	11.24	-	-	11.25
3. at market outside the village	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	0.28	-	0.28	-	-	0.30	-	0.30
4. other places	0.52	0.08	-	-	0.60	-	-	0.13	-	0.13	0.52	0.08	0.13	-	0.73
sub-total - 2	0.57	7.14	0.02	-	7.73	0.10	4.46	0.41	-	4.97	0.67	11.60	0.43	-	12.70
<u>(iii) in exchange of money</u>															
1. at home	0.38	0.07	0.80	-	1.25	0.46	0.01	0.89	-	1.36	0.84	0.08	1.69	-	2.61
2. at market within the village	-	0.31	-	-	0.31	0.03	0.00	0.02	-	0.05	0.03	0.31	0.02	-	0.36
3. at market outside the village	0.09	-	36.00	-	36.09	-	-	37.69	-	37.69	0.09	-	73.69	-	73.78
4. other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total - 3	0.47	0.38	36.80	-	37.65	0.49	0.01	38.60	-	39.10	0.96	0.39	75.40	-	76.75
grand total	6.49	7.52	36.82	-	50.83	5.69	4.47	39.01	-	49.17	12.18	11.99	75.83	-	100.00

Table (5): Percentage distribution of disposal of important homegrown cereals by groups of nature of disposal and by 4 month periods after harvest : by household type and centre.

period in months after harvest	household type - 1					household type - 2				
	consumed at home and farm	sales	transfer payments	total	cumulative total	consumed at home and farm	sales	transfer payments	total	cumulative total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Baramati : Jowar										
0 - 3	65.33	8.14	12.65	86.12	86.12	42.43	10.55	4.99	57.97	57.97
4 - 7	13.38	-	0.50	13.88	100.00	21.19	4.59	0.43	26.21	84.18
8 - 11	-	-	-	-	100.00	11.78	2.40	0.33	14.51	98.69
Baramati : Bajra										
0 - 3	50.29	21.64	19.88	91.81	91.81	39.97	29.89	2.85	72.71	72.71
4 - 7	8.19	-	-	8.19	100.00	6.40	8.54	0.28	15.22	87.93
8 - 11	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Moga : Wheat										
0 - 3	32.27	12.40	19.59	64.26	64.26	49.28	23.03	3.69	76.00	76.00
4 - 7	9.79	20.67	0.01	30.47	94.73	11.99	2.31	-	14.30	10.30
8 - 11	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Moga : Gram										
0 - 3	62.91	8.12	0.58	71.61	71.61	66.39	16.41	1.62	84.42	84.42
4 - 7	17.08	-	-	17.08	88.69	15.50	-	0.08	15.58	100.00
8 - 11	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Moga : Maize										
0 - 3	51.52	31.31	0.76	83.59	83.59	61.90	18.92	1.92	82.74	82.74
4 - 7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
8 - 11	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Notes :-

1. The symbol "-" stands for "nil" and "x", for "not available".
2. In the case of Moga : maize, data for only months 0-2 could be traced.

tkc.

Table (6.1): Number of reporting sample households and percentage distribution of weighted total of annual expenditure by items of savings and investment for each household type separately and combined in Baramati centre.

distribution of items	type - 1		type - 2		type - 3		all types	
	no. of reporting households	percen- tage expen- diture	no. of reporting households	percen- tage expen- diture	no. of reporting households	percen- tage expen- diture	no. of reporting households	percen- tage expen- diture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>I. Purchase of real assets:-</u>								
1. Land and water areas	-	-	3	2.63	-	-	3	1.47
2. Agricultural tools and implements	75	10.85	76	4.14	45	27.66	196	8.41
3. Livestock	49	46.46	72	30.03	-	-	121	33.67
4. Plant and machinery for household enterprise	5	10.50	17	5.26	3	1.98	25	6.85
5. Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Furniture & fittings	4	0.40	2	0.07	-	-	6	0.19
7. Vehicles and carts	8	5.20	29	1.74	-	-	37	2.86
8. Others	-	-	-	-	2	1.93	2	0.15
9. Sub-total - I	76	73.21	87	43.87	48	31.57	211	53.58
<u>II. Construction and improvements :</u>								
10. Land	20	6.82	20	4.09	-	-	40	4.76
11. Building	2	0.93	-	-	-	-	2	0.34
12. Tools and equipments	82	5.81	89	1.66	57	20.97	228	4.67
13. Vehicles and carts	43	8.93	82	3.57	-	-	125	5.24
14. Furniture & fittings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Raising of livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Others	1	0.09	4	0.26	-	-	5	0.18
17. Sub-total - II	85	22.58	91	9.58	57	20.97	233	15.19
<u>III. Cash deposits and purchase of shares etc.</u>								
18. Bank	-	-	5	7.37	-	-	5	4.12
19. Post office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Life insurance premium	-	-	6	1.06	-	-	6	0.59
21. P.F. contribution	-	-	-	-	1	23.79	1	1.85
22. Govt. paper & savings certificate	-	-	5	22.13	-	-	5	12.36
23. Stocks, shares and debentures	-	-	1	3.84	-	-	1	2.15
24. Others (including cash in hand)	5	1.42	61	8.52	48	23.67	114	7.12
25. Sub-total - III	5	1.42	65	42.92	49	47.46	119	28.19
26. Loans advanced	2	2.79	5	3.63	-	-	7	3.04
27. Grand total		100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00
28. Weighted total annual expenditure in rupees (0.00)		26718.45		41084.56		5722.71		73525.72

tkc.

Table (6.2): Number of reporting sample households and percentage distribution of weighted total of annual expenditure by items of savings and investment for each household type separately and combined in Mega-centre.

distribution of items	type - 1		type - 2		type - 3		all types	
	no. of reporting households	percen- diture	no. of reporting households	percen- diture	no. of reporting households	percen- diture	no. of reporting households	percen- diture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Purchase of real assets :-								
1. land and water areas	3	6.37	7	17.14	-	-	10	9.61
2. agricultural tools and implements	13	0.29	20	0.52	1	0.02	34	0.33
3. livestock	44	59.04	44	23.92	19	34.98	107	38.76
4. plant and machinery for household enterprise	5	1.06	11	17.83	1	0.21	17	8.07
5. building	4	2.84	12	17.06	5	51.65	21	19.52
6. furniture & fittings	3	0.18	4	0.27	2	0.18	9	0.22
7. vehicles and carts	5	3.08	6	1.08	3	7.71	14	3.22
8. others	1	0.20	2	1.12	-	-	3	0.55
9. sub-total - I	54	73.06	65	78.94	23	94.75	142	80.28
II. Construction and improvements :-								
10. land	1	1.48	1	0.02	-	-	2	0.53
11. building	7	6.21	4	2.56	3	1.32	14	3.58
12. tools and equipments	84	4.52	100	4.06	5	1.37	189	3.65
13. vehicles and carts	4	0.59	5	0.55	3	0.68	12	0.59
14. furniture & fittings	1	0.03	4	0.36	-	-	5	0.17
15. raising of livestock	1	0.85	2	0.17	1	0.21	4	0.42
16. others	1	0.12	-	-	1	0.51	2	0.15
17. sub-total - II	88	13.80	101	7.72	13	4.09	202	9.09
III. Cash deposits and purchase of shares etc.								
18. bank	1	0.20	1	2.24	1	0.20	2	1.07
19. post-office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. life insurance premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. P.F. contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. govt. paper and savings certificate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. stocks, shares and debentures	-	-	-	-	1	0.10	1	0.02
24. other (including cash in hand)	16	11.95	26	7.24	5	0.86	47	7.53
25. sub-total - III	16	12.15	27	9.48	7	1.16	50	8.62
26. loan advanced	2	0.99	5	3.86	-	-	7	2.01
27. grand total		100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00
28. weighted total annual expenditure in rupees (0.00)		78100.75		94590.71		47788.93		220480.39

tkc.

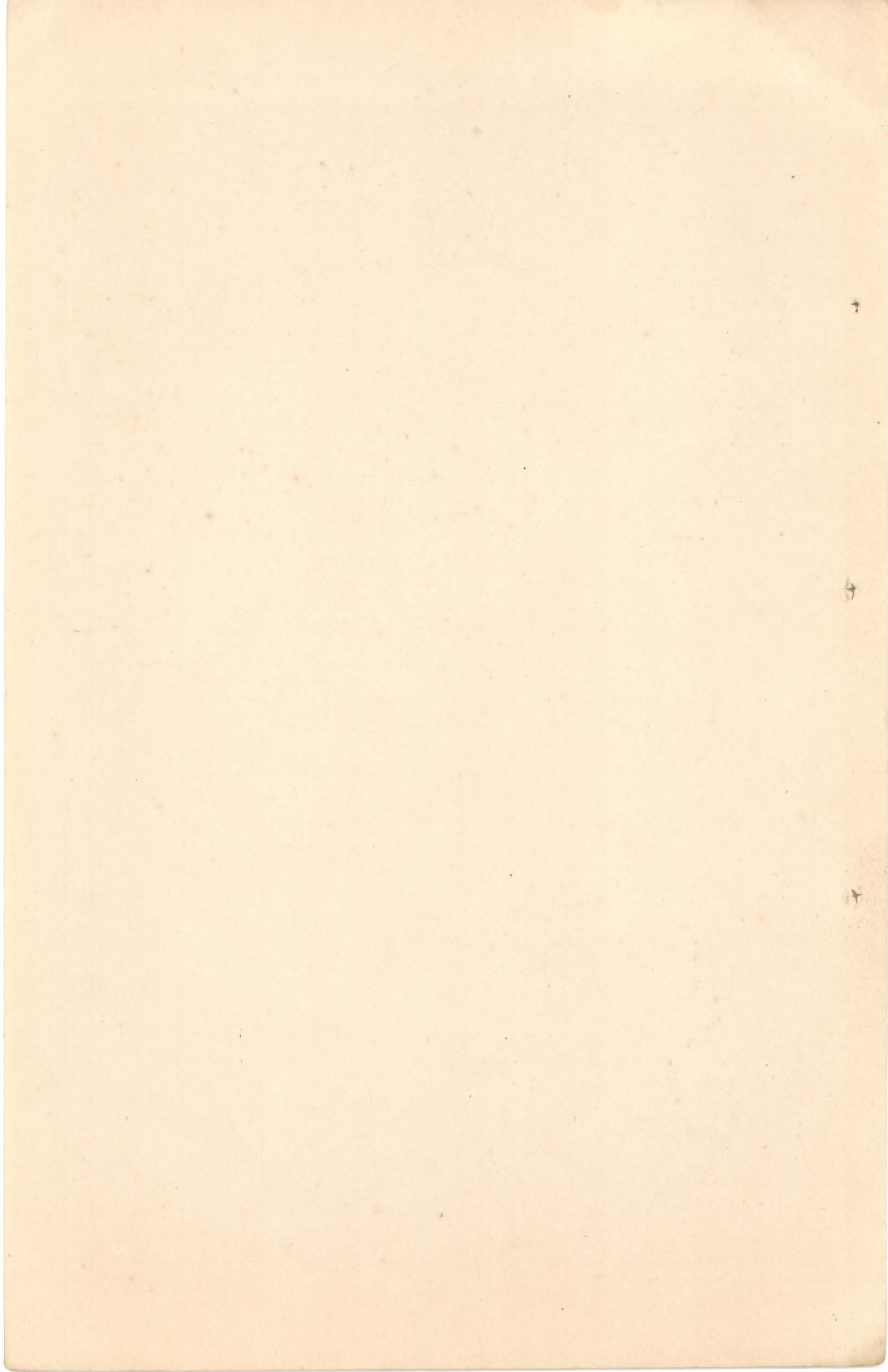
Table (7.1): Average daily consumption in seers (0.00) per person by age x sex groups and household types, by centres.

age x sex group of household members	average consumption per person per day in seers							
	Baramati				Moga			
	type of household				type of household			
	1	2	3	all	1	2	3	all
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0 - 5 years (both sex)	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.14	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.26
6 - 15 " male	0.41	0.39	0.44	0.41	0.48	0.51	0.46	0.48
6 - 15 " female	0.40	0.41	0.44	0.42	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.46
16 - 60 " male	0.67	0.66	0.71	0.68	0.73	0.75	0.71	0.73
16 - 60 " female	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.62	0.59	0.60	0.58	0.59
above 60 " male	0.49	0.56	0.52	0.52	0.59	0.54	0.58	0.57
above 60 " female	0.44	0.48	0.53	0.49	0.58	0.49	0.45	0.51
all classes	0.47	0.47	0.50	0.48	0.54	0.56	0.51	0.54

Table (7.2): Quantity in seers (0.00) and value in rupees (0.00) of consumption of cereals per person for a period of 30 days by household types and by centres.

household type	Baramati		Moga	
	quantity srs.(0.00)	value Rs.(0.00)	quantity srs.(0.00)	value Rs.(0.00)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	14.62	5.48	17.42	7.23
2	14.60	5.51	19.90	8.29
3	14.71	5.46	16.58	7.00
all types	14.66	5.47	17.54	7.34

APPENDIX II
SCHEDULE CANVASSED



[8] disposal of last year's/month's receipt of cereals

serial number	type of disposal																		
		quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code	quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code	quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code	quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code	quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code	quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	consumed at home																		
2.	cattle feed																		
3.	seed																		
4.	wastage																		
5.	rent																		
6.	disbursed to consumer in exchange of money																		
7.	disbursed to consumer in exchange of goods																		
8.	disbursed to consumer in exchange of services																		
9.	disbursed to retailer in exchange of money																		
10.	disbursed to retailer in exchange of goods																		
11.	disbursed to wholesaler in exchange of money																		
12.	disbursed to wholesaler in exchange of goods																		
13.	disbursed to agent/broker																		
14.	loan advanced																		
15.	loan repaid																		
16.	gift, charity etc.																		
17.	other disbursements																		
18.	stock transferred to grain gola																		
19.	stock carried over																		
20.																			
21.																			
22.																			

location code : at the household-1, at the market within village-2, at the market outside village-3, at other places-4

[8] disposal of last year's/month's receipt of cereals

serial number	type of disposal																		
		quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code	quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code	quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code	quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code	quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code	quantity (0.00 mds.)	value (Rs. 0.00)	location code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	consumed at home																		
2.	cattle feed																		
3.	seed																		
4.	wastage																		
5.	rent																		
6.	disbursed to consumer in exchange of money																		
7.	disbursed to consumer in exchange of goods																		
8.	disbursed to consumer in exchange of services																		
9.	disbursed to retailer in exchange of money																		
10.	disbursed to retailer in exchange of goods																		
11.	disbursed to wholesaler in exchange of money																		
12.	disbursed to wholesaler in exchange of goods																		
13.	disbursed to agent/broker																		
14.	loan advanced																		
15.	loan repaid																		
16.	gift, charity etc.																		
17.	other disbursements																		
18.	stock transferred to grain gola																		
19.	stock carried over																		
20.																			
21.																			
22.																			

location code : at the household-1, at the market within village-2, at the market outside village-3, at other places-4

[9] capital formation		
sr. no.	item	value (Rs. 00.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
	<i>(1) purchase of real assets</i>	
1.	land and water areas	
2.	agricultural tools and implements	
3.	livestock	
4.	plant and machinery for household enterprise	
5.	building	
6.	furniture and fittings	
7.	vehicles and carts	
8.	others	
9.	sub-total—(1)	
	<i>(2) constructions and improvements</i>	
10.	land	
11.	building	
12.	tools and equipment	
13.	vehicles and carts	
14.	furniture and fittings	
15.	raising of livestock	
16.	others	
17.	sub-total—(2)	
	<i>(3) cash deposits and purchase of stocks, shares etc.</i>	
18.	bank	
19.	post office	
20.	life insurance premium	
21.	provident fund contribution	
22.	government paper and saving certificates	
23.	stocks, shares and debentures	
24.	others (including cash in hand)	
25.	sub-total—(3)	
	<i>(4) loans advanced</i>	

Summarised extracts from the notes submitted
by the investigators of Baramati and Moga
centres* on conclusion of the field work

BARAMATI CENTRE

The villages selected for the type study, Jalochi, Malad and Gunawadi, belong to Baramati Taluka, whose headquarters is Baramati.

Out of the total agricultural land (i.e. total area of the village minus land under village site, roads, forest, hills, etc) about 20% in Jalochi, 65% in Malad and 80% in Gunawadi is irrigated - mostly by canals, particularly in the last two villages.

The cereal crops are paddy and bajra in kharif season and jowar, wheat and gram in rabi season. The period covered by the present survey was normal as regards foodgrains production.

Since the coming into force of the Tenancy Act, landlords, who used to lease out their land, have adopted the system of 'guarding'. The practice, 'guarding', is: the landlord carries out all operations up to planting the crop, whereafter, the charge of the crop is handed over to the 'guard'; all intermediate jobs and also harvesting are performed by the 'guard' at his own cost. After harvest, the landlord again takes charge of the produce and pays the 'guard' $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ of the yield.

Wages for all agricultural operations including harvesting, but excepting threshing, are paid in cash. For threshing, one "payali" (equal to 4 seers) of threshed grain is paid for every maund of grain threshed.

Usually only the richer section of the cultivators receive the benefits of credit facilities provided by co-operative and other similar agencies. Private money-lenders often provide loans to the poorer peasants and agricultural labourers. Because of debts, farmers are often forced to sell their produce to the money-lender who also determines the prices in those transactions.

About 30% of the cultivators usually borrow the grain required for seed. They will have to pay back, at the time of harvest, often twice the quantity of grain they have so borrowed.

* As the results obtained in Gudivada centre were not quite satisfactory, the investigator who worked there was not requested to submit and did not submit similar concluding notes.

At Baramati, there is a registered mandi run by Agricultural Produce Market Committee. It deals with trade in foodgrains, gur, cotton, cattle and sheep. Cultivators from the neighbouring villages including those selected for this study sell their produce through this mandi. The villages selected for this study are favourably connected by road with Baramati.

As the grains are completely dried before being stored or disposed otherwise, no depreciation in weight due to dehydration occurs in storage and no estimate of loss in weight due to dehydration could be obtained. Wastages generally take place while transporting grain -heads to the threshing yard and during threshing.

In general, informants' willingness to furnish correct data appeared to be increasing at the second and third visits but decreased thereafter as the visits grew in number. There are different types of informants. Some take keen interest even to the extent of willingly keeping accounts, while there are others who try to furnish plausible but incorrect answers. It is suggested that sample households be selected from the former group. However, much seems to depend also on the ingenuity of the investigator in eliciting information by understanding the attitudes of the informant correctly and adopting suitable methods of approach. For instance some religious people may be asked to give information on oath. Some Patwaris are known to use this method in their work.

MOGA CENTRE

There were some initial difficulties in selecting a set of villages for the type study due to abnormal crop conditions and anti-betterment levy agitation. At last the present four villages, Mehron, Dhurkot Kalan, Dhurkot Tali and Ramumwala Nawan, were selected.

Dhurkot Tali and Dhurkot Kalan are situated on Moga-Badhuni metalled road at a distance of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Moga. The other two villages are at five and six miles from Moga. The road connecting these to Moga is a katcha one. During the rainy season it is very difficult to reach these two villages. Means of transport are very inadequate and defective.

The "Mehelwari" system of tenure prevails in all the four villages - all land in the village theoretically belonging jointly to the community and the responsibility for the payment of land revenue resting with the whole community. However, in practice each 'zamindar' holds his land individually and is responsible for his share of the land revenue.

About half the area is irrigated by canal. (This is not always an unmixed blessing, since canals have caused water-logging and salt effervescence rendering land uncultivable, though this has not happened in these four villages.) About 16% is irrigated by wells.

Agricultural labourers called "seeri" are usually employed for a complete agricultural year and is paid $\frac{1}{5}$ of the produce after harvest. Casual labourers are also sometimes paid in kind, especially those employed in collecting cotton and threshing maize. For cotton, $\frac{1}{10}$ of the produce and for maize, 3 seers for each maund threshed are the normal wage rates. Wages are paid in cash also for various agricultural operations. The rates vary by type of operation but are about the same in all the four villages. They differ also between men, women and children. In addition to wages, workers are also given two meals.

A small amount of the grain is sold to the village 'bania' in exchange of goods. The bania hoards the grain in order to lend it in winter. After harvest, he gets a return of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ times the principal.

All the four villages are served by the organised market of Moga. It is managed by the local market committee in accordance with rules framed by the State Government. The commission rate is 1.5% and the weighing charge, Rs.0.10 nP per maund. Sales are carried out by the "open bid" system.

The major marketed cereals in the four villages are: wheat, gram, barley and maize. The villagers themselves take their produce to the market in their own carts or hired ones. More than half the produce of both the kharif and rabi crops are sold soon after harvest. Kharif grains arrive in the market mainly in the months October to December while those of rabi crop come in the months May to August.
