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Vol XVI
No. 2

ISSN 0019-5014

APRIL-
JUNE
1961

INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



INDIAN SOCIETY OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
BOMBAY

better qualified supervisors, auditors, bank managers, secretaries of primary societies and others, (iv) there is need to guard against the 'target mentality.' All this necessitates bigger efforts from the members of co-operative institutions and the various partners in the integrated scheme of rural credit.

Shri Madhava Das' efforts to revise and abridge E. M. Hough's Co-operative Movement in India without in the least impairing its originality, are indeed praiseworthy. It would prove useful to students of co-operation and to the administrative rank and file.

Agricultural Economy in Village Chitra, Agra District, J. K. Pande, Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad, 1958. Pp. 190.

This publication, second in the series of which the first was a similar bulletin on village Suchi in the Rae Bareilly district, gives the results of a survey undertaken in the village Chitra in Agra District with a view to studying the three important aspects of the cultivator's financial position, namely, (i) farm economy, (ii) milch cattle economy, and (iii) domestic expenditure. The publication, thus presents the information collected on the cost of production of important agricultural crops and of milk production, the farmers' consumption pattern and their general standard of living. Data were collected from a sample consisting of ten cultivating families and they related to the agricultural year 1949-50.

After describing the layout of the study and the geographical and economic background of the village Chitra in the first two chapters, an examination of the cost of production has been made in the succeeding chapters. Chapters III, IV and V deal respectively with those aspects of the cost of production pertaining to human labour, bullock labour and other miscellaneous factors entering into cost of production such as irrigation charges, cost of manure, seeds, etc. Data in respect of yields collected for the purpose of calculating the cost of production per unit of produce are given in Chapter VI. The various constituent costs are summed up in Chapter VII which gives a comparative picture of the costs of production of different crops for the families concerned. Considering all crops and all families together, the share of bullock labour in the total cost of production was as high as 56.6 per cent while that of human labour accounted for nearly one-fourth. Considering individual crops, the share of bullock labour in the total cost of production was higher than all other constituents, varying from 43.3 per cent in the case of juar to 63.5 per cent in the case of sarson; while the share of human labour varied from 19.4 per cent in the case of bejhar plus sarson to 40 per cent in the case of juar. Seed costs and rent showed wide variations from a minimum of 0.4 per cent in the case of bajra to 9.7 per cent in the case of bejhar and from 1.6 per cent to 8 per cent respectively.

Chapter VIII gives data regarding disposal of the produce by the farmers including sale and consumption. In Chapter IX are given the final farm accounts which were compiled with a view to assessing the net profit or loss of individual families. An interesting finding is in respect of milch cattle, which has been given in Chapter X. After studying the income from milch cattle and the expenditure

including estimated wages of family labour incurred thereon, it was found that every family without exception incurred a loss on account of its milch cattle. The average loss was estimated at about Rs. 370 per family during the year, the loss varying from Rs. 53 to Rs. 755 from family to family. In other words, milch economy in Chitra village was unable to bear the cost of family labour.

An analysis of the domestic expenditure of the families and its distribution among different types of food articles like cereals, pulses, etc., are given in Chapter XI. The final accounts representing the economy of each selected cultivator included in the study are given in the concluding chapter. There are 21 appendices, dealing with the schedules used in the survey, some miscellaneous tables and also a theoretical consideration of the cost of cultivation.

Following are some of the important conclusions of the study. The average size of holding of the families was 8.1 acres and the average size of family being 9. The average total income of the families studied amounted to about Rs. 2,020 as against an average expenditure of Rs. 2,304, thus giving a net deficit of Rs. 284 per family during 1949-50. Less than half (44.6 per cent) of the total income of the families was obtained from agriculture and income from wages constituted only 1.7 per cent. Of the total average expenditure incurred by a family, about 75 per cent constituted expenditure on domestic consumption, 16.5 per cent on purchase of farm assets, 6 per cent on marriages and other ceremonies.

Recent Developments in Certain Aspects of Indian Economy—V, International Labour Office, India Branch, New Delhi, 1960. Pp. 159. Rs. 2.50.

The topics included in this volume are "Plantation Labour in India" and "Non-manual workers in India." The article on plantation labour deals with only labour employed on tea, coffee and rubber plantations which among themselves employ over twelve lakh labourers. Tea plantations alone provided employment to more than nine lakh labourers in 1956. In fact plantation legislation in India developed chiefly in connection with the recruitment and employment of Assam tea garden labourers. The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act was passed in 1932 on the basis of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India. The article gives the various provisions of this important piece of legislation and the steps taken by the authorities to administer the Act as also outlines the changes that took place since then upto 1958-59. The article brings together the various aspects of plantation labour as they prevail in the different parts of the country, such as hours of work, rest periods, holidays, employment of women and children, wages and earnings and the systems of their calculation and payment, housing facilities provided by the plantations, the steps taken by the Government of India for ensuring adequate housing facilities to the migrant labourers. Plantations are included in the Scheduled Employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The minimum rates fixed by the various State Governments are given in a table. After studying the standard of living of the plantation labourers, the industrial relations and the Governmental machinery existing in the country to regulate the conditions of employment, the article concludes that "in the context of Indian conditions, a study of this review should leave an impression that on the whole plantation workers have been put on the road towards better conditions of life and work."