

**CHAPTER XI**

**IMPACT OF FAMILY PLANNING ON FARM INVESTMENT  
AND OUTPUT**

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### IMPACT OF FAMILY PLANNING ON FARM INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT

#### 11.1 Introduction

The present chapter has been designed to test the following hypothesis :

Farm investment and output of the farm families of the adopting family planning were greater than those of farm families which did not adopt family planning during the period of the study.

#### 11.2 Methodology

From each of the sample villages, five families of adopters and five families of non-adopters of family planning who had the following similar characteristics otherwise, were selected for the present study ( Total sample = 30 adopters and 30 non-adopters of family planning ) :

- (a) They belonged to farm families i.e. their main occupation came from farm sources ;
- (b) They belonged to 2.51 to 5.00 acre of landholding group ;
- (c) None of them got loan, grants etc. of any kind from institutional sources excepting that the adopting families of

family planning got financial incentives for adopting family planning ;

(d) None of them had above class VIII standard of education ;

(e) All of them belonged to the same caste namely, scheduled castes ; and

(f) They produced only Aman paddy and did not produce Aus paddy.

### 11.3 Limitations

(1) For the non-availability of requisite data and information, it was not possible to consider Rabi crops.

(2) Reasons for the results of testing had not been examined as the purpose of this chapter is to test the hypothesis and not to examine the reasons behind the results of testing.

(3) Only the heads of the families were interviewed (altogether 180 persons were interviewed).

11.4 Field Results

Table 11.1

Investment in Aman production per acre ( in Rs. )

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.	
V1- 11a- ges	1973		1974		1975		1976	
	A*	N*	A	N	A	N	A	N
V <sub>1</sub>	265.00	240.00	268.00	235.00	273.00	233.00	233.00	230.00
V <sub>2</sub>	268.00	230.00	270.00	225.00	273.00	223.00	233.00	218.00
V <sub>3</sub>	270.00	220.00	275.00	218.00	280.00	214.00	236.00	210.00
V <sub>4</sub>	280.00	230.00	285.00	226.00	290.00	223.00	293.00	218.00
V <sub>5</sub>	266.00	228.00	276.00	220.00	282.00	217.00	283.00	214.00
V <sub>6</sub>	272.00	225.00	278.00	221.00	283.00	215.00	290.00	212.00
Total	1621.00	1373.00	1653.00	1345.00	1686.00	1325.00	1723.00	1302.00

	6.		7.	
V1- 11a- ges	1977		1978	
	A	N	A	N
V <sub>1</sub>	286.00	225.00	290.00	220.00
V <sub>2</sub>	238.00	214.00	292.00	209.00
V <sub>3</sub>	290.00	207.00	296.00	204.00
V <sub>4</sub>	295.00	212.00	301.00	206.00
V <sub>5</sub>	296.00	210.00	303.00	207.00
V <sub>6</sub>	294.00	208.00	298.00	205.00
Total	1749.00	1276.00	1780.00	1251.00

\* A = Adopters, N = Non-adopters.

Table 11.2

Average yield of Aman crop per Acre\* (in maunds)

1. Vil- lages	2.		3.		4.		5.	
	1973		1974		1975		1976	
	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N
V <sub>1</sub>	25.00	13.00	27.00	17.00	23.00	16.00	30.00	15.00
V <sub>2</sub>	24.00	17.00	27.00	15.00	29.00	14.00	30.00	14.00
V <sub>3</sub>	26.00	17.00	28.00	16.00	29.00	15.00	31.00	14.00
V <sub>4</sub>	24.00	13.00	25.00	15.00	26.00	14.00	27.00	14.00
V <sub>5</sub>	27.00	17.00	23.00	15.00	29.00	14.00	30.00	13.00
V <sub>6</sub>	25.00	17.00	27.00	16.00	29.00	15.00	30.00	14.00
Total	151.00	104.00	162.00	94.00	170.00	88.00	173.00	84.00

Vil- lages	6.		7.	
	1977		1978	
	A	N	A	N
V <sub>1</sub>	31.00	14.00	33.00	13.00
V <sub>2</sub>	31.00	13.00	32.00	12.00
V <sub>3</sub>	32.00	12.00	33.00	11.00
V <sub>4</sub>	29.00	13.00	30.00	11.00
V <sub>5</sub>	31.00	12.00	32.00	10.00
V <sub>6</sub>	32.00	12.00	33.00	11.00
Total	185.00	76.00	193.00	68.00

\*Average selling price of paddy in all the sample villages was as follows :

1973	...	...	Rs. 37.50	per maund
1974	...	...	Rs. 39.25	" "
1975	...	...	Rs. 40.75	" "
1976	...	...	Rs. 42.30	" "
1977	...	...	Rs. 45.30	" "
1978	...	...	Rs. 48.60	" "

### 11.5 Observations

The Hypothesis was found to be true. It had also been found that over the years, farm investment and output of the adopters of family planning had been going on increasing while for those of non-adopters, the same had been going on decreasing in all the sample villages.

Though reasons of the results arrived at through testing of the Hypothesis had not been examined in-depth, yet it appeared that because of increasing number of children of non-adopters of family planning (on average, in the case of non-adopters, the average of all the years concerned numbers of children of these families were found to be eight whereas, in the case of adopters, the same were found to be four), such families had to incur more expenditure for running their families than those of adopters whose numbers of children were less than those of non-adopters and the adopters generally had incurred less expenditure for running their families than the non-adopters and

this might have reduced the ability of the non-adopters to invest more whereas, the adopters might have been placed comparatively in a favourable position to invest more than the non-adopters.

Though here no study had been made to find a relationship between increase in investment and the yield rate in farm output, yet it might be said that due to increase in investment in Aman paddy by the adopters over the years, the yield rate in Aman paddy had been increasing whereas, in the case of non-adopters due to decrease in investment over the years in Aman paddy, the yield rate for the same had been decreasing ( Adopters were found to invest more on better seeds, implements, irrigation etc. for producing more Aman paddy than non-adopters as the former had more ability to invest in these items than non-adopters because of their comparatively better financial position than non-adopters apart from other reasons like will to improve the rate of farm output etc.). Better financial position of the adopters might have been caused due to less number of family members than non-adopters apart from other reasons like more will to improve the rate of farm output etc. of which no in-depth study has been made here.