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THE ALL-INDIA VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

A QUESTIONNAIRE

FOR

RURAL SURVEYS



MAGANVADI

WARDHA

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A QUESTIONNAIRE

FOR

RURAL SURVEYS

SECTION I

I. Introductory

Name of the village

Name of the head of the family

Caste

Religion

Chief occupation

Subsidiary occupation

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1. If it is carried on at home, how much of the year is spent on such occupation?
2. When there is no work in the field, does any member of the family go out of the village to earn a living? How long does he remain out? If any members of the family have gone out to earn, where have they gone? What are they doing? What remittances are received from them?

II. Number of persons in the family

Serial No.	Male or Female.	Age	Field work	Literate	Knowledge of Spinning and Carding	Unmarried, Married, Widower or Widow	Remarks
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(Those who know how to read and write a letter should be considered literate. Note those who know how to keep their accounts.)

III. Land

A

Owned	On lease	On cropshare	On mortgage	Let out on lease	Let out on cropshare	Mortgaged	Fallow land	Grazing land	Land under cultivation	How much of the land is in the village ?	How much of it outside the limits of the village ?
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1. State reasons for leasing
2. The terms of cropshare

Who pays the land revenue? Who provides seeds? While dividing the produce is the actual quantity of seeds deducted or anything extra taken? Are only the main crops divided or also fodder and litter? Who decides what crops should be raised on the land? Does the owner render any help to the cultivator?

B

Nature of Holding	Rice land	Dry land	Land subject to extra water rate	Land under well irrigation	Land under canal irrigation
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Note: State in column 1 whether the land is owned, leased, held on cropshare, on mortgage etc.

C

In how many fragments is the land cultivated divided? Give also the area.

Serial No	Rice	Reason for fragmentation	Serial No.	Dry	Reason for fragmentation
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IV. Land Revenue and Taccavi

1. Has land revenue been paid punctually? What coercive processes, if any, have been issued during the past five years for collecting land revenue?

(4)

2. How is the money for land revenue obtained? Is surplus produce sold? Is it paid out of earnings from casual labour? Is the money for it borrowed? Has any money been borrowed for this purpose from Co-operative Societies?
3. What (a) remissions, (b) suspensions, of land revenue, have been granted during the past five years? Why were they granted in each case?
4. How much taccavi has been taken from the Government during the past five years? When and Why? (for sinking wells? purchase of cattle? etc.)
5. Have the instalments of taccavi been paid regularly? How were they paid? Were any coercive processes necessary? Was there any attachment and sale of property?
6. How much of the Government taccavi remains unpaid at present?
7. How much of the revenue has been increased or decreased after the last survey settlement?
8. Is the time for paying the two instalments suitable? What alternative do you suggest? Is anything extra paid to the Talati?
9. Is annawari properly done? Who are consulted while doing it?
10. How would you like it, if payment of revenue be made in kind, rather than in cash? Give reasons.

V. Analysis of Land according to Crops raised

		Owned	Leased	Taken on cropshare	Given on cropshare	Mortgaged	Total	Area occupied by margins left waste
Name of Crop	Area							
	Quantity							

VI. Cattle Dairying and Poultry

Kind	In the beginning of the year	Bought	Born	Sold	Died	At the end of the year
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Note: In column No. 1 state bullock, cow, buffalo, etc.

1.

- (a) Dung-cakes prepared? Quantity used? Sold?
- (b) Cart-loads of manure obtained? Quantity used? Sold?
- (c) Is urine utilised as manure?

2.

What is the average annual expenditure for buying bullocks?

(6)

3. How much milk does a buffalo give on an average per day? And how much an equally well fed cow? What is the difference in the cost of milk and ghee of the two? What is the difference in the cost of upkeep between the two?
4. What is the difference in the proceeds from (1) and (2)?
5. Methods of feeding the cattle, milk giving period, average life of a cow and a buffalo, one calving in how many months?
6. What is the total production of milk and ghee?
7. What is the average quantity of milk available for consumption?
8. What is the percentage of ghee in milk?
9. What are the implements of churning?
10. Is milk boiled before being made into curds?
11. How is ghee prepared? In an open place in the Sun or in a dark place?
12. Are better breed of cows being introduced? What is the experience?
13. Are better stud bulls being introduced? How much grazing land is available?
14. What fodder crops are cultivated and what proportion of the animals are stall-fed?
15. How many families keep poultry? What is the total production of eggs? Are sterilised eggs being produced?
16. Are there any foreign birds in use?
17. Are the eggs consumed locally or are they exported and if the latter, then to where?

VII. Income & Expenditure

Income

1. Sale of agricultural Produce (*Price of goods given in payment of debt should be considered as cash income*)
2. Proceeds from dairy products
3. Hire of carts and bullocks
4. Earnings from personal labour
5. Sale of mangoes, vegetables etc.
6. Sale of babul trees
7. Sale of manure
8. Income from subsidiary occupation
9. Remittances from any member of the family earning outside the village

Expenditure

(a) Agriculture

1. Maintenance of bullocks
2. Hali (agricultural assistant)
3. Labour (ploughing, sowing, weeding, picking cotton, cutting crops, cutting grass, threshing, watering, watching etc.)

(8)

4. Seed
5. Manure
6. Repairs of implements
7. Rent
8. Land revenue and water rate

(b) *Dairy*

1. Cotton seeds
2. Litter
3. Grass
4. Salt
5. Expense at the time when cow or buffalo calves

(c) *Personal*

1. Food-grain, milk, *ghee*, oil, salt, spices, *gur*, sugar, tea etc.
2. Clothes (*if wearing khaddar, inquire of his past expense*)
3. Shoes
4. Bedding
5. Vessels—earthen, metal
6. Fuel—kerosene, etc.
7. House repairs
8. Medicine
9. Public contributions

3. How does he propose to pay off his debt ?
4. How long has he been a member of the Co-operative Society ?
5. What deposit has he to his credit ?
6. If a member of the Co-operative Society for five years, state :—
 - (1) Amount of old debt repaid by borrowing from the Society
 - (2) Amount of old debt repaid by his own saving.
 - (3) Land redeemed by borrowing from the Society.
 - (4) Land redeemed by his own saving.
 - (5) Land bought and for how much ?
 - (6) Land taken on mortgage and for how much ?
 - (7) Land sold after joining the Society ?
 - (8) Land mortgaged and why ?
 - (9) Has any property been attached or foreclosed by the Society ?
 - (10) Amount of debt due to the Society repaid by borrowing from money-lender.

IX. Agricultural dead stock & its value (cart, plough etc.)

X. What instruments of home-industry does he possess ?

XI. Large expenses incurred during the past ten years—

e. g. On marriages? On deaths? Building houses? Ornaments etc.

XII. Large sales during the last ten years—

e. g. Of land? Of house? Of ornaments etc.

SECTION II

General Questions Concerning the Village as a whole

I Crops and cultivation

1. Has the cultivation of money- crop, tobacco etc. increased in the last ten years? What is the proportion between money crops and food crops raised?
2. What is the income per acre from food crops as well as from money crops? What is the change in prices of agricultural produce during the last 10 years?
3. What kinds of manures are used? How is the cow dung manure prepared? Are the urine and the other waste being utilised?
4. What crops are manured? How much manure is applied per *bigha* for each crop? Price of one cart load of farm-manure. Cost of folding 100 goats or sheep for one night. Price of one cart load of manure of goats and sheep.
5. For which of the crops is rotation necessary?
6. Are any improved implements being introduced? From where are they obtained? What are the results?
7. Have any selected variety of seeds been used in the village? If so, whence and how have they been obtained? Are such seeds available in sufficient quantities? Is there any change in the method of sowing seeds? With what results?

(12)

8. What help do you get from the Agricultural Department? In what way has the village availed itself of the services of that department?
9. Where is the nearest demonstration (Government) farm? Have any demonstrations been made in or near the village by the Agricultural Department? Has the village derived any advantage from such demonstrations?
10. What is the unit of land ploughed by one pair of bullocks? For such a unit how many persons will be required, and for how many days of each month to perform the various agricultural operations to be carried out that month?

II. Irrigation

1. What are the crops raised by canal, or well irrigation? How many times is each crop watered? At what stages is it watered?
2. Is canal irrigation received in both harvests (kharif and rabi)? In the rabi is canal water obtained for sowings only or are subsequent waterings also possible?
3. Is canal water available in sufficient quantity and at the required times? Have you any suggestions for increasing the supply and improving the service?
4. Are there additional rates to be paid for water? On what basis are the rates fixed?
5. Give the number of wells useful for cultivation? Give the number of wells in use now and ten years ago.
6. How do floods of neighbouring rivers affect cultivation?

III Land Revenue and Taccavi

1. Are the dates fixed for payment of instalments convenient? If not, what other dates would you suggest?
2. Is taccavi popular? Do people make proper use of taccavi? If taccavi is not popular, what are the reasons?
3. Can you suggest any improvements in the administration of taccavi?
4. Does the borrower always get the whole amount sanctioned by the Government?

IV Money Lending

1. Causes and amounts of indebtedness of villagers
2. Do moneylenders encourage indebtedness?
3. What are the rates of interest charged by moneylenders? What is the method of calculating interest?
4. Do they give full amount of the loan? Do they allow interest on the amount credited in the current account?
5. Which form of borrowing is most prevalent in the village—i. e. from moneylenders, Co-operative Societies, Government, Pathans, or Sindhis? Give an account of their methods and their effects upon the conditions of the people.

V Market

1. How do the farmers dispose of their produce? Who are the purchasers? How is the price fixed? If produce is given as a payment of debt does the farmer get proper value for it?

(14)

2. Is there a local market? If not, how far is the village from the nearest market? Does the farmer go there to sell his produce or does the purchaser come to the village therefrom?
3. How much of the proceeds does the farmer get? The whole or subject to commission?
4. What are the means of transport available to farmers?
5. Are there any retailers in the village? How many? What do they deal in? Do they allow any credit? Give the disadvantage of credit purchases.
6. Are there any fairs which help in the exchange of goods?
7. Is there any Co-operative organisation functioning? What is the scope of its activities?

VI Industry

What are the industries in the village? *e. g.* flour-mill, dairy, sugar-cane crushing, ghani, gin, brick and tilemaking, basket, mat making, toys. etc. What industries are carried on specially by women? What do they earn?

2. What are the old and indigenous industries? Which of them have been abandoned and why?
3. What artisan classes are there? Are carpenters and blacksmiths paid in cash? What is their condition at present?
4. What kind of articles are imported into the village? Is it possible to manufacture any of them in the village itself or in the surrounding districts?
5. Are there any spinning wheels working in the village? How many? Are any carding bows working? How many? Is there any professional carder? How many looms are there? How

much hand-spun yarn is woven and how much mill-spun yarn and what quantity of cloth is produced? Where is the cloth sold?

7. What work is done by menials of the village? What are they paid? What is their condition?
8. What occupation do the 'untouchables' follow? Do they get enough work? What is their condition? What facilities are there for their water supply?

VII Diet:

1. Divide the population into socio-economic groups and take a certain percentage of their families for investigation, and for each group obtain the following information.
2. What are the items of the menu? Give a complete list.
3. Work out the calorific value and the food ingredients of the menu.
4. What is the cost of food per person and per family?
5. Are hand pounded rice and hand ground flour in use? Rice polished or unpolished?
6. What vegetables and fruits are available now? What more can be grown? Are vegetables and fruits grown in the back yards of houses?
7. What are the special preparations of the place? The method of preparing them. What articles are consumed, cooked, fried or uncooked?
8. Is buttermilk available? For what section of the population?
9. Narcotics-liquor, tea, coffee, tobacco, etc.

VIII Miscellaneous

1. General health and cleanliness of the village.
 - (a) Disposal of night-soil, urine, vegetable and other waste, carcasses, bones, etc.
 - (b) Storage of manure.
 - (c) Number and condition of wells for drinking water. Is drinking water ever boiled?
 - (d) Are there any tanks? Whom do they belong to? In what condition are they?
 - (e) How far is the nearest river from the village?
 - (f) What medical help is available? Which are the most prevalent diseases?
 - (g) Are the houses well ventilated? What is the average size of the house? What is the average space available per person?
 - (h) What bathing facilities are available in the houses? How is the waste water utilised?
2. Is there any school in the village? To what stage does it teach? The number of pupils, number of teachers; annual expenditure of the school. How is it met? Where and how is the school housed?
3. Is there any liquor shop within the village limits? Quantity of liquor sold. How many are habituated to taking opium?
4. What are the means of transport? How far is the railway-station from the village? How far is the *pucca* road? What is the condition of the roads in the village? Possibility of constructing *pucca* roads in the village? What has been the effect of bus service and railways on the village conditions? What postal facilities are available for the village?

5. Are there any stud bulls or male buffaloes? What use is made of calves? Are there any pasture lands? Is the grazing available less than before? What is the arrangement for treating cattle diseases?
6. What is the average of births and deaths in the village during the past five years? What is the infant mortality?
7. Has the village suffered during the past ten years from calamities such as drought, frost, locust etc.? How have the people withstood these calamities?
8. During the past ten years, how many families have gone away from the village and why?
9. Is there any village fund? How is it managed? What are the loans? Are there any caste Panchayats? What are the occasions for mutual co-operation? Do they co-operate among themselves?
10. How many public buildings, e. g. temples etc. are there in the village? What use is made of them? How are they maintained?
11. What is the burden thrown on the village by astrologers, *fakirs*, etc.?
12. Should the Local Board spend money on *pucca* roads, schools or other public buildings? How much has been spent by the Local Board or the Government on these in the past 10 years?
13. What will be the annual expenses an adult would require according to the general standard of living prevailing in the village?

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