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MP Villages (12-09-09 to 20-09-09):

Visited two villages (Papda and Rampura Kalan) along with the Field Investigators who are supposed to stay long period for collecting Socio-economic, Agro-biological and other information from panel households. On 14 th September, we visited both the villages and met village officials, progressive farmers, and local leaders and explained about the VDSA project (purpose and objectives) and requested the villagers to co-operate and support for implementation of the project in the village. We explained about our Village Level Studies (VLS), which were carried by ICRISAT in these villages between 1981-1984. We explained about our old Field Investigators (Ramesh Sindhe and Kasiker) who stayed in these villages and collected information from 40 sample households for four years. The names of the 40 respondents were read out in front of the villagers. Few of the villagers reported that they were the part of the sample households during the first generation VLS. The participants also reported that 50% of the household heads were passed away in the last 25 years. We also informed to the villagers that farming System Research Program (FSRP) of ICRISAT has worked on vertisol technology (introduction of tropiculture for preparing bed and furrow and introducing double cropping) in Begumgunj watershed during 1980s. This introduction helped the villagers to recall our VLS work in those villages. We explained that ICRISAT is starting similar kind of study in these villages during this year and requested the villagers to co-operate and support for implementation of the project. Villagers agreed and came forward to support for implementing VDSA project in their village. On the same day, we enquired and searched houses with minimum facilities to establish VDSA office and accommodation for the field investigator.

Village census module was discussed thoroughly before going to Papda village on the next day. Census data collection was started by visiting each house and recorded information about household, land holding, resource endowments and family composition with the help of local persons. There are 165 and 359 households in Papda and Rampura Kalan respectively. Agriculture is the main occupation for the majority of the households in these villages. Soybean, pigeonpea, blackgram and paddy are important crops in rainy season and chickpea, wheat, lentil, linseed are grown in post-rainy season. Gujars, rajput, brahmin, adivasi, chadar and jain are important casts in these villages.

GENERAL INFORMATION IN VLS VILLAGES, MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA.

	PAPDA	RAMPURA KALAN
No. of Households	165	359 (2009 census)
Important castes	Gujars/ brahmins/Adivasi/Chadar/Nath/kurnmi/Ahir	Jain / Brahmins/ Lodhi/ Vysya/ Nayi/Sen etc.
Soil type	Deep-medium black	Medium black and Morrums
Crops grown: Kharif season	Soybean, Blackgram, Pigeonpea, and Paddy	Soybean, Pigeonpea, Blackgram, Niger, Paddy
Rabi season	Chickpea, lentil, Linseed, Wheat	Chickpea, lentil, Wheat, Peas, Lin seed, Mustard, Tewada
Irrigation Sources	Bores and Open dug wells and River	Bores, open dug wells and Tank
No. of bore wells	2	6
No. of open dug wells	15	100
No. of tanks / ponds	Nil	2

Average depth of the bore well	150 feet	200-250 feet
No of tractors	15	16
Milk sale (liters per day)	200 @ 15rs/lit	Home consumption only
Post office	Yes	Yes, PIN 464 884
No. of houses electrified	140	More than 400 houses
Public transport/bus facility	No (only autos)	No (only autos)
Drinking water facility	Yes (3, open wells and 3 hand pumps)	Yes (3 bore wells and 80% HH covered with tap connections)
Bhajan mandal	10 members under the leadership of Mr. Surender dubey	Yes
Telecommunication	100 cell phones	350 cell phones
No. of public telephone booths	Nil	1
Anganwadi	1	1
Primary Health Centers	NIL	1 (Dr. Sunil Kumar Srivasthy)
No. of private doctors	1 compounder coming from outside	2 RMP
Veterinary facility	No	Yes
SHGs	8	10
Education	Primary school upgraded to 6 th class in 2003, 7 th in 2004 and 8 th in 2005. (Total 232 students are studying at present)	Primary school established in 1958 (at present 114 students). Upgraded to middle school in 1982 and further upgraded to high school in 2008 (at present 304 students are studying from 6-10 th class). One primary school for girls with 124 students.
Public distribution	1 (102 blue and 39 yellow cards)	1
Pensions	21 (old age 6, widow 12 and handicapped 3)	Not collected
NRGS	220 cards are given to villagers. Rs. 91 wage rate for male and female	Not collected

Our collaborator Dr. PK. Awasthi from Jabalpur Agriculture University and Dr. VR Kiresur from ICRISAT had joined the group. We conducted Focus Group Meeting (FGM) in Papda and Rampura Kalan on 17th and 18th September respectively. The meeting was lasted for two hours in each village. We invited the villagers, village officials and key important persons to the meeting. We explained about the VDSA project, its objectives, methodology adopted for selection of villages and sample households, type of information collecting from the sample households, time period and usefulness of the information (outcomes) are explained and sought their co-operation for implementing the project in their village. We also introduced the resident investigator to the villagers and requested their co-operation and full support to him. Every body agreed and came forward to support for implementing VDSA project in their village. The Resident Field Investigator concluded these meetings with vote of thanks. We also visited some of households and schoolteachers to seek their co-operation and support.

Census data was completed in both the villages with the help of local persons. Field investigators surveyed door to door to collect household information (land, livestock, farm implements and family

composition) of the entire village. Inputting of the information is in progress. Using this census data, a total sample of 40 households from different farm size groups will be selected by using random sampling method based on own land in the coming week.

VDS office is established with furniture (one table, two chairs, torchlight and stationary) and accommodation with facilities (electricity, water, bath-room and toilet) was identified and rented for the stay of the field investigator in both the villages.

AP Villages (23-09-09 to 24-09-09):

My self and Dr. VR. Kiresur visited Janapala Cheruvu Agraharam and Pamidipadu villages on 23rd and 24th September 2009 respectively. Census data was completed in August in both the villages. There are 382 and 1072 households in these villages. Pamidipadu is the biggest and well-developed village compared to JC Agraharam in terms of financial, social and political aspects. Majority of the households in JC Agraharam depends on farming followed by labor earnings and livestock. But in Pamidipadu village 596 households did own any land and completely depends on non-farm income. Only 476 households owned land from 0.2 acres to 50 acres.

General information about selected villages for VDS project in Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh

Characteristics	JC Agraharam	Pamidipadu
Mandal	Besthavaripeta	Korisapadu
Geographical area (acres)		7716.28
Cultivable area (acres)		6793.30
Un-cultivable area (acres)		922.98
Irragable area (acres)		50.00
Normal rainfall (mm)	763	842
No. of households	382	1072
Labor households (< 0.5 ac)	86 (< 0.5 acres)	607 (< 0.5 acres)
Small landholding households	99 (0.5 – 2.0 acres)	155 (0.5 – 1.29 acres)
Medium landholding households	99 (2.1 – 4.0 acres)	155 (1.3 – 3.0 acres)
Large landholding households	98 (> 4.0 acres)	155 (> 3.0 acres)
Revenue collections	Not collected	House tax (350000 Rs/year). Land revenue (27078 Rs/year. Not collected)
Cropping pattern in rainy season	Cotton, pigeonpea, pearl millet, greengram, tobacco, sesamum, castor, paddy and chillies	Lady-finger + pigeonpea, cotton, vegetables and chillies
Cropping pattern in post-rainy season	Chickpea, sunflower, finger millet and coriander	Chickpea, tobacco, chillies, blackgram and greengram
<u>Wage rates:</u>		
Male (Rs/day)	80-100	100-120
Female (Rs/day)	40-60	70-80
Bullocks with operator (Rs/day)	300-400	250-300
Tractor (Ploughing for one acre)	600-700	700-800
Tractor (Cultivator for one acre)	300-350	250-300
<u>Soils:</u>		
Red	70%	30
Black	30%	55
Stoney (garapa)	Nil	10
Saline and alkaline	Nil	05

Bore wells for agriculture	240-250	15
Oil engines	Nil	30
Tractors	4	15
Tank	1big and 1 small	5 (small tanks)
Bores for drinking	6	1 (overhead tank)
Drinking water wells	Nil	25
Hand pumps	11 (2 are in working condition)	28
Public tap connections	Nil	110
Flour mill	1	6
Rice mill	Nil	2
RMP	2	4
Veterinary	1	1
PHC sub-center	Nil	1
Post office	1	1
Telephone exchange	Nil	1
Public telephones	10	Not collected
PDS	1	6 (1636 white and 108 pink cards)
High school	Nil	1
Primary school (1-7 th)	Primary school started in 1949 and upgraded to 7 th class in 1999. (144 students and 9 teachers). 60 students going outside village for study in convent school.	3 Government and 2 private schools
Hostel for schedule caste	Nil	1
Anganwadi	2 (125 children less than 3 years and 26 pregnant women)	6
Milk collection centers	2	Private 5 and government 1
SHG	29	90
Govt. pensions	248	864
Grameena bank	Nil	1
PACS	Nil	1 (10000 members from Pamidipadu and Rachapudi villages)
Input suppliers (fertilizer & pesticides)	Nil	4
Provision shops	2	15
Tea shops/hotels	3	12
Car and Autos	5	3+15
Motor cycles	10	150
Bus service (trips/day)	Nil	24
Medical and fancy shops	Nil	8
Welding shops	Nil	2
Tent house	Nil	2
Mutton stalls	Nil	2
Community halls	Nil	3
Voluntary Organization	Society for Sustainable Agriculture and Forest Ecology	Not collected

(SAFE) started in 2004

We conducted Focus Group Meeting (FGM) in JC. Agraharam on 23rd and in Pamidipadu on 24th Sep. We invited villagers, Village officials and key important persons in which the importance of the project, its objectives are explained and requested them to co-operate for implementing the project in their respective villages. The participants agreed to extend their co-operation and support for implementing VDSA project in the two villages in Andhra Pradesh. The Resident Field Investigator concluded these meetings with vote of thanks. We also visited some of the households to seek their co-operation.

VDS office is established and accommodation for the field investigator was also identified in each village. We advised the Resident Investigator to enquire about the availability of furniture (one table, two chairs) and cost so that he can buy the furniture required for the office.

Collection of village census and inputting the information was completed. In each village, we selected a random sample of 30 households from cultivator group and a random sample of 10 households from labor group. Using this census data, a total sample of 40 households from different farm size groups (10 from labor and 10 each from small, medium and large farm size groups) are selected by using random sampling method based on own land. Extra five households (substitutes) are also selected in each group by using same methodology. If the households migrates or not willing to join in this project, then the Resident Field Investigator can select a substitute household from the given list. Selection of sample households and substitute households are given below.

Village: JC. AGRAHARAM				
No.	LABOR (< 0.5 ac)	SMALL (0.5-2.0 ac)	MEDIUM (2.1-4.0 ac)	LARGE (> 4.0 ac)
1	82	23	60	51
2	17	37	44	64
3	71	93	86	43
4	34	74	35	14
5	05	09	14	60
6	85	55	48	57
7	43	44	01	46
8	36	07	29	66
9	69	79	70	06
10	04	16	07	48
Substitutes				
11	80	21	23	70
12	32	73	03	72
13	62	89	39	67
14	15	27	11	21
15	41	57	53	26
Village: PAMIDIPADU				
No.	LABOR (< 0.5 ac)	SMALL (0.5-1.29 ac)	MEDIUM (1.3-3.0 ac)	LARGE (> 3.0 ac)
1	571	079	076	086
2	538	059	114	016
3	311	120	068	031
4	419	142	072	105
5	384	025	101	045
6	153	011	025	098

7	190	014	040	048
8	290	137	082	151
9	233	143	152	042
10	585	105	034	117
Substitutes				
11	267	048	089	155
12	325	107	041	119
13	004	006	084	132
14	083	074	005	092
15	117	061	046	005

Field Investigator is residing in the village from 20th September. He started developing good rapport with the villagers by visiting all households in the village and explaining to the family members about this project and the purpose of his stay in the village. He is also explaining the methodology used for the selection of the sample households (lottery method) indicating that it is not possible for him to collect information from all villagers so that everybody understands why his/her name is not included in the final list. He is identifying the selected household with the help of above said list and explaining the objectives of the project, importance of quality information and requested their participation in this project in the next 3-5 years. If the household is willing to co-operate for providing information, then the investigator considered as sample household and started collecting General Endowments Module. Work is in progress in both the village in Prakasam district (Andhra Pradesh).