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**FAMILY BUDGET OF CULTIVATORS  
IN HARYANA**

**1979-80**

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## PREFACE

The present report on 'Family Budgets of cultivators in Haryana' is the fifteenth in its annual series issued by Economic and Statistical Organisation, Haryana. It relates to the agricultural year 1979-80 and contains a comprehensive analysis of the family budgets of 76 farming families.

The study has revealed that the average annual income per family was Rs. 15925.44. This study also revealed that 76.27% of the total income accrued from farm cultivation followed by miscellaneous earnings (12.39%), interest on capital investment (6.36%) and sale of milk and milk products (4.71%). The average annual expenditure per household was Rs. 11407.74. 54% of the total expenditure was on food, 17.91% on clothing, 5.83% on fuel, 3.68% on housing.

The data used in this report has been compiled by the staff of Agriculture Section and the report has been prepared by Sh. Rajender 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,  
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# CHAPTER - I

## INTRODUCTION

### General

1.0 The present report on 'Family Budgets of Cultivators in Haryana' 1979-80 is fifteenth in its annual series. It is a comprehensive study of the budget accounts of 76 cultivators and was undertaken with a view to study the sources of income, pattern of household expenditure and domestic consumption of cultivators. The cultivators selected for the study were, however, the same as covered under a concurrent study on 'Economics of Farming in Haryana', 1979-80.

### Objectives

1.1 The objectives of the study are :

- (i) To study 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, 9.16 members. The 'Adult Male Unit' per average cultivators family in terms of Atwater's scale (Appendix-I) worked out to 6.80 adult male unit.

## CHAPTER—II

### SOURCES OF INCOME

#### General

2.0 This chapter deals with the sources of income of selected families. The families selected for the study were drawn from the marginal, small and the big cultivators. The size of the holdings possessed by these families ranged from 0.65 to 19.15 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 an individual family recorded during 1979-80 was Rs. 120460.00 and the minimum Rs. 890.31. The reasons for this wide variations in total annual income of cultivators families were mainly in the size of their holdings, irrigation potential, fertilizers used and the extent to which the modern methods of farm cultivation were employed.

The average annual income, per family, per capita and per adult male unit is given below 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	923100.91 (76.27)	12146.06	1326.29	1785.84
2.	Milk and milk products	57031.00 (4.71)	750.41	81.94	110.33
3.	Interest on capital investment	80230.84 (6.63)	1055.67	115.28	155.72
4.	Miscellaneous	149970.50 (12.39)	1973.30	215.47	290.13
Total		1210333.25 (100.00)	15925.44	1738.98	2341.52

\*Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

The main source of income of farming families during 1979-80 was farm cultivation which accounted for 76.27% of the total income. The contribution of the other three groups i.e., (i) Miscellaneous, (ii) Interest on capital investment and (iii) Milk and milk products was 12.39, 6.63 and 4.71 percent respectively.

The average annual income per family, per capita and per adult male unit during 1979-80 worked out to Rs. 15925.44, Rs. 1738.98, and Rs. 2341.52 respectively.

Income of cultivators from all the four sources listed above 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 1979-80.

## Milk and milk products

2.4 Haryana farmer keeps buffaloes in large number for milk. He keeps cows not for milk but for producing draught animals for cultivation. Table 2.1 given below shows that out of 76 families owning milch animals, 54% families owned buffaloes; only 3.96% families owned cows and 40.79% families owned both cows and buffaloes. Only one family out of 76 selected did not possess any milch animal. The annual milk production of all the 172 milch animals accounted for 1454.16 quintals of milk valued at Rs. 290710.40. The net surplus income per family after meeting the maintenance expenditure of milch animals worked out to Rs. 750.41.

Table 2.1 INCOME FROM MILCH ANIMALS

Sl. No.	Items	Cows only	Buffaloes only	Cows & buffaloes	Without milch animals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Number of families	3	41	31	1	76
2.	Total No. of milch animals	7	78	87	—	172
3.	Average No. of milch animals per family	2.33	1.90	2.81	—	2.27
4.	Total milk produced (Qtls.)	15.90	835.80	602.46	—	1454.16
5.	Milk produced per annum per family (Qtls.)	5.30	20.39	19.43	—	19.13
6.	Total income from milk & milk products (Rs.)	3022.60	171904.25	115783.55	—	290710.40
7.	Total expenditure on maintenance of milch animals	4699.35	138008.80	90971.25	—	233679.40
8.	Net Income (+ -)	1676.75	33895.45	24812.30	—	57031.00

## Capital Investment :

2.5 The imputed income per family as from capital investment in farm buildings and cattle sheds, draught and milch animals, farm equipment and machinery, wells/tubewells and pumping sets worked out to Rs. 1055.66. The largest contribution to this income was from farm equipment and machinery (29.74%) followed by milch animals (18.34%) and farm and residential buildings (14.81%). The contribution from draught animals wells, tubewells and pumping sets, sheds for milch animals, sheds for draught animals was 11.41%, 7.56%, 6.90% and 5.84% respectively. Other items not covered earlier contributed the

lowest share i.e. 5.40%. The sources of income from capital investment are given below in the table 2.2 :

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	9153.50	11.41	120.44
(ii) Milch	14716.20	18.34	193.63
<b>B— Farm equipment &amp; machinery</b>	<b>23858.07</b>	<b>29.74</b>	<b>313.92</b>
<b>C— Farm &amp; residential buildings.</b>	<b>11884.90</b>	<b>14.81</b>	<b>156.38</b>
<b>D— Sheds for Animals</b>			
(i) Draught	4683.67	5.84	61.63
(ii) Milch	5535.80	6.90	72.84
<b>E— Wells, tubewells, and pumping sets</b>	<b>6063.60</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>79.78</b>
<b>F — Others</b>	<b>4335.10</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>57.04</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>80230.84</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1055.66</b>

#### Miscellaneous Sources

2.6 The total contribution of "Miscellaneous Sources" to the total income of the cultivator is over 12% as shown in table 2.0. The contribution of the items covered under income from "Miscellaneous Sources" is given below in the

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.	36195.00 (24.13)	476.25
2.	Farm Income not accounted under farm cultivation.	4370.00 (2.91)	57.50
3.	Fuel	42408.50 (28.28)	558.01
4.	Manure	17008.00 (11.34)	223.79
5.	Rent	4461.00 (2.98)	58.70
6.	Honorarium for keeping record of 'Economics of Farming & Family Budgets'.	5700.00 (3.80)	75.00
7.	Lambardari fee	1894.00 (1.26)	24.92
8.	Income from family labour	13890.00 (9.26)	182.76
9.	Others	24044.00 (16.04)	316.17
Total		149970.50 (100.00)	1973.30

\*Figures in brackets show percentage to the total.

The total income of selected cultivators families from 'Miscellaneous Sources' amounted to Rs. 149970.50. The highest percentage contribution to this total income came from fuel (28.28%), followed by income from remittances received from outside (24.13%). The lowest contribution (1.26%) was, however, from lambardari fee. The average annual income per family from miscellaneous sources was Rs. 1973.30.

#### 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 5 times more than those families having holding of size 0—2 hectares. The percentage increase in the per capita income in the size group of 2—4 hectares was 36.45% over the size group of 0—2 hectares. This percentage increase in the size group of 4—8 hectares was 27.92% over 2—4 hectares. The highest increase 77.55% was recorded in the size group of 8—12 hectares over 4—8 hectares. The corresponding increase in income in size group of 12 hectares and above over 8—12 hectares was 66.41%. Income of cultivators under different size of holdings is given below in the table 2.4 :

Table 2.4 INCOME OF THE CULTIVATORS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDINGS

Size of holding (Units)	Income			
	All families	Per family	Per capita	Per adult male unit
1	2	3	4	5
0—2 Hects.	81390.85	6260.83	885.01	1218.43
2—4 „	189593.69	9479.08	1207.60	1621.85
4—8 „	442774.72	15895.95	1544.75	2044.94
8—12 „	131650.75	21941.79	2742.72	3567.77
12 Hects. & above.	314923.24	52487.20	4564.10	6174.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>1210333.25</b>	<b>15925.44</b>	<b>1738.98</b>	<b>2341.52</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 12 heads is shown in table 3.0 given below :

**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	473726.13 (54.64)	6233.24	680.64	916.48
2.	Fuel	46714.33 (5.38)	614.66	67.12	90.37
3.	Clothing	155219.63 (17.91)	2042.36	223.01	300.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Housing	31864.63 (3.68)	419.27	45.78	61.65
5	Lighting	5663.34 (0.65)	74.52	8.14	10.96
6	Health	14040.90 (1.62)	184.75	20.17	27.16
7	Transport	24929.80 (2.88)	328.02	35.83	48.23
8	Education	31624.11 (3.65)	416.11	45.44	61.18
9	Marriage & Social Ceremonies	66857.00 (7.71)	879.70	96.07	129.34
10	Religion	5825.20 (0.67)	76.65	8.36	11.27
11	Recreation and other amenities	5383.45 (0.62)	70.83	7.73	10.41
12	Others	5139.91 (0.59)	67.63	7.38	9.94
Total		866988.30 (100.00)	11407.74	1245.67	1677.28

It is observed from table 3.0 that the average annual expenditure per cultivator family was Rs. 11407.74. The per capita expenditure was Rs. 1245.67 and of an adult male unit was Rs. 1677.28. Analysis of total expenditure shows that the percentage expenditure on food was the highest (54.64%), followed by clothing (17.91%), marriage and social ceremonies (7.71%), and fuel (5.38%). The three major items i.e. food, fuel and clothing together accounted for well over 77% of the total household expenditure of cultivators. The expenditure on marriage and social ceremonies etc. was, however, found higher than the expenditure on fuel during the year 1979-80. Only 2.88% was spent on transport, 3.65% on education, 3.68% on housing, 1.62% on health and 0.65% on lighting. On recreation it was only 0.62%.

### Sources of Supply of Household Items

3.1. Value and proportion of goods and services procured from farm and purchased/procured from outside are given below in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1** VALUE AND PROPORTION OF CULTIVATOR HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON GOODS/SERVICES PROCURED FROM FARM AND PURCHASED FROM OUTSIDE

(in rupees)

Sr. No.	Item	Total Expenditure of all families	Expenditure on items	
			Procured from farm	Purchased from outside
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Food	473726.13 (54.64)	305209.90 (64.43)	168516.23 (35.57)
2.	Fuel	46714.33 (5.38)	42408.50 (90.78)	4305.83 (9.22)
3.	Clothing	155219.50 (17.91)	5023.50 (3.24)	150196.00 (96.76)
4.	Housing	31864.63 (3.68)	6768.00 (21.24)	25096.63 (78.76)
5.	Lighting	5663.84 (0.65)	—	5663.84 (100.00)
6.	Health	14040.90 (1.62)	—	14040.90 (100.00)
7.	Transport	24929.80 (2.88)	—	24929.80 (97.26)
8.	Education	31624.11 (3.65)	—	31624.11 (100.00)
9.	Marriage & social ceremonies	66857.00 (7.71)	—	66857.00 (100.00)
10.	Religion	5825.20 (0.67)	—	5825.20 (100.00)
11.	Recreation & other amenities	5383.45 (0.62)	—	5383.45 (100.00)
12.	Others	5139.91 (0.59)	342.00 (6.65)	4797.91 (93.35)
Total		866988.30 (100.00)	359751.90 (41.49)	507236.40 (58.51)

Note :— Figures in brackets show percentages to total,



The table further reveals that bulk of cultivators household requirements (41.49%) were met from the goods produced at his farm and for his remaining requirements (58.51%) of goods and services, he was dependent on outside sources. About 2/3rd of his requirements of food (64.43%) and about 9/10th requirements of fuel were met from his farm. In case of clothing he could manage very little (1.24%) from his farm and was mainly (96.76%) dependent on outside sources. As for health, transport, social ceremonies and recreation, he was totally dependent on outside sources.

### Items of Food

3.2 Food claimed over 51% of the cultivator's household expenditure during 1979-80 (Table 3.1). The details of the items covered under cereals, millets, pulses, milk and milk products, fruits, vegetables and miscellaneous items 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 :

It includes liquid milk, curd, lassi, butter, ghee and other milk products.

#### Edible Oils :

Include vegetables, ghee, rape and mustard oil, til oil and other edible oils.

#### Meat and Poultry Products :

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

#### Sugar :

Sugar covers expenditure on gur, shakkai, khandseri and refined sugar.

#### Fruits and Vegetables :

Includes expenditure on fruits and vegetables

#### Intoxicants :

These include liquor, tobacco and other intoxicants

**Miscellaneous :**

These include expenditure on beverages, salt spices, 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	120512.30	25.44	1585.69	173.15	233.14
(ii) Rice	11521.97	2.43	151.60	16.56	22.29
(iii) Gram	7755.50	1.64	102.05	11.14	15.00
(iv) Maize & other cereals	5820.50	1.23	76.59	8.36	11.26
<b>B—Millets</b>					
( ) Bajra	5456.25	1.15	71.79	7.84	10.56
<b>C—Pulses</b>					
(i) Gram	3997.30	0.84	52.60	5.74	7.73
(ii) Other Pulses	10596.85	2.24	139.43	15.23	20.50
<b>D—Milk &amp; Milk products</b>					
(i) Desi ghee	58284.00	12.30	766.89	83.74	112.76
(ii) Milk & Milk products	99965.15	21.10	1315.33	143.63	193.39
<b>E—Edible Oils</b>	15514.30	3.27	204.14	22.29	30.01
<b>F—Meat &amp; Poultry products</b>	2738.31	0.58	36.03	3.93	5.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>G—Sugar</b>					
(i) Sugar	29786.05	6.29	391.92	42.80	57.62
(ii) Gur & Shakkar	26434.90	5.58	347.83	37.98	51.14
<b>H—Vegetable</b>	21737.60	4.59	286.02	31.23	42.06
<b>I—Fruit</b>	9265.30	1.96	121.91	13.31	17.92
<b>J—Salt &amp; Spices</b>					
(i) Salt	1076.80	0.23	14.17	1.55	2.08
(ii) Other Spices	9442.85	1.99	124.25	13.57	18.28
<b>K—Intoxicants</b>					
(i) Liquor	4029.50	0.86	53.02	5.79	7.80
(ii) Tobacco	11203.30	2.36	147.40	16.10	21.68
(ii) Other intoxicant	52.00	0.01	0.68	0.08	0.10
<b>L—Miscellaneous</b>	18535.40	3.91	243.89	26.63	35.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>473726.13</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6233.23</b>	<b>680.65</b>	<b>916.48</b>

The annual expenditure on food during 1979-80 per family, per capita and per adult male unit worked out to Rs. 6233.23 Rs. 680.65 and Rs. 916.48 respectively. Table 3.2 throws light on the dietary habits of Haryana State cultivator and clearly establishes that Haryana cultivator is primarily a vegetarian. His expenditure on meat and meat products during 1979-80 formed merely 0.58% of the total expenditure incurred on household consumption. Milk & milk products claimed the highest percentage (33.40%) of the cultivator household expenditure on food. Thus the result of the survey confirms to the opening lines of a very popular Haryana folk lore, 'Deson Main Des Haryana, Jit Dud Dahi Ka Khana'. Next to milk and milk product the expenditure on other important items of consumption was 29.10% on cereals, 4.72% on pulses, 11.87% on sugar, 3.27% on edible oils, 6.55% on fruits and vegetables and only 3.23% on intoxicants. In other words 40.53% 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 (Qls.)			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	884.93	11.24	1.71	3079	468	1619
(ii) Rice	79.54	1.05	0.15	287	41	139
(iii) Maize & Other cereals	39.24	0.52	0.08	142	22	75
<b>B—Millets</b>						
(i) Bajra	46.20	0.61	0.09	167	25	76
<b>C—Pulses</b>						
(i) Gram	52.96	0.70	0.10	192	27	100
(ii) Others	27.79	0.37	0.05	101	14	48
<b>D—Milk &amp; Desi Ghee</b>						
(i) Milk & milk products	822.12	10.82	1.59	2964	436	436
(ii) Desi ghee	20.02	0.26	0.04	71	11	96
<b>E—Edible oil</b>	14.24	0.19	0.03	52	8	72
<b>F—Meat &amp; Poultry products</b>	3.37	0.04	0.01	11	3	3
<b>G—Sugar</b>						
(i) Sugar	74.81	0.98	0.14	268	38	151
(ii) Gur & Shakkar	113.67	1.58	0.22	411	60	234

Table 3.3 shows that wheat is the staple food of Haryana cultivators and its daily consumption per family was the highest (1079 gms) amongst the cereals. Its consumption was about 20 times higher than that of bajra during 1979-80 which was consumed in the rain fed areas of the State. It may be interesting to point out that the daily consumption of milk and milk products per adult male unit was substantially higher (436 gms.). The daily consumption of meat and meat products per family/adult male unit was almost negligible. Total calories intake per day was 3229. Cereals and milk and milk products provided 1833 and 433 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 farmer generally maintains the milch cattle for non-commercial purpose. Cows are mainly kept for giving birth to the bullocks and buffaloes for domestic milk consumption. Milk and milk products is one of the major components of Haryana cultivator consumption basket and claims over 33% of his total household expenditure. 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	38418.85 (17.79)	6160.67 (24.10)	288.86	205.36
(ii)	Concentrates	87159.10 (40.35)	6860.97 (31.89)	655.33	228.70
(iii)	Labour				
(a)	Family	28153.50 (13.03)	3957.50 (18.39)	211.68	131.92
(b)	Hired	7360.00 (3.40)	250.00 (1.16)	55.34	8.33
(iv)	Medical care	4247.75 (1.97)	250.00 (1.38)	31.94	9.88
(v)	Miscellaneous	2325.00 (1.08)	229.50 (1.05)	17.48	7.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
(A)	Total Variable cost (i to v)	167664.20 (77.62)	17750.14 (82.50)	1260.63	591.67
<b>II. Fixed Cost</b>					
(i)	Depreciation on fixed capital	28328.67 (13.11)	2107.71 (9.80)	213.00	70.26
(ii)	Interest on fixed capital	20021.62 (9.27)	1658.34 (7.70)	150.54	55.28
(B)	Total fixed cost (i + ii)	48350.29 (22.38)	3766.05 (17.50)	363.54	125.54
(C)	Total cost (A + B)	216014.49 (100.00)	21516.19 (100.00)	1624.17	717.81
Total Milk Production (Qtls.)		1302.67	151.49	10.21	5.05
Cost per Quintal (Rs.)		165.82	142.03	—	—
<b>III. Income (Output)</b>					
(i)	Income from sale of young stock (Rs.)	4320.00 (1.54)	—	32.48	—
(ii)	Income from dung (Rs.)	5777.00 (2.06)	836.00 (3.17)	43.44	27.87
(iii)	Estimated income from milk (Rs.)	270573.45 (96.40)	25539.75 (96.83)	2034.39	851.32
(D)	Total Income (Rs.)	280670.45 (100.00)	26375.75 (100.00)	2110.31	879.19
Income per quintal (Rs.)		215.46	174.11	—	—
Net Income per quintal (Rs.)		49.64	32.08	—	—

It can be inferred from table 3.4 that it is the variable cost which almost determines the cost of milk production. It constitutes about 4/5th of the total cost. The cost of production of milk per quintal for cow and buffalo worked out to Rs. 142.03 and Rs. 165.82 respectively. 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

68 percent of the total cost of production. The average cost of fodder and concentrates fed to a milch cow worked out to Rs. 205.36 and Rs. 328.70 respectively during 1979-80. The corresponding cost in respect of a buffalo was Rs. 288.86 and Rs. 635.33 respectively. The fodder consumption of a buffalo was one and half times more than a cow and concentrates consumption of a buffalo was about 3 times more than a cow.

#### (ii) Roughages

The roughages include crop residues, straws, dry fodder and natural herbage. Green fodder includes jowar, bajra, maize, gowar, beet-root, carrot, sugarcane, gram, sarson, methi, barseem, dhancha and rejaka. However, the use of gram and maize as fodder has gone down on account of higher cost. The use of barseem, dhancha 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, milletes, gram, rape and mustard, cotton seed, oilseed, ghee, gur, shakkar, salt and mineral mixture. Ready-made feed like 'Har-Amrit' and 'Nandi' are drawing the attention of the cultivators located nearby towns. Gram is also being replaced by wheat atta.

#### (iv) Labour

Labour contribution to total variable cost is about 21%. The average family labour cost per buffalo is Rs. 211.68 and for a cow Rs. 131.92. The cost of hired labour is, however, negligible.

#### (v) Others

The expenditure incurred on medical care per cow was Rs. 9.88 and for a buffalo Rs. 31.94. Though cattle insurance scheme has been introduced yet no selected cultivator had opted for it.

#### (vi) Fixed Cost

Under the fixed cost, depreciation has been accounted for cattle, cattle sheds, buckets, iron chains, etc. and interest thereon. The average fixed cost per cow and buffalo was Rs. 125.54 and Rs. 363.54 respectively.

#### (vii) Output

The output consists of milk yield, young stocks, dungs and dung cakes. Milk yield constituted 96 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. 1624.17 and Rs. 2110.31 thus yielding net gain of Rs. 486.14. Similarly, in respect of a cow the net gain was Rs. 161.98 per annum.

The net profit per kilogram of milk work output to 28 paise in respect of buffalo and cow.

The net income per household from dairy occupation was Rs 750.41 per annum.

### Disposal of Milk

3.5 It may be noted from table 3.5 that 88% of the total milk produced was consumed at home in the form of milk and milk products and only 12% was sold. 61% of the buffalo milk was consumed in liquid form and remaining 39% was converted into curd, butter and ghee etc. Similarly 78% of the cows milk was consumed in liquid form and 22% was converted into various other products.

Table 3.5 DISPOSAL OF MILK (Qtls.)

Items	Buffaloes Milk		Cows Milk	
	Milk	Percentage	Milk	Percentage
Total milk production	1302.67	100.00	151.49	100.00
Total milk sold	150.41	11.55	1.78	1.17
(i) Milk liquid	105.21	69.95	1.78	100.00
(ii) Milk products	45.20	30.05	—	—
Total milk consumed	1152.26	88.45	149.71	98.83
(i) Milk liquid	705.34	61.21	116.78	78.00
(ii) Milk products	446.92	38.79	32.93	22.00

### Consumption of Sugar

3.6 Sugar is also an important item of consumption. 11.87% of the total expenditure is made on it during 1979-80 and this expenditure is double than that of the previous year i.e. 1978-79 on sugar. The average quantity and value of sugar consumed annually per family and per adult male unit in 1979-80 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 (1979-80) (Kgs.)	67.35	82.22	149.57	98.44	248.01	27.08	36.46
B. Value (at current prices) (Rs.) 1979-80	156.63	191.20	347.83	391.92	739.75	80.78	72.09



The above table 3.6 reveals that the annual consumption of sugar per head was 27.80 kgs. valued at Rs. 80.78. An average family of 9.16 members consumed 248.01 kgs of sugar and spent Rs. 739.75 per annum.

### Clothing

3.7. Clothing is another major item of expenditure. 17.91% of the total expenditure is made on clothing. Demand of clothing is mainly met from outside. Only 3.24% 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 bedsheet, bcover, 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 weaver etc.

### Break up of clothing Expenditure

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

#### EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING

Table 3.7

Item	Total	(In rupees)	
		Expenditure per	
		Family	Capita
1	2	3	4
Garments	90868.25 (58.54)	1195.63	130.56
Beddings	17271.00 (11.13)	227.25	24.81

1	2	3	4
Toilets and Cosmetics	16526.65 (10.65)	217.45	23.74
Footwear	16626.20 (10.71)	218.77	23.82
Miscellaneous	13927.20 (8.97)	183.26	20.01
Total	155219.50 (100.00)	2042.36	223.01

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate percentage.

Table 3.7 gives as the break up of expenditure on clothing during 1979-80. 58.54% of the total expenditure on clothing was incurred on garments and 10.71% on footwear. The lowest expenditure of 8.97% was on miscellaneous. The expenditure on clothing per family and per capita during 1979-80 was Rs. 2042.36 and Rs. 223.01 respectively.

### Housing Expenditure

3.8. Housing is another important item of expenditure. 3.68% of the total expenditure is made on housing. 4/5th of the housing demand is mainly met from outside and remaining 1/5th of the housing expenditure from farm during 1979-80. House construction and its repair, utensils, furniture are included under this item. The break up of the expenditure on housing is given below in table 3.8.

## EXPENDITURE ON HOUSING

Table 3.8

Item	Total expenditure	(In rupees)	
		Family	Capita
House construction & repair	24694.10 (77.50)	324.92	35.48
Utensils	3381.43 (10.61)	44.49	4.86
Furniture	2909.50 (9.13)	38.29	4.81
Miscellaneous including machinery and tools.	879.60 (2.76)	11.57	1.26
Total	31864.63 (100.00)	419.27	45.78

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

It is evident from table 3.8 that 77.05% of the total expenditure on housing was made on the construction and repairs and 10.61% on utensils. The lowest expenditure (2.76%) was on miscellaneous items

### Size of Holdings and Expenditure of Cultivators

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

#### EXPENDITURE PER CULTIVATOR FAMILY/CAPITA UNDER DIFFERENT SIZE OF HOLDING

Table 3.9

(In rupees)

Size of Holdings		Expenditure			
		All families	Per family	Per capita	Per adult male unit
0-2	Hects	101098.34	7776.80	1075.51	1513.45
2-4	"	210130.23	10506.51	1338.41	1797.52
4-8	"	394148.38	12714.46	1235.57	1643.65
8-12	"	52366.30	8727.72	1090.96	1419.14
12 & above	"	109245.05	18207.51	1583.26	2142.06
Total/Average		866988.30	11407.74	1245.67	1677.28

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 except of those families whose holdings size varied from 8 to 12 hectares. The per capita expenditure of families with land holdings over 12 hectares was the highest (Rs. 1583.26).

### Financial position of the families

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

Table 3.10

#### FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SELECTED FAMILIES

(In rupees)

Particulars	Average per family	Average per adult male unit
Income	15925.44	2341.52
Expenditure	11407.74	1677.28
Surplus	4517.70	664.24

It may be observed from table 3.10 that on an average a cultivator family spent Rs. 11407.74 against gross income of Rs. 15925.44 thus showing an annual surplus of Rs. 4517.70.

## 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 1979-80 was Rs. 15925.44. Farm cultivation contributed 76.27% to his total income. The annual household expenditure amounted to Rs. 11407.74 leaving him an annual surplus of Rs. 4517.70.

(ii) Over 54% of the cultivator household expenditure was made on food alone. Clothing accounted for 17.91%, fuel 5.38% and housing 3.68% of the total domestic expenditure. 3/5th of the requirements were met from the farm outside and rest he procured from his farm.

(iii) Milk and dairy products formed major portion of his normal consumption of food. They formed 33.40% of the total expenditure on food. Haryana cultivator is primarily a vegetarian and his expenditure on meat and meat products was nominal i.e. 0.58% of the total expenditure on food. His expenditure on recreation and education during 1979-80 was 0.62% and 3.65% respectively of the total household expenditure.

(iv) The study also reveals that a cultivator household sold 11.55% of buffalo milk and 1.17% 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 436 grams.

## CHAPTER V

## APPENDIX 1

## Atwater's Scale of Adult Male Unit

1.0

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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