CHAPTER - III.

STATISTICAL TABLES,

ANALYSIS AND

INTERPRETATION .

C H A P T E R I I I.

STATISTICAL TABLES, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A) INFORMATION ABOUT STATISTICAL METHOD :

A through study of the representative sample of 60 small farmers in the Gugulwad village was done. The detailed interviews and probing questions gave very useful information. The classified data is put-up in the table forms which will reveal the nature of the Small Farmers in Gugulwad village.

B) INTERPRETATION :

The interpretation is drawn from the analysis. This interpretation will also be useful to give specific information about the small farmers in Gugulwad village Taluka Malegaon, District Nasik.

T A B L E 1.

Showing the age-groupwise distribution of small farmers in Gugulwad village.

Sr. No.	Age-Group (in Years)	No.of Farmers	Percentage.
1.	20 to 30	7	11.67%
2.	31 to 40	8	13.33%
3.	41 to 50	14	23.33%
4.	51 to 60	18	30.00%
5.	61 and above	13	21.67%
Total		60	100.00%

ANALYSIS :

1. 11.67% of the small farmers are in the age group of 20 to 30 years.
2. 13.33% of the small farmers are in the age group of 31 to 40 years.
3. 23.33% of the small farmers are in the age group of 41 to 50 years.
4. 30.00% of the small farmers are in the age group of 51 to 60 years.
5. 21.67% of the small farmers are above the age of 61 years.

INTERPRETATION :

So it is clear that there is predominance of the age-group of 41 to 60 which means more percentage of mature persons is involved in the agriculture.

T A B LE 2.

Showing the percentage of educated small farmers in Gugulwad village from my sample.

Sr No.	Education	No.of Farmers	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	38	63.34%
2.	Primary	14	23.33%
3.	Secondary	6	10.00%
4.	College	2	3.33%
5.	Technical	0	00.00%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS:

1) 63.34% small farmers are illiterate.

2) 23.33% small farmers have taken primary education.

3) 10.00% of the small farmers have taken Secondary education.

4) Only 3.33% of the small farmers have taken college education.

5) But nobody has taken technical education.

INTERPRETATION.

Majority of the small farmers are illiterate. Some have taken primary education and very few small farmers have taken secondary and college education. None of them have taken technical education.

This shows the total indifference of Gugulwad small farmers, towards education.

T A B L E 3.

Showing the percentage of types of Family.

Sr.No.	Type of Family	No.of Farmers	Percentage
1.	Joint	32	53.33%
2.	Nuclear	28	46.67%
Total		60	100.00%

ANALYSIS:

1. 53.33% small farmers have joint families.
2. 46.67% small farmers have nuclear families.

INTERPRETATION :

The trend towards the joint family as well as nuclear family is same because their is only difference of 6%. Gugulwad villagers have accepted nuclear family life due to some reasons such as law of inheritance and quarels among female members of the family.

T A B L E 4.

Showing Secondary Occupations of the Small Farmers In Gugulwad village.

Sr.No.	Secondary Occupation	No.of Farmers	Percentage
1.	Agriculture labour	36	60.00%
2.	Supply of milk	15	25.00%
3.	Private business	05	8.33%
4.	Government and Semi-Government services	04	6.67%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS:

1. 60.00% small farmers are engaged in agricul--ture labouras secondary occupation.
2. 25.00% small farmers are engaged in milk business as secondary occupation.
3. 8.33% Small farmers are doing private busine--ss as secondary occupation.
4. 6.67% small formers are doing Government or Semi-government services.

INTERPRETATION:

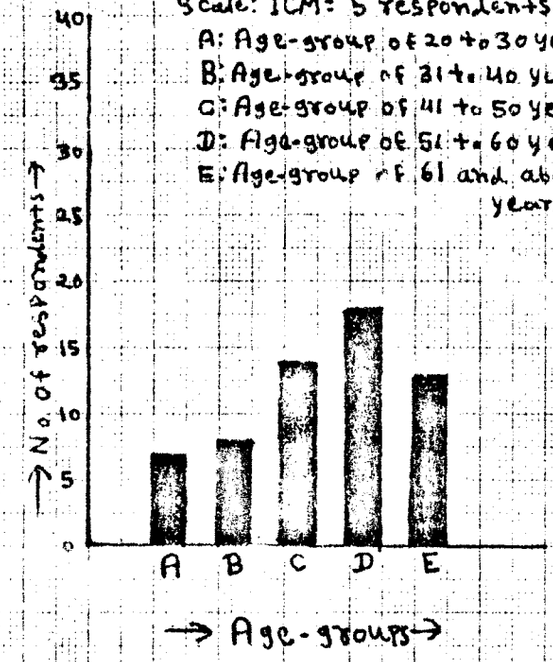
It is clear that small farmers do not depend upon the farming alone and they find out secondary occupation or side business for livelihood. So the hypotheses i.e. small farmers do not depend upon the farming alone and find out secondary occupations or side business, is clearly proved.

Graph 1

Graph showing the age-group wise distribution of the respondents.

Scale: 1CM = 5 respondents.

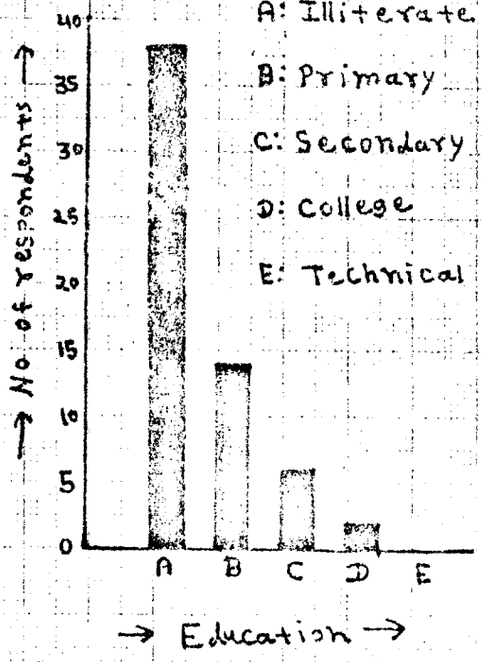
A: Age-group of 20 to 30 years.
B: Age-group of 31 to 40 years.
C: Age-group of 41 to 50 years.
D: Age-group of 51 to 60 years.
E: Age-group of 61 and above years.



Graph 2

Graph showing the education of the respondents.

A: Illiterate
B: Primary
C: Secondary
D: College
E: Technical

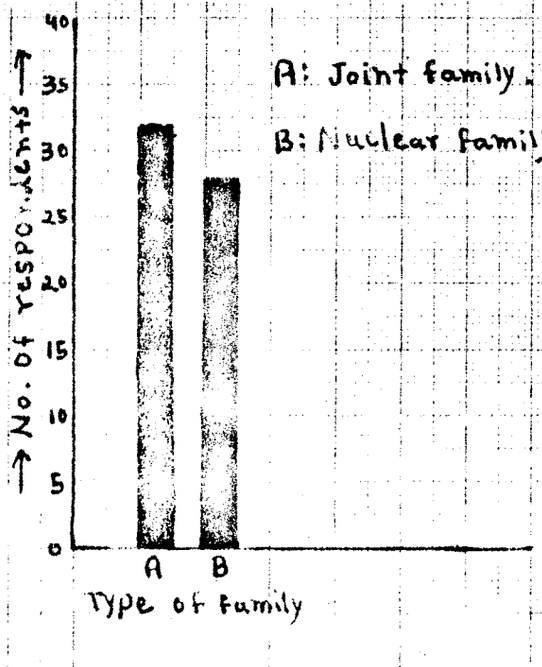


Graph 3

Graph showing type of families of the respondents.

Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents.

A: Joint family.
B: Nuclear family.

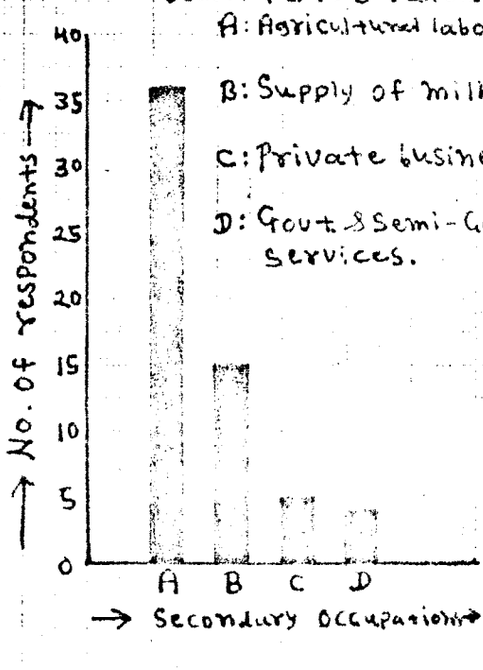


Graph 4

Graph showing the secondary occupations of the respondents.

Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents.

A: Agricultural labour.
B: Supply of milk.
C: Private business.
D: Govt. & Semi-Govt. services.



T A B L E 5.

Showing the total income of small farmers per annum in Rupees.

Sr.No.	Income Group	No.of Farmers	Percentage.
1.	Rs.400 to 1000/	04	6.67%
2.	Rs.1001 to 2000/-	09	15.00%
3.	Rs.2001 to 3000/-	23	38.33%
4.	Rs.3001 to 4000/-	18	30.00%
5.	Rs.4001 and above	06	10.00%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS:

1) 6.67 small farmers are in the income group less than 1000/-RS

2) 15.00% small farmers are in the income group of 1001 to 2000/- Rs.

3) 38.33% small farmers are in the income group of 2001/- to 3000/- Rs.

4) 30.00 % small farmers are in the income group of Rs.3001 to 4000/-.

5) Only 10.00% small farmers are in the income group of Rs.4001/- and above.

INTERPRETATION :

68.33% small farmers are in the income group of 2001 to 4000/- Rs. i.e. most of the small m farmers families are in the income group of 2001 to 4000/- Rs.per annum.

So, we can firmly say that small farmers do not earn money sufficient for their families and due to this reason they can not improve their living conditions.

T A B L E 6.

Showing the annual total expenditure of the small farmers in Rupees.

Sr. No.	Expenditure Group	No.of farmers	Percentage
1.	Less than Rs.400/-	Nil	00.00 %
2.	Rs.401 to 1000/-	Nil	00.00 %
3.	Rs.1001 to 2000/-	06	10.00 %
4.	Rs.2001 to 3000/-	16	26.67 %
5.	Rs.3001 to 4000/-	28	46.67 %
6.	Rs.4001 and above	10	16.66 %

ANALYSIS

1. Expenditure of the small farmers family is more than Rs.1000/- because none of the family has its annual expenditure less than Rs.1000/- expenditure group.
2. 10.00% respondents are included in the expenditure group of Rs.1001 to 2000/-.
3. 26.67% respondents belong to the expenditure group of Rs.2001 to 3000/-.

4. 46.67% respondents are belong to Rs.3001/- to 4000/- expenditure group.

5. Only 16.66% of the respondents belong to the expenditure group of Rs.4001/- and above expenditure.

INTERPRETATION :

More number of small farmers (73.34%) are belonging to the expenditure group of Rs.2001 to 4000/-

If we compare income table with expenditure table, we can clearly say that due to low income, the small farmers' expenditure is low and their needs are also limited.

Graph 5

Graph showing the income-groups of the respondents.

Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents.

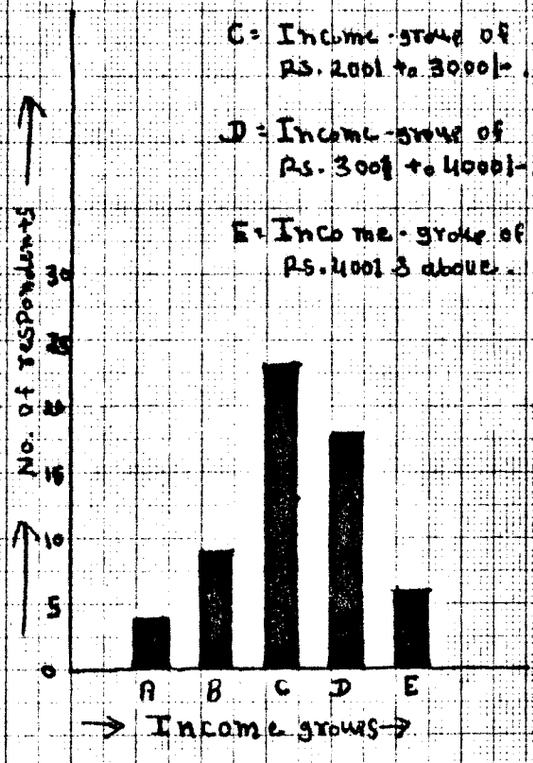
A = Income-group of Rs. 400 to 1000/-

B = Income-group of Rs. 1001 to 2000/-

C = Income-group of Rs. 2001 to 3000/-

D = Income-group of Rs. 3001 to 4000/-

E = Income-group of Rs. 4001 & above.



Graph 6

Graph showing the expenditure-groups of the respondents.

Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents.

A: Expenditure-group of less than Rs. 400/-.

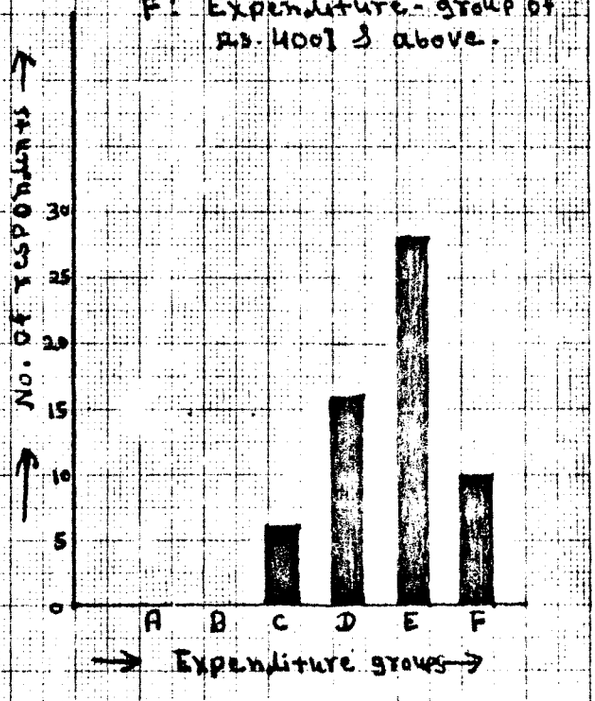
B: Expenditure-group of Rs. 401 to 1000/-.

C: Expenditure-group of Rs. 1001 to 2000/-.

D: Expenditure-group of Rs. 2001 to 3000/-.

E: Expenditure-group of Rs. 3001 to 4000/-.

F: Expenditure-group of Rs. 4001 & above.



T A B LE 7.

Showing the land group of the small farmers.

Sr.No.	Group of land holding	No.of respondents	Percentage
1.	Upto 1 Hectare	13	21.67%
2.	1 Hectare to 2 Hectares	32	53.33%
3	2 Hectares to 3 hectares	15	25.00%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS.

1. 21.67% of the small formers are having land upto 1 Hectare.

2. 53.33% small farmers are having land in the land holding group of 1 hectare to 2 hectares.

3. 25.00% small farmers are having land in the land holding group of 2 hectares to 3 hectares.

INTERPRETATION :

Majority of the small farmers are in the land - holding group of 1 hectare to 2 hectares. In this way majority of the small farmers are having medium land-holdings. The reason for medium land-holding is that, every farmer has to give a share to his own child according to the law of - inheritance. Thus the size of land holdings go on decreasing with every generation.

T A B L E 8.

Showing the type of land of the respondents

Sr.No.	Type of land	No.of respondents	Percentage
1.	Irrigated	01	01.67%
2.	Dry	41	68.33%
3.	Both	18	30.00%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS:

1. Only 1.67% respondent are having irrigated land.
2. 68.33% respondents are having dry land.
3. 30.00% respondents are having both types of land.

INTERPRETATION:

In Gugulwad village majority of the small farmers are having dry type of land.

T A B L E 9.

Showing the percentage of Levelled Land.

Sr.No.	Land condition	No.of respondents	Percentage.
1.	Levelled	23	38.33%
2.	Not-levelled	37	61.67%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS:

1. Only 38.33% respondents have done levelling of their land.
2. 61.67% respondents have not levelled their land.

INTERPRETATION:

Gugulwad village farmers have great need of land levelling because majority of the small farmers in the sample have not levelled their land. Due to lack of finance they can not level their land and the farmers who have levelled land have levelled it by using old implements and methods.

Graph 7

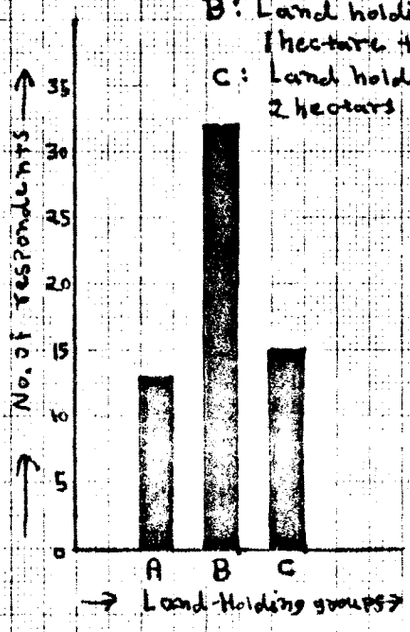
Graph Showing the Land-Holding groups of the respondents.

Scale: 1 CM : 5 respondents

A: Land holding upto 1 hectare.

B: Land holding group of 1 hectare to 2 hectares.

C: Land holding group of 2 hectares to 3 hectares.



Graph 8

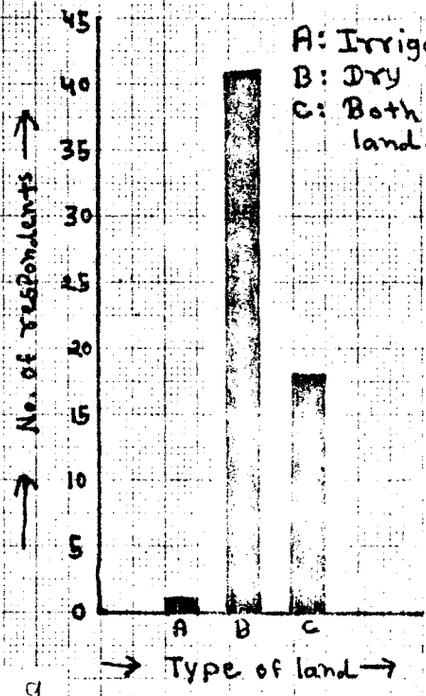
Graph showing the types of land of the respondents

Scale 1 CM. = 5 respondents

A: Irrigated land

B: Dry land

C: Both type of land.



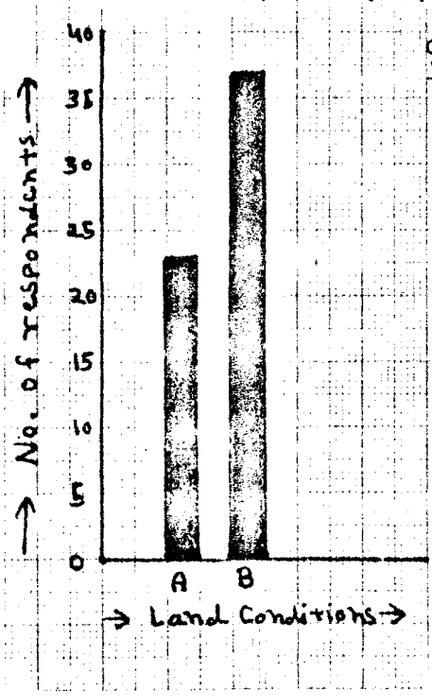
Graph 9

Graph Showing the Land condition of the respondents

Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents

A: Levelled land.

B: having not levelled land.



T A B L E 10

Showing the croping pattern taken by the respondents.

Sr.No.	Crops	No.of Respondents	Percentage.
	Foodgrains.		
1.	Bajara	54	90.00%
2.	Jawar	49	81.67%
3.	Wheat	07	11.67%
	Cash Crops.		
4.	Groundnut	31	51.67%
5.	Cotton	12	20.00%
6.	Sugarcane	06	10.00%
	Other Crops.		
7.	Pulses and vegetables	06	10.00%

ANALYSIS:

1) Maximum small farmers of Gugulwad village are taking foodgrains i.e. Bajara is taken by 90.00% respon-dents, jowar is taken by 81.67% respondents, and wheat is taken by 11.67% respondents.

2. Among cash crops, the Guguldad village small farmers take grounnut (52.00% in sample) and other cash crops are very rare i.e. cotton 20.00% and sugarcane 10.00% respondents.

3. Vegetables are taken by very few i.e. 10.00% respondents.

INTERPRETATION :

Majority of the small farmers of Gugulwad village are taking foodgrains and only groundnut from cash crop is taken. So the hypothesis i.e. the small farmers are primarily interested in producing foodgrains for their own requirements, is clearly proved.

This picture is seen in the village because the rainfall is very low and the land of the Village is Course Shallow soil. So it is impossible for them to take cash crops, mainly cotton, sugarcane and also vegetables.

Graph 10

Graph showing the cropping pattern of the respondents

Scale: 1 CM : 5 respondents

A: Foodgrains.

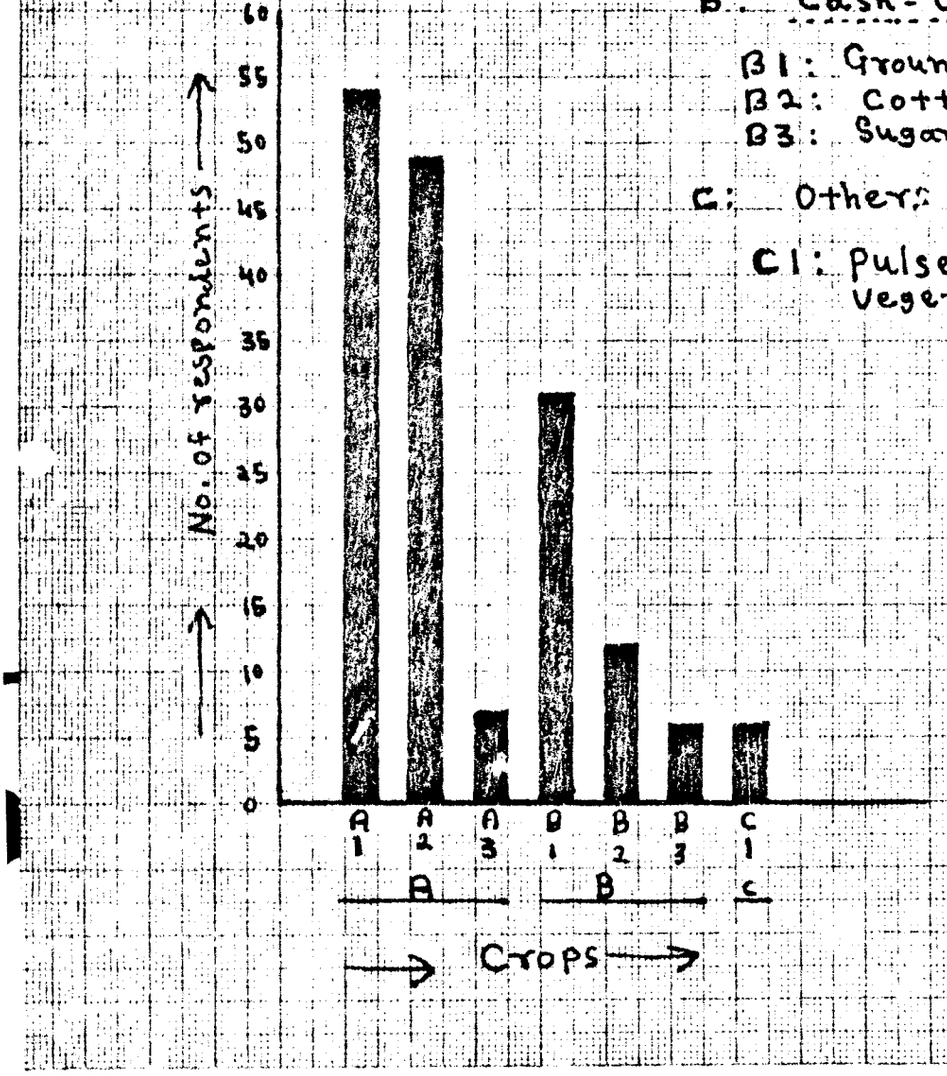
A1: Bajara.
A2: Jawar.
A3: Wheat.

B: Cash-crops

B1: Groundnut.
B2: Cotton.
B3: Sugarcane.

C: Others crops.

C1: Pulses and Vegetables.



T A B L E 11.

Showing the details of types of implements of agriculture used by the respondents.

Sr.No.	Equipment/Machinery	No.of respondents.	Percentage
1.	Iron plough	38	63.33%
2.	Levellers	11	18.33%
3.	Dusters	03	5.00%
4.	Tractors	Nil	00.00%
5.	Harvesting implements	Nil	00.00%
6.	Bullock-carts	15	25.00%

ANALYSIS:

1. 63.33% respondents are using iron plough.
2. 18.33% respondents are using levellers.
3. 5.00% respondents are using dusters.
4. Not a single respondent is using either tractor or harvesting implements.
5. 25.00% respondents are using bullock-carts.

INTERPRETATION :

The implements which are used by the respondents are not so developed or modern implements. For example not a single respondent is using tractor or harvesting implements or only 5.00% respondents are using dusters and only 18.33% respondents are using levellers. On the contrary 63.33% are using iron ploughs and 25.00% are using bullock-carts.

T A B LE 12.

Showing the use of hybrid variety of seed by the respondents.

Sr.No.	Answer given by the respondents.	No.of Respondents	Percentage.
1.	Using hybrid variety of seeds.	45	75.00%
2.	Not using hybrid variety of seeds.	15	25.00%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS :

1. 75.00% respondents (small farmers) are using hybrid variety of seeds.
2. 25.00% respondents (small farmers) are not using the hybrid variety of seeds.

INTERPRETATION :

Mostly the small farmers of the Gugulwad village are using hybrid seeds, but some of them are unable to use the hybrid variety of seeds and reasons responsible for this are, such as no good quality of the hybrid variety of seeds, delay in getting the seeds, high rate of the seeds and lack of money to purchase the seeds.

T A B L E 13

Showing the reasons why some of the respondents (15 respondents i.e. 25.00percent) are not using the hybrid variety of seeds.

Sr.No.	Reason of not using the hybrid variety of seeds.	No.of respondents	Percentage
1.	No good quality	03	20.00%
2.	Delay in getting	01	06.67%
3.	High rate	09	53.33%
4.	Lack of money	11	73.33%

N.B. Out of 60 respondents only 15 respondents are not using the hybrid variety of seeds and so the percentage in the above table is drawn only from 15 respondents.

ANALYSIS:

1. 20.00% respondents are not using the hybrid variety of seeds due to low quality of the seeds.
2. 6.67% respondents are not using the hybrid variety of seeds due to delay in getting of the seeds.
3. 53.33% respondents are not using the hybrid variety of seeds due to high rate of the seeds.
4. 73.33% respondents are not using the hybrid variety of seeds due to lack of money.

INTERPRETATION :

Most of the respondents (small farmers) are not using the hybrid variety of seeds due to high rate of the seeds and lack of money.

So we can strongly say that due to bad economic conditions of the small farmers, they can not use hybrid variety of seeds.

T A B L E 14.

Showing the reasons why some of the respondents (32 respondents i.e. 53.33%) are not using the chemical fertilizers.

Sr. No.	Reasons of not using the chemical fertilizers.	No.of respondents	Percentage
1.	No good quality	03	9.37%
2.	High Rate	18	56.25%
3.	Delay in getting	02	6.25%
4.	Shortage of money	24	75.00 %
5.	No interest	05	15.62%

N.B. Out of 60 sampled respondents only 32 respondents are not using chemical fertilizers and so the percentage in the above table is drawn from 32 respondents only.

ANALYSIS:

1. Only 9.37% respondents are not using the chemical fertilizers due to low quality.
2. 56.25% respondents are not using the chemical fertilizers due to high rate.
3. 6.25% respondents are not using the chemical fertilizers due to delay in getting them.
4. 75.00% respondents are not using the chemical fertilizers due to shortage of money.

5. 15.62% respondents are not using the chemical fertilizers due to lack of interest.

INTERPRETATION :

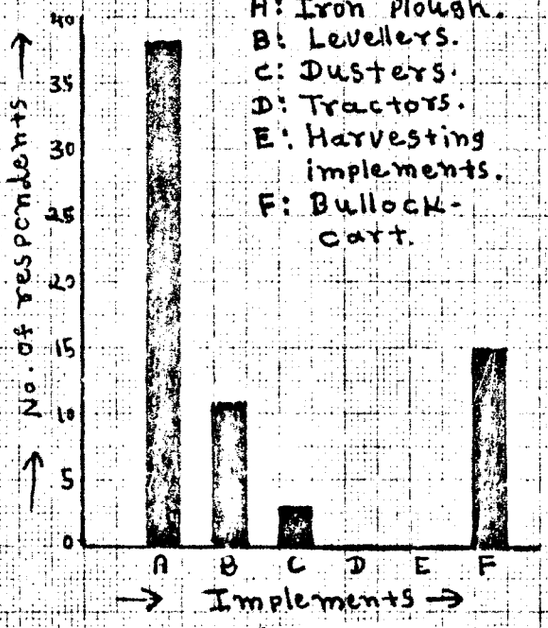
Most of the small farmers are interested in using the chemical fertilizers but due to high rate of the fertilizers and bad economic conditions, they are compelled to keep away from chemical fertilizers.

Graph 11

Graph showing the implements used by the respondents.

Scale: 1CM = 5 respondents.

A: Iron plough.
B: Levellers.
C: Dusters.
D: Tractors.
E: Harvesting implements.
F: Bullock-cart.



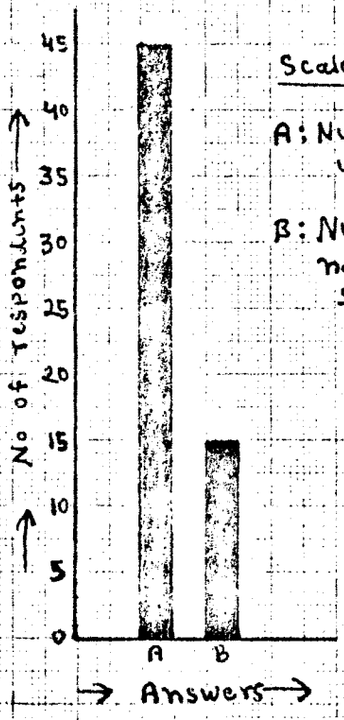
Graph 12

Graph showing the number of respondents using hybrid variety of seeds.

Scale 1CM = 5 respondents

A: Number of respondents using hybrid seeds.

B: Number of respondents not using hybrid seeds.

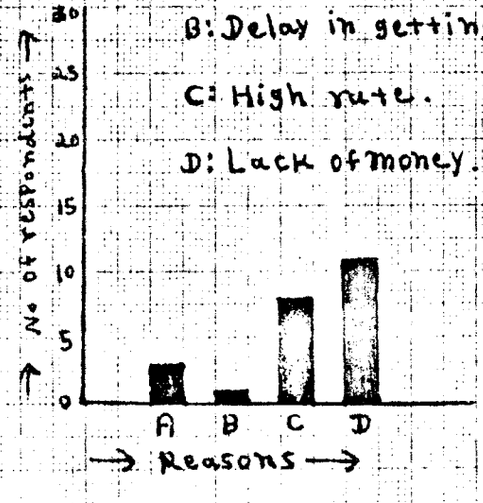


Graph 13

Graph showing the reasons of not using the hybrid seeds by the respondents.

Scale: 1CM = 5 respondents

A: No good quality.
B: Delay in getting.
C: High rate.
D: Lack of money.

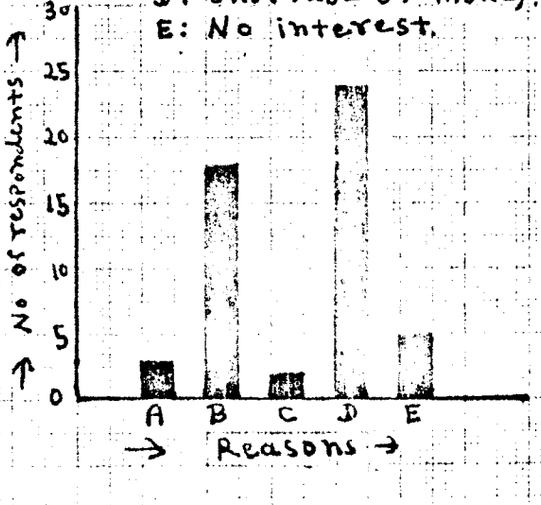


Graph 14

Graph showing the reasons of not using chemical fertilizers.

Scale: 1CM = 5 respondents

A: No good quality.
B: High rate.
C: Delay in getting.
D: Shortage of money.
E: No interest.



T A B L E 1 5.

Showing the sources of Water Supply for their cultivation.

Sr.No.	Sources of Water	No.of respondents.	Percentage.
1	Lift Irrigation	Nil	00.00%
2.	Well irrigation	18	30.00%
3.	Tank	Nil	00.00%
4.	Canal	Nil	00.00%
5.	No sources	42	70.00%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS:

1. Gugulwad village has no lift irrigation, water tanks or canal facilities.
2. Only 30.00% respondents can take benefit of the well for water supply for their cultivated land.
3. But 70.00% respondents have to depend upon natural rain as they have no source of water.

INTERPRETATION :

Most of the Gugulwad farmers have to depend upon natural rain. Only 30.00% respondents can take benefit of wells, but the wells are not supplying sufficient water for cultivation.

T A B L E 16.

Showing the main market problems of the respondents.

Sr.No.	Nature of market problem.	No.of respondents.	Percentage.
1.	Low rates	42	70.00%
2.	Intervention of agents.	15	25.00%
3.	Adverse Price Policy	12	20.00%
4.	Long distance for market.	21	35.00%

ANALYSIS :

1. 70.00% of the respondents feel that the rates which they get for their output are low.
2. 25.00% of the respondents have to face a problem of intervention of agents at the market place.
3. 20.00% of the respondents have to face adverse price policy while sending their produce in the market.
4. 35.00% respondents feel that they have to go a long distance for marketing.

INTERPRETATION :

Most of the farmers are aware of the price policy and they think that the rates which they get for their output are low.

T A B L E 1 7.

Showing their opinion about the prices which they get for their outputs.

Sr. No.	Opinion about Rates.	No. of Respondents	Percentage.
1.	Satisfaction about Rates	09	15.00%
2.	No satisfaction about rates.	39	65.00%
3.	No reply.	12	20.00%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS :

1. 15.00% respondents have satisfaction about the prices they get for their agricultural outputs.
2. 65.00% respondents are not satisfied about the prices which they get for their agricultural output.
3. 20.00% respondents did not give reply.

INTERPRETATION :

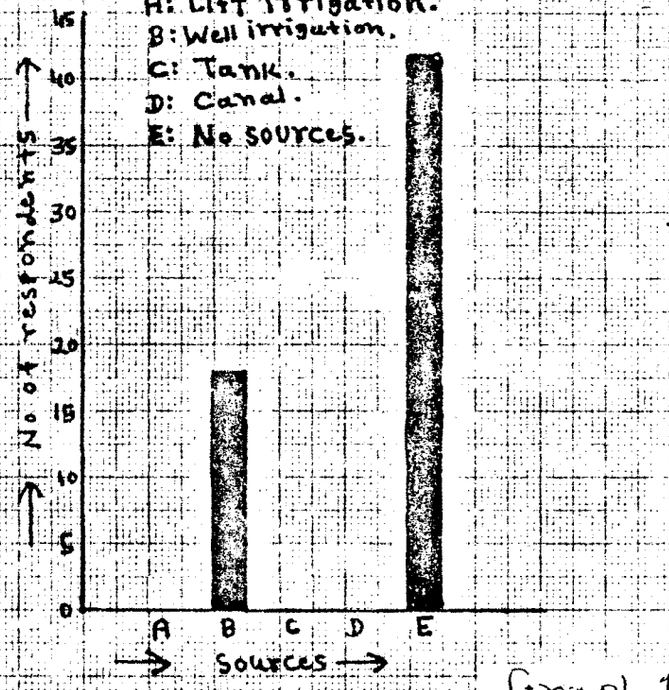
Majority of the small farmers are not satisfied with prices of the agricultural outputs. They think that the rates are very low as compared to industrial output and we can say that this is one of the reasons of the backwardness of agricultural sector.

Graph 15

Graph showing the sources of water for the land of the respondents.

Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents.

A: Lift irrigation.
B: Well irrigation.
C: Tank.
D: Canal.
E: No sources.

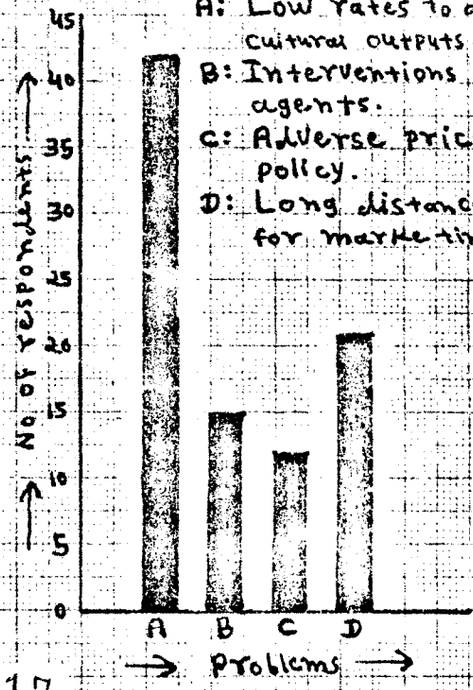


Graph 16

Graph showing the main market problems of the respondents.

Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents.

A: Low rates to agricultural outputs.
B: Interventions of agents.
C: Adverse price policy.
D: Long distance for marketing.



Graph 17

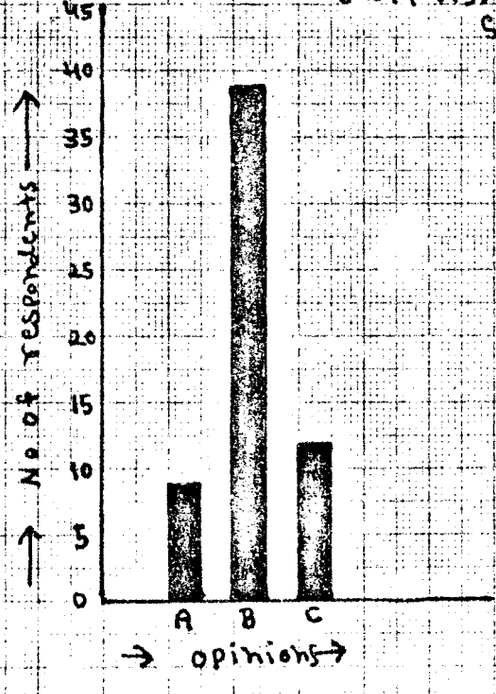
Graph showing the opinions of the respondents about prices for their outputs.

Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents

A: Satisfaction about rates

B: No Satisfaction about rates

C: No reply



T A B L E 1 8

Showing the number of respondents who borrow money.

Sr. No.	Answer given by the respondents.	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Borrowing money from others.	47	78.33%
2.	Not borrowing money from others.	13	21.67%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS:

1. 78.33% of the respondents are taking money from other sources for their expenditure.
2. 21.67% of the respondents do not borrow money from others.

INTERPRETATION :

Most of the respondents have habit of borrowing money from others and the reasons for the borrowing money are various such as to purchase new land, fertilizer, seeds, pumpsets, agricultural implements, for digging new wells, for family expenditure and for childrens' education.

T A B L E 19.

Showing the purpose of borrowing the money.

Sr. No.	P u r p o s e	No.of respondents	Percentage.
1.	To purchase new land	02	4.25%
2.	To purchase fertilizers and seeds.	14	29.99%
3.	To purchase pumpsets and agricultural implements	12	25.53%
4.	For digging new wells	11	23.40%
5.	For family expenditure	26	55.32%
6.	For childrens' education	03	6.38%

N.B: Out of 60 respondents only 47 respondents are borrowing the money. So the percentage in the above table is drawn from 47 respondents only.

ANALYSIS :

1. 4.25% of the respondents borrow money for purchasing new land.
2. 29.99% of the respondents borrow money to purchase fertilizers and seeds.
3. 25.53% of the respondents borrow money to purchase pumpsets and agricultural implements.
4. 23.40% of the respondents borrow money for digging new wells.
5. 55.32% of the respondents borrow money for family expenditure.

6. 6.38% of the respondents borrow money for childrens' education.

INTREPRETATION :

Many respondents are borrowing the money for agricultural development and this shows that they are eager for the development of agriculture. It is also seen that majority of them borrow for family expenditure and it shows the utter poverty of small farmers in Gugulwad village.

So the hypothesis i.e. most of the small farmers are found in debt not because of the matter connected with land development but because of the utter poverty which does not allow them to lead even their normal lives happily, is clearly proved.

T A B L E 2 0.

Showing the Sources of Indebtedness of the Small Farmers.

Sr. No.	Source of the money	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Loan from Moneylender	36	60.00%
2.	Loan from the relative and freinds.	08	13.33%
3.	Loan from the Banks	06	10.00%
4.	Loan from Cooperative Societies.	14	23.33%
5.	Loan from Land Developent Bank.	26	43.33%

ANALYSIS :

1. 60.00% respondents have taken loan from money-lenders.
2. 13.33% respondents have taken loan from relative and freinds.
3. 10.00% respondents have taken loan from the Banks.
4. 23.33% respondents have taken loan from Cooperative societies.
5. 43.33% respondents have taken loan from Land Develop--ment bank.

INTERPRETATION:

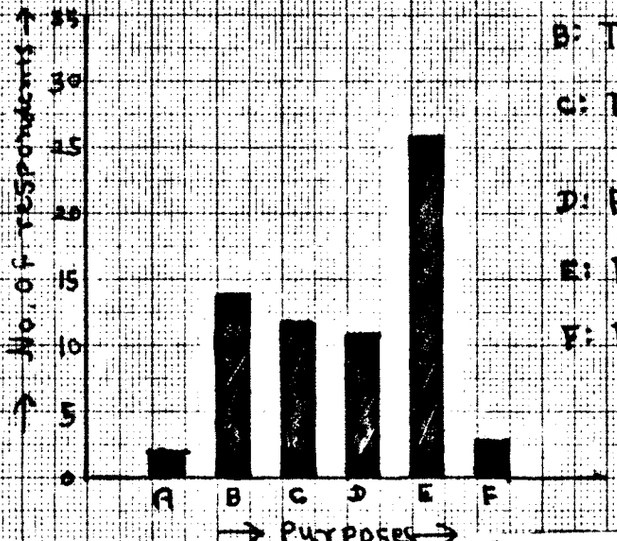
Government is taking much efforts to provide loan to small farmers by various institutions, yet majority of the small farmers are taking loans from money-lenders

and relatives. The interest rates charged by the money lenders are very high. This keeps the small farmers continuously under pressure.

Graph 1f

Graph showing the purposes of borrowing the money by the respondents.

Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents.



A: To purchase new land.

B: To purchase fertilizers and seeds.

C: To purchase pumpsets and agri implements.

D: For digging new well.

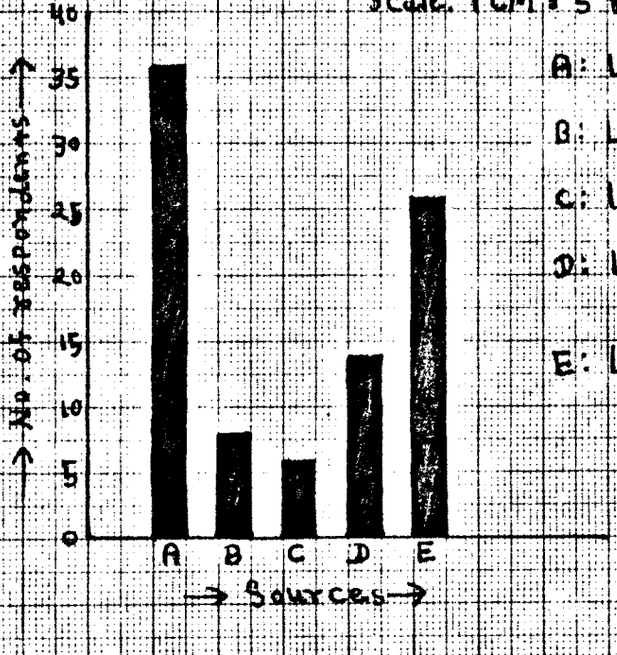
E: For family expenditure.

F: For childrens education.

Graph 1g

Graph showing the sources of borrowing the money by the respondents.

Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents.



A: Loan from money-lender.

B: Loan from relatives & friends.

C: Loan from banks.

D: Loan from Co-operative Societies.

E: Loan from Land Development Bank.

T A B L E 21.

Showing the number of respondents who can save money from their income.

Sr. No.	Answer given by the respondents.	No.of respondent.	Percentage.
1.	Yes (Can save money from income).	07	11.67%
2.	No (Can not save money from income).	53	88.33%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS :

1. Only 11.67% respondents i.e. small farmers can save money from their own income.
2. But 88.33% respondents i.e. small farmers can not save money from their own income.

INTERPRETATION;

Majority of the small farmers can not save money from their income i.e. their expenditure is more than income.

TABLE 22.

Showing the feelings of the respondents about Government Servants.

Sr.No	Feelings	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1.	They come because they get salaries and allowances	42	70.00%
2.	They come for our improve-ments.	04	6.67%
3.	They come because of unselfish motives only.	02	03.33%
4.	No reply	12	20.00%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS :

1. 70.00% respondents said that the Government servants come because they get salaries and allowances.
2. 6.67% respondents said that they come for their (farmer's) improvement.
3. 3.33% respondents said that the Government servants come because of unselfish motives only.
4. 20.00% respondents did not give any reply.

INTERPRETATION :

The above analysis shows that, the majority of the respondents are of the opinion that the Government Servants came to the village because they get salaries and allowances. It means that, the respondents have no faith in the work of the Government servants.

TABLE 23.

Showing the respondents' feeling about the Government various aids for the respondents' development.

Sr.No.	Feeling about Government's aid.	No.of Respondents	Percen-tage.
1.	Continuous Government help is a must.	17	28.33%
2.	Government aid and my contribution both are necessary.	32	53.33%
3.	I am fully capable of my development.	07	11.67%
4.	No reply	04	6.67%
	Total	60	100.00%

ANALYSIS :

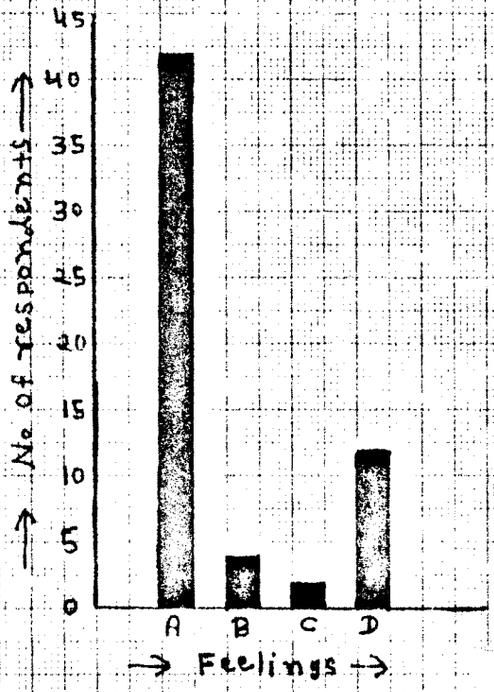
1. 28.33% respondents feel that continuous Government help is a must for their development.
2. 53.33% respondents feel that Government aid and their own contribution both are necessary for their development.
3. 11.67% respondents feel that they are fully capable of their own development.
4. 6.67% respondent did not give any reply.

INTERPRETATION :

Above analysis clearly shows that the respondents i.e. small farmers are aware that self contribution for their development is necessary.

Graph 20

Graph showing the feelings of the respondents about the Government-Servents.



Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents.

A: They come because they get salaries and allowances.

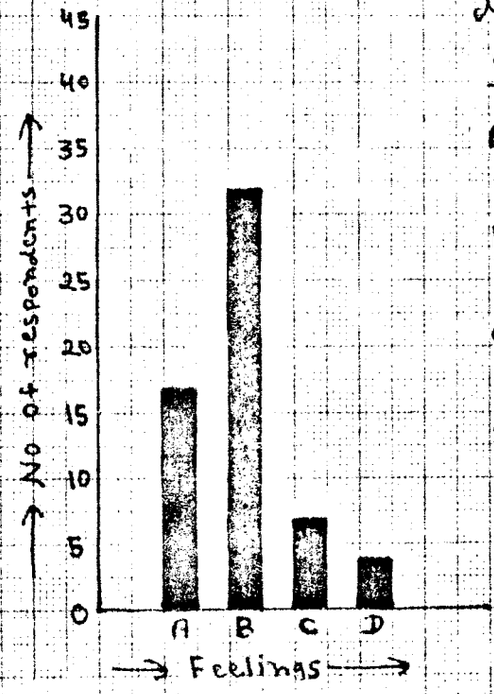
B: They come for our improvement.

C: They come because of unselfish motives only.

D: No reply.

Graph 21

Graph showing the feelings of the respondents about the Governments aids for their development.



Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents

A: Continueous Governments help is a must.

B: Government aids and my contribution both are necessary.

C: I am fully capable of my development.

D: No reply.

T A B L E 24.

Showing the ideas for the development of the productive capacity of their lands.

Sr. No.	I d e a s.	No. of respondents.	Percentage
1.	Digging new wells	18	30.00%
2.	Using of chemical fertilizers	14	23.33%
3.	Levelling lands	24	40.00%
4.	Using of hybrid seeds/ improved quality seeds.	12	20.00

ANALYSIS :

1. 30.00% respondents want to dig new wells in their own land for the development of the productive capacity
2. 23.33% want to use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides for developing productive capacity of their own land
3. 40.00% want to level their own land.
4. 20.00% want to use hybrid seeds or improved quality seeds.

INTERPRETATION :

Most of the small farmers are eager to develop the productive capacity of their land.

Graph 22

Graph showing the ideas of the respondents for the development of the productive capacity of their lands.

Scale: 1 CM = 5 respondents.

A: Digging new wells.

B: Using of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

C: Levelling lands.

D: Using of hybrid seeds/improved quality of seeds.