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A Socio-Economic Survey of Households in Neturlim Village Panchayat

Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation
Panaji - Goa

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Study Team

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. The newly constituted Goa State Planning Board, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Dy. Chairman of the Board had several meetings with the members of the Board and Heads of various Departments in order to have first-hand knowledge of the State's economy as also the functioning of various Government schemes. Various teams comprising of delegates from different Departments and selected Board members had made visits to various sites for inspection. They also had field trips to many of the villages and had interactions with the local populace in order to know the impact of various government schemes and to study rural economy at large.

1.2. The experiences, thus gathered, were further deliberated upon in several meetings held by the said Board. As a result, the said Board came out with a decision to draft a project on "Model Village" and to select at least one Village Panchayat for the purpose. The project was decided for its implementation with the sole objective of making the lives of each rural family in the selected village, happy and comfortable by uplifting their social and economic status through various means and provisions thereby transforming the whole village into a sustainable village.

1.3. The Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation (DPSE), at the instance of the Goa State Planning Board (GSPB), undertook a comprehensive household survey in three Village Panchayats of Neturlim, Nagargao and Madel-Chodan. For this purpose, a detailed questionnaire was drawn up and canvassed door to door in all the

villages under the jurisdiction of the said three Village Panchayats. The observations thus revealed from the information collected in respect of Neturlim village panchayat by the said survey is compiled and presented in this report.

SECTION 2: NETURLIM – A GENERAL PROFILE

2.1. The village of Neturlim is situated at the South-Eastern border of the State; in Sanguem taluka which is one of the Western Ghat talukas in the State.

2.2. The Village Panchayat of Neturlim comprises of four revenue villages viz. Vinchundrem, Neturlim, Nunem and Verlem/Tudav. Administratively, the said Panchayat of Neturlim is divided into seven Panchayat Wards. There are around 722 families in the village and the average size of a family ranges between 4 to 5 members. Amongst the four villages, the village Neturlim has recorded the highest number of families (343), followed by Vinchundrem (163), Verlem/Tudav(114), and Nunem (102). The sex-ratio of the village is 1041 females per 1000 males.

2.3. The Village Panchayat of Neturlim is composed of 7 wards. Ward No. 1 comprises of Vinchundrem. Ward No. 2 is made up of 8 waddos namely, Varganwado, Sanvor, Kasabwada, Kutiawada, Vatem, Bandawada, Karke and Gharatiwado. Ward No. 3 consists of Verlem. Margwada, Zambhukhadap, Gauliwada and Dongri have combined to form Ward No. 4. Ward No. 5 is a hamlet consisting of 20 houses located at Salgini, whereas Ward No. 6 consists of Nunem, and at the end is Ward No. 7 which is clubbed of 4 waddos namely, Jakem, Taliwada, Patwada and Dabal.

2.4. The houses in the Village are dispersed. There are habitations such as Salgini that consists of only 20 houses and located at a distance of approx. 25 kms from the Panchayat office.

2.5. The Office of the Village Panchayat is at quite substantial distance from various Government Offices /Sub-Offices such as B.D.O., Z.A.O, Goa Dairy, ICDS, Zonal Education Office, PHC/CHC, Police Station, Tourism Department, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department, Electricity Department, Public Works Department, Irrigation Department and so on. The terrain being hilly, the households living in such habitations depict a difficult lifestyle than ordinary village life which can be seen in rural Goa.

SECTION 3: AREA AND POPULATION

3.1 The Village Panchayat of Neturlim is a picturesque village covering an area of 101.77 Sq. Kms. It covers 6.06% of the Western Ghats area in the State and nearly 12 % of the total area of Sanguem taluka.

3.2 The Village Panchayat of Neturlim has a total population of 3368 persons of which 1650 (48.99%) are males and 1718 (51.01%) are females. The ward-wise distribution of population is given in Table 1 below.

Table No. 1: Wardwise distribution of population

Sr. No	Ward Name	No. of Families	Total no. of persons		
			Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Ward No.1 (Vinchundrem)	163	361	366	727
2	Ward No.2 (Neturlim "A")	144	333	344	677
3	Ward No.3 (Verlem/Tudav)	114	252	252	504
4	Ward No. 4 (Neturlim "B")	102	216	257	473
5	Ward No. 5 (Salgini)	20	61	56	117
6	Ward No.6 (Nunem)	102	247	254	501
7	Ward No. 7 (Neturlim "C")	77	180	189	369
	TOTAL	722	1650	1718	3368

3.3 The above table reveals that Ward No. 1 has recorded the maximum population of 727 persons followed by ward No. 2 (677 persons). The lowest population of 117 was recorded in Ward No. 5.

3.4 Further, the Village Panchayat of Neturlim has more females (1718) than males (1650). This indicates that the village has a healthy sex ratio of 1041 females per thousand males which is much above than that at the State and National level.

3.5 The Village Panchayat of Neturlim has also recorded the sex ratio of child population in favour of females (1008 against 915 recorded for the state of Goa). The age group-wise distribution of population is given in Table No. 2 below.

Table No. 2: Age Group-wise distribution of population

Sr. No.	Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Below 6 years	263	131	132	1008
2	6 – 17 years	617	318	299	940
3	18 – 34 years	1018	497	521	1048
4	35 – 39 years	291	147	144	979
5	40 – 44 years	242	126	116	920
6	45 – 49 years	218	101	117	1158
7	50 – 59 years	346	169	177	1047
10	60 and above	370	159	211	1327
11	Age Not Reported	3	2	1	-
TOTAL		3368	1650	1718	1041

3.6 It is seen from the above table that there are 263 (7.80%) children below the age of 6 years, 617 (18.32%) are in the age group of 6 – 17 years. The number of persons in the age group of 18 – 34 years is 1018, accounting for 30.22% of the total population. Similarly there are 564 (16.75%) persons in the age group of 45 – 59 years and

finally there are 370 (10.99%) persons in the age group of 60 years and above.

3.7 Further it is to be noted that the sex ratios in most of the age groups are above 1000 females per thousand males. It is to be noted that in the age group of 6 -17 years the sex ratio is only 940 females per 1000 males. Also in the age group of 35 – 39 years and 40 – 44 years, the sex ratio is 979 and 920 females per thousand males respectively. It may further be noted that the sex ratio is highest in the age group of 60 years and above.

3.8 No question on marital status was asked during the survey; however, the data indicates an alarming number of single/widow in the said population.

Table No. 3: Caste-wise distribution of population

Sr. No.	Ward Name	No of Families	SC	ST	OBC	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Vinchundrem	163	1	84	34	44
2.	Neturlim "A"	144	2	87	19	36
3.	Verlem/Tudav	114	0	89	1	24
4.	Neturlim "B"	102	0	21	36	45
5.	Salgini	20	0	20	0	0
6.	Nunem	102	0	101	0	1
7.	Neturlim "C"	77	0	47	9	21
	TOTAL	722	3	449	99	171

3.9 An analysis of the data on caste-wise population reveals that ST population account for 62.19% of the total population of the Village Panchayat of Neturlim followed by the General Category accounting for 23.68% and OBC comprising 13.71% of the total population.

However, the Schedule Castes (SC) forms only a negligible part of the population i.e. 0.42 percent.

3.10 All the wards of Village Panchayat of Neturlim are predominantly populated by ST community. Importantly, Salgini and Nunem ward have recorded with 100% ST families.

SECTION 4: SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.1. The present occupation of families in the Village Panchayat of Neturlim have been broadly divided into ten different groups viz. Agriculture, Agricultural Labourers, Service, Private Service, Business and Self Employment etc. Table No. 4 below gives the number of families engaged in these activities.

Table No. 4: Occupation wise distribution of population

Sr. no	Present Occupation	No of Families	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Agriculture	320	44.32
2	Non Agriculture Labour	70	9.70
3	Agriculture Labour	64	8.86
4	Business	47	6.51
5	Private Service	45	6.23
6	Service	44	6.09
7	Self employment	10	1.39
8	Abroad	2	0.28
9	Others	112	15.51
10	Not Defined	8	1.11
	TOTAL	722	100.00

4.2. From the above table, it can be seen that majority of the families i.e. 320 (44.32%) are totally dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

4.2a. In all 89 families (12.32%), have atleast one of the members engaged in service sector (private or govt).

4.2b. At least one or more members of 134 families were reportedly working as labourer (agricultural -64: non - agricultural -70).

4.2c. Small scale business and self employment was reported to be the main source of livelihood for 57 families. While 47 families are found to be carrying out some business activity such as small tea shops, grocery shops, selling of fish/vegetables etc, self employment activities such as black smith were being carried out by 10 families.

During the course of the survey a question on traditional occupation vis-à-vis present occupation was asked so as to understand the shift in their occupations and reasons thereof.

4.3. An analysis of the traditional occupation of the families' vis-à-vis their present occupation reveals that 484 families had reported agriculture as their traditional occupation; however of these only 305 are presently engaged in agriculture.

4.3a. Of these 484 families, 92 families have fully given up the agriculture related activities.

4.3b. Also 87 families have taken up some other economic activities along with agriculture.

4.3c. Similarly, 83 families had reported Agriculture labourers as their traditional occupation. Of these, only 26 families are today continuing with the said occupation and 52 families have shifted to other activities mainly includes non-agricultural labourer.

4.3d. Interestingly, 5 families have taken up agriculture along with some other occupation.

4.3e. 22 families reported Toddy Tapping as their traditional occupation. However, only three of them are continuing with the said occupation. The remaining have totally shifted to other occupations.

It is pertinent to note that rearing of animals and carrying on milk business as a traditional occupation was reported by only 12 families. Also, only 13 families were presently observed totally depended on it.

Table No. 5: Distribution of non-agricultural income

Sr No	Income range (in Rs.)	No of Families	Ward No.1 Vinchundrem	Ward No.2 (Neturim "A")	Ward No.3 (Verlem/Tudav)	Ward No.4 (Neturim "B")	Ward No.5 (Salgini)	Ward No.6 (Nunem)	Ward No.7 (Neturim "C")
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	NIL	171	25	53	35	11	8	18	21
2	upto 1000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1001-2000	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
4	2001-4000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	4001-5000	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
6	5001-10000	7	2	2	1	1	-	1	-
7	10001-15000	61	16	11	13	5	1	7	8
8	15001-20000	19	6	3	3	1	-	2	4
9	20001-25000	43	10	7	11	4	-	7	4
10	25001-35000	38	9	5	6	4	-	11	3
11	35001-45000	60	17	10	9	10	-	8	6
12	45001-65000	80	24	13	4	14	6	13	6
13	65001-100000	94	25	11	16	13	1	18	10
14	100000-200000	105	23	18	12	26	1	14	11
15	200000-400000	32	3	9	3	10	2	2	3
16	400000-600000	6	-	1	1	2	1	-	1
17	600000-800000	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
18	above 800000	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	722	163	144	114	102	20	102	77

4.4 The table No.5 shows the distribution of non-agricultural income of families in Village Panchayat of Neturlim. It can be seen from the table, that there is disproportionate distribution of Non-Agricultural income of the families within the Village Panchayat of Neturlim. The lowest Non-Agricultural income recorded is within income range of Rs.1001-2000 per annum and includes only one family, on the other hand the highest income recorded in the Village Panchayat is above 8 Lakhs per annum and only one family has been listed in the said category.

4.4a. 576 families (79.77%) had reported that their non-agricultural income less than Rs. 100000. 41 families had reported their income ranging from Rs.2 lakhs and above.

4.4b. The highest number of families (105) are recorded with the non-agriculture income range of Rs.1, 00,000 to less than 2, 00,000, and further it can be noted that there is uneven distribution of families for different income ranges.

4.5 Table No.6 shows the distribution of Agricultural income of families in Village Panchayat of Neturlim.

Table No. 6: Distribution of Agricultural income

Sr. No	Income range	No. of Families	Ward No.1 (Vinchundrem)	Ward No.2 (Neturim "A")	Ward No.3 (Verlem/Tudav)	Ward No.4 (Neturim "B")	Ward No.5 (Sagini)	Ward No.6 (Nunem)	Ward No.7 (Neturim "C")
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	NIL	209	55	46	24	43	2	23	16
2	upto 1000	8	4	1	1	-	-	-	2
3	1001-2000	13	7	-	1	4	-	1	-
4	2001-4000	37	12	9	1	6	1	5	3
5	4001-5000	18	5	1	1	7	-	2	2
6	5001-10000	63	20	7	7	7	3	11	8
7	10001-15000	46	10	7	8	3	2	11	5
8	15001-20000	55	9	11	12	3	3	15	5
9	20001-25000	54	9	13	14	5	-	7	6
10	25001-35000	57	9	11	17	4	1	9	7
11	35001-45000	39	7	7	9	7	3	5	1
12	45001-65000	60	10	15	9	4	3	8	7
13	65001-100000	38	5	10	6	6	1	3	7
14	100000-200000	16	1	5	2	2	-	2	4
15	200000-400000	7	-	1	2	-	1	-	3
16	400000-600000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	600000-800000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	above 800000	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	TOTAL	722	163	144	114	102	20	102	77

4.5a. A look at the above table indicates clearly that very small or negligible amount of income from agriculture has not been considered as family's involvement in agricultural activities and thereby inconsistencies in the responses are clearly visible while comparing the number of families dependent on agriculture presently and the agriculture as their present occupation as reported in Table No. 4.

4.5b. 25 farmer families are earning annual agriculture income ranging from 1 lakh and above. It includes 16 families with their income between Rs. 1 lakh to 2 lakh. 7 families with income from 2

lakhs to 4 lakhs and 2 families with their income more than Rs. 8 lakhs were reported. It can be noticed, that Salgini being a hamlet far away from the main village, one family could generate agriculture income in the range of 200000-400000.

4.6. The survey revealed that there are 255 unemployed persons and seeking for job. Of these 128 are males and 127 females. The table below gives the distribution of these 255 persons by their broad groups of educational qualification.

Table No. 7: Distribution of Unemployed persons

Sr No	Educational Qualification	No of Males	No. of Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Below 8th Std.	28	38	66
2.	S.S.C +	40	22	62
3.	XI and XII Std.	21	22	43
4.	Not Completed Graduation	1	-	1
5.	Graduates	8	12	20
6.	Post Graduates	1	2	3
7.	Others	29	31	60
TOTAL		128	127	255

4.7. It is seen from the above table that of the 255 unemployed persons, 3 are post graduates, 20 are graduates, 62 are matriculates and 43 have passed Higher Secondary School Stage.

4.8. In order to achieve the goal of sustainability, each family member was personally interviewed so as to know his/her willingness as regards taking up any economic activity which can bring in a change in socio-economic status of their families.

4.8a. Such economic activities were classified into two categories namely, Agricultural and non-agricultural activities. In all 558 persons expressed their willingness to take up some economic activity willingly.

4.8b. 482 persons have shown their eagerness to take up some agricultural activity including Animal husbandry. 76 persons showed their interest in taking up some non-agricultural activity.

4.9. The following tables provides the distribution of persons who have shown their willingness to take up agricultural activity (Table No. 8) and Non agricultural activity (Table No. 8A)

Table No. 8: No. of persons who are eager to take up agricultural activity,
If assistance is provided

Sr. No	Name for Agricultural activity	No. of persons
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Floriculture	
a.	Flower cultivation	27
2.	Perennial Crop cultivation	
a.	Cashew Plantation	32
b.	Areca nut Plantation	24
c.	Sugarcane plantation	14
d.	Black pepper cultivation	20
e.	Banana Cultivation	15
f.	Coconut plantation	14
g.	Pineapple cultivation	1
h.	Watermelon Cultivation	1
i.	Mango cultivation	1
j.	Chickoo Cultivation	1
k.	Nutmeg Plantation	1
l.	Pulses cultivation	1
3.	Vegetable Cultivation	
a.	Vegetables	163
b.	Chillies Cultivation	6
c.	Sweet potato cultivation	1
4.	Rearing of milch animals	
a.	Rearing of Milch animal	151
5.	Paddy Cultivation	
a.	Paddy Cultivation	6
6.	Poultry	
a.	Poultry	3
TOTAL		482

4.9a. In all 328 persons were found keen in taking up new agriculture activity (crop cultivation) on his/her land.

4.9b. Of these, 27 persons are willing to take floriculture i.e. cultivation of flowers

4.9c. 25 persons were interested in taking up cultivation of perennial crops such as Cashew Plantation (32 persons), Arecanut Plantation (24 persons), Black pepper cultivation (20 persons), Banana Cultivation (15 persons) etc.

4.9d. 170 persons were enthusiastic to take up vegetable cultivation in form of chillies, sweet potatoes etc.

4.9e. 151 persons wanted to set up economic activity of rearing of milch animals.

4.9f. Very few number of persons were willing to take up paddy cultivation and poultry i.e. six and three persons respectively.

Table No. 8A: No. of persons who are eager to take up non-agricultural activity
If assistance is provided

Sr. No	Name for Non-Agri. activity	No. of persons
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Grah Udyog	7
2	Tailoring shop	13
3	Pandal decoration on small scale	1
4	Horticulture shop	2
5	Small Scale Garment business	1
6	Carpentry	5
7	Idol making	1
8	Grocery Shop	8
9	Barber shop	1
10	Fish selling	3
11	Small Scale Fabrication shop	2
12	Bakery	2
13	Tourists taxis	9
14	Automobile workshop	1
15	General Store	2
16	Flour mill	2
17	Eatery Kiosk	10
18	Juice Kiosk	3
19	Catering business	3
TOTAL		76

4.10. In all 76 persons were found keen in taking up a non agricultural activity. These activities include Grah Udyog, Tailoring shop, grocery shop, eatery kiosk, tourist taxis etc.

4.10a. Tailoring shop (13 persons) was the most desirable non agricultural activity which the villagers were keen to take up, which was followed by eatery kiosk (10 persons).

4.10b. As the Village Panchayat of Neturlim can be a prominent tourist destination; villagers were also willing to take the activity of tourist taxis (9 persons).

4.10c. In addition to the above activities, the villagers were also eager to take up other non-agricultural activities if proper assistance is provided to them.

4.10d. Besides, the above, skills of the unemployed persons can be suitably developed in the fields of bamboo making, waste paper bag making, rope making, bee keeping etc.

4.11. Around 71 female children of ages upto 4 years were found at home and reportedly were not registered in any pre-primary schooling facility such as School or Anganwadi. 460 females as compared to 162 males are reported to be illiterate.

4.11.1 In all 100 children were reportedly registered with Anganwadi Centres in Village Panchayat of Neturlim. The age of children registered with the Anganwadi centre varies from 2 to 7 years.

4.11.1a There is only one Government School having pre-primary schooling facility. Only 21 children aged between 2 to 7 were reported to be registered with the said institution. Out of the total of 3368 persons, 2181 were found to be literate i.e., who had attended school at some level. Of 2181 persons, more than 94 % had completed some level of schooling ranging from 1st Std to 12th Std.

4.11.1b. Out of the 2181 persons 12.79% (277) were primary school passed, 22.14% (483) middle school passed, 48.05 % (1048) had passed middle school and 10.64 % (232 nos) were higher secondary passed.

4.11.1c. The persons who had studied higher than 12th std. are found to be 6.47% (141 nos). The distribution of those who had passed a diploma/degree/certificates is given in Table 9. It is been observed that major portion of the village is dependent on agriculture so as to engender income for survival, due to which importance is not given for education. We can also examine that very few number of persons have secured the professional/ non-professional degree/diploma courses. The other reason for low education could be because of transport and income for its support.

Table No. 9: Distribution of those who had passed a diploma /degree/certificate

Sr. No.	Education	No of Male	No. of Female
1	NURSING	--	3
2	12 + (Computer courses/ Hotel mgmt.	2	3
3	B. A	11	20
4	B COM	21	16
5	BSC	3	1
6	BA + B. ED	--	1
7	BA + B. PED	1	1
8	BA + D. ED	--	1
9	B COM + D. ED	--	1
10	M COM	1	2
11	MSC	--	1
12	M COM + B. ED	--	1
13	MA + B .ED	--	1
14	BA + LLB	1	1
15	Diploma (polytechnic, hotel mgmt. engineering, computer engg.)	5	--
16	PHD		1
17	B Fine Arts	1	--
18	BCA	1	--
19	B Phram	--	1
20	BE civil	3	--
21	BSC Agri	1	--
22	LLB	1	--
23	M Tech	1	--
24	MBA	1	--
25	MCA	1	--
26	MD (Ayur)	--	1
27	PHD (Ayur)	1	--
28	D. ED	1	--
29	B. ED	--	1
30	Not completed graduation	8	9
31	Other training courses	9	1
	TOTAL	74	67

SECTION 5: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

5.1 There are 503 families reportedly having some cultivable land in their possession. For the purpose of the present survey, the land being in the possession with the farmer was considered as land for cultivation irrespective of its ownership status.

5.2 Total area under agriculture within the boundaries of Village Panchayat of Neturlim works out to 2450.42 acres.

5.3. A total cultivable area of 1665.79 acres was found to be in possession of 366 ST families.

5.3a. The families of general categories (96) had in their possession 688.16 acres cultivable land.

5.4b. The families of Other Backward Classes (41) had in their possession 96.47 acres cultivable land.

5.4c. Amongst three families of Scheduled caste, not a single family was found to be engaged in agriculture in Village Panchayat of Neturlim.

5.5 The caste-wise and size class wise distribution of families is given in the table 10 below.

Table No. 10: Caste-wise and size class wise distribution of families

Sr. No	Caste	Number of families	Area (in acres)	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)
1.	Scheduled Castes (SC)	-	-	-
2.	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	366	1665.79	68
3.	Other Backward Classes	41	96.47	4
4.	Others	96	688.16	28
TOTAL		503	2450.42	100

5.6 The following table provides detailed information of caste wise and size class wise distribution of cultivable area and number of families.

Table No. 10A : Caste-wise and size class wise distribution of number of families

Sr No	Size Class	Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Below 0.5	–	32	4	9	45
2	0.5 – 1.00	–	66	8	14	88
3	1.00 – 2.00	–	67	7	18	92
4	2.00 – 3.00	–	54	9	17	80
5	3.00 – 4.00	–	41	5	3	49
6	4.00 – 5.00	–	22	3	5	30
7	5.00 – 7.50	–	33	3	8	44
8	7.50 – 10.00	–	12	2	5	19
9	10.00 – 20.00	–	28	-	10	38
10	20.00 and above	–	11	-	7	18
Total		–	366	41	96	503
Percentage		–	73	8	19	100

5.6a. Amongst 366 Scheduled tribes farmers, 219 farmers were from marginal (land size less than 1 acre) and small (land size between 1 - 2 acres) categories

5.6b. 63 farmers were from medium (3 – 5 acre) category

5.6c. 84 farmers were in possession of land (5 acre and above), thus belonging to the large category of farmers.

5.7d. In all 77% of farmers (384) were either from marginal, small or medium categories and possessing land less than 5 acres.

5.8. From the above table 10A, we arrive at the following table 10B which reveals the number of farmers by their size class.

Table No.10B: Distribution of number and area of operational holding in Four standard size classes

Sr.No	Size Class	No of Families	Area owned (in acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Marginal (size class less than 1 acre)	133	64.23
2	Small (size class 1 acre to 2 acre)	172	309.45
3	Medium (size class 3 acre to 5 acre)	79	297.47
4	Large (size class 5 acre and more)	119	1779.3
TOTAL		503	2450.42

Table No. 10 C: Caste-wise and size class wise distribution of land (area in acres)

Sr No	Size Class	Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	Others	Total (in acres)	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Below 0.5	-	7.38	1.27	2.60	11.25	0.46
2	0.5 – 1.00	-	40.27	4.68	8.03	52.98	2.16
3	1.00 – 2.00	-	90.82	8.20	22.11	121.13	4.94
4	2.00 – 3.00	-	130.85	17.70	39.77	188.32	7.69
5	3.00 – 4.00	-	140.54	17.26	9.13	166.93	6.81
6	4.00 – 5.00	-	95.34	13.03	22.14	130.51	5.33
7	5.00 – 7.50	-	194.75	17.89	47.48	260.12	10.61
8	7.50 – 10.00	-	97.93	16.44	44.14	158.51	6.47
9	10.00 – 20.00	-	366.02	0.00	129.69	495.71	20.23
10	20.00 and above	-	501.89	0.00	363.07	864.96	35.30
Total		-	1665.7	96.47	688.16	2450.42	100.00
Percentage		-	68	4	28	100	

5.9 In all 1160 land parcels were enumerated within the boundaries of Village Panchayat of Neturlim.

5.9a. 892 land parcels (76%) were reported with land survey number.

5.9b. 36 land parcels were being operated by farmers otherwise i.e. land having no ownership titles.

5.9c. 232 land parcels which were being operated were reported to be under some kind of dispute.

Table No. 11: Wardwise Distribution of land parcels (in number).

Sr. No	Particulars	Ward No.1 (Vinchundrem)	Ward No.2 (Neturilm "A")	Ward No.3 (Verlem/Tudav)	Ward No.4 (Neturilm "B")	Ward No.5 (Salgini)	Ward No.6 (Nunem)	Ward No.7 (Neturilm "C")	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	With Survey no.	59	133	13	67	19	97	81	469
2	Survey no as NA	149	64	9	32	43	79	47	423
3	Survey no as NO	4	9	-	4	3	7	9	36
4	Survey no as NW	-	-	232	-	-	-	-	232
	TOTAL	212	206	254	103	65	183	137	1160

CROPPING PATTERN

5.10. The following table provides name of the crops usually grown and area covered under them during various seasons.

Table No. 12: Distribution of area as per the Crops cultivated.

Sr No	Kharif	Area (in acres)	Rabi	Area (in acres)	Perennial (single)	Area (in acres)	Perennial (Mixed)	Area (in acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Paddy Kharzat	233.62	Paddy Kharzat	271.61	Cashew	850.89	Coconut	224.71
2.	Paddy Jyoti	27.64	Paddy Jyoti	26.37	Arecanut	103.70	Cashew	130.33
3.	Paddy Jaya	5.55	Paddy Jaya	22.90	Sugarcane	74.63	Arecanut	115.40
4.	Vegetables	0.94	Fodder	14.06	Coconut	56.51	Sugarcane	31.06
5.	Chillies	0.05	Vegetables	1.79	Jackfruit	11.25	Bananas	27.45
6.			Chillies	0.98	Bananas	5.53	Pepper	12.00
7.			Pulses	0.25	Oil Palm	2.50	Jackfruit	11.76
8.			Flowers	0.03	Mango	1.25	Mango	10.49
9.							Pineapple	4.42
10.							Nutmeg	1.02
11.							Chickoo	0.31
12.							Teak Wood	0.20
	TOTAL	267.8		337.38		1106.26		569.15

5.10a. Only 14.06 acre (56240 sq mts.) was observed under fodder crops.

5.10b. Of the total area under paddy, around 85% is observed under Kharzat variety of paddy. The other varieties of paddy grown during kharif and rabi seasons are Paddy Jyoti and Jaya (8-10% of total area under paddy cultivation)

5.10c. Area covered under vegetables during kharif and rabi seasons are only 0.94 acre and 1.79 acre respectively.

5.10d. An analysis of the data on area under perennial crops depicts that, Neturlim Village Panchayat has an area of 1675.41 acres under perennial crops. The major perennial crops are Cashew, Coconut, and Arecanut which covers an area of 1481.54 acres (88.79 %) of the total area reported under perennial crop i.e., 1675.41 acres.

5.10e. It is observed that cashew plantation covers maximum area i.e. 981.22 acres (58.56 %) of the entire cultivable land under perennial crops, followed by Coconut and Arecanut plantations which accounts for 281.22 acres (16.78%) and 219.10 acres (13.07 %) respectively.

5.10f. The Sugarcane is grown only in 105.69 acres i.e. 6.30% of total cultivable area under perennial crops and 4.31% of total cultivable area in the Village Panchayat of Neturlim.

5.10g. The balance 5.29 % of area is covered by other crops namely Banana, Jackfruit, spices, pineapple etc. The area covered under spices such as Nutmeg and Pepper are 0.06% and 0.71% respectively.

FALLOW LAND

5.11. Out of a total of 2450.42 acres of cultivable area in Village Panchayat of Neturlim, 437.63 acre and 507.21 acre areas are observed fallow land during kharif and rabi season respectively.

CROP WISE YIELD

5.12. In contradiction of the established fact that Kharzat variety of hybrid seeds of paddy produces more yield per acre than that from Jyoti and Jaya varieties, the survey reveals that the average yield per acre of Paddy Kharzat is 4.12 quintals against 8.08 quintals, against the average yield of Paddy Jyoti.

5.12a. While enquiring with the local villagers the reasons behind low yield of Kharzat variety was attributed to use of preserved seeds of Kharzat paddy by farmers.

5.12b. The average yields of various crops grown in kharif and rabi season are given in table no. 13 and 14.

Table No. 13: Crop wise actual and average yield (kharif).

Sr. no	Name of Crop	Actual Yield	Area under the crop	Average yield per acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Paddy Kharzat	961.5	233.62	4.12
2	Paddy Jyoti	223.4	27.64	8.08
3	Paddy Jaya	42	5.55	7.57
4	Chillies	0.5	0.05	10.00
5	Vegetables	12.12	0.94	12.89

Table No. 14: Crop wise actual and average yield (Rabi).

Sr. no	Name of Crop	Actual Yield	Area under the crop	Average yield per acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Paddy Kharzat	2546.49	271.61	9.38
2	Paddy Jyoti	290.2	26.37	11.00
3	Paddy Jaya	216.2	22.9	9.44
4	Chillies	0.44	0.98	0.44
5	Vegetables	23.25	1.76	13.2
6	Fodder	Not Reported	14.06	Not Reported
7	Pulses	0.5	0.25	2.00
8	Flowers	0.1	0.03	3.33

5.12c. The total yield and the average yield for all perennial crops are given in the following statements.

Table No. 15: Crop wise actual and average yield (Perennial - Single crop).

Sr. No	Name of Crop	Actual Yield	Area under the crop	Average yield per acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Cashew	824.13	850.89	0.97
2	Coconut	112700	56.51	1994.34
3	Arecanut	235.49	103.7	2.27
4	Mango	-	1.25	0.00
5	Jackfruit	200	11.25	17.78
6	Sugarcane	10032.5	74.63	134.43
7	Bananas	29400	5.53	5316.46
8	Oil Palm	10	2.5	4.00

Table No. 16: Crop wise actual and average yield (Perennial – Mixed crops).

Sr. No	Name of Crop	Actual Yield	Area under the crop	Average yield per acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Cashew	316.4	130.33	2.43
2	Coconut	587220	224.71	2613.23
3	Arecanut	352.51	115.4	3.05
4	Mango	9300	10.49	886.56
5	Jackfruit	3040	11.76	258.50
6	Sugarcane	1481.6	31.06	47.70
7	Bananas	126200	27.45	4597.45
8	Pepper	4.35	12	0.36
9	Pineapple	12680	4.42	2868.78
10	Nutmeg	10.6	1.02	10.39
11	Chickoo	2	0.31	6.45
12	Teak Wood	-	0.2	0.00
13	Sweet potato	0.75	0.03	25.00

5.13. While table 15 provides average yield of various perennial crops which are single crops, table 16 gives average yield per perennial crop when mixed cropping is practiced.

5.13a. The above tables reveal much less average yield of single perennial crops than the same in case of mixed perennial crops. The following are the reasons attributed for such remarkable difference in yields.

- Better management of fertilizers and watering in fields having mixed crops
- Virtually no management of crops
- Scientifically proven fact that under mixed cropping the yield is more was reiterated by the progressive farmers.

IRRIGATION

Table No. 17: Source of irrigation during Kharif

Sr. No	Name of Crop	Rain	River	Tap	Area under irrigation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Paddy Kharzat	232.72	0.9	-	233.62
2	Paddy Jyoti	27.64	-	-	27.64
3	Paddy Jaya	5.55	-	-	5.55
4	Chillies	0.05	-	-	0.05
5	Vegetables	0.89	-	0.5	0.94

Table No. 18: Source of irrigation during Rabi

Name of Crop	Rain	River	Canal	Well	Stream	Spring	Pond	Tap	Area under irrigation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Paddy Kharzat	1	37.86	8.75	4.5	81.88	137.62	-	-	271.61
Paddy Jyoti	0.5	3.71	-	1.78	4.2	16.18	-	-	26.37
Paddy Jaya	-	6.29	-	0.45	1.1	15.06	-	-	22.9
Chillies	-	-	-	0.03	0.8	0.26	-	-	1.09
Vegetables	-	-	-	0.02	1.12	0.58	0.11	-	1.83
Pulses	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	0.25
Flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
Fodder	2.05	2.24	-	5.17	0.44	4.06	-	0.1	14.06

5.14. The above tables 17 and 18 reveal that all the area under cultivation during kharif and rabi season was provided irrigation. While the natural rain water was the main source of irrigation during kharif season, water for irrigation was managed through lift irrigation and diversion using the existing resources such as river, canal, well, stream and spring during Rabi season.

5.14a. Out of a total area of 324.08 acre irrigated under various crops, the maximum area of 169.70 acres was irrigated through spring water followed by 89.35 acres through stream and 47.86 acres through river.

5.14b. An area of 8.75 acres under Paddy Kharzat was reportedly irrigated using water from Selaulim Irrigation Canal.

5.14c. The area under irrigation through different sources in respect of perennial crop (single) and perennial crop (mixed) is shown in the following tables.

Table No. 19: Source of Irrigation (perennial Single)

Name of Crop	Rain	River	Canal	Well	Stream	Spring	Pond	Tap	Area under irrigation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cashew	774.56	3.4	-	32.35	0.7	39.88	-	-	850.89
Coconut	13.5	7.46	-	28.21	0.64	6.32	-	0.4	56.51
Arecanut	11.41	1.75	-	28.76	4.95	53.75	2.5	0.1	103.2
Mango	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	-	1.25
Jackfruit	11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.25
Sugarcane	1.93	5	9.5	36.94	2.5	18.76	-	-	74.63
Bananas	-	-	-	4.78	-	0.75	-	-	5.53
Oil Palm	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	0.5

Table No. 20: Source of Irrigation (perennial mixed)

Name of Crop	Rain	River	Canal	Well	Stream	Spring	Pond	Tap	Area under irrigation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cashew	58.47	17.78	-	29.92	10.3	30.66	-	1.1	148.19
Coconut	4.55	12.86	11.79	153.3	9.98	31.25	0.8	0.2	224.71
Arecanut	4.98	10.62	7.21	59.71	7.78	30.66	0.48	-	121.44
Mango	3.88	0.48	-	2.75	2	1.38	-	-	10.49
Jackfruit	4.44	-	-	-	0.16	2.49	-	-	7.09
Sugarcane	-	-	-	27.13	-	-	-	-	27.13
Bananas	-	4.04	-	13.75	1.85	1.38	0.15	-	21.18
Pepper	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	12
Pineapple	-	0.3	-	4.12	-	-	-	-	4.42
Nutmeg	-	-	-	0.52	-	0.5	-	-	1.02
Chickoo	-	-	-	0.25	-	0.06	-	-	0.31
Teak Wood	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Sweet potato	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.03

FERTILIZERS

5.15. The use of fertilizers (organic/chemical) was found to be common in respect of all the crops in Kharif and Rabi Season and perennial crops as well. However, the extent of use of organic fertilizers was more than that of chemical fertilizer.

5.15a. It was alarming to note that 220 land parcels under cashew plantation have not been using fertilizers of either type.

SOIL TESTING

5.16. Out of 1160 land parcels, the soil was never tested of 1020 land parcels. Of which 933 land parcels need soil testing as reported by the farmers.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

5.17. The Village Panchayat of Neturlim has a total stock of 933 milch animals, of which 809 are cows and 124 buffaloes.

5.17a. Variety wise 635 cross bred milch animals and 298 indigenous milch animals were enumerated in Village Panchayat of Neturlim.

5.17b. Of the total 635 cross breed milch animals, 615 cross breed cows and 20 cross breed buffaloes were found.

5.17c. Indigenous buffaloes (104) outnumbered the number of cross breed buffaloes (20).

5.17d. The average milk production was estimated at around 10 litres per animal per day.

5.17e. Out of total of 410 farmers, only 192 were found having cattle shed.

5.17f. Out of 410 farmers, only 33 farmers were growing fodder for the use of animals.

5.17g. Out of 410 farmers, 176 have reported to be a member of the Neturlim Milk Society.

5.17h. All the members of the milk society were reportedly feeding concentrate/cake to their animals.

5.17i. Only one farmer in whole of the Village Panchayat of Neturlim was reportedly in possession of a milking machine.

SECTION 6: MISCELLANEOUS

6. Table No. 21 shows number of houses electrified or not in Village Panchayat of Neturlim.

Table No. 21: Number of houses Electrified

Sr. No.	Type of house	Electrified		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Kutchha	116	23	139
2	Pucca	547	30	577
3	Hut	-	2	2

6a. From the following table it is noted that 80% of the families have pucca houses to live in, 139 kutchha houses and 2 huts were also found in various wards of the V.P. of Neturlim. Around 92% of the total houses are electrified in Village Panchayat of Neturlim.

6b. Table No. 22 shows availability of toilets in houses of Village Panchayat of Neturlim.

Table No. 22: Availability of toilets

Sr. No.	Type of house	Availability of toilet		Total
		YES	NO	
1	Kutchha	80	59	139
2	Pucca	375	202	577
3	Hut	1	1	2

6c. The above table reveals that 262 houses have no toilet facilities. Also, many heads of the household reported that the toilet is not in working / usable conditions.

Table No. 23: Availability of Tap Water

Sr. No	Type of house	Availability of Tap water		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Kutchha	42	97	139
2	Pucca	206	371	577
3	Hut	-	2	2

6d. From the above table, 470 houses (65%) do not have piped drinking water facilities, where in they have to depend on other sources of water for drinking purpose. It can be stated that major portion of houses are not well supported by the basic infrastructure.

Table No. 24: Ownership Status of Houses

Sr. No.	Type of house	Ownership status		Total
		Owned	Rented	
1	Kutchha	137	2	139
2	Pucca	567	10	577
3	Hut	2	-	2

6e. It may be noted from the above table that most of the families live in their own houses. Only 12 families (1.66 %) live in rented houses. It proves that one of the basic need of life, that is shelter is satisfied in this Village Panchayat of Neturlim.

6f. Out of a total of 722 families surveyed, 80.33% (580) families are in possession of at least one phone.

6g. A total of 428 households (59.28 %) have already received UID No. i.e. Aadhaar Card and 208 households (28.80%) have enrolled for Aadhaar. Only 86 households (11.91%) are yet to enrol for Aadhaar. As many as 678 heads of the households have EPIC.

6h. Total number of families having Savings Bank Account is 667, out of which 545 (81%) families have Saving Bank account in a Nationalised bank and 122 families have Savings Bank account in Local Banks.

6i. 324 (44.87%) families are having LPG connection. The remaining 398 families have to depend on other conventional source of energy to meet its fuel requirements.

Table 25: No. of families having different facilities

Caste	Total families	Families having						
		Toilet facilities	Tap Water	LPG connection	Electricity	Pucca House	Kutch House	Hut
SC	3	2	2	-	2	3	-	-
ST	449	264	98	166	404	340	106	2
OBC	99	71	62	83	93	90	9	-
Others	171	120	86	75	164	71	15	-