

**FAMILY BUDGET OF CULTIVATORS  
IN HARYANA**

1978-79



*Issued by :*

**ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ORGANISATION,  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT, HARYANA**

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PREFACE

The present report on 'Family Budgets of cultivators in Haryana' is the fourteenth in its annual series issued by Economic and Statistical Organisation, Haryana. It relates to the agricultural year 1978-79 and contains a comprehensive analysis of the family budgets of 78 farming families.

The study has revealed that the average annual income per family was Rs. 14606.61. This study also revealed that 75.51% of the total income accrued from farm cultivation followed by miscellaneous earnings (13.80%), interest on capital investment (6.96%) and sale of milk and milk products (3.73%). The average annual expenditure per household was Rs. 10662.19.

62.13% of the total expenditure was on food, 12.94% on clothing, 5.86% on fuel, 4.35% on housing and 14.72% on miscellaneous items.

The data used in this report has been compiled by the staff of Agriculture Section and the report has been prepared by Sh. Rejender Kumar, Research Officer under the supervision of Sh. A. S. Sanghi, Deputy Economic and Statistical Adviser.

I would like to express my thanks to the cultivators of Haryana State for maintaining the requisite information on voluntary basis and respective District Statistical Officers in the State for checking and scrutinising the information maintained by the farmers.

Dated, Chandigarh  
the May, 11, 1982

(A.I. Katyal),  
Joint Economic and Statistical Adviser,  
to Govt. Haryana.

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# CHAPTER - I

## INTRODUCTION

### General

1.0 The present report 'Family Budgets of Cultivators in Haryana' 1978-79 is fourteenth in its series. It is a comprehensive study of the budget accounts of 78 cultivators and was undertaken with a view to studying the sources of income, pattern of household expenditure and domestic consumption of cultivators. The cultivators selected for the study were the same as covered under a concurrent study on 'Economics of Farming in Haryana, 1978-79'.

### Objectives

1.1 The objectives of the study are :

- (i) to analyse the household income of cultivators;
- (ii) their pattern of domestic expenditure; and
- (iii) to find the proportional consumption of goods produced at home and procured from outside.

### Family size

1.2 The size of family of the cultivators selected for the study varied enormously. It ranged from 3 to 23 members. The average size of a family was, however, 8.68 members. In terms of Atwater's scale (Appendix-I) of 'Adult Male Unit' the average size of family was 6.5.

## CHAPTER - II

### INCOME OF CULTIVATORS

#### General

2.0 This chapter deals with the sources of income of the selected farming families. The families selected for the study included sub-marginal, small and the big cultivators. The size of the holdings possessed by these families ranged from 0.65 to 22.45 hectares.

#### Sources of Income

2.1 The income of cultivators have been classified under the following four broad categories :

- (i) Farm cultivation;
- (ii) Milk and milk products;
- (iii) Interest on capital investment in farm equipment and machinery, farm and residential buildings, milch and draught animals; and
- (iv) Income from miscellaneous sources such as rent of land, remittances received from outside, imputed value of fuel, wood & dung cakes, sale of F.Y.M. and income from sources other than farm cultivation etc.

#### Average Annual Income

2.2 The maximum annual income of a farming family recorded during 1978-79 was Rs 64340.25 and the minimum Rs. 754.80. The main reasons for this wide variations in total annual income of cultivators were the size of their holdings, irrigation potentials, fertilizers used and the extent to which the modern methods of farm cultivation were employed. Variations in income from milk and milk products, interest on capital investment and miscellaneous sources like remittances received from outside also led to unequal distribution.

The average annual income per family, per capita and per adult male unit is given in table 2.0



Table 2.0

## INCOME OF CULTIVATORS

(In Rupees)

Sr. No.	Sources of Income	Total Income (All families)	Average Income Per		
			Family	Capita	Adult male unit
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Farm Cultivation	860305.96 (75.51)	11029.56	1270.76	1697.53
2.	Milk and milk products	42537.79 (3.73)	545.36	62.84	83.93
3.	Interest on capital investment	79231.49 (6.96)	1015.79	117.03	156.34
4.	Miscellaneous	157240.03 (13.80)	2015.90	232.26	310.26
Total		1139315.27	14606.61	1682.89	2248.06

N.B.—Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

The main source of income of farming families was from farm cultivation which accounted for 75.51% of the total income. The remaining three sources of income together contributed 24.49 percent of the total income.

The average annual income per family, per capita and per adult male unit during 1978-79 worked out to Rs. 14606.61, Rs. 1682.89, and Rs. 2248.06 respectively.

Income of cultivators from all the four sources listed in table 2.0 are discussed below.

#### Farm Cultivation

2.3 Farm cultivation was the main source of income to the cultivators as stated above. Its full details are available in a concurrent study on Economics of Farming in Haryana 1978-79.

### Milk and milk products

2.4 Haryana farmer, by and large keeps buffaloes for milk. He keeps cows not for milk but for producing draught animals for cultivation. Table 2.1 given below shows that out of 74 families possessing milch animals, 73.0% families owned buffaloes only 1.4% owned cows and the rest 25.6% owned both cows and buffaloes. Only four out of 78 selected families did not possess any milch animal. The annual milk production of all the 162 milch animals was estimated to be 1559.11 quintals valued at Rs. 287194.25. The net surplus per family after meeting the maintenance expenditure of milch animals worked out to Rs. ~~548.50~~ 425.38.

Table 2.1 Average number of milch animals held and milk produced per family

Sr. No	Items	Cows only	Buffaloes only	Cows & buffaloes	Without milch animals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Number of families	1	54	19	4	78
2.	Total No. of milch animals	2	108	52	—	162
3.	Average No. of milch animals per family	2.00	2.00	2.74	—	2.08
4.	Total milk produced (Qtls.)	3.79	1080.97	474.35	—	1559.11
5.	Milk produced per annum per family (Qtls.)	3.79	20.02	24.97	—	19.99
6.	Total income from milk & milk products (Rs.)	713.50	20118.75	82292.00	—	287194.25
7.	Total expenditure on maintenance of milch animals	495.70	171326.70	72834.06	—	244656.46
8.	Net Income (+—)	+217.80	+29862.05	+12457.94	—	+42537.79

### Capital Investment :

2.5 The imputed income per family from capital investment in farm buildings and cattle sheds, draught and milch animals, farm equipment and machinery, wells/tubewells and pumping sets etc. worked out to Rs. 1015.79. The largest contribution towards this income was from equipment and machinery (30.72%) followed by milch animals (18.31%) and residential buildings (16.78%), draught animals (9.66%), wells, tubewells and pumping sets (9.14%) and sheds for milch animals (7.35%), other items not covered earlier contributed the lowest share i.e. 3.07%.

The sources of income from capital investment are shown in the table given below —

Table 2.2 **Income from Capital Investment**

(In Rupees)

Items	Total income (All families)	Percentage to total	Average income per family
1	2	3	4
<b>A—Animals—</b>			
(i) Draught	7654.80	9.66	98.14
(ii) Milch	14670.30	18.51	188.08
<b>B—Farm equipment &amp; machinery</b>	24342.30	30.72	312.08
<b>C—Farm &amp; residential buildings.</b>	13296.65	16.78	170.47
<b>D—Sheds for Animals</b>			
(i) Draught	3778.28	4.77	48.44
(ii) Milch	5820.82	7.35	74.63
<b>E—Wells, tubewells, and pumping sets</b>	7239.08	9.14	92.81
<b>F—Others</b>	2429.26	3.07	31.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>79231.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1015.79</b>

#### Miscellaneous Sources

2.6 It is evident from table 2.0 that the total contribution of 'Miscellaneous Sources' to the total income of the cultivators was over 14%. The contribution of the items covered under income from 'Miscellaneous Sources' is presented in Table 2.3.

## Income from Miscellaneous Sources

Table 2.3

(In rupees)

Sr. No.	Items	Income	
		All families	Per family
1.	Remittances received from outside.	45827.05 (29.14)	587.53
2.	Farm Income not accounted under farm cultivation.	4680.00 (2.98)	60.00
3.	Fuel	42468.98 (27.01)	544.48
4.	Manure	17869.00 (11.36)	229.09
5.	Rent	4500.00 (2.86)	57.69
6.	Honorarium for keeping record of 'Economics of Farming & Family Budgets'.	5850.00 (3.72)	75.00
7.	Lambardari fee	1975.00 (1.26)	25.32
8.	Income from family labour	11970.00 (7.61)	153.46
9.	Others	22100.00 (14.06)	283.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>157240.03</b> (100.00)	<b>2015.90</b>

N.B. Figures in brackets show percentage to the total.

The total income of the selected cultivators families from 'Miscellaneous Sources' amounted to Rs. 157240.03. The highest percentage contribution to the total income accrued from remittances received from outside (29.14%), followed by income from fuel (27.01%), manure (11.36%), and family labour (7.61%). The lowest contribution (1.26%) was from lambardari fee. The average annual income per family from miscellaneous sources was Rs. 2015.90

### Size of Holding and Income of Cultivators

2.7 The size of holding has a great bearing on the income of cultivators. The average income of a cultivator family increases with the increase in the size

of holding. The per capita income of families with land holdings over 12 hectares was 4 times more than those families having holding of 0.2 hectares. It may be interesting to note that increase in per capita income grew at a higher rate up to 12 hectares. The percentage increase in the per capita income in the size group of 1-4 hec. was 65.49% over the size group of 0-2 hec. The increase in the size group of 4-8 hec. was 27.94% over 2-4 hec. The highest increase 93.20% was recorded in the size group of 8-12 over 4-8. The corresponding increase in income in size group of 12 hec. and above over 8-12 hec. was barely 7.35%. It is revealed that the holdings of 12 hectares and above are less profitable as compared to the holdings in the size group 4-8 and 8-12. No doubt the per capita income of this group is higher over the previous one but the increase is at a diminishing rate. Income of cultivators under different size of holdings is shown in the table below—

Table 2.4 Income of the Cultivators According to Size of Holdings

(In Rupees)

Size of holding (Units)	holding	Income			
		All families	Per family	Per capita	Per adult male unit
0-2	Hec. .	82799.94	5520.00	726.32	981.04
2-4	„	171888.82	9046.78	1202.02	1621.59
4-8	„	410596.14	15207.26	1537.81	2061.22
8-12	„	190153.89	27164.84	2971.15	4028.68
12 & above.	„	283876.48	31541.83	3189.62	4055.38
<b>Total</b>		<b>1139315.27</b>	<b>14606.61</b>	<b>1682.89</b>	<b>2248.06</b>

## CHAPTER III

### HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE OF CULTIVATORS

#### Household Expenditure.

3.0 Detailed study of the cultivator household expenditure was made under the following twelve major heads.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Food      | 8. Education                             |
| 2. Fuel      | 9. Marriage and other social ceremonies. |
| 3. Clothing  | 10. Religion                             |
| 4. Housing   | 11. Recreation and other amenities.      |
| 5. Lighting  | 12. Others                               |
| 6. Health    |  |
| 7. Transport |  |

Cultivator household expenditure per family/capita and 'adult male unit' under the above referred to heads is shown below in table 3.0.

**Table 3.0 Household Expenditure, All Families, Per Family, Per Capita And 'Adult Male Unit.**

(In Rupees)

Sr. No.	Items	Expenditure			
		All families	Per family	Per Capita	Per 'Adult Male Unit'
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Food	516665.06 (62.13)	6623.91	763.17	1019.47
2.	Fuel	48751.94 (5.86)	625.03	73.01	96.20
3.	Clothing	107576.24 (12.94)	1379.18	158.90	212.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Housing	36151.41 (4.35)	461.48	53.40	71.33
5.	Lighting	5634.49 (0.68)	72.24	8.32	11.12
6.	Health	15333.20 (1.84)	196.58	22.65	30.25
7.	Transport	19680.50 (2.37)	252.31	29.07	38.83
8.	Education	17465.95 (2.10)	223.92	25.80	34.46
9.	Marriage & Social Ceremonies	35373.45 (4.25)	453.51	52.25	69.80
10.	Religion	3369.10 (0.40)	43.19	4.98	6.65
11.	Recreation and other amenities	7489.52 (0.90)	96.02	11.06	14.78
12.	Others	18159.67 (2.18)	232.82	26.82	35.83
Total		831650.53 (100.00)	10662.19	1228.43	1640.98

It is observed from table 3.0 that the average annual expenditure per cultivator family was Rs. 10662.19. The per capita expenditure was Rs. 1228.43 and per adult male unit was Rs. 1640.98. Analysis of total expenditure shows that the percentage expenditure of food was the highest (62.13%), followed by clothing (12.94%), fuel (5.86%), social and religious ceremonies (4.65%), housing (4.35%). The three major items of food, fuel and clothing together accounted for well over 80.93% of the total household expenditure of cultivators. Only 2.37% was spent on transport and communication. Expenditure on education was very nominal (2.10%). On recreation it was only 0.90%. The expenditure on social and religious ceremonies etc. was however, found higher than the expenditure on education and recreation clubbed together.

#### Sources of Supply of Household Items

3.1 Value and proportion of goods and services procured from farm and purchased/procured from outside is shown in table 3.1.

**Table 3.1.** Value and Proportion of Cultivator Household Expenditure on Goods/Services procured from Farm and Purchased from outside.

Sr. No.	Item	Total Expenditure of all families	Expenditure on items	
			Procured from farm	Purchased from outside
(in rupees)				
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Food	516665.06 (62.13)	410054.51 (79.37)	106610.55 (20.63)
2.	Fuel	48751.94 (5.86)	42468.98 (87.11)	6282.96 (12.89)
3.	Clothing	107576.24 (12.94)	2975.00 (2.77)	104601.24 (97.23)
4.	Housing	36151.41 (4.35)	11473.76 (31.74)	24677.65 (68.26)
5.	Lighting	5634.49 (0.68)	—	5634.49 (100.00)
6.	Health	15333.20 (1.84)	—	15333.20 (100.00)
7.	Transport	19680.50 (2.37)	539.95 (2.74)	19140.55 (97.26)
8.	Education	17465.95 (2.10)	—	17465.95 (100.00)
9.	Marriage & social ceremonies	35373.45 (4.25)	—	35373.45 (100.00)
10.	Religion	3369.10 (0.40)	—	3369.10 (100.00)
11.	Recreation & other amenities	7489.52 (0.90)	406.15 (5.42)	7083.37 (94.58)
12.	Others	18159.67 (2.18)	1030.93 (5.68)	17128.74 (94.32)
Total		831650.53 (100.00)	468949.28 (56.39)	362701.25 (43.61)

*Note* :—Figures in brackets show percentages to total.



The table further reveals that bulk of cultivators' household requirements (86.39%) were met from the goods produced at his farm and for his remaining requirements (43.61%) of goods and services, he was dependent on outside sources. The main constituents of home produced consumption are food, fuel, housing and clothing. More than 4/5th of his requirements of food (79.37%) and about 9/10th requirements of fuel were met from his farm. In case of clothing he could manage very little from his farm and was mainly dependent on outside sources. The cultivators' health, educational, social ceremonies and religious requirements were met exclusively from outside. The high proportion of home produced consumption budget of Haryana cultivator is indicative of the relatively self-sufficient character of Haryana Agriculture.

### Items of Food

3.2 Food accounted for over 3/5th of the cultivator's household expenditure during 1978-79 (Table 3.1). The details of the items covered under cereals, millets, pulses, milk and milk products, fruits and vegetables and miscellaneous are given as under —

#### Cereals :

Includes (i) wheat and wheat products (ii), rice, (iii) maize and other cereals

#### Millets :

Includes jowar and bajra.

#### Pulses :

Pulses include gram, moong, moth, mash, arhar and other pulses

#### Milk and Milk Products :

These include liquid milk, curd, lassi, butter, ghee, and other milk products.

#### Edible Oils :

Include vegetable ghee, rape and mustard oil and til oil and other edible oils

#### Meat and Poultry Products :

Include eggs and meat of all types, like mutton, hen, fish and fowl etc.

#### Sugar :

Sugar covers expenditure on gur, shakkar, khandsari and refined sugar.

#### Fruits and Vegetables :

#### Salt and Spices :

#### Intoxicants :

These include liquor, tobacco, opium and other intoxicants.

**Miscellaneous :**

These include expenditure on condiments, jams & pickles, match boxes and other articles of food not included under any other items.

**Expenditure on Food :**

The cultivator household expenditure per family/capita and adult male unit is given in table 3.2.

**Table 3.2 Expenditure on Food Items**

(In rupees)

Items	Total Expenditure (All families)	Percentage	Expenditure per		
			Family	Capita	Adult male unit
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A—Cereals</b>					
(i) Wheat	123265.25	23.86	1580.32	182.07	243.22
(ii) Rice	11620.67	2.25	148.98	17.16	22.93
(iii) Gram	13530.62	2.62	173.47	19.99	26.70
(iv) Maize & other cereals	8128.31	1.57	104.21	12.01	16.04
<b>B—Millets</b>					
(i) Bajra	9854.43	1.91	126.34	14.56	19.45
<b>C—Pulses</b>					
(i) Gram	2929.70	0.57	37.56	4.33	5.78
(ii) Other Pulses	5606.69	1.08	71.88	8.28	11.06
<b>D—Milk &amp; Milk products</b>					
(i) Desi ghee	111166.95	21.52	1425.22	164.20	219.35
(ii) Milk & Milk products	152396.40	29.50	1953.80	225.11	300.70
<b>E—Edible Oils</b>	8698.74	1.68	111.52	12.85	17.16
<b>F—Meat &amp; Poultry products</b>	339.60	0.07	4.35	0.50	0.67

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>G - Sugar</b>						
(i) Sugar	14907.28	2.88	191.12	22.02	29.42	
(ii) Gur & Shakkar	11464.25	2.22	146.98	16.93	22.62	
<b>H -Vegetable</b>	14066.90	2.72	180.35	20.78	27.76	
<b>I -Fruit</b>	3572.76	0.60	45.80	5.28	7.05	
<b>J -Salt &amp; Spices</b>						
(i) Salt	715.95	0.15	9.95	1.15	1.53	
(ii) Other Spices	5836.40	1.13	74.83	8.62	11.52	
<b>K -Intoxicants</b>						
(i) Liquor	3112.35	0.60	39.90	4.60	6.14	
(ii) Tobacco	6805.67	1.32	87.25	10.05	13.43	
(ii) Other intoxicant	95.00	0.02	1.22	0.14	0.19	
<b>L -Miscellaneous</b>	8491.14	1.64	108.86	12.54	16.75	
<b>Total</b>	516665.06	100.00	6623.91	763.17	1019.47	

The annual expenditure on food during 1978-79, per family, per capita and per adult male unit worked out to Rs. 6623.91 Rs. 763.17 and Rs. 1019.47 respectively. Table 3.2 throws light on the dietary habits of Haryana cultivator and clearly establishes that Haryana cultivator is primarily a vegetarian. His expenditure on meat and meat products formed merely 0.07% of the total expenditure incurred on household consumption. Milk & milk products claimed the highest percentage (51.02%) of the cultivator household expenditure. Thus the result of the survey confirms the opening lines of a very popular Haryana folklore, 'Deson Main Des Haryana. Jit Dud Dahi Ka Khana', Next to milk and milk products, the percentage expenditure on other important items of consumption was 27.68% on cereals 4.2% on pulses, 5.10% on sugar, 1.68% on edible oils, 3.41% on fruits and vegetables and only 1.94% on intoxicants. In other words 3/5th of the cultivator household expenditure was on milk, meat fruits and vegetables.

#### Annual and daily consumption of food

3.3 Annual and daily consumption of food articles per family/adult male unit is given in table 3.3.

**Table 3.3** Annual and daily consumption of Food articles per family/adult male unit

Items	Annual consumption (Qtls.)			Daily consumption (Gms.)		No. of calories intake per day.
	Total	per family	per adult male unit	per family	per adult male unit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A—Cereals</b>						
(i) Wheat	855.21	10.96	1.69	3003	463	1602
(ii) Rice	43.58	0.56	0.09	153	25	85
(iii) Maize & Other cereals	64.83	0.83	0.13	227	36	123
<b>B—Millets</b>						
(i) Bajra	97.66	1.25	0.19	342	52	158
<b>C—Pulses</b>						
(i) Gram	84.52	1.08	0.17	296	47	169
(ii) Others	11.76	0.15	0.02	41	5	17
<b>D—Milk &amp; Desi Ghee</b>						
(i) Milk & milk products	834.08	10.69	1.65	2929	452	452
(ii) Desi ghee	37.57	0.48	0.07	132	19	166
<b>E—Edible oil</b>	6.18	0.08	0.01	22	3	27
<b>F—Meat &amp; Poultry products</b>	0.68	0.01	—	2	—	—
<b>G—Sugar</b>						
(i) Sugar	44.38	0.57	0.09	156	25	99
(ii) Gur & Shakkar	62.84	0.81	0.12	222	33	126

Table 3.3 shows that wheat is the staple food of Haryana cultivators and its daily consumption per family was the highest (3003 gms.) amongst the cereals. Its consumption was about 10 times higher than that of bajra which was mostly consumed in the rain fed areas of the State. The daily consumption of rice was almost one half as compared to bajra. It may be interesting to point out that the daily consumption of milk and milk products per adult male unit was substantially higher (452 gms.); The daily consumption of meat and meat products per family/adult male unit was almost negligible. Total calories intake per day was 3024. Cereals and milk and milk products provided 1820 and 618 calories respectively.

Besides cereals, millets, pulses, other major items of cultivators household expenditure are milk and milk products, clothing, sugar and housing. These items have also been discussed separately.

### Milk and Milk Products

3.4 In Haryana the farmers generally maintain the milk cattle for non-commercial purpose. Cows are mainly kept for giving birth to the bullocks and buffaloes for domestic milk consumption. Accordingly, they are not concerned with the input and output factors of milk production. However the input and output statistics of milk production are given in the table 3.4

Table 3.4 Input/Output of Milk Production

		(in rupees)			
Sr. No.	Items	Total input/output		Average input/output	
		Buffaloes	Cows	Buffalo	Cow
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Variable Cost (Input)</b>					
(i)	Fodder	41847.08 (18.68)	4977.20 (24.10)	303.24	207.38
(ii)	Concentrates	86485.20 (38.61)	7771.35 (37.63)	626.71	323.81
(iii)	Labour				
(a)	Family	37575.00 (16.78)	3700.00 (17.92)	272.28	154.17
(b)	Hired	7755.00 (3.46)	280.00 (1.36)	56.00	11.67
(iv)	Medical care	5667.95 (2.53)	240.35 (1.16)	41.07	10.01
(v)	Miscellaneous	767.65 (0.34)	136.35 (0.66)	5.56	5.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
(A)	Total Variable cost (i to v)	180097.88 (80.40)	17105.25 (82.83)	1305.06	712.72
<b>II. Fixed Cost</b>					
(i)	Depreciation on fixed capital	24539.88 (10.95)	1963.08 (9.50)	177.83	81.80
(ii)	Interest on fixed capital	19366.82 (8.65)	1583.55 (7.67)	140.33	65.98
(B)	Total fixed cost (i+ii)	43906.70 (19.60)	3546.63 (17.17)	318.16	147.78
(C)	Total cost (A + B)	224004.58 (100.00)	20651.88 (100.00)	1623.22 (46)	860.50 (46)
Total Milk Production (Qtls.)		1415.55	143.56	10.26	5.98
Cost per Quintal (Rs.)		158.25	143.85		
<b>III. Income (Output)</b>					
(i)	Income from sale of young stock (Rs.)	7065.00 (2.68)	1610.00 (6.67)	51.19	67.08
(ii)	Income from dung (Rs.)	8284.00 (3.15)	980.00 (4.06)	60.03	40.84
(iii)	Estimated income from milk (Rs.)	247721.25 (94.17)	21534.00 (89.27)	1795.08	897.25
(D)	Total Income (Rs.)	263070.25 (100.00)	24124.00 (100.00)	1906.30 (54)	1005.17 (54)
Income per quintal (Rs.)		185.84	168.04	—	—
Net Income per quintal (D--C)		27.59	24.19	—	—

The above table shows that it is the variable cost which determines the cost of milk production. It constitutes about 4/5th of the total cost. The details of various items included in the variable and fixed cost are as under :—

(i) *Variable Costs*

Roughages and concentrates are the main items of input and form about 60 percent of the total cost of production. The average cost of roughages and

concentrates led to a milch cow worked out to Rs. 207.38 and Rs. 323.01 per annum respectively. The corresponding cost in respect of a buffalo was Rs. 301.24 and Rs. 626.71. The fodder consumption of a buffalo was one and half times more than a cow.

### (ii) Roughages

The roughages include crop residues, straws, dry fodder and natural herbage. Green fodder includes jowar, bajra, maize, beet-root, carrot, sugarcane, gram, sarson, methi, barseem, dhéncha and rejaka. However, the use of gram and maize as fodder has gone down on account of higher cost. The use of barseem, dhéncha and rejaka (local fodder) are on the increase as they yield more milk and cost less.

### (iii) Concentrates

Concentrates given to milch animals include cereals, millets, gram, rape and mustard, cotton seed, oilseed, ghee, gur, shakkai, salt and mineral mixture. Ready-made feed like 'Har-Amrit' and 'Nandi' are drawing the attention of the cultivators located nearby towns. The tendency in the interior villages is to avoid this feed as they doubt its quality and usefulness. Gram is also being replaced by wheat atta. The use of cotton seed and oil cakes is on the decline.

### (iv) Labour

Labour contributes about 20 percent of the total variable cost. The average family labour cost per buffalo is Rs. 272.28 and for a cow Rs. 154.17. The cost of hired labour is, however, negligible.

### (v) Others

The expenditure incurred on medical care per cow was Rs. 10.00 and for a buffalo Rs. 41.00. Though cattle insurance scheme has been introduced, yet no selected cultivator had opted for it.

### (vi) Fixed Costs

Under the fixed cost, depreciation has been accounted for cattle, sheds, buckets, iron chains etc. and interest thereon. The average fixed cost per cow and buffalo was Rs. 130.95 and Rs. 309.20 respectively.

### (vii) Output

The output consists of milk yield, young stocks, dungs and dung cakes. Milk yield constituted 90 percent of the total income generated through dairy farming by the selected households.

### (viii) Input-Output Relation

The average input and output relation in respect of a buffalo was Rs. 1623 and Rs. 1906 thus yielding net gain of Rs. 283. Similarly, in respect of a cow, the net gain was Rs. 145 per annum.

The net profit per kilogram of milk works out to be 28 paise and 24 paise in respect of buffalo and cow.

The net income per household from dairy occupation was Rs. 545 per annum.

### Disposal of Milk

3.5 It may be noted from table 3.5 that 93% of the total milk produced was consumed at home in the form of milk or milk products and only 7% was sold. 55% of the buffalo milk was consumed in liquid form and remaining 45% was converted into curd, butter and ghee etc. Similarly 81% of the cow milk was consumed in liquid form and 19% was converted into various other products.

Table 3.5 **Disposal of Milk** (Qtls.)

Item	Buffaloes Milk		Cows Milk	
	Milk	Percentage	Milk	Percentage
Total milk production	1415.55	100.00	143.56	100.00
Total milk sold	102.70	7.26	10.52	7.33
(i) Milk liquid	67.06	65.30	8.50	80.80
(ii) Milk products	35.64	34.70	2.02	19.20
Total milk consumed	1312.85	92.74	133.04	92.67
(i) Milk liquid	722.53	55.04	111.55	83.85
(ii) Milk products	590.32	44.96	21.49	16.15

### Consumption of Sugar

3.6 Sugar is also an important item of consumption. 5.1% of the total expenditure is made on it. The average quantity and value of sugar consumed annually per family and per adult male unit in 1978-79 is shown in table 3.6.

Table 3.6. **ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR**

Quantity/ Value	Raw Sugar		Total	Refined sugar purchased	Consumption		
	Farm produced	Purcha- sed			Family	Per capita	Adult male unit
A. Quantity (1978-79) (Kgs.)	17.76	62.80	80.56	59.90	137.46	15.84	21.16
B. Value (at current prices in (Rs.) 1978-79	32.41	114.37	146.98	191.11	338.10	38.95	52.03



The above table reveals that the annual consumption of sugar per head was 15.84 kgs. valued at Rs. 38.95. An average family of 9 members consumed 137.46 kgs. of sugar and spent Rs. 338.10 per annum.

### Clothing

3.7. Clothing is another major item of expenditure. 12.94% of the total expenditure is made on clothing. Demand of clothing is mainly met from outside. Only 2.7% of the Clothing expenditure is met from farm. The garments, footwear, bedding, cosmetics and toilets and the miscellaneous items covered under expenditure on clothing are :--

#### (i) Garments

These include, shirt, pant, turban, dhoti, underwear, sweater, coat, towel, thread and button etc.

#### (ii) Beddings

Beddings include bed sheet, bed cover, quilt, blanket etc.

#### (iii) Footwear

All types of leather, rubber, plastic and canvas shoes and chapples, socks, boot polish and brush etc. are included under footwear.

#### (iv) Cosmetics and Toilets

These include bathing soap, powder, comb, tooth brush, looking glass, face cream and bangles etc.

#### (v) Miscellaneous

These items include services rendered by tailor, barber, washerman, cobbler, dry-cleaner and ~~warrant~~ etc. *Warrant*

### Break up of clothing Expenditure

The break up of expenditure on clothing is given in table 3.7.

#### Expenditure on Clothing

Table 3.7

Item	Total	(In rupees)	
		Expenditure per	
		Family	Capita
1	2	3	4
Garments	80424.02 (74.76)	1031.08	118.79
Beddings	7521.80 <sup>50</sup> (6.99)	96.43	11.11

1	2	3	4
Toilets and Cosmetics	4480.50 (4.16)	57.44	6.62
Footwear	11427.50 (10.62)	146.50	16.88
Miscellaneous	3722.72 (3.46)	47.73	5.50
Total	107576.24 (100.00)	1379.18	158.90

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate percentage.

Table 3.7 gives the break up of expenditure on clothing during 1978-79. 75% of the total expenditure on clothing was incurred on garments and 11% on the footwear. The lowest expenditure of 4% was on cosmetics and toilets. The expenditure on clothing per family and per capita during 1978-79 was Rs. 1379.18 and Rs. 158.90 respectively.

### Housing Expenditure

3.8. Housing is another important item of expenditure. 4.35% of the total expenditure is made on housing. 2/3 of the housing demand is mainly met from outside. 1/3 of the housing expenditure is met from farm. House construction and its repair, utensils and furniture are included under this item. The break up of the expenditure on housing is given in table 3.8.

### Expenditure on Housing

Table 3.8

Item	Total expenditure	(In rupees)	
		Family	Capita
1. House construction & repair	31951.90 (88.39)	409.64	47.20
2. Utensils	3273.05 (9.05)	41.96	4.83
3. Furniture	448.58 (1.24)	5.75	0.66
4. Miscellaneous including machinery and tools.	477.88 (1.32)	6.13	0.71
Total	36151.41 (100.00)	463.48	53.40

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate percentages

Table 3.8 reveals that 88.39% of the total expenditure on housing was made on the construction and repairs and 9.05% on utensils. The lowest expenditure of 1.24% was on furniture.

### Size of Holdings and Expenditure of Cultivators

3.9. Distribution of expenditure, per farming family, per capita and per adult male unit under different size of holdings is shown in the table below.

#### Expenditure per Cultivator family/capita under different size of holdings

Table 3.9

(In rupees)

Size of Holdings	Expenditure			
	All family	Per families	Per capita	Per adult male unit
0-2 (Hects.)	108129.47	6758.09	948.50	1281.15
2-4 "	157855.08	8202.96	1089.90	1470.33
4-8 "	284015.11	10519.08	1063.72	1425.78
8-12 "	94550.34	13507.19	1477.35	2003.18
12 & above "	189100.53	21011.17	2124.73	2701.44
Total/Average	831650.53	10662.19	128.43	1640.98

The above table reveals that the size of holding has a great impact on the expenditure of cultivators. The average expenditure of a cultivator family increase with the increase in the size of holding. The per capita expenditure of families with land holdings over 12 hectares was the highest. It was double than those families whose holdings size varied from 2 to 8 hectares.

### Financial position of the families

3.10. The average income and expenditure per family and per adult male unit is given in table 3.8.

#### Financial position of the selected families

3.10

(In rupees)

Particulars	Per family	Per adult male unit
Income	14606.61	2248.06
Expenditure	10662.19	1640.98
Surplus	3944.42	607.08

It may be observed from table 3.10 that on an average a cultivator family spent Rs. 10662.19 against gross income of Rs. 14606.61 thus showing an annual surplus of Rs. 3944.42.

## CHAPTER IV

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The report on 'Family Budgets of Cultivators' provides a comprehensive analysis of Haryana cultivator's household income and expenditure. It also highlights the pattern of his household consumption, his dietary habits and the extent of his dependence on goods other than those produced at his own farm. The main findings of the study are —

(i) The annual income of a cultivator family during 1978-79 was Rs. 14606.61. Farm cultivation contributed 75.5% to his total income. The annual household expenditure amounted to Rs. 10662.19 leaving him an annual surplus of Rs. 3944.42.

(ii) Over 62% of the cultivator household expenditure was on food alone. Clothing accounted for 12.94%, fuel 5.86% and housing 4.35% of the total domestic expenditure. 3/5th of the requirements were met from the farm and the rest procured from outside.

(iii) Milk and dairy products formed the major portion of his normal consumption of food. They formed 51.02% of the total expenditure on food. Haryana cultivator is primarily a vegetarian and his expenditure on meat and meat products was negligible i.e. 0.07% of the total expenditure on food. His expenditure on recreation and education was only 0.90% and 2.10% respectively of the total household expenditure.

(iv) The study also revealed that a cultivator household sold 10% of buffalo milk and 7% of cow milk, the rest was consumed in the family. The daily consumption of milk per adult male unit of a cultivator family worked out to 225 grams.

## APPENDIX I

## Atwater's Scale of Adult Male Unit

10

Age in Year		Equivalent Adult Male Units	
		Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Adult over	16	1.0	0.8
	15-16	0.9	0.8
	13-14	0.8	0.7
	12	0.7	0.6
	10-11	0.6	0.6
	6-9	0.5	0.5
	2-5	0.4	0.4
Under	2	0.3	0.3

Atwater's Scale of 'Adult Male Units' has been reproduced from page 17 of 'Chinese Farm Economy' by Buck.

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 National Institute of Educational  
 Planning and Administration  
 17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, West Block, New  
 Delhi-110016  
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