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SUMMARY REPORT OF THE 1978  
LAND OCCUPANCY SURVEY OF  
RURAL BANGLADESH

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direction of

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## The 1978 Land Occupancy Survey of Rural Bangladesh

### I. Introduction

The 1978 Land Occupancy Survey of rural Bangladesh (LOS-1978) is the second survey in a continuing program of research designed to provide data concerning the agrarian structure of Bangladesh. The purpose of the 1978 LOS is to provide data on the relationships between patterns of land ownership and tenancy and the use of selected agricultural inputs. The LOS surveys have a more limited purpose than a comprehensive agricultural census, and are intended to complement rather than replace the agricultural census of Bangladesh which is now being tabulated. Indeed, the LOS surveys do not attempt to provide detailed estimates of many variables commonly found in an agricultural census. However, because the LOS surveys have more limited purposes and a smaller sample size, it has been possible to tabulate and print the LOS data in a relatively short period of time.

The 1978 LOS includes eight basic tables that are directly comparable to those produced in the 1977 LOS. In addition, eight new tables have been included in the 1978 LOS. These new tables contain data on the use of selected agricultural inputs (chemical fertilizer, pesticides, power and non-power irrigation) and sources of agricultural credit.

It is anticipated that the data of the 1978 LOS will be useful to government officials, scholars and others interested in issues of rural development in contemporary Bangladesh. However, the concepts and definitions used in the LOS surveys are not always identical to those used elsewhere, and much confusion may be avoided by a careful review of the discussions of sample design, field operations, definitions and sampling errors which follow.

## II. Sample Design and Sample Size

The current LOS survey has been conducted in 128 sample villages (primary sampling units) in 13 districts of Bangladesh. <sup>1/</sup> Although each of these sample villages was also a sample village in the 1977 Land Occupancy Survey, it has been necessary to reduce the number of sample areas (villages) from the original 137 to 128. The largest reduction resulted from the elimination of all five sample areas in the Chittagong Hill Tracts District. In addition, four sample villages were omitted from the 1978 survey because they exhibited predominantly urban characteristics. Appropriate adjustments have been made to the weighting procedure to account for these changes.

In the 1978 LOS an interview was conducted in each of the 34,822 sample households. This procedure differed from that used in the 1977 LOS in which interviews were conducted in a sub-sample of households selected from a previously administered household listing schedule.

## III. Pre-testing and Design of the 1978 LOS Questionnaire

The 1978 LOS questionnaire was designed and pre-tested during May, June and July of 1978. The questionnaire design benefitted from the experience gained in administering the 1977 LOS questionnaire. The final questionnaire for the current survey included the principal elements of the 1977 questionnaire as well as new items. The questionnaire was designed to be a total of two pages in length printed back to back.

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<sup>1/</sup> The original 137 sample villages of the 1977 LOS were selected in the following manner. One third of the 411 rural thanas of Bangladesh were selected at random. From each selected thana, one union was selected at random. Finally, from each selected union one village was selected at random. The sample frame used for this selection process was the 1974 Census of population. A computerized sample frame will soon be available at the bureau of Statistics. Such a frame will facilitate the implementation of more sophisticated sampling techniques on future surveys.

Pre-tests of the questionnaire were conducted in a number of arbitrarily selected villages. These pre-tests included a complete enumeration of one of these selected test villages. An effort was made to insure that the pre-test of this village was as similar to actual field operations as possible. The data from the pre-tests were tabulated and found to be consistent with the overall tabulation plan.

Further, each interview was timed and all completed interviews were reviewed by supervisory personnel. It was found that the questionnaire could be administered in a minimum of two to three minutes (when respondents were landless) and generally in less than 15 minutes when all items of the questionnaire were applicable. On the basis of this experience, it was decided to eliminate the household listing operation and to conduct the survey in a single phase.

#### IV. Field Operations

The field work associated with the 1978 Land Occupancy Survey was carried out by the staff of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics located in six regional offices and 27 field offices scattered throughout Bangladesh. For the most part, the enumerators were those who had participated in the field operations of the 1977 LOS.

Training sessions for the field staff were conducted in Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong during the week of October 16 through October 22, 1978. During this period each enumerator received intensive training concerning the content of the questionnaire and interview techniques. Supervisory staff also participated fully in the training exercises.

The survey was conducted during the last week of October, 1978. In a few of the larger sample areas enumeration work continued into the first week of November. In most of the sample villages the enumeration work was performed by a single member of the field staff. In some of the larger sample areas a team of two or more enumerators shared responsibility for the enumeration. While the data collection was in progress, the field work was inspected on a continuous basis by both the regular

supervisory staff of the Bureau of Statistics and additional Dacca based personnel. Every effort was made to obtain data of the highest quality.

Generally, interviews were conducted only with the head of each sample household, even when this required more than one visit to the household by the enumerator. In rare cases, it was not possible to interview the head of the household. In such cases, another responsible household member was interviewed and this fact was indicated on the questionnaire along with the respondent's relationship to the head of the household. It is estimated that only 1 or 2 percent of all interviews were not conducted with the head of the household.

#### V. Concepts and Definitions

1. Rural Bangladesh is defined to include the 411 rural thanas of Bangladesh as listed in the 1974 Census of Population. For the purposes of this survey, rural areas in predominantly urban thanas are not included in the definition of rural Bangladesh. Therefore, it is to be expected that total land area and total number of households as reported in the LOS surveys will be somewhat less than the total land area and total number of households presented in other data sources.
2. A rural household consists of one or more persons who normally eat at the same kitchen (khana). This definition implies that the members of a rural household may occupy more than one dwelling unit.
3. A household member is defined as any resident of a rural household, whether or not that person is related to the head of the household.
4. A head of household is a person who claims that status. Such person is usually the oldest male member of a rural household. In most cases the interviews conducted during this survey were with the head of the household. In the absence of the head of the household, another responsible member of the household was interviewed.

5. Homestead land (owned) is defined as the area of land owned and occupied by the dwelling unit(s) of the household and the immediate area surrounding the dwelling units.
6. Owned cultivable land refers to land owned by the household on which crops are usually grown during some portion of the agricultural year.
7. Owned non-cultivable land refers to owned land on which crops are not normally grown during any portion of the agricultural year.
8. Land owned other than homestead land refers to the sum of owned cultivable land and non-cultivable land.
9. Total owned land is defined to be the sum of all lands to which legal title is claimed by any member of the household.
10. Currently cropped owned land is defined to be the area of land owned by the household which was under crop on the date of enumeration.
11. Major crop refers to the name of the standing crop occupying the greatest area of cultivable land on the date of enumeration.
12. Area of major crop refers to the area of the major crop (as defined above) on the date of enumeration.
13. Power irrigation refers to all forms of irrigation in which diesel, gasoline or electric powered machines or pumps are utilized.
14. Mechanical irrigation refers to forms of irrigation in which machines or pumps not powered by diesel, gasoline or electric engines are used.
15. Other irrigation refers to all forms of irrigation that do not involve the use of pumps or machines.

16. The land measurement unit of the 1978 Land Occupancy Survey was the acre. Accordingly, all local units of land measurement were converted into acres and decimals at the time of enumeration.
17. Land taken in from others refers to land that is in the possession of a rural household, but for which no member of the household claims legal title. The phrase refers only to land in the temporary possession of a rural household, the land being cultivated by that household in accordance with the terms of a written or oral agreement specifying the payment in cash or in kind to be made to the owner(s) of the land.
18. Borga refers to a sharecropping agreement in which the landowner generally receives fifty percent of the crop produced at harvest time. Another commonly used term for this relationship is adhi.
19. Bondhak is a kind of mortgage payment, usually verbal, in which the owner of land receives a lump sum payment (in cash) which must eventually be repaid to the lender. The terms and conditions of this type of agreement vary widely. The lender generally obtains the right to cultivate the mortgaged land until the loan is repaid. Another word, kotbondhak, is often used for the same type of agreement, but generally carries the additional condition that the agreement is "documented" in some fashion.
20. Khaikhalashi refers to a type of mortgage agreement in which the lender obtains the right to cultivate land in exchange for providing the loan. No repayment is required in most cases. Instead, each year a specified amount (usually the same in each year) is deducted from the loan. When the entire loan is written off in this manner, the original owner of the land regains possession.
21. Lagit refers to an arrangement whereby land is taken in by a cultivator under terms whereby he must pay the landowner in cash in advance an amount equivalent in value to one-half of the anticipated crop. Another commonly used term for this type of relationship is pattan.

22. A tenant household is a rural household in temporary possession of land in accordance with the terms of a written or oral agreement specifying the amount due in cash or in kind from the tenant household to the owner(s) of the land. Such a household does not own any land other than homestead land. See also owner-cum-tenant household.
23. An owner-cum-tenant household is a rural household that claims to own some land (other than homestead land) and, at the same time, has temporary possession of additional land in accordance with the terms of a written or oral agreement specifying the amount due in cash or in kind from the owner-cum-tenant household to the owner(s) of the land taken in.
24. An owner household is a rural household that cultivates its own land either with family labor, hired labor or a combination of both. Such a household does not take in land from others.
25. A landless-1 household is a rural household that claims ownership of no land, either homestead land or any other land. Totally landless is another appropriate name for this type of household.
26. A landless-2 household is a rural household that does not claim ownership of any land other than homestead land.
27. A landless-3 household is a rural household that claims to own some land, but no more than one-half acre of land (excluding homestead land). Thus, the sum of landless-2 and landless-3 households equals the total number of households claiming to own one-half acre or less of land (excluding homestead land).
28. Institutional credit is defined to include cash loans obtained in connection with the production of the major standing crop (as defined above) from any of the following sources: banks, co-operatives, and government organizations.

29. Non-Institutional credit is defined to include cash loans obtained in connection with the production of the major standing crop (as defined above) from any source other than banks, co-operatives and government organizations.

#### VI. Comparability with 1977 LOS Data

A number of significant changes and improvements have been incorporated into the 1978 LOS. These changes have been described in preceding sections. In terms of the comparability of the 1978 data with the 1977 survey data, the most significant change has been the reduction in the number of sample areas (villages) and the subsequent adjustment of the weighting procedure. The reader will observe that totals and absolute amounts of many significant variables included in both surveys are somewhat different. Part of this difference may be accounted for by the simple fact that the same population was sampled at two different points in time. Therefore, it is recommended that comparisons should be made using the data primarily in percentage terms. This procedure is preferable in any event, since (given the sample size) percentage figures tend to be more reliable.

#### VII. Quality of the Data

In a sample survey, error enters into the final results from two general sources. First, errors occur because only a fraction of the universe (population) is enumerated. Such errors are often referred to as sampling errors. The second general type of error is known as non-sampling error. Non-sampling errors occur for a number of reasons (non-response or incorrect response from the respondent, enumerator errors, errors in the sample frame, data processing errors, etc.).

A variety of quantitative measures are commonly used to indicate the reliability of survey data. In order to provide the user with an indication of the quality of the 1978 LOS data, Tables XV, XVI and XVII contain class means and class standard deviations of three important variables.

The reader should also recognize that questions concerning the ownership of land and related topics frequently cause anxiety and suspicion among respondents.

### Acknowledgements

Many people combined their efforts and skills to carry out the 1978 Land Occupancy Survey. We have been especially pleased with the dedication and enthusiasm of those who have worked on the survey. Listed below are the names of all who contributed to this project. Without their hard work this survey could not have been completed.

We also want to give special thanks to a smaller number of men who have made extraordinary contributions to the work of this survey. These men are Khurshid Kamal, Hossain Ahmed, Tazul Islam, Sharif N. Alam and Abul Arshad. In addition, we would like to give our appreciation to several persons who assisted us in many ways, even though they were not directly associated with the work of the survey. They are Abdul Baten, John Napier Adams, Nizam U. Ahmed, Harun-al-Rashid and Ziaul Huq.

#### List of Those Engaged in the 1978 Land Occupancy Survey

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. Rob Sarkar (RSO, Chittagong) | 26. Helaluddin Sharif        |
| 2. Moksud Ali (RSO, Khulna)        | 27. Rashidul Hoque           |
| 3. Tazul Islam (RSO, Dacca)        | 28. Ainuddin                 |
| 4. A. Kabir (RSO, Sylhet)          | 29. A.T.M. Mozzamel Hoque    |
| 5. Harun Rashid (RSO, Rajshahi)    | 30. Abdul Khalek             |
| 6. Nazrul Islam (RSO, Rangpur)     | 31. Mazammel Hoque           |
| 7. Anowarul Islam                  | 32. Abdur Razzak Sheik       |
| 8. Jahurul Hoque                   | 33. Tozammel Hossain         |
| 9. Abdul Jalil                     | 34. Monowarul Islam          |
| 10. Latifur Rahman                 | 35. Sawpan Kumar Dev         |
| 11. Bimal Kumar Goswami            | 36. Rafiqul Haider Chowdhury |
| 12. Abdur Razzak                   | 37. Khalilur Rahman          |
| 13. Nazrul Islam                   | 38. M.A. Rafique             |
| 14. Afzal Hossain                  | 39. Aftabuddin Ahamad        |
| 15. Abdur Rashid Khan              | 40. Daruzzaman Bhuiyan       |
| 16. Bibhuti Bhusan Das             | 41. Mahsinul Haque           |
| 17. Tawsiqul Islam                 | 42. Mansoor Ali              |
| 18. Saiful Islam                   | 43. Humayun Kabir            |
| 19. Mozammel Hossain               | 44. Abdullah                 |
| 20. A.S.M. Hossain Khan            | 45. Moklesur Rahman          |
| 21. Akbar Hossain                  | 46. Fatik Lal Roy Chowdhury  |
| 22. Abdus Sattar                   | 47. Anil Kanti Saha          |
| 23. Enamul Hoque                   | 48. Nurun Nabi               |
| 24. Kazi Amiruddin                 | 49. Kazi Delwar Hossain      |
| 25. Noor Hossain                   | 50. Molla Abdul Wadud        |

51. Abdul Rakib
52. Kazi Idris Ali
53. Abed Ali
54. Abdur Rashid
55. Mokbular Rahman
56. Lokman Ali Sardar
57. A.B.M. Shahjahan Molla
58. Jobed Ali
59. A.T.M. Nuruzzaman
60. Abdur Razzak
61. Sheik Abdur Razzak
62. K.M.I. Hossain
63. Abu Hossain Mallik
64. Abdur Mannan
65. Abdur Bari
66. Sayed Nizam Ahmad
67. Abdur Rahman Howladar
68. Shahajahan Ali Khan
69. Mozammel Hoque Molla
70. Md. Idris
71. Hashem Ali
72. Kowsar Ali
73. Basir Ahmad
74. Albab Ahmad Chowdhury
75. Aftabuddin
76. Delowar Hossain
77. Abul Kashem
78. Nurul Haque
79. Safiullah
80. Golam Sarwar
81. Andil Mannan
82. Mokbul Ahmad
83. Shamsul Huda Bhuiyan
84. Abdur Rashid
85. Ahsan Habib
86. Ali Azam
87. Reazuddin
88. Nurul Islam
89. Abdur Hye
90. Syed Amir Hossain
91. Ali Hossain
92. Mustafa Dewan
93. Sirajul Islam
94. Abdur Malek
95. Shah Alam Dhali
96. Mojibul Haque
97. Abdul Karim Biswas
98. Lokitullah
99. Mir Sawkot Ali
100. Sirajuddin
101. A.S.M. Matiur Rahman
102. Abul Bashar Khan
103. M. I. Khan
104. Harunur Rashid
105. Nazrul Islam
106. Jashimuddin
107. Abdur Rob Bhuiyan
108. Mizanur Rahman
109. Mojibur Rahman
110. Aktaruzzaman
111. Mokbul Hossain
112. Fashiur Rahman
113. Abdur Rashid
114. Samir Kumar Khahali
115. Habibur Rahman Talukdar
116. Abdul Kader Ansari
117. Kazi Baizid Alam
118. Saidur Rahman
119. Abdul Karim Mia
120. Jabed Ali
121. Hossain Ali
122. Shamsujoha Talukder
123. Abdul Gofran
124. Amir Hossain
125. Mahbubur Rahman
126. A. Latif
127. Reazuddin
128. Sahidur Rahman
129. Bazlul Haque
130. Matiur Rahman Talukdar
131. Mainuddin Bhuiyan
132. Abdur Rahman
133. Abdur Razzak
134. Mokbul Hossain
135. Abdus Samad
136. Abdul Aziz
137. Abdul Hakim Talukdar
138. Abdur Rashid Mollah
139. Ali Asqar
140. Abdur Malek

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 141. Abdul Hye          | 149. Din Mohammad             |
| 142. Afazuddin          | 150. Delowar Hossain Patowary |
| 143. Sekandar Ali       | 151. Abdul Waheed             |
| 144. Saiful Alam        | 152. M. Safi                  |
| 145. Amir Hossain       | 153. Ebabul Hoque             |
| 146. Khairullah Khan    | 154. Abul Kalam               |
| 147. Kazi Yusuf Hossain | 155. Fazlul Hoque             |
| 148. Abu Taher          |                               |

Table I

Size Distribution of Total Owned Land in  
Rural Bangladesh <sup>1</sup>

Number of Acres	Number of Households	Percent of Total	Number of Persons	Percent of Total	Area (Acres)	Percent of Total
Zero	1,767,334	14.69	8,081,266	11.59	-	-
0.01-1.00	5,375,887	44.68	27,561,648	39.54	1,733,223	8.33
1.01-2.00	1,830,170	15.21	10,821,861	15.53	2,660,128	12.78
2.01-3.00	1,045,072	8.69	6,706,826	9.62	2,556,850	12.28
3.01-4.00	621,105	5.16	4,438,188	6.37	2,141,713	10.29
4.01-5.00	370,799	3.08	2,811,716	4.03	1,651,046	7.93
5.01-6.00	253,414	2.11	2,027,653	2.91	1,375,463	6.61
6.01-7.00	173,661	1.44	1,520,481	2.18	1,123,908	5.40
7.01-8.00	110,825	0.92	963,593	1.38	827,971	3.98
8.01-9.00	94,944	0.79	835,505	1.20	803,505	3.86
9.01-10.00	66,979	0.56	581,056	0.83	636,690	3.06
10.01-11.00	60,764	0.51	568,972	0.82	634,253	3.05
11.01-12.00	38,668	0.32	378,394	0.54	444,388	2.14
12.01-13.00	36,251	0.30	358,024	0.51	451,674	2.17
13.01-14.00	25,894	0.22	276,200	0.40	350,779	1.69
14.01-15.00	19,679	0.16	215,091	0.31	285,006	1.37
OVER 15.00	139,826	1.16	1,556,732	2.23	3,137,282	15.07
TOTALS <sup>2</sup>	12,031,272	100.00	69,703,206	100.00	20,813,879	100.00

1. See definitions in text of total owned land and rural Bangladesh.
2. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table II-A

Size Distribution of Land Owned Other than Homestead Land in  
Rural Bangladesh 1/

Number of Acres	Number of Households	Percent of Total	Number of Persons	Percent of Total	Area (Acres)	Percent of Total
Zero	3,462,167	28.78	16,332,396	23.43	-	-
0.01-1.00	3,994,542	33.20	21,140,000	30.33	1,653,197	8.41
1.01-2.00	1,750,072	14.55	10,422,407	14.95	2,608,916	13.27
2.01-3.00	940,116	7.81	6,192,404	8.88	2,337,063	11.89
3.01-4.00	596,247	4.96	4,322,184	6.20	2,072,870	10.54
4.01-5.00	346,286	2.88	2,645,305	3.80	1,566,362	7.97
5.01-6.00	224,067	1.86	1,816,360	2.61	1,230,924	6.26
6.01-7.00	159,160	1.32	1,405,858	2.02	1,035,028	5.27
7.01-8.00	107,028	0.89	916,639	1.32	808,471	4.11
8.01-9.00	84,586	0.70	759,205	1.09	718,271	3.65
9.01-10.00	70,431	0.59	649,761	0.93	675,552	3.44
10.01-11.00	52,133	0.43	461,599	0.66	548,433	2.79
11.01-12.00	39,704	0.33	396,347	0.57	461,919	2.35
12.01-13.00	28,656	0.24	294,498	0.42	358,998	1.83
13.01-14.00	28,311	0.24	293,641	0.43	386,217	1.96
14.01-15.00	16,227	0.13	181,602	0.26	238,338	1.21
Above 15.00	131,540	1.09	1,468,003	2.11	2,958,058	15.05
<b>TOTALS <sup>2/</sup></b>	<b>12,031,272</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>69,703,206</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>19,658,617</b>	<b>100.00</b>

1/ See text for definitions of Land Owned other than homestead land and rural Bangladesh.

2/ Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table II-B

Size Distribution of Homestead Land in  
Rural Bangladesh <sup>1</sup>

Size of Acres	Number of Households	Percent of Total	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Zero	2,078,059	17.27	9,674,595	13.88
0.01-0.10	6,719,255	55.85	36,950,720	53.01
0.11-0.20	2,068,738	17.19	13,833,477	19.85
0.21-0.30	577,603	4.80	4,338,066	6.22
0.31-0.40	311,416	2.59	2,512,729	3.60
0.41-0.50	113,587	0.94	984,998	1.41
0.51-0.60	36,597	0.30	320,047	0.46
0.61-0.70	42,466	0.35	378,394	0.54
0.71-0.80	18,298	0.15	146,041	0.21
0.81-0.90	9,322	0.08	79,062	0.11
0.91-1.00	34,180	0.28	303,820	0.44
ABOVE 1.00	21,751	0.19	181,256	0.26
TOTALS <sup>2</sup>	12,031,272	100.00	69,073,206	100.00

1. See text for definitions of homestead land and rural Bangladesh.
2. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table III

Landlessness in Rural Bangladesh

	Number of Households	Percent of total	Number of Persons	Percent of total
Landless-1	1,767,334	14.69	8,081,266	11.59
Landless-2	3,462,167	28.78	16,332,396	23.43
Landless-3	2,561,410	21.29	13,214,789	18.96

Definitions :

A Landless-1 household is a rural household that claims ownership of no land, either homestead land or other land.

A Landless-2 household is a rural household that does not claim ownership of any land other than homestead land.

A Landless-3 household is a rural household that claims to own some land, but no more than one-half acre of land (excluding homestead land). Thus, the sum of landless-2 households plus landless-3 households equals the total number of rural households claiming to own one-half acre of land or less (excluding homestead land).

Table IV

	Number and Area of Rural Households by Type of Tenancy <sup>1,2</sup>					
	Number of Households	Percent of Total	Owned Land <sup>3</sup>		Land Taken In	
Area (Acres)			Percent of Total	Area (Acres)	Percent <sup>5</sup> of Total	
Owners	5,974,206	64.53	14,224,975	72.36	-	-
Owner-cum-tenant	2,597,661	28.06	5,433,642	27.64	3,728,211	18.96
Tenant	686,357	7.41	-	-	921,864	4.69
Totals <sup>4</sup>	9,258,224	100.00	19,658,617	100.00	4,650,075	23.65

1. See definitions in text of owners, owner-cum-tenants, tenants and rural Bangladesh.
2. Number of rural households excluding those households which (a) do not own land other than homestead land, and (b) do not take in land from others.
3. Owned land excluding homestead land.
4. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.
5. Percent of owned land other than homestead land.

Table V

Size Distribution of Land Taken in From Others <sup>1,2</sup>

Size Class (acres)	Number of Households (000's)	Percent of Total	Area (000's acres)	Percent of Total
0.01-1.00	1,970.0	59.99	996.0	21.42
1.01-2.00	711.6	21.67	1,102.7	23.71
2.01-3.00	267.9	3.16	691.9	14.88
3.01-4.00	132.6	4.04	469.3	10.09
4.01-5.00	87.0	2.55	413.7	8.90
5.01-10.00	97.4	2.96	691.4	14.97
Above 10.00	17.6	0.54	284.9	6.13
TOTAL	3,284.0	100.00	4,650.1	100.00

1/ Data are for both tenant and owner-cum-tenant households.

2/ Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table VI.

Source of Agricultural Inputs as Reported by Tenants <sup>1/</sup>

Input	Provided by <sup>2/</sup> Landowner		Provided by Tenant	
	Number of Households (000's)	Percent of Total	Number of Households (000's)	Percent of Total
Seed	835.8	25.45	2,448.2	74.55
Fertilizer	191.6	5.84	3,092.4	94.16
Pesticides	33.5	1.02	3,250.5	98.98
Irrigation facilities	4.5	0.14	3,279.5	99.86

1/ Data are for both tenant and owner-cum-tenant households. Components may not add to total tenant and owner-cum-tenant households due to rounding.

2/ The input specified is provided in whole or in part by the landowner.

3/ The input specified is provided by the tenant if it is used.

Table VIII

Duration of Tenancy Relationship as Reported by Tenants<sup>1,2</sup>

Number of Years	Number of Households (000's)	Percent of Total	Area (000 acres)	Percent of Total
1 and less	863.7	26.30	816.1	17.55
2	669.3	20.38	800.7	17.22
3	517.2	15.75	823.1	17.70
4	260.4	7.93	457.1	9.83
5	208.5	6.35	372.5	8.01
6	115.6	3.52	273.4	5.88
7	100.2	3.05	184.1	3.96
8	112.0	3.41	275.3	5.92
9	27.6	0.84	58.1	1.25
10 and above	409.5	12.47	589.7	12.68
TOTALS	3,284.0	100.00	4,650.1	100.00

1/ Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

2/ Data are for both tenant and owner-cum-tenant households. When an individual respondent possessed multiple tenant holdings, the response recorded was for the holding(s) for which the tenancy relationship was of greatest duration.

Table IX

Use of Selected Agricultural Inputs by Owners and  
Owner-cum-tenants on Their Own Land <sup>1</sup>

Input	Owners		Owner-cum-tenants	
	Number of Households	Percent <sup>2</sup>	Number of Households (000's)	Percent <sup>3</sup>
Chemical Fertilizer	2,535.9	64.20	1,414.1	62.76
Pesticides	1,130.3	28.62	620.8	27.55
Power Irrigation	40.7	1.03	28.7	1.27
Mechanical Irrigation	77.3	1.96	21.8	0.97
Other Irrigation	325.6	8.24	140.2	6.22

1. Use refers to application of the specified input on the current major crop of the respondent's own land.
2. Percent refers to percent of the 3,950.0 thousand owner households who reported a current crop and responded to the questions concerning the specified inputs.
3. Percent refers to percent of 2,253.1 thousand owner-cum-tenant households who reported a current crop and responded to the questions the concerning specified inputs.

Table X

Use of Selected Agricultural Inputs by Tenants and  
Owner-cum-tenants on Their Tenant Land <sup>1</sup>

Input	Tenants		Owner-cum-tenants	
	Number of Households (000's)	Percent <sup>2</sup>	Number of Households (000's)	Percent <sup>3</sup>
Chemical Fertilizer	338.0	62.83	1,400.7	62.17
Pesticides	168.8	31.36	619.4	27.49
Power Irrigation	6.2	1.15	29.3	1.30
Mechanical Irrigation	5.2	0.97	30.4	1.35
Other Irrigation	73.9	13.73	153.3	6.80

1. Use refers to use by tenants and owner-cum-tenants on the current major crop on land taken in from others.
2. Percent refers to the percent of the 538.2 thousand tenant households who reported a current crop and responded to the questions concerning inputs.
3. Percent refers to the 2,253.1 thousand owner-cum-tenant households who reported a current standing crop and responded to the questions concerning inputs.

Table XI

Source and Amount of Agricultural Credit Obtained by Owners and Owner-cum-tenants for use on Their Own Land <sup>1,2</sup>

Source	Number of Loans (000's)	Percent of Total Loans	Average Amount of Loan (Taka)
Banks	287.6	29.77	1,122
Co-operatives	120.5	12.47	762
Other Government	47.0	4.86	629
All other sources	511.0	52.89	479
Totals	966.1	100.00	713

1. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.
2. Data refer to cash loans obtained by owners and owner-cum-tenants in connection with the production of the current major standing crop on the respondent's own land.

Table XII

Source and Amount of Agricultural Credit Obtained by Tenants  
and Owner-cum-tenants for use on Tenant Land <sup>1,2</sup>

Source	Number of Loans (000's)	Percent of Total Loans	Average Amount of Loan (Taka)
Banks	66.3	14.59	467
Co-operatives	21.8	4.80	634
Other Government	15.2	3.35	406
Landowner(s)	71.8	15.80	340
All Other Sources	279.3	61.47	377
Totals	454.4	100.00	397

1. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.
2. Data refer to cash loans obtained by tenants and owner-cum-tenants in connection with the production of the current major standing crop on land taken in by the respondent.

Table XIII

Number and Percent of Farm Households Reporting the Use of  
Chemical Fertilizer by Type of Crop <sup>1</sup>

Crop	(1) Number of Households Growing (000's)	(2) Percent of Total <sup>2</sup>	(3) Number of Households Reporting Use of Chem. Fertilizer	(4) Percent of Households <sup>3</sup>
Aus	5,929.3	64.04	3,669.0	61.88
Aman	6,884.3	74.36	4,208.6	61.13
Boro	1,618.5	17.48	1,109.6	68.56
Jute	3,511.2	37.93	1,979.3	56.37
Wheat	1,035.4	11.18	719.5	69.49

1. Data refer to crops grown during the year immediately preceding the date of interview.
2. Total refers to the 9,258,224 households which (a) owned some land other than homestead land and/or (b) took in land from others. See Table IV.
3. Column 3 as a percent of Column 1.

Table XIV

Sales of Rice/Paddy During the Last Agricultural Year <sup>1,2</sup>

	Number (000's)	Percent of Total	Percent of those who reported growing rice/ paddy
Did not grow/ not applicable	7,135.6	59.31	--
Did not sell	2,264.8	18.82	46.26
Sold $\frac{1}{2}$ or less of crop	320.7	2.67	6.55
Sold more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of crop	2,310.1	19.20	47.19
Totals	12,031.3	100.00	100.00

1. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.
2. Data refer to all types of rice/paddy grown during the year immediately preceding the date of interview.

25

Table XV

Means and Standard Deviations of Total Owned Land and Number of Persons by Size Class of Total Owned Land

Size Class	Total Owned Land		Number of Persons	
	Class Mean	Class Standard Deviation	Class Mean	Class Standard Deviation
Zero	0.00	0.00	4.57	2.15
0.01 - 1.00	0.32	0.29	5.13	2.31
1.01 - 2.00	1.45	0.29	5.91	2.52
2.01 - 3.00	2.45	0.30	6.42	2.79
3.01 - 4.00	3.45	0.30	7.15	3.04
4.01 - 5.00	4.45	0.30	7.58	3.11
5.01 - 6.00	5.43	0.29	8.00	3.31
6.01 - 7.00	6.47	0.29	8.76	3.78
7.01 - 8.00	7.47	0.29	8.69	3.57
8.01 - 9.00	8.46	0.27	8.80	3.89
9.01 - 10.00	9.51	0.31	8.68	4.55
10.01 - 11.00	10.44	0.26	9.36	3.74
11.01 - 12.00	11.49	0.30	9.79	4.33
12.01 - 13.00	12.46	0.29	9.88	4.68
13.01 - 14.00	13.55	0.28	10.67	5.80
14.01 - 15.00	14.48	0.32	10.93	5.77
Above 15.00	22.44	8.25	11.13	5.57
All classes	1.73	3.29	5.79	2.93

26

Table XVI

Means and Standard Deviations of Land Owned other Than  
Homestead Land by Size Class

Size Class	Class Mean	Class Standard Deviation
Zero		
0.01 - 1.00	0.41	0.31
1.01 - 2.00	1.49	0.30
2.01 - 3.00	2.49	0.31
3.01 - 4.00	3.48	0.32
4.01 - 5.00	4.52	0.32
5.01 - 6.00	5.49	0.33
6.01 - 7.00	6.50	0.32
7.01 - 8.00	7.55	0.32
8.01 - 9.00	8.49	0.31
9.01 - 10.00	9.59	0.32
10.01 - 11.00	10.52	0.33
11.01 - 12.00	11.63	0.31
12.01 - 13.00	12.53	0.33
13.01 - 14.00	13.64	0.32
14.01 - 15.00	14.69	0.31
Above 15.00	22.49	8.22
All Classes	1.63	3.23

Table XVII

Means and Standard Deviations of Land Taken in  
From Others by Size Class

Size Class	Class Mean	Class Standard Deviation
0.01 - 1.00	0.51	0.28
1.01 - 2.00	1.55	0.30
2.01 - 3.00	2.58	0.31
3.01 - 4.00	3.54	0.33
4.01 - 5.00	4.76	0.29
5.01 - 10.00	7.10	1.54
Above 10.01	16.18	5.35
All Classes	1.42	1.88