

# THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND  
DECEMBER 1955—AUGUST 1957

NUMBER 45

REPORT ON  
INDIAN VILLAGES

(A STUDY OF SOME SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS)



सत्यमेव जयते

Issued by

The Cabinet Secretariat : Government of India

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*National Sample Survey*

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*This report entitled "Indian Villages (A Study of some Social and Economic Aspects), Tenth to Twelfth Round, December 1955-August 1957" was prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta and is being published in the form in which it was submitted to the Government of India and Government are not responsible for the views expressed in the report.\**

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

1.1. For an adequate study of the rural sector of a country and for any realistic planning for rural development, collection of facts from the village households bearing on certain sociological aspects is not enough. Such information has to be supplemented by statistics pertaining to the villages as a whole. Thus village statistics have an important role to play in any rural planning. The household enquiries reflect the demographic and economic aspects of the population while the village enquiries unfold the real village standards measured against social, cultural and environmental scales. The distance of a village from the nearest administrative or communication centres, its nearness from the medical or educational centres, the condition of its communication links with the adjoining areas and the urban places, facilities of quick transport, the frequency of the cultural, social and religious events happening within or near the village are all fit subjects of study for properly assessing the so-called village standards.

1.2. The National Sample Survey (NSS) has been collecting almost from its very inception village statistics along with a number of household enquiries. In the earlier rounds the collection was done in an exploratory spirit, since the survey was multi-purpose, one of its main purposes being the collection of socio-economic data of the households. The present report, which brings together the data collected

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\* The draft report (No. D. 67) was submitted to the Government of India in March 1960.

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during the tenth, eleventh and twelfth rounds of the NSS (December 1955 to August 1957) is the first serious attempt to present some important statistical aspects of the village character on an all-India basis. The smallness of the sample size is however a serious handicap to breaking down some of the statistics into further divisions. Interesting though such breakdowns would be, they would not be dependable.

1.3. Much of the data which have been collected, such as the distance of the village from the nearest important centres was obtained from the village headman or other knowledgeable persons. While it is admitted that it was not possible to apply physical method for collecting such data, it should be remembered that the village headman with his long experience was the person who would be conversant with such facts as were asked of him. The estimates built up from the three consecutive rounds have been, as will be seen in the report, found to be fairly consistent and as such the results may generally be taken as broadly indicative of the dimensions of the different estimates in rural India and may be accepted as dependable for all practical purposes. The number of samples upon which the results of this report are based were 1584 for the tenth round, 1788 for the eleventh round and 1794 for the twelfth round. A few of the sample villages in each round had to be treated as casualties.

1.4. It may be mentioned that all items of information collected during the three rounds, tenth to twelfth, were not common to all the rounds although most of them were. The reader would therefore find some gaps in respect of certain items in certain rounds and in all such cases it would mean that the items were not covered in that particular round. The facsimile of schedules canvassed in three rounds is appended in Appendix II of this report.

### DESIGN OF THE SURVEYS

1.5. *Type of sampling* : The design of the surveys did not undergo any change from the tenth to the twelfth round. A two-stage stratified design was followed in all the rounds, the villages forming the first stage units and the households within the selected villages forming the second.

1.6. *Basis of stratification* : (i) *Tenth round* : The entire rural area of the Indian Union including Jammu and Kashmir but excluding Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands was divided into a number of strata comprising a district or a group of geographically contiguous districts within the same natural division.

(ii) *Eleventh and twelfth round* : The whole of rural India as covered in the tenth round was divided into 39 NSS-ALE Zones of Agricultural Labour Enquiry 1950-51. The NSS-ALE zones were divided into a number of ultimate strata such that each such stratum was approximately homogeneous with respect to the proportion of agricultural labourers to total rural population and that the total rural population content in the different strata was approximately the same. The ultimate strata so formed were generally groups of districts.

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(iii) Number of strata formed in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth rounds were 266, 72 and 72 respectively.

1.7. *Basis of allocation* : (i) *Tenth round* : Out of a total of 1624 sample villages, 80 were allocated to Jammu and Kashmir and the rest were allocated to different strata in proportion to their respective non-agricultural population, with the restriction that the allocated numbers were adjusted to make them multiples of 4.

(ii) *Eleventh and twelfth round* : 1848 sample villages of each round were allocated to the different strata in proportion to the respective rural population with the restriction that each contained a multiple of 24 villages.

1.8. *Basis of first stage sample selection* : In all the three rounds the required number of sample villages were selected from each stratum with probability proportional to 1951 census population and with replacement.

1.9. Out of a total of over 560,000 villages in India the sample sizes in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth round were 1624, 1848 and 1848 respectively, and since the sample villages were selected with probability proportional to their populations, the number of sample villages per one thousand villages increased with the size-class of the villages out of which they were selected. When the village population was 500 or less the selected number was a little more than one per thousand and as the size of the village increased to 1500 or so the number selected grew to a little more than 7 villages per thousand. The maximum number was 20 villages per thousand when the size class of population was more than 2000.

1.9.1 *Procedure of estimation—for any one half-sample defining the symbols*

$\hat{Y}$  = estimated total of any characteristics,

$\hat{Y}_i$  = estimated total of that characteristics for the i-th stratum  
(i = 1,2,3,4,.....S),

$n_i$  = number of sample villages in the i-th stratum,

$P_{ij}$  = probability of selection of the j-th sample village in the  
i-th stratum (j = 1,2,3,..... $n_i$ ),

$Y_{ij}$  = value of the characteristics for the j-th sample village  
of the i-th stratum,

$S$  = total number of strata

the estimated total of any characteristics for rural India is,

$$\hat{Y} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^s \hat{Y}_i = \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_j^{n_i} \frac{Y_{ij}}{P_{ij}}$$

This procedure gives the two independent half-sample estimates. The arithmetic average of these two half-samples gives the pooled estimate for rural areas of India

## CHAPTER TWO

### DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION

2.1. Indian villages have a very wide dispersion with regard to their population and area. Some villages are thickly populated while the density is very thin in respect of others. The variation in the magnitude of population in the villages, depends largely on various socio-economic and geographical factors.

2.2. An attempt has been made here to pick up from the 1951 Census tables figures showing the distribution of villages by their sizes according to the village population, and then to compare it with a similar distribution estimated from the samples of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth round of NSS. The Census of 1951 volume 1 Part IIA (Demographic tables) contains Table No. AIII showing composite pattern of distribution of villages and towns together under some broad size classes. The number of towns against these size classes separately given in the Table AIV was eliminated from the combined figure of towns and villages, and after some minor adjustments, a table showing the distribution exclusively of the villages arrived at. The result together with the sample estimates of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth rounds is given in Table (2.1). The close agreement between the sample distribution and the population distribution should be noticed.

TABLE (2.1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION : TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND

size class of population	percentage of villages in			
	tenth	eleventh	twelfth	census 1951
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. up to 500	63.71	67.23	67.13	68.09
2. 501—1000	21.31	19.42	18.77	18.69
3. 1001—2000	9.34	9.10	9.49	9.26
4. above—2000	5.64	4.25	4.61	3.96
5. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6. number of sample villages	1469	1692	1696	

<sup>1</sup>Jammu and Kashmir have been excluded to make the figures comparable with the census figures.



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2.3. The census classification shown above is rather broad. Further breakdowns are necessary for bringing out many of the characteristics of the distribution pattern in the lower and upper population size classes. The smallest size class, i.e. up to 500 comprises 68 per cent of the total villages. In Table (2.2) which gives the percentage distribution of tenth, eleventh and twelfth round data, this smallest size class has been split up into several small groups giving a better appreciation of the dimension of the proportion of villages under small size classes of population.

TABLE (2.2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION :  
TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND

		all India								
size class of population		percentage of villages in								
		tenth			eleventh			twelfth		
		h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1.	up to 100	10.05	9.80	9.92	13.86	16.12	14.98	14.06	15.49	14.78
2.	101— 200	22.70	18.66	20.71	18.65	18.53	18.59	17.83	18.78	18.31
3.	201— 500	31.35	34.93	33.11	34.68	32.47	33.59	34.60	33.67	34.12
4.	501—1000	21.85	20.80	21.34	20.26	18.80	19.54	19.77	17.74	18.75
5.	1001—1500	5.91	6.07	5.99	5.84	6.53	6.18	5.70	7.40	6.55
6.	1501—2000	2.80	3.88	3.33	2.57	3.22	2.89	3.16	2.64	2.90
7.	2001—3000	3.12	3.38	3.25	2.46	2.62	2.54	2.85	2.62	2.74
8.	above 3000	2.22	2.48	2.35	1.68	1.71	1.69	2.03	1.66	1.85
9.	total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10.	number of sample villages	776	771	1547	888	896	1784	888	903	1791

## CHAPTER THREE

### OPERATIONAL SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE

3.1. It is generally believed that a continual increase in the number of tenureship in land in India has brought about a situation in which agricultural areas have been broken into a large number of small fragments. The smallness of size of the fragments spread all over the large fields is a serious handicap to successful agricultural operation in a modern sense. Agricultural fields in India, therefore, still preserve extensively the primitive method of tilling, manuring and irrigation. The tilling, manuring and irrigation methods prevalent in the villages were collected in the eleventh and twelfth round of the survey and the results are given in this chapter.

3.2. *Tilling*: Table (3.1) has been prepared to give an idea of the types of tilling usually followed in the villages of India. It would be seen that in about 97 per cent of the villages animals are used for tilling while only a negligible percentage of villages have the power-driven system. Percentage of mixed system is about 2.

TABLE (3.1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES UNDER DIFFERENT TYPES OF TILLING : ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ROUNDS

type of tilling (exclusively or mainly practised)	percentage of villages in					
	eleventh			twelfth		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. power-driven	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.19	0.09
2. animal-driven	95.04	94.87	94.96	97.44	97.29	97.37
3. mixed	0.67	2.00	1.33	2.30	2.21	2.25
4. not available	4.21	3.13	3.67	0.26	0.31	0.29
5. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6. number of sample villages	890	898	1788	889	905	1794

all India

3.3. *Manuring*: Table (3.2) showing the various types of manure used for cultivation in India has been prepared. It shows the percentage distribution of villages in India under different types of manures used by half-samples for eleventh and twelfth rounds.

3.4. It would be seen from the table that non-chemical manures, namely cow-dung, green manures, composts, etc. are the most prevalent form of manuring, as would be expected, and that nearly three-fourths of the villages in India depend on non-chemical manures.

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TABLE (3.2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY TYPES OF MANURES USED :  
ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ROUNDS

all India

types of manures (exclusively or mainly used)	percentage of villages in					
	eleventh			twelfth		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. chemicals	0.19	0.09	0.14	0.09	0.13	0.11
2. non-chemicals	75.60	75.27	75.44	65.01	63.77	64.38
3. mixed	20.67	20.57	20.62	27.62	29.95	28.80
4. not available	3.54	4.07	3.80	7.28	6.15	6.71
5. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6. number of sample villages	890	898	1788	889	905	1794

3.5. *Irrigation* : Table (3.3) shows the estimated percentage distribution of Indian villages under different types of irrigation, namely, tanks, wells, tube-wells, canals and rivers, and anicuts. It will be seen from the table that mixed system of irrigation covered about one-fifth of the villages while irrigation by well water accounted for a little more than another one-fifth.

3.6. About 34 to 36 per cent of the villages had none of the systems of irrigation recorded and therefore shown under 'not available' category. Villages under this category probably had to depend largely on rains for watering the fields.

TABLE (3.3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY SOURCE OF IRRIGATION :  
ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ROUNDS

all India

source of irrigation (exclusively or mainly followed)	percentage of villages in					
	eleventh			twelfth		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. tanks	6.35	10.28	8.30	7.65	5.21	6.42
2. wells	22.06	22.92	22.48	21.94	22.61	22.28
3. tube-wells	1.25	0.75	1.00	0.25	0.98	0.62
4. canal and river	10.22	8.77	9.50	10.21	13.05	11.64
5. anicut	1.26	4.25	2.74	1.94	2.23	2.09
6. mixed	22.81	20.28	21.55	22.14	19.79	20.96
7. not available	36.05	32.75	34.43	35.87	36.13	35.99
8. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
9. number of sample villages	890	898	1788	889	905	1794

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO DISTANCE FROM SOME IMPORTANT CENTRES

4.1. Rural life generally lacks certain facilities which are enjoyed by the people of the town. Educational institutions, health centres or hospitals, post and telegraph offices, police stations and the like are available within a short distance from or in the towns and cities. Most of the villages are, however, far removed from such facilities and some may be entirely deprived of some such privileges. The distance of these important institutions from the village is an important factor for determining in a rough and ready manner how much backward or advanced a village is in relation to other rural or urban centres. Rural upliftment may very well mean increasing the number of some important institutions like schools, hospitals, etc. in the villages, providing maximum facilities to the village people at large. The prerequisite of a planned approach again calls for some basic knowledge of the distribution pattern of the villages with particular reference to distance from these institutions. In this chapter an attempt has been made to throw some light on this particular aspect of rural life.

4.2. Tables (1) to (3) in the Appendix have been prepared from the tenth to twelfth round data on the above-mentioned aspects of the villages. The half-sample estimates within the round show a very close agreement thereby indicating the reliance with which they could be viewed. It is easily seen from these tables that the distances of the institutions from different villages vary in a very wide degree from village to village. The three consecutive rounds of the survey being very close to each other and representing a span of about 18 months do not show any significant difference from one survey period to another, as was expected. While studying the appendix Tables (1) to (5) it should, however, be borne in mind that in classifying the distance groups such as 0, 1, 2, 3, etc. it was not possible to adhere to these figures in a strict literal sense. In the tenth round the actual distance of the sample village from the nearest important centres was asked for. In the eleventh and twelfth round the instruction to the investigator was to record the distances in integers. Despite this, the filled-in records of the eleventh and twelfth round surveys bore many instances of entries showing distances figures expressed in decimals. To avoid complexity and remembering the type of data asked for on which precise measure was not possible, the classification shown in the tables is to be taken according to the following range.

1. 0 = within the village as well as less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile
2. 1 =  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile to less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles
3. 2 =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles
4. 3 =  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles and so on.

It should be borne in mind that the distances measured between the villages and the nearest administrative or communication centres represented the village headman's statement based upon his long experience and local knowledge. In all such cases,

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the distance generally denoted the measurement starting from the crossing of the road with the village boundary and running along the commonly used road itself. This is true also of the distances measured along the rivers, canals, etc.

4.3. Appendix Table (4) brings the results of the above-mentioned three tables together for the purpose of ready comparison between the rounds. Appendix Table (5) gives the cumulative percentage distribution of villages by distance from the education, communication and administration centres.

4.4. An examination of these results shows that in so far as distance from primary school is concerned, there was a marked concentration of villages in the shorter distance classes indicating that most of the primary schools were situated within a relatively shorter distance from the villages. With regard to sub-divisional towns and district headquarters, however, concentration was the least in the shorter distance classes. Very small percentage of villages got the facilities of hospitals, high schools and police stations within a reasonably small radius while a comparatively large number of villagers enjoyed the facilities of post offices within a little distance coverage. Obviously the relative magnitude of the distance of the village from such institutions depended upon the purpose of contacts with these by the village people. While primary schools and health centres were needed to be situated within or very near a village, a fairly longer distance was not so inconvenient for certain other types, the contact of which with the village life was less frequent. It will be seen from the tables that out of the total number of villages more than 50 per cent were situated at a distance of 11 miles or more from railway stations. More than 35 per cent of the villages were similarly situated from the telegraph offices, more than 30 per cent from high schools, more than 25 per cent from hospitals and about 20 per cent from police stations.

4.5. In Table (4.1) the distances of the important centres from an average village have been estimated. The data relate to the tenth, eleventh and twelfth round. It will be seen that while the average distance of a railway station from the village was more than 20 miles the primary school was within an average distance of a mile and a half from the village. While the Telegraph Office was more than eleven miles away the Post Office was on an average about four miles off.

TABLE (4.1) : AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM VILLAGES  
TO SOME NEAREST IMPORTANT CENTRES :  
TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND

centres	average distance in miles		
	tenth	eleventh	twelfth
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. primary school	1.29	1.35	1.24
2. post office	4.00	3.81	3.57
3. police station	7.58	8.15	—
4. hospital	8.99	8.83	8.58
5. high school	10.54	10.24	10.02
6. telegraph office	11.49	11.52	11.11
7. railway station	20.45	20.23	—

all India

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AVERAGE DISTANCE, A CHANGING FACTOR WITH SIZE-CLASS OF POPULATION

4.6. The analysis has been carried further to bring out the pattern of average distance of these centres from the villages falling under varying degree of size-class of population. Table (4.2) has been prepared to demonstrate that pattern. Half-sample estimates of average distance for the above categories have been shown in Appendix Table 9.

TABLE (4.2): AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM VILLAGES TO SOME NEAREST IMPORTANT CENTRES BY SIZE-CLASS OF POPULATION: ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ROUNDS

all India										
size class of population	average distance in miles from									
	primary school		high school		hospital		post office		telegraph office	
	11th	12th	11th	12th	11th	12th	11th	12th	11th	12th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. up to 200	2.12	1.92	12.25	13.05	9.83	9.80	5.13	4.79	13.40	13.46
2. 201—500	1.16	1.20	10.59	9.16	9.09	7.92	3.65	3.20	11.90	10.42
3. 501—1000	0.86	0.74	8.44	8.94	7.73	8.50	3.10	3.48	9.50	9.86
4. 1001—2000	0.56	0.38	7.12	7.32	7.53	7.56	2.48	2.25	9.19	9.36
5. 2001 and above	0.48	0.31	6.43	5.78	6.65	7.14	0.70	0.56	7.91	8.00
6. all classes	1.35	1.24	10.24	10.02	8.83	8.58	3.81	3.57	11.52	11.11
7. number of sample villages	1733	1730	1765	1771	1779	1778	1774	1781	1782	1790

4.7. The analysis reveals that the average distance from schools, post offices, etc. gradually decreases with the increase in the size of the villages. The larger the villages are, nearer are these institutions. The pressure of larger population seems to react in a favourable way for the growth of such institution in the relative vicinity of bigger villages.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONDITION OF ROADS CONNECTING VILLAGES WITH IMPORTANT CENTRES AND THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE

5.1. In Chapter Four the distance of the villages from important centres like schools, hospitals, post offices, etc. has been discussed. In the present chapter the nature and condition of the connecting ways are described in so far as the information was available from the tenth, eleventh and twelfth round data. When the activities of the villagers are confined within the boundary of their own village, the question of the road surface is not so important except perhaps during the rains when the village path may become watery and muddy and perhaps temporarily wholly unfit for use. But when business has to take the villagers away from their home at regular intervals to places like post offices, railway stations, hospitals and schools the average distances of which are not negligible, as will be seen from the figures given in Table (5.1), it becomes necessary to place tolerably good roads leading to those places at the disposal of the villagers.

5.2. Data relating to the condition of roads connecting the villages to important centres were collected under the categories foot track, unmetalled road and metalled road and those of composite characters covering all possible combinations of these.

5.3. Percentage distribution of villages under different types of road condition of the connecting links has been shown in Table (5.1). Roads mentioned in this table as foot track, unmetalled and metalled are of exclusive character. Besides these, a large number of villages are connected by mixed type of roads with administrative and communication centres. These consist of segments representing a variety of conditions. There are also river and canal links. The percentage of all such villages have been shown under the category "other conditions".

5.4. As regards the village which contains within its boundary an administrative or communication centre or such village from which the centre is not even half a mile off and regarded for all practical purpose as if within the village, their percentages are presented against the category "within village". For such villages the question of indicating the condition of tracks leading up to the centre does not arise. For the rest of the villages their links with the administrative and communication centres have been classified as already mentioned, under foot track, unmetalled road, metalled road and "other conditions". It would be seen that such administrative and communication centres as are within relatively shorter distance from the village are linked either by foot track or by unmetalled roads. One-fifth of villages are linked with the railway station by foot track while less than ten per cent by metalled roads, the average length of the link being twenty miles. More than a third of the villages contain primary schools within their boundaries or are very near; another third are connected by foot tracks and about fifteen per cent by unmetalled

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roads, the average distance of the primary school being about 1.3 miles. The connecting links are in most cases of the mixed type, i.e. falling under the category "other conditions".

5.5. Detailed distribution by half-sample for tenth, eleventh and twelfth rounds are given in Appendix Tables 6, 7 and 8 respectively.

TABLE (5.1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY CONDITION OF CONNECTING ROAD AND BY ROUNDS FROM NEAREST EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES WITH THEIR AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES :  
TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND

all India								
condition of connecting road	percentage of villages from nearest							
	primary school			middle school		high school		
	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	10th	11th	12th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. within village <sup>1</sup>	39.62	43.48	42.94	3.33	5.41	1.03	1.99	1.47
2. foot track	33.77	33.33	32.03	36.35	37.00	23.13	24.41	23.02
3. unmetalled	14.68	14.95	15.31	23.52	24.19	21.01	21.97	23.81
4. metalled	2.13	1.59	2.12	6.63	5.87	8.22	8.21	8.78
5. other conditions	4.92	4.44	4.43	21.67	23.33	43.93	42.17	41.49
6. not available	4.88	2.21	3.17	8.50	4.20	2.68	1.25	1.43
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. average distance in miles	1.29	1.35	1.24	6.24	5.70	10.54	10.24	10.02

condition of connecting road	percentage of villages from nearest								
	post office			telegraph office			hospital		
	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	12th
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1. within village <sup>1</sup>	7.52	10.34	9.62	0.55	0.80	0.82	1.30	2.30	1.56
2. foot track	41.22	41.85	38.10	20.86	21.24	19.65	27.91	30.23	24.39
3. unmetalled	26.25	24.79	28.75	20.90	21.42	23.20	22.87	22.61	26.03
4. metalled	5.33	5.04	5.48	8.99	8.93	9.63	8.83	7.87	8.82
5. other conditions	17.77	17.48	17.46	48.39	47.17	46.32	37.74	36.52	37.77
6. not available	1.91	0.50	0.59	0.31	0.44	0.38	1.35	0.47	1.43
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. average distance in miles	4.00	3.81	3.57	11.49	11.52	11.11	8.99	8.83	8.58



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TABLE (5.1) (Contd.) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY CONDITION OF CONNECTING ROAD AND BY ROUNDS FROM NEAREST EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES WITH THEIR AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES : TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND

number of sample villages : tenth round 1584; eleventh round 1788; twelfth round 1794 all India

condition of connecting road	percentage of villages from nearest							
	police station		railway station		sub-divisional head quarters		district head quarters	
	10th	11th	10th	11th	10th	11th	10th	11th
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1. within village <sup>1</sup>	0.95	1.16	0.87	0.89	0.12	0.11	—	—
2. foot track	31.65	30.49	20.23	20.78	7.84	10.04	4.38	4.92
3. unmetalled	24.73	24.01	18.28	16.98	12.71	10.99	5.62	5.29
4. metalled	8.43	7.68	9.71	7.92	10.47	7.78	12.63	9.16
5. other conditions	34.01	36.16	49.16	50.74	65.13	58.20	76.89	79.70
6. not available	0.23	0.50	1.75	2.69	3.73	12.88	0.48	0.93
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. average distance in miles	7.58	8.15	20.45	20.23	22.82	22.34	39.21	38.32

<sup>1</sup>Includes villages having centres within its boundary or at a distance of less than half a mile.

CONVEYANCE FACILITIES

5.6. What kind of roads link the villages with important administrative and communication centres has just been described. In the following paragraphs the conveyance facilities available to the villagers for reaching these centres is discussed. Figures given in Table (5.2) below show the percentage distribution of villages by five modes of conveyances, namely railway train, motor bus or car, animal drawn cart or cycles or rickshaws, on foot and other types. These are given for each of the six administrative, education, health and communication centres. In case however the centre itself is situated within the village or within half a mile from the village i.e. coming under '0' distance category, the mode of conveyance was simply taken as 'on foot'. It was thought that under rural condition such an assumption would be quite justified.

5.7. The categories of transport mentioned in the table are naturally not of exclusive type. In rural areas a whole journey is not covered by a single type of conveyance, and in such a case, while entering the mode of conveyance, priority was given to the type of conveyance which covered the major distance and entered so. Thus, railway train covering the entire journey as well as the major part of the journey were shown under "Railway train" and so on. "Other types" included

*National Sample Survey*

journeys taken by steamer, boat, through canal and river and other mixed type of conveyances.

5.8. The results of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth rounds were in some of the cells somewhat divergent. Despite this, a fair indication of the transport system in the village area in India, can be had from the present study.

TABLE (5.2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY MODE OF CONVEYANCE  
MAINLY USED TO REACH SOME DISTANT CENTRES AND BY ROUNDS :  
TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND

all India									
administrative, education, health and communication centres	average distance in miles			mode of conveyance					
				railway train			motor bus or car		
	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	12th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) *	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. police station	7.58	8.15	—	2.97	2.38	—	20.61	18.91	—
2. hospital	8.99	8.83	8.58	3.74	2.51	2.08	25.17	21.60	19.32
3. high school	10.54	10.24	10.02	3.47	3.52	2.95	28.88	23.16	25.85
4. telegraph office	11.49	11.52	11.11	3.17	2.32	1.86	33.90	30.76	28.49
5. railway station	20.45	20.23	—	—	—	—	44.03	41.55	—
6. district head- quarters	39.21	38.32	—	18.46	17.77	—	44.30	43.32	—

administrative, education, health and communication centres	animal-drawn cart, cycle and rickshaw			mode of conveyance					
				walking			other types		
	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	12th
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. police station	5.36	2.69	—	44.09	52.30	—	26.74	23.22	—
2. hospital	4.23	2.87	2.78	38.73	44.28	47.07	26.78	28.27	27.32
3. high school	3.62	2.72	2.58	33.91	43.77	42.28	27.44	25.58	24.91
4. telegraph office	3.44	2.08	2.12	30.91	37.88	38.80	28.27	26.52	28.35
5. railway station	4.75	3.39	—	26.59	29.97	—	22.88	22.40	—
6. district head- quarters	1.36	1.21	—	8.60	8.62	—	26.71	28.15	—

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TABLE (5.2) (Contd.): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY MODE OF CONVEYANCE MAINLY USED TO REACH SOME DISTANT CENTRES AND BY ROUNDS :  
TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND

all India

administrative, education, health and communication centres	mode of conveyance					
	not known			total		
	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	12th
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1. police station	0.23	0.50	—	100.00	100.00	—
2. hospital	1.35	0.47	1.43	100.00	100.00	100.00
3. high school	2.68	1.25	1.43	100.00	100.00	100.00
4. telegraph office	0.31	0.44	0.38	100.00	100.00	100.00
5. railway station	1.75	2.69	—	100.00	100.00	—
6. district head- quarters	0.48	0.93	—	100.00	100.00	—
7. number of sample villages				1584	1788	1794

## CHAPTER SIX

### SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES

6.1. In contrast to town life, the village life in India, it is well known suffers from the lack of social, educational and medical services. Firstly, these services are not within the easy reach of the village and a description of the distances of important institutions from rural areas has been given in Chapter Four.

6.2. Secondly, whatever services are available to the villagers even when they are far away from the villages, may not be adequate and a description of the adequacy of such services is provided for in the present chapter.

6.3. *Social services* : In the eleventh and twelfth round some information on the availability of such services as Radio, Weekly or Daily Newspaper and Library and on the occurrence of fairs in the village was collected. These factors are indicative of the cultural standards of the rural India. Particulars relating to this subject as were collected in the eleventh and twelfth round are given in the following table (6.1). As regards village fairs, it may be mentioned, that no clear-cut definition of fair was given at the time of the collection of data and it was understood that the investigator would be guided by the common parlance of the word. The figures given in the table against village fair should therefore be read in that spirit.

TABLE (6.1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY  
SOURCE OF SOCIAL AND EDUCATIVE SERVICES :  
ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ROUNDS

source	all India	
	percentage of villages	
	eleventh	twelfth
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. radio	11.65	14.25
2. weekly or daily newspaper	19.44	19.17
3. library	7.15	6.89
4. village fair (religious)	64.70	65.64
5. village fair (non-religious)	6.23	7.43
6. village fair (mixed)	7.91	10.61

6.4. It appears from these figures that nearly a fifth of the villages have weekly or daily newspaper coming into the villages, the rest being without any newspaper. Radios are available in about twelve to fourteen per cent of the villages. The number of villages holding fair of any kind expressed as percentage of the total number of villages in India is around 80 per cent of which about 65 per cent are religious fairs.

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6.5. *Educational services* : The data collected on the details of educational facilities available to villagers in India relate to tenth and twelfth round of NSS, as there was no such data collected during the eleventh round. It so happened that in some cases the investigation time of the village schedule synchronised with the vacation time of the school and in such an event information regarding the type of school, the number of teachers and the number of students could not be collected in respect of such schools. There was some other difficulty too. The middle schools and the upper primary schools were considered separately and independently in the tenth round whereas the existence of either of the two or both in a village was considered only once in the twelfth round survey. The estimates prepared for these two categories of schools in the tenth round are not therefore comparable against the estimates prepared from those of the twelfth round. Even with these limitations and in spite of the difficulties associated with the collection of this data in a proper way, the information was collected and tabulated as it was thought that it would throw a good deal of light on the situation of educational institutions in rural India.

6.6. In the following table (6.2) the percentage of villages availing educational facilities through different types of institutions have been shown. Villages having more than one type of institution have been considered separately for each and have not been treated as mutually exclusive. The results are presented by half samples. It may be noted that the results of the twelfth round show a considerable increase in lower primary and other type of institutions which may mean increased facilities during that period of primary education and other types of education such as basic, vocational trainings, etc.

TABLE (6.2) : PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :  
TENTH AND TWELFTH ROUNDS

all India

type of institutions	percentage of villages in					
	tenth			twelfth		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. high school	1.04	0.82	0.93	0.89	1.32	1.11
2. middle school	2.95	3.11	3.03	8.89	8.20	8.54
3. upper primary	14.49	16.02	15.25			
4. lower primary	32.55	27.20	29.91	37.66	35.41	36.53
5. other types	2.00	2.14	2.07	3.39	3.39	3.39

*National Sample Survey*

6.7. The breakdown of the estimated figures shown in columns (4) and (7) in Table (6.2) under the heads Government, aided and private categories are presented in the Table (6.3). From these figures it appears that from tenth round to twelfth round a marked increase had taken place in the percentage of villages possessing Government institutions.

TABLE (6.3) : PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES BY TYPE AND CATEGORY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS : TENTH AND TWELFTH ROUNDS

all India

type of institution	percentage of villages under					
	tenth			twelfth		
	government	aided	private	government	aided	private
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. high school	18.21	64.74	17.05	24.77	55.15	20.08
2. middle school	42.04	39.01	18.95	64.00	28.42	7.49
3. upper primary	64.26	30.31	5.43			
4. lower primary	55.62	29.18	15.20	62.40	31.07	6.53
5. others	20.75	15.88	63.37	28.42	17.64	53.94

6.7. Overcrowding in schools and insufficiency of teachers are still a problem in the field of education. Tables (6.4) and (6.5) show the average number of students and teachers by type of educational institutions respectively for tenth and twelfth rounds of NSS. The results are presented by half-samples and are found to have a fair agreement.

TABLE (6.4) : AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS PER INSTITUTION : TENTH ROUND

all India : rural

type of institution	average number of					
	students			teachers		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. high school	256.62	328.02	286.73	9.24	10.85	9.92
2. middle school	152.82	124.95	136.49	6.14	4.74	5.32
3. upper primary	100.65	87.16	93.16	2.99	2.75	2.75
4. lower primary	53.52	60.07	56.63	1.68	2.22	2.04
5. other types	53.92	40.80	47.45	2.24	1.89	2.09

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TABLE (6.5) : AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS PER INSTITUTION :  
TWELFTH ROUND

all India : rural

type of institution	average number of					
	students			teachers		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. high school	237.82	273.78	260.05	10.56	10.64	10.61
2. middle or upper primary	134.31	144.48	139.20	4.63	4.43	4.53
3. lower primary	66.81	80.90	73.51	2.11	2.40	2.25
4. other types	30.21	37.75	33.94	1.28	2.04	1.63

6.9. In Table (6.6) and (6.7) the average number of students per teacher by type of institution have been presented by half-samples for tenth and twelfth rounds respectively.

6.10. The figures given in Tables (6.4) to (6.7) reveal that the number of students and teachers per institution was nearly four to five times as many in the high schools as they were in the lower primary schools, there being a little more than 2 teachers and about 60 students in each of the lower primary schools and about 10 teachers and between 260 to 290 students in each of the high schools. The student-teacher ratio is observed to be very roughly around the figure thirty, that is, 30 students per teacher in any kind of school attended by village boys and girls.

6.11. In conclusion it may be pointed out that the interval between tenth and twelfth rounds is about 1-2 years and the results presented in different tables in this section would only indicate a dimensional idea of the actual situation and the results should be used with some caution and with limitations mentioned in earlier chapters.

TABLE (6.6) : AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER TEACHER  
BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION :

TENTH ROUND

all India : rural

type of institution	average number of students per teacher		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. high school	27.78	30.24	28.90
2. middle school	24.88	26.34	25.64
3. upper primary	33.60	31.69	32.65
4. lower primary	31.82	27.03	29.22
5. other types	24.12	21.59	22.98
6. all types	30.98	28.45	29.67

*National Sample Survey*

TABLE (6.7): AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER  
TEACHER BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION :  
TWELFTH ROUND

all India : rural

type of institution	average number of students per teacher		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
1. high school	23.31	25.72	24.84
2. middle or upper primary	29.02	32.60	30.70
3. lower primary	31.79	33.86	32.84
4. other types	23.63	18.96	20.81
5. all types	31.81	32.02	31.11

6.9. *Medical services*: The unfortunate lack of qualified physicians in India in relation to its vast population is well known. It is also generally believed that the distribution of the doctors over the different states is extremely uneven and when the distribution is looked at as between the rural and urban India the picture seems to be that whilst the vast majority of the Indian people live in villages, the distribution of qualified doctors as between the rural and urban India is just the inverse of the distribution of the people as between these two sectors.

6.10. In the tenth and twelfth rounds of NSS certain informations with regard to medical practitioners were collected in the village schedule. An estimate has been prepared showing the percentages of villages possessing the facility of qualified allopaths either M.B.B.S. or Licentiate. Besides allopaths, percentage of villages having homeopaths or ayurvedic practitioners have also been prepared and given in Table (6.8). It may be mentioned that for the purpose of calculation of the percentages, any village possessing more than one category of medical practitioner was counted as many times as there were categories. Thus a village containing allopath(s) as well as homeopath(s) appeared twice in calculation—once as a village with an allopath and next as a village with a homeopath.

TABLE (6.8): PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BY  
CATEGORY AND BY ROUNDS: TENTH AND TWELFTH ROUNDS

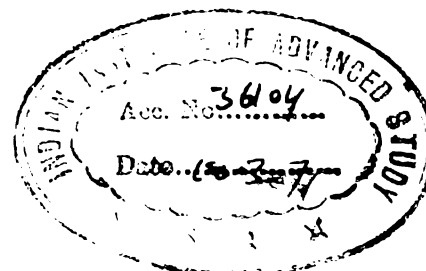
all India

practitioners category	percentage of villages in					
	tenth			twelfth		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. allopaths	1.81	2.75	2.27	2.15	2.06	2.10
2. homeopaths	2.82	2.99	2.92	2.81	2.17	2.49
3. ayurvedic	4.00	5.48	5.91	3.60	4.69	4.15
4. others	4.38	5.31	4.84	6.04	5.75	5.90



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6.12. A rough calculation could be made from the information available in the above Table (6.8) regarding the ratio of such villages which have doctor or doctors in them (may be termed doctor-villages for convenience) to the total number of villages in India. If the villages which fall within a radius of two miles or so from the sub-divisional town and district headquarter and which may be assumed to be availing of medical services from the physicians practising in the neighbouring urban area, are left out of the calculation, there will remain approximately 5.5 lakhs villages needing medical services from the doctor-villages. Taking into consideration the average percentage of such doctor-villages obtained from the tenth and twelfth round data, there are according to Table (6.8) 2.2 per cent or roughly 12000 villages having Allopath practitioners, 2.7 per cent or roughly 15000 villages having Homeopathic practitioners and 4.7 per cent or about 27000 villages having Ayurvedic physicians. The ratio on the basis of the above figures seems to be one Allopath doctor-village for each 45 villages or about 23,000 villagers in India. For Homeopathic and Ayurvedic practitioners, the ratio would be one doctor-village for each 36 villages or about 19,000 village dwellers, and one doctor-village for each 21 villages or about 11,000 villagers respectively. It may be pointed out that neither in the tenth nor in the twelfth round schedules, provision for detailed information with regard to Homeopathic and Ayurvedic practitioners was made. It is quite likely that some practitioners of these two categories who are not registered as such but are locally recognised as practising Homeopathic or Ayurvedic doctors, have been included in the schedules.



APPENDIX I

COMPARISON OF HALF-SAMPLE RESULTS : TABLES

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TABLE (1): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE IN MILES FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES : TENTH ROUND

all India

distance in miles	percentage of villages from nearest																	
	primary school			middle school			high school			post office			telegraph office			hospital		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. 0	41.04	38.16	39.62	3.16	3.51	3.33	1.23	0.82	1.03	7.76	7.28	7.52	0.72	0.38	0.55	1.24	1.36	1.30
2. 1	27.78	32.77	30.24	9.94	13.42	11.66	4.16	3.50	3.83	14.14	12.56	13.36	2.03	2.11	2.07	5.51	3.57	4.55
3. 2	17.19	12.22	14.73	18.00	16.05	17.03	8.81	11.80	10.29	23.40	26.43	24.89	6.59	7.89	7.23	7.66	11.00	9.76
4. 3—5	7.68	7.75	7.72	33.04	27.34	30.22	26.68	27.17	26.93	34.20	32.78	33.50	23.20	22.37	22.80	29.32	28.17	28.75
5. 6—10	2.49	2.90	2.69	14.25	19.36	16.78	22.25	23.61	22.91	14.36	13.30	13.84	28.48	30.61	29.54	30.53	29.02	29.79
6. 11—20	0.03	0.50	0.27	7.55	8.39	7.97	21.40	21.18	21.29	3.83	4.24	4.03	25.89	23.63	24.77	15.45	17.10	16.26
7. above 20	0.07	—	0.03	6.09	3.04	4.58	12.43	9.60	11.04	1.00	0.90	0.95	12.68	12.79	12.73	8.91	7.59	8.25
8. not available	3.72	5.70	4.70	7.97	8.89	8.43	3.04	2.32	2.68	1.31	2.51	1.91	0.41	0.22	0.31	1.38	1.29	1.34
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE (1) (Contd.) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE IN MILES FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES : TENTH ROUND

all India

distance in miles		percentage of villages from nearest														
		police station			railway station			sub-divisional head quarter			district headquarter			wholesale market		
		h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	
1.	0	1.16	0.74	0.95	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.24	—	0.12	—	—	—	0.65	0.87	0.76
2.	1	4.56	3.12	3.85	4.75	5.80	5.27	0.97	0.39	0.68	—	0.04	0.02	2.86	4.19	3.52
3.	2	5.81	9.96	7.86	6.34	6.35	6.35	0.96	1.23	1.10	0.58	0.49	0.53	8.23	7.40	7.82
4.	3—5	38.11	29.16	33.68	17.46	16.78	17.13	6.67	6.57	6.62	1.42	1.63	1.52	25.54	21.73	23.65
5.	6—10	29.84	38.87	34.31	20.35	17.81	19.10	14.71	16.99	15.84	6.47	7.04	6.75	25.98	27.06	26.51
6.	11—20	16.19	15.17	15.69	20.55	21.74	21.14	32.42	31.03	31.73	17.67	20.44	19.04	22.51	19.57	21.06
7.	above 20	4.25	2.62	3.44	28.06	28.75	28.39	41.20	39.21	40.22	73.61	70.08	71.87	13.12	15.45	14.27
8.	not available	0.08	0.36	0.22	1.61	1.90	1.75	2.83	4.58	3.69	0.25	0.28	0.27	1.11	3.73	2.41
9.	total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10.	number of sample villages	789	795	1584												

National Sample Survey

TABLE (2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE IN MILES FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES : ELEVENTH ROUND

all India

distance in miles	percentage of villages from nearest																	
	primary school			middle school			high school			post office			telegraph office			hospital		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. 0	43.32	43.66	43.48	5.53	5.29	5.41	2.03	1.96	1.99	10.22	10.47	10.34	0.67	0.93	0.80	2.19	2.42	2.30
2. 1	26.09	26.89	26.49	13.40	9.68	11.56	6.54	4.78	5.67	16.95	14.26	15.62	2.89	1.79	2.34	4.14	4.83	4.48
3. 2	15.71	15.87	15.79	15.61	17.74	16.67	9.66	9.69	9.68	25.30	25.57	25.43	4.57	5.85	5.21	7.35	10.90	9.11
4. 3—5	7.65	8.42	8.03	32.40	27.56	30.00	25.29	21.61	23.47	28.44	29.45	28.93	23.99	20.74	22.38	32.00	24.69	28.37
5. 6—10	3.78	3.48	3.63	15.56	20.72	18.12	23.78	26.14	24.94	15.15	12.52	13.85	31.58	30.21	30.90	29.54	31.13	30.34
6. 11—20	0.61	0.26	0.44	10.21	13.89	12.03	20.75	22.60	21.67	3.15	6.71	4.92	21.96	27.23	24.57	17.42	20.14	18.78
7. above 20	—	—	—	2.67	1.80	2.24	11.02	12.10	11.56	0.31	0.89	0.60	14.07	13.04	13.56	6.97	5.77	6.37
8. not available	2.84	1.42	2.14	4.62	3.32	3.97	0.93	1.12	1.02	0.48	0.13	0.31	0.27	0.21	0.24	0.39	0.12	0.25
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE (1) (Contd.): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE IN MILES FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES : TENTH ROUND

all India

distance in miles	percentage of villages from nearest														
	police station			railway station			sub-divisional head quarter			district headquarter			wholesale market		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1. 0	1.16	0.74	0.95	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.24	—	0.12	—	—	—	0.65	0.87	0.76
2. 1	4.56	3.12	3.85	4.75	5.80	5.27	0.97	0.39	0.68	—	0.04	0.02	2.86	4.19	3.52
3. 2	5.81	9.96	7.86	6.34	6.35	6.35	0.96	1.23	1.10	0.58	0.49	0.53	8.23	7.40	7.82
4. 3—5	38.11	29.16	33.68	17.46	16.78	17.13	6.67	6.57	6.62	1.42	1.63	1.52	25.54	21.73	23.65
5. 6—10	29.84	38.87	34.31	20.35	17.81	19.10	14.71	16.99	15.84	6.47	7.04	6.75	25.98	27.06	26.51
6. 11—20	16.19	15.17	15.69	20.55	21.74	21.14	32.42	31.03	31.73	17.67	20.44	19.04	22.51	19.57	21.06
7. above 20	4.25	2.62	3.44	28.06	28.75	28.39	41.20	39.21	40.22	73.61	70.08	71.87	13.12	15.45	14.27
8. not available	0.08	0.36	0.22	1.61	1.90	1.75	2.83	4.58	3.69	0.25	0.28	0.27	1.11	3.73	2.41
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10. number of sample villages	789	795	1584												

National Sample Survey

TABLE (2): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE IN MILES FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES: ELEVENTH ROUND

all India

distance in miles	percentago of villages from nearest																	
	primary school			middle school			high school			post office			tolograph office			hospital		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. 0	43.32	43.66	43.48	5.53	5.29	5.41	2.03	1.96	1.99	10.22	10.47	10.34	0.67	0.93	0.80	2.19	2.42	2.30
2. 1	26.09	26.89	26.49	13.40	9.68	11.56	6.54	4.78	5.67	16.95	14.26	15.62	2.89	1.79	2.34	4.14	4.83	4.48
3. 2	15.71	15.87	15.79	15.61	17.74	16.67	9.66	9.69	9.68	25.30	25.57	25.43	4.57	5.85	5.21	7.35	10.90	9.11
4. 3—5	7.65	8.42	8.03	32.40	27.56	30.00	25.29	21.61	23.47	28.44	29.45	28.93	23.99	20.74	22.38	32.00	24.69	28.37
5. 6—10	3.78	3.48	3.63	15.56	20.72	18.12	23.78	26.14	24.94	15.15	12.52	13.85	31.58	30.21	30.90	29.54	31.13	30.34
6. 11—20	0.61	0.26	0.44	10.21	13.89	12.03	20.75	22.60	21.67	3.15	6.71	4.92	21.96	27.23	24.57	17.42	20.14	18.78
7. above 20	—	—	—	2.67	1.80	2.24	11.02	12.10	11.56	0.31	0.89	0.60	14.07	13.04	13.56	6.97	5.77	6.37
8. not available	2.84	1.42	2.14	4.62	3.32	3.97	0.93	1.12	1.02	0.48	0.13	0.31	0.27	0.21	0.24	0.39	0.12	0.25
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES : ELEVENTH ROUND

all India

distance in miles	percentage of villages from nearest														
	police station			railway station			sub-divisional head quarter			district headquarter			metalled road		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1. 0	1.42	0.91	1.16	0.74	1.04	0.89	0.04	0.19	0.11	—	—	—	16.71	11.80	14.27
2. 1	3.62	3.14	3.38	2.95	2.89	2.92	0.85	0.21	0.53	0.26	0.43	0.34	11.31	15.39	13.33
3. 2	6.68	9.18	7.92	6.81	8.89	7.84	2.41	1.02	1.72	0.39	0.34	0.37	12.11	9.86	11.00
4. 3—5	26.63	26.59	26.61	18.76	14.16	16.49	6.35	3.97	5.17	3.23	1.65	2.45	19.94	21.16	20.54
5. 6—10	39.98	36.02	38.01	22.46	17.51	20.00	10.03	14.81	12.40	7.11	7.28	7.20	20.81	19.38	20.11
6. 11—10	18.46	19.62	19.04	19.40	19.10	19.25	28.67	29.16	28.92	13.42	20.35	16.85	9.65	13.13	11.38
7. above 20	3.01	4.23	3.62	25.48	34.84	30.12	40.11	36.72	38.43	74.92	69.23	72.10	6.63	7.73	7.17
8. not available	0.20	0.31	0.26	3.40	1.57	2.49	11.54	13.92	12.72	0.67	0.72	0.69	2.84	1.55	2.20
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10. number of sample villages	890	898	1788												



TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE IN MILES FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES : TWELFTH ROUND

all India

distance in miles	percentage of villages from nearest											
	primary school			high school			post office			telegraph office		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. 0	44.83	41.07	42.94	1.34	1.60	1.47	9.21	10.04	9.62	0.76	0.88	0.82
2. 1	23.42	32.57	28.02	5.37	3.40	4.38	19.81	18.76	19.28	3.47	3.04	3.26
3. 2	20.86	9.94	15.36	10.23	8.31	9.27	25.46	20.05	22.74	7.11	4.05	5.57
4. 3—5	6.48	11.35	8.93	25.92	30.56	28.26	28.71	34.60	31.72	19.96	28.37	24.19
5. 6—10	0.89	1.34	1.12	26.69	25.26	25.97	13.58	10.06	11.81	28.83	30.90	29.87
6. 11—20	0.20	0.32	0.26	19.73	16.14	17.92	1.53	5.88	3.72	27.63	19.10	23.34
7. above 20	0.42	—	0.21	9.21	13.39	11.31	0.63	0.41	0.52	11.47	13.66	12.57
8. not available	2.90	3.41	3.16	1.51	1.34	1.42	1.07	0.11	0.59	0.77	—	0.38
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES: TWELFTH ROUND

all India

distance in miles		percentage of villages from nearest											
		hospital			veterinary hospital			manure and seed stores			metalled road		
		h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
1.	0	1.53	1.60	1.56	0.63	0.54	0.59	1.45	1.99	1.72	14.79	15.43	15.11
2.	1	5.84	2.72	4.27	2.99	2.79	2.88	5.15	3.47	4.30	13.10	10.97	12.03
3.	2	7.99	8.07	8.03	5.51	6.88	6.20	5.41	7.12	6.27	12.58	10.31	11.44
4.	3—5	31.03	32.00	31.52	22.65	25.42	24.04	23.73	26.92	25.33	23.87	26.33	25.11
5.	6—10	29.88	29.04	29.46	29.05	25.71	27.37	26.63	19.69	23.14	22.55	14.43	18.46
6.	11—20	16.47	17.67	17.07	22.03	21.90	21.97	13.43	12.67	13.05	8.00	15.21	11.63
7.	above 20	6.45	6.86	6.66	10.55	12.87	11.72	6.72	9.63	8.19	4.11	5.48	4.80
8.	not available	0.81	2.04	1.43	6.59	3.89	5.23	17.48	18.51	18.00	1.00	1.84	1.42
9.	total *	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10.	number of sample villages	889	905	1794									

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE IN MILES FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES : TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND

all India

distance in miles		percentage of villages from nearest														
		primary school			middle school		high school			post office			telegraph office			
		10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	12th	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
1.	0	39.62	43.48	42.94	3.33	5.41	1.03	1.99	1.47	7.52	10.34	9.62	0.55	0.80	0.82	
2.	1	30.24	26.49	28.02	11.66	11.56	3.83	5.67	4.38	13.36	15.62	19.28	2.07	2.34	3.26	
3.	2	14.73	15.79	15.36	17.03	16.67	10.29	9.68	9.27	24.89	25.43	22.74	7.23	5.21	5.57	
4.	3—5	7.72	8.03	8.93	30.22	30.00	26.93	23.47	28.26	33.50	28.93	31.72	22.80	22.38	24.19	
5.	6—10	2.69	3.63	1.12	16.78	18.12	22.91	24.94	25.97	13.84	13.85	11.81	29.54	30.90	29.87	
6.	11—20	0.27	0.44	0.26	7.97	12.03	21.29	21.67	17.92	4.03	4.92	3.72	24.77	24.57	23.34	
7.	above 20	0.03	—	0.21	4.58	2.24	11.04	11.56	11.31	0.95	0.60	0.52	12.73	13.56	12.57	
8.	not available	4.70	2.14	3.16	8.43	3.97	2.68	1.02	1.42	1.91	0.31	0.59	0.31	0.24	0.38	
9.	total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES : TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND

number of sample villages : 10th round—1584; 11th round—1788; 12th round—1794

all India

distance in miles	percentage of villages from nearest												
	hospital			police station		railway station		sub-divisional headquarter		district head-quarter		metalled road	
	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	10th	11th	10th	11th	10th	11th	11th	12th
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
1. 0	1.30	2.30	1.56	0.95	1.16	0.87	0.89	0.12	0.11	—	—	14.27	15.11
2. 1	4.55	4.48	4.27	3.85	3.38	5.27	2.92	0.68	0.53	0.02	0.34	13.33	12.03
3. 2	9.76	9.11	8.03	7.86	7.92	6.35	7.84	1.10	1.72	0.53	0.37	11.00	11.44
4. 3—5	28.75	28.37	31.52	33.68	26.61	17.13	16.49	6.62	5.17	1.52	2.45	20.54	25.11
5. 6—10	29.79	30.34	29.46	34.31	38.01	19.10	20.00	15.84	12.40	6.75	7.20	20.11	18.46
6. 11—20	16.26	18.78	17.07	15.69	19.04	21.14	19.25	31.73	28.92	19.04	16.85	11.38	11.63
7. above 20	8.25	6.37	6.66	3.44	3.62	28.39	30.12	40.22	38.43	71.87	72.10	7.17	4.80
8. not available	1.34	0.25	1.43	0.22	0.26	1.75	2.49	3.69	12.72	0.27	0.69	2.20	1.42
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE (5) : CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE IN MILES FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES : TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND

all India

distance in miles	percentage of villages from nearest													
	primary school			middle school		high school			post office			telegraph office		
	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	12th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. 0	39.62	43.48	42.94	3.33	5.41	1.03	1.99	1.47	7.52	10.34	9.62	0.55	0.80	0.82
2. 1	69.86	69.97	70.96	14.99	16.97	4.86	7.66	5.85	20.88	25.96	23.90	2.62	3.14	4.08
3. 2	84.59	85.76	86.32	32.02	33.64	15.15	17.34	15.12	45.77	51.39	51.64	9.85	8.35	9.65
4. 3—5	92.31	93.79	95.25	62.24	63.64	42.08	40.81	43.38	79.27	80.32	83.36	32.65	30.73	33.84
5. 6—10	95.00	97.42	96.37	79.02	81.76	64.99	65.75	69.35	93.11	94.17	95.17	62.19	61.63	63.71
6. 11—20	95.27	97.86	96.63	86.99	93.79	86.28	87.42	87.27	97.14	99.09	98.89	86.96	86.20	87.05
7. above 20	95.30	—	96.84	91.57	96.03	97.32	98.98	98.58	98.09	99.60	99.41	99.69	99.76	99.62
8. not available	4.70	2.14	3.16	8.43	3.97	2.68	1.02	1.42	1.91	0.31	0.59	0.31	0.24	0.38
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES : TENTH TO TWELFTH ROUND

number of sample villages : 10th round—1584; 11th round—1788; 12th round—1794

all India

distance in miles	percentage of villages from nearest												
	hospital			police station		railway station		sub-divisional headquarter		district head-quarter		metalled road	
	10th	11th	12th	10th	11th	10th	11th	10th	11th	10th	11th	11th	12th
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
1. 0	1.30	2.30	1.56	0.95	1.16	0.87	0.80	0.12	0.11	—	—	14.27	15.11
2. 1	5.85	6.78	5.83	4.80	4.54	6.14	3.81	0.80	0.64	0.02	0.34	27.60	27.14
3. 2	15.61	15.89	13.86	12.66	12.46	12.49	11.65	1.90	2.36	0.55	0.71	38.60	38.58
4. 3—5	44.36	44.26	45.38	46.34	39.07	29.62	28.14	8.52	7.53	2.07	3.16	59.14	63.69
5. 6—10	74.15	74.60	74.84	80.65	77.08	48.72	48.14	24.36	19.93	8.82	10.36	79.25	82.15
6. 11—20	90.41	93.38	91.91	96.34	96.12	69.86	67.39	56.09	48.85	27.86	27.21	90.63	93.78
7. above 20	98.66	99.75	98.57	99.78	99.74	98.25	97.51	96.31	87.28	99.73	99.31	97.80	98.58
8. not available	1.34	0.25	1.43	0.22	0.26	1.75	2.49	3.69	12.72	0.27	0.69	2.20	1.42
9. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

National Sample Survey

TABLE (6) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY ROAD CONDITION FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES WITH THEIR AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES : TENTH ROUND

all India

condition of connecting road	percentage of villages from nearest																	
	primary school			middle school			high school			post office			telegraph office			hospital		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. within village <sup>1</sup>	41.04	38.16	39.62	3.16	3.51	3.33	1.23	0.82	1.03	7.76	7.28	7.52	0.72	0.38	0.55	1.24	1.36	1.30
2. foot track	33.31	34.25	33.77	37.24	35.43	36.35	22.26	24.03	23.13	41.41	41.00	41.22	21.49	20.22	20.86	26.88	28.97	27.91
3. unmetalled	14.45	14.92	14.68	21.61	25.47	23.52	19.45	22.60	21.01	24.80	27.73	26.25	18.33	23.52	20.90	20.56	25.23	22.87
4. metalled	2.34	1.92	2.13	6.39	6.87	6.63	7.49	8.96	8.22	5.02	5.65	5.33	8.18	9.81	8.99	8.46	9.22	8.83
5. other conditions	5.04	4.79	4.92	23.63	19.68	21.67	46.53	41.27	43.93	19.69	15.82	17.77	50.87	45.85	48.39	41.44	33.94	37.74
6. not available	3.82	5.96	4.88	7.97	9.04	8.50	3.04	2.32	2.68	1.32	2.52	1.91	0.41	0.22	0.31	1.42	1.28	1.35
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. average distance in miles	1.28	1.30	1.29	1.71	5.75	6.24	11.27	9.80	10.54	4.14	3.86	4.00	11.97	11.01	11.49	9.13	8.86	8.99

<sup>1</sup> Includes villages having centres within the boundary or at a distance of less than half a mile.

condition of connecting road	percentage of villages from nearest														
	police station			railway station			sub-divisional headquarter			district headquarter			wholesale market		
	h.s.1	h.s.1	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1. within village <sup>1</sup>	1.16	0.74	0.95	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.24	—	0.12	—	—	—	0.65	0.87	0.76
2. foot track	29.84	33.51	31.65	19.92	20.54	20.23	8.33	7.33	7.84	4.18	4.59	4.38	22.34	22.07	22.21
3. unmetalled	24.09	25.38	24.73	16.69	19.90	18.28	10.69	14.78	12.71	4.95	6.31	5.62	19.96	20.27	20.12
4. metalled	8.03	8.83	8.43	9.40	10.01	9.71	9.19	11.78	10.47	12.78	12.47	12.63	7.91	9.13	8.51
5. other conditions	36.80	31.16	34.01	51.50	46.78	49.16	68.65	61.53	65.13	77.51	76.24	76.89	48.02	43.78	45.92
6. not available	0.08	0.38	0.23	1.61	1.90	1.75	2.90	4.58	3.73	0.58	0.39	0.48	1.12	3.88	2.48
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. average distance in miles	7.69	7.47	7.58	21.30	19.58	20.45	23.00	22.64	22.82	38.63	39.80	39.21	12.77	11.97	12.38
9. number of sample villages	789	795	1584												

<sup>1</sup> Includes villages having centres within the boundary or at a distance of less than half a mile.



TABLE (7) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY ROAD CONDITION FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES WITH THEIR AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES : ELEVENTH ROUND

all India

condition of connecting road	percentage of villages from nearest																	
	primary school			middle school			high school			post office			telegraph office			hospital		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. within village <sup>1</sup>	43.32	43.66	43.48	5.53	5.29	5.41	2.03	1.96	1.99	10.22	10.47	10.34	0.67	0.93	0.80	2.19	2.42	2.30
2. foot track	31.90	34.78	33.33	35.19	38.83	37.00	23.98	24.85	24.41	39.31	44.41	41.85	19.68	22.84	21.24	29.34	31.13	30.23
3. unmetalled	14.09	15.82	14.95	23.33	25.07	24.19	23.22	20.69	21.97	25.00	24.58	24.79	22.49	20.34	21.42	22.58	22.65	22.61
4. metalled	1.80	1.38	1.59	6.27	5.47	5.87	8.66	7.74	8.21	5.16	4.92	5.04	9.27	8.58	8.93	8.43	7.30	7.87
5. other conditions	6.06	2.79	4.44	25.00	21.63	23.33	41.12	43.25	42.17	19.83	15.10	17.48	47.62	46.70	47.17	37.02	36.00	36.52
6. not available	2.83	1.57	2.21	4.68	3.71	4.20	0.99	1.51	1.25	0.48	0.52	0.50	0.27	0.61	0.44	0.44	0.50	0.47
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. average distance in miles	1.33	1.36	1.35	5.53	5.86	5.70	9.92	10.56	10.24	3.49	4.13	3.81	11.51	11.53	11.52	8.71	8.96	8.83

<sup>1</sup>Includes villages having centre within the boundary or at a distance of less than half a mile.

condition of connecting road	percentage of villages from nearest														
	police station			railway station			sub-divisional headquarter			district headquarter			metalled road		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1. within village <sup>1</sup>	1.42	0.91	1.16	0.74	1.04	0.89	0.04	0.19	0.11	—	—	—	16.71	11.80	14.27
2. foot track	28.21	32.79	30.49	19.55	22.05	20.78	8.46	11.63	10.04	4.72	5.14	4.92	34.46	40.97	37.69
3. unmetalled	25.31	22.69	24.01	17.33	16.62	16.98	10.30	11.70	10.99	4.10	6.49	5.29	32.70	30.44	31.58
4. metalled	7.63	7.73	7.68	8.45	7.39	7.92	7.89	7.66	7.78	9.09	9.23	9.16	—	—	—
5. other conditions	37.13	35.18	36.16	50.53	50.94	50.74	61.71	54.64	58.20	81.35	78.03	79.70	13.29	15.24	14.26
6. not available	0.30	0.70	0.50	3.40	1.96	2.69	11.60	14.18	12.88	0.74	1.11	0.93	2.84	1.55	2.20
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. average distance in miles	7.94	8.37	8.15	18.56	21.88	20.23	22.35	22.34	22.34	38.31	38.33	38.32	6.50	7.42	6.96
9. number of sample villages	890	898	1788												

<sup>1</sup>Includes villages having centres within the boundary or at a distance of less than half a mile.

TABLE (8): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY ROAD CONDITION FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES WITH THEIR AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES : TWELFTH ROUND

all India

condition of connecting road	percentage of villages from nearest											
	primary school			high school			post office			telegraph office		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. within village <sup>1</sup>	44.83	41.07	42.94	1.32	1.60	1.47	9.21	10.04	9.62	0.76	0.88	0.82
2. foot track	32.38	31.70	32.03	23.07	22.99	23.02	38.82	37.39	38.10	18.59	20.70	19.65
3. unmetalled	14.14	16.46	15.31	22.64	24.95	23.81	27.58	29.90	28.75	22.36	24.02	23.20
4. metalled	1.18	3.05	2.12	6.80	10.73	8.78	4.37	6.57	5.48	7.26	11.96	9.63
5. other conditions	4.55	4.31	4.43	44.66	38.39	41.49	18.95	15.99	17.46	50.26	42.44	46.32
6. not available	2.92	3.41	3.17	1.51	1.34	1.43	1.07	0.11	0.59	0.77	—	0.38
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. average distance in miles	1.29	1.20	1.24	9.58	10.45	10.02	3.42	3.70	3.57	11.36	10.86	11.11

<sup>1</sup>Includes villages having centres within the boundary or at a distance of less than half a mile.

TABLE (8) (Contd.) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY ROAD CONDITION FROM NEAREST IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES WITH THEIR AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES : TWELFTH ROUND

all India

condition of connecting road	percentage of villages from nearest											
	hospital			votarinary hospital			manure and seed store			metalled road		
	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1. within village <sup>1</sup>	1.53	1.60	1.56	0.63	0.54	0.59	1.45	1.99	1.72	14.79	15.43	15.11
2. foot track	24.40	24.38	24.39	19.57	22.03	20.80	20.66	21.50	21.09	35.23	32.49	33.86
3. unmetalled	24.35	27.70	26.03	19.74	23.40	21.58	23.58	24.76	24.17	34.04	38.65	36.36
4. metalled	7.18	10.43	8.82	7.07	10.66	8.88	9.74	9.22	9.48	—	—	—
5. other condition	41.73	33.85	37.77	46.40	39.48	42.91	27.09	24.02	25.54	14.94	11.59	13.25
6. not available	0.81	2.04	1.43	6.59	3.89	5.24	17.48	18.51	18.00	1.00	1.84	1.42
7. total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8. average distance in miles	8.55	8.62	8.58	11.55	11.41	11.48	9.61	9.74	9.67	6.01	6.78	6.40
9. number of sample villages	889	905	1794									

<sup>1</sup>Includes villages having centres within the boundary or at a distance of less than half a mile.

TABLE (9) : AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM VILLAGES TO SOME IMPORTANT EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND HEALTH CENTRES BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION : ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ROUND

all India

population class	percentage of villages		average distance in miles from											
	eleventh	twelfth	primary school						high school					
			eleventh			twelfth			eleventh			twelfth		
			h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. up to 200	33.57	33.09	2.05	2.18	2.12	1.97	1.86	1.92	11.01	12.80	12.25	12.55	13.51	13.05
2. 201—500	33.59	34.12	1.22	1.06	1.16	1.28	1.12	1.20	10.18	11.10	10.59	8.64	9.68	9.16
3. 501—1000	19.54	18.75	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.81	0.67	0.74	8.62	8.24	8.44	8.28	8.85	8.94
4. 1001—2000	9.07	9.45	0.60	0.52	0.56	0.31	0.44	0.38	7.61	6.71	7.12	7.40	7.25	7.32
5. 2001 and above	4.23	4.59	0.38	0.56	0.48	0.33	0.29	0.31	6.22	6.64	6.43	5.94	5.60	5.78
6. all classes	100.00	100.00	1.33	1.36	1.35	1.29	1.20	1.24	9.92	10.56	10.24	9.58	10.45	10.02
7. number of sample villages			856	877	1733	857	873	1730	881	884	1765	878	893	1771

population class	percentage of villages		average distance in miles from																	
	eleventh	twelfth	hospital						post office						telegraph office					
			eleventh			twelfth			eleventh			twelfth			eleventh			twelfth		
			h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.	h.s.1	h.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
1. up to 200	33.57	33.09	10.18	9.54	9.83	10.06	9.55	9.80	4.70	5.49	5.13	4.69	4.88	4.79	13.61	13.23	13.40	13.88	13.08	13.46
2. 201—500	33.59	34.12	8.61	9.68	9.09	7.73	8.11	7.92	3.29	4.08	3.65	3.16	3.25	3.20	11.71	12.12	11.90	10.97	9.86	10.42
3. 501—1000	19.54	18.75	7.47	8.01	7.73	8.12	8.93	8.50	2.92	3.30	3.10	3.08	3.92	3.48	9.34	9.67	9.50	9.74	9.91	9.86
4. 1001—2000	9.07	9.45	7.66	7.42	7.53	7.66	7.47	7.56	2.71	2.28	2.48	2.32	2.19	2.25	9.88	9.59	9.19	9.34	9.37	9.36
5. 2001 and above	4.23	4.59	6.77	6.53	6.65	7.60	6.64	7.14	0.63	0.77	0.70	0.60	0.51	0.56	8.05	7.77	7.91	8.00	7.99	8.00
6. all classes	100.00	100.00	8.71	8.96	8.83	8.55	8.62	8.58	3.49	4.13	3.81	3.42	3.70	3.57	11.51	11.53	11.52	11.36	10.86	11.11
7. number of sample villages			884	895	1779	882	896	1778	881	893	1774	879	902	1781	886	896	1782	885	905	1790

APPENDIX II

FACSIMILE OF THE SCHEDULES OF INVESTIGATION

RURAL

ORIGINAL\*  
DUPLICATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY : 1955-56

Schedule 3.0 : Village Statistics

(Tenth Round)

[1] identification : sample village		[2] particulars of investigators			[3] general particulars			
0. State.....		1. name of investigator .....			1. area in acres (00).....			
1. district.....		2. roll no.....			2. population (1951).....			
2. <i>tsail/kluk/thana</i> .....		3. signature of investigator.....			3. no. of hamlets.....			
3. village.....		4. date: (i) collection .....			4. no. of co-operative institutions.....			
4. serial number.....		(ii) despatch to I.S.I. ....			5. <i>hat day</i> .....			
5. zone-State-natural division.....		(iii) despatch to inspector.....			6. name of informant.....			
6. stratum.....		5. name of inspector.....			7. identity of informant.....			
7. village (S.U. I).....		6. date of inspection.....						
8. scheme.....		7. signature of inspector .....						

[4] distance and communication with nearest railway station, etc.

sr. no.	items	distance miles (00.00)	condition of road (a)	usual conveyance (b)	sr. no.	items	distance miles (00.00)	condition of road (a)	usual conveyance (b)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	railway stations				7	district head quarter			
2	steamer				8	primary school			
3	post office				9	middle eng. school			
4	telegraph office				10	high school			
5	police station				11	hospital			
6	sub-divisional head qtr.				12	wholesale market			

\* delete whichever is inapplicable. code: (a) foot-track-fair weather-1, all weather-2, unmetalled road-fair weather-3, all weather-4, metalled road-5, canal-seasonal-6, perennial-7, river-8, (b) railway train-1, motor bus or car-2, steamer-3, boat, canoe-4, animal drawn carts-5, rickshaw-6, cycle-7, foot-8, other-9.

[5] particulars of crops and seasons

sr. no.	seasons		crops		period code: (commencing week)				proportion of crop area already *		if mixed local practice of allocation	
	local name of seasons	code	name	code	sowing				sown	harvested		
					broadcast	seedling	trans-planting	harvesting				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

[5.1] area of largest plot in the village : ... (acres) ; whether cropped or not : fully-1, partly-2, fallow-3.

[6] educational institutions						[7] hospitals, dispensaries and private chambers									
sr. no.	stan- dard	govt.-1 aided-2 private-3	no.	number of		description	govt.-1 aided-2 private-3	charitable-1. paying-2.	no.	number practising					
				students	teachers					M.B.	licen- tists	com- pound- ers	homeo- paths	ayur- vedic physi- cians	hakims
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	high														
2	m.e.					hospital									
3	u. p.					dispensary									
4	l. p.					private chamber									
5															

\* code: below one anna-1, 1-4 annas-2, 5-8 annas-3, 9-12 annas-4, 13-15 annas-5, full 16 annas-6

National Sample Survey

CENTRAL\*  
STATE

ORIGINAL\*  
DUPLICATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY : 1956-57  
Schedule 3.0 : Village Statistics

RURAL

(Eleventh Round)

[1] identification : sample village		[2] particulars of investigation				[3] general particulars							
1. State.....		1. investigator.....				1. area in acres (00).....							
2. district.....		2. roll no.....				2. population (1951).....							
3. tehsil/taluk/thana.....		3. signature of investigator.....				3. no. of hamlets.....							
4. village.....		4. date: (i) collection.....				4. no. of co-operative institutions.....							
5. serial number		(ii) despatch to I.S.I.....				5. C.P.A. classification.....							
6. zone-State-natural division		(iii) despatch to inspector.....				[not in the C.P.A.-0; in N.E.S. block-1,							
7 stratum		5. name of inspector.....				in Community Project block-2,							
8. sub-sample		6. date of inspection.....				in Community Development block-3)							
9. village (s.u.f.)		7. signature of inspector.....				6. name of informant.....							
10. scheme		8. date of scrutiny.....				7. identity of informant.....							
		9. signature of scrutiniser.....											
[4] distance to and communication with													
sr. no.	item	distance (miles)	condition of road (a)**	usual conveyance (b)**	sr. no.	item	distance (miles)	condition of road (a)**	usual conveyance (b)**				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				
1.	nearest metalled road				7.	nearest middle school							
2.	" railway station				8.	" high school							
3.	" steamer station				9.	" hospital							
4.	" post office				10.	police station							
5.	" telegraph office				11.	sub-div. headquarters							
6.	" primary school				12.	district headquarters							
[5] sources of water supply					[6] educative and informative services			[7] fairs					
sr. no.	source	for drinking		for other purposes except irrigation		sr. no.	item	whether available in the sample village (yes-1 no-2)	sr. no.	time of the year	duration (in days)	religious-1 non-religious-2	distance in miles
		no.	distance in furlongs	no.	distance in furlongs								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)								
1.	ponds					1.	radio		1.				
2.	wells					2.	newspaper		2.				
3.	tube-wells					3.	public library		3.				
4.	river or natural canal												
5.	springs												
6.	collected rain water												
7.	reserve tanks												
[8] marketing facilities						[9] cultivation							
sr. no.	type	no.	no. of permanent stalls	no. of casual vendors	distance in miles	tilling		irrigation			manuring		
						type	code†	source	code†	cost charged per acre (at 0.00)	item	code†	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	daily market					power driven	1	tanks	1			chemical	1
2.	non-daily "					bullock "	2	wells	2			compost	2
3.	wholesale "					buffalo "	3	tube-wells	3			dung	3
						others	4	canal or river	4			others	4
								anicuts	5				

\*delete whichever is inapplicable  
\*\*code: (a) foot track—fair weather-1, all weather-2; unmetalled road—fair weather-3, all weather-4; metalled road-5; railway-6; canal—seasonal-7, perennial-8; river-9; (b) railway train-1, motor bus or car-2; steamer-3; boat, canoe-4; animal-drawn carts-5; rickshaw-6; cycle-7; foot-8; others-9.  
†ring whichever code is applicable.





National Sample Survey

CENTRAL  
STATE

ORIGINAL  
DUPLICATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY : 1957  
Schedule 3.0 : Village Statistics

RURAL

(Twelfth Round)

[1] identification : sample village	[2] particulars of investigation	[3] general particulars
1. State.....	1. investigator.....	1. area in acres (00) :
2. district.....	2. roll no.....	(i) cultivated area.....
3. tehsil/taq/thane.....	3. signature of investigator.....	(ii) fallow area.....
4. village.....	4. date: (i) collection.....	(iii) area of the village.....
5. serial number	(ii) despatch to inspector.....	2. population (1951).....
6. zone-State-natural division	5. name of inspector.....	3. no. of hamlets.....
7. stratum	6. date of inspection.....	4. no. of co-operative institutions.....
8. sub-sample	7. signature of inspector.....	5. C.P.A. classification.....
9. village (a.u.1)	8. date of scrutiny.....	(not in the C.P.A.-0; under C.P.A.: in N.E.S. block-1 in Community Project Block-2, in Community Development Block-3)
10. scheme	9. signature of scrutiniser.....	6. name of informant.....
	10. despatch to I.S.I.....	7. identity of informant.....

[4] distance to and communication with

sr. no.	item	distance (miles)	condition of road (a)**	usual conveyance (1)**	sr. no.	item	distance (miles)	condition of road (a)**	usual conveyance (b)**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	nearest metalled road				6.	nearest primary school			
2.	.. manure and seeds stores				7.	.. middle or upper primary school			
3.	.. market				8.	.. high school			
4.	.. post office				9.	.. hospital			
5.	.. telegraph office				10.	.. veterinary hospital			

[5] sources of water supply

[6] educative and informative services

sr. no.	source	for drinking		for other purposes except irrigation		sr. no.	item	whether available in the sample village (yes-1, no-2)	no.
		no.	distance in furlongs	no.	distance in furlongs				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	ponds					1.	radio		
2.	wells					2.	daily newspaper		
3.	tube-wells					3.	weekly newspaper		
4.	river or natural canal					4.	public library		
5.	springs								
6.	collected rain water								
7.	reserve tanks								

[7] fairs

[8] cultivation

sr. no.	time of the year	duration (in days)	religious or non-religious	distance in miles	tilling		irrigation			manuring	
					type	code†	source	code†	private or Govt.	item	code†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.					power driven	1	tanks	1		chemical	1
2.					bullock ..	2	wells	2		compost or dung	2
3.					buffalo ..	3	tube-wells	3		oil cakes	3
					others	4	canal or river	4		green manure	4
							others	5		others	5

\* delete whichever is inapplicable.

\*\* code - (a) foot-track—fair weather-1; all weather-2; unmetalled road—fair weather-3, all weather-4, metalled road-5; railway-6;

canal—seasonal-7, perennial-8; river-9.

(b) railway train-1, motor bus or car-2, steamer-3, boat, canoe-4, animal-drawn carts-5, rickshaw-6, cycle-7, foot-8; others-9.

† ring whichever code is applicable.

Report on Indian Villages

sch. 3.0-2

[9] educational institutions												
sr. no.	type of the institution	boys (1) girls (2) mixed (3)	recognised (1) unrecognised (2)	govt. (1) aided (2) private (3)	total no. of students						total no. of teachers	
					from the village		from other villages		total		male	female
					male	female	male	female	male	female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	high school											
2.	middle or upper primary school											
3.	lower primary school											
4.	other institution											

[10] hospitals, dispensaries and private chambers															
sr. no.	description	number				no. of indoor beds	average no. of outdoor patients attending daily	medical graduates	hermitages	compounds	number of practising				
		govt.	aided	private	total						homo-paths	ayurvedic physicians	b-kims	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1.	hospital														
2.	dispensary														
3.	private chamber	x	x												
4.	veterinary hospital														
5.	other hospital														

[11] broad particulars relating to last flood during the preceding five years						
sr. no.	general	sr. no.	extent of damage	sr. no.	flood-control measures	whether existing in the sample village yes-1. no-2.
1.	duration of rainfall (hrs.)	5.	average yield per acre (main crop) . [crop.....]	10.	flood warning systems	
2.	duration of flood (hrs.)		(i) expected (when there is no flood)	11.	flood water diversion works	
3.	average depth of flooded area during flood (ft.)		(ii) actually harvested (after flood)		(i) reservoirs	
4.	area affected by flood (acres)	6.	poultry & livestock etc. (Rs.)		(ii) dams	
		7.	stored crops (Rs.)		(iii) dykes	
		8.	wood and lumber (Rs.)	12.	outlet of stagnant water	
		9.	houses & other constructions (Rs.)			

[12] number of measuring units in non-household establishments.*													
sr. no.	system	purpose	name of local unit	ratio	number possessed	material	sr. no.	system	purpose	name of local unit	ratio	number possessed	material
1.							9.						
2.							10.						
3.							11.						
4.							12.						
5.							13.						
6.							14.						
7.							15.						
8.							16.						

[13] remarks by investigator						[14] comments by inspector					

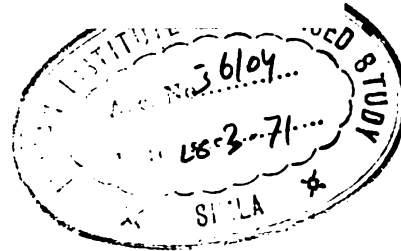
\* This block is to be filled in for schemes of villages only.

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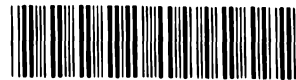
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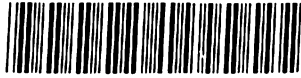




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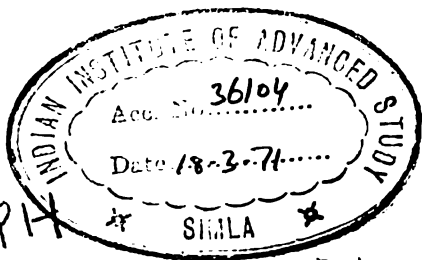
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