

## Chapter 8

### EXTENT OF USE OF LAND AND LABOUR

#### **8.1 INTRODUCTION**

- 8.1.1** The basic problem of any agro-based area economy is the problem of existence of chronic underemployment rather than unemployment. We see elsewhere in our several studies that a remarkable portion of our rural employable labour force, with a positive attitude to work, is not in a position to use their labour power intensively throughout the agricultural year (Kar 1993). We have also observed that a large proportion of gainfully employed adults remain unemployed in some seasons of the agricultural year, while at the same time we have also observed that there is an acute shortage of labour in the periods of peak agricultural activities in a complete crop year. This type of dichotomy motivates some sort of migration of adult labour force from our area economy to the area economy of the other state in our country. We have seen that a considerable amount of employable adults who left their birthplace just to find gainful employment in other states like Delhi, Karnataka and Punjab and have returned to their homestead after spending some periods with a bitter work experience. But they again try to get ready to go to those places as because they have failed to find any productive job at their own places of residence throughout the year. This tradition is going on since the late 1980s with a tragedian fact that the same decade had been experienced some sort of better growth rate as compared to the other decades of our national planning era.
- 8.1.2** There is no denying the fact that during the last decades of our national planning era India has appeared as or has thrown off portents to appear as a major agricultural power of the World. But what is unfortunate is that after knowing efficiently the production know-how we have still confined ourselves only to some selected regions of our country in raising of the agricultural products. We have already spent a lot of money for the development of this sector in the different planning periods but the ground reality is rather half hearted. As in the case of agriculture, so in the case of employment, our Government has already spent huge amount of money for the eradication of unemployment and underemployment through the various schemes since the publication of the report

of Bhagawati Committee in the year 1973, but these high ambitious schemes ended to some extent at to frustration and became the matter of theoretical jugglery among the academicians and political stalwarts. Our area economy is not remained outside of the fold of failure that we try to exhibit in this section.

- 8.1.3** On the other hand, another nationally cheap input land is also remained in the fold of underutilisation since the very beginning of our planning exercise. Two main factors are generally responsible for this underutilisation. One is the chronic negligence of our planners in developing the sound input and output market in such a manner that each and every one of our farmer can able to get the necessary inputs as and when they require and at the same time none one of our producer left in the output market with their produce at the end of the day. Second one is the lack of development of the agricultural infrastructure on the part of the Republic particularly the development of irrigational infrastructure and organic base of the rural economy. We have adopted the new production technology at the time of the initiation of what we have called the Green Revolution blindly without knowing the potentiality of the agrarian area of the country and just only relied on the political agenda of the strong farmer lobby operated the then political scenario. As a result, the vast area of our national economy remains outside the proximity of the agricultural development agenda of the Republic. One important upshot of this motivated negligence that has come out in the form of lower intensity value of use of land. Our area economy is also remained in the proximity of the neglected zone.
- 8.1.4** So, the main task of this chapter is to divulge the ground reality of the extent of use of land and labour in this grass-root rural area economy. We try to do this by finding out of different occupational distributions of the employable adults of the area, by good and bad employment and especially through our two calculated intensity index measures.

## **8.2 WORK PARTICIPATION RATE**

- 8.2.1** By work participation rate we simply mean the ratio between the working populations to total population during the reference period. Thus it is very necessary to define the worker during the period under our consideration. The

UNDP defines labour force as the number of population aged 15 years and above available to supply power for the production of goods and services. There is a convention among the researchers to consider the persons as workers who have been employed at least for a day against remuneration in a year. However, in census enumeration, we have generally seen a distinction between the workers on the basis of the number of employment days. They are the main workers and the marginal workers. According to their definition the main workers are those who have been employed for more than 183 days in an agricultural year. On the other hand, who have been employed less than 183 days during the same reference period are termed as marginal labour. But we do not believe, being the surveyor of the rural economy, that it is possible for the census enumerator to find out the number of actual working days in a single sitting with the respondents of any of the family member. We know very well that the receipt of correct returns on employment days of a particular worker depends on a great deal of indirect questions and on number of sittings with same worker. Eventually we have got a different result between the fact what we interact with the villagers and the fact that we had obtained from the census report. We just bypass this fact to keep our research product unwieldy and left it to the follower researchers.

- 8.2.2** However, we have treated the sum of the main and marginal workers of the census enumeration as equivalent to our number of workers who have worked at least for a day during the last year from the date of our enumeration. On the basis of this definition we have calculated the work participation rate of our sample as given in the following table.

**Table 8.1: WORK PARTICIPATION RATE**

Area	Work Participation Rate		
	Male	Female	Total
India(Rural): 2001	52.11	30.79	41.75
W.B (Rural): 2001	54.0	26.4	36.8
Cooch Behar: 2001	55.14	23.28	39.64
Sample Economy: 2008-09	55.07	29.98	42.96

Field Survey: 2008-09 & Census of India: 2001& 2011

To make it more comparable we have used two sets of data of two census years of the country as a whole, for our state and for some districts including our one also. All are given in table 8.1.

### **8.3 ACTIVE LABOUR FORCE AND RATE OF EMPLOYMENT**

- 8.3.1** It is rather convenient to calculate the active labour force of an area economy to find out the employment and unemployment situation in the existing rules of game. Further, its importance lies also in the fact that we can find out the good and bad employment on the basis of this active labour force. In calculating the active labour force in our sample we have excluded simply: a) the children up to 15 years of age, b) the children above 15 years of age who engaged fully in their studies, c) people above 15 years of age but found sick or lived on social charity, d) people above 65 years of age, e) people engaged active politics and f) adult female members who are fully engaged in house work. On the basis of our calculation, total employable labour force in our grass- root economy stands at 1424 or 47.28 percent out of which 255 or 8.47 percent are female. Out of this employable labour force the 1294 were actually employed if by employment we mean employment for a day or more during the last year from the date of our survey.
- 8.3.2** Thus we are now in a position to find out the employment and unemployment rate of this area economy. On the basis of our calculation the unemployment rate is 9.13 percent. All these figures are given in table 8.2. In spite of our assumption as given in the preceding paragraph the unemployment rate among the women is very high in our sample villages. Further, within the existing rules of the game variation has been found among the sample villages. The two unemployment rates of the two villages are 8.38 and 12.55 respectively. Here the difference is significant apparently. If, however, we widen our concept of unemployment by including those adults who employed for less than 150 days in a year, then the rate of unemployment will increase as much as to 21.02 in our rural economy. But, if we concentrate ourselves to employment means employment for a day or more, the rate of employment will be 90.87.

**Table 8.2: ACTIVE LABOUR FORCE AND THE RATE OF EMPLOYMENT**

Category	Village 1	Village 2	Total Sample
1.Total Population:	2454	558	3012
2.People not included in the labour force:			
a) Population up to 15 yrs.of age:	671	150	821
b) Students above 15 yrs. of age and fully engaged in studies:	116	29	145
c) People above 15 yrs. and found sick or lived on Social Charity:	05	02	07
d)People above 65 yrs. of age:	47	13	60
e) People engaged in active Politics:	13	07	20
f)Adult female members fully engaged in House Works:	433	102	535
3.Items 2(a) + 2(b) +2(c) +2(d) +2(e) + 2(f):	1285	303	1588
4. Employable labour force ( Col.1 – Col.3 )	1169	255	1424
5.Number of employed labour force:	1071	223	1294
6. Percentage of workers to Employable labour force:	91.62	87.45	90.87
7. Percentage of Unemployed labour force	8.38	12.55	9.13

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

## 8.4 EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS

- 8.4.1** In the previous section we simply provide the information of employment and unemployment rate of this area economy. Now we like to represent the actual employment scenario of this area economy on the basis of the occupations enjoyed by the employed labour force. In order to do this we have categorised all the employed adults of our sample in eight broad occupational groups as given below.
- a) Farmers, who are engaged in farming in their own land (any amount) as well as land taken on lease;
  - b) Tenant farmers, who are engaged in farming on wholly tenancy land;
  - c) Agricultural labourers, who are engaged in agricultural activities on others land;
  - d) Non- agricultural labourers, those who are engaged mainly in Fishing, Weaving, Transport Operating, house and building making and those who are engaged in dehusking of paddy;
  - e) Service holders, including Teachers (secondary, primary, MSK, SSK), Anganwadi Workers, Multipurpose Workers and Government Officials;
  - f) Village Artisans, including Quacks, Priests, Moulavies, Carpenters, Cobblers, Barbers, Blacksmiths and Tailors;

- g) Village Traders, including Businessmen and Shop Keepers; and
- h) Bidi Workers.

To make the analysis more convenient we further assemble these eight categories of occupations into two broad groups. These are the *farming group* and the *non-farming group*. The first three occupations constitute our *farming group* while the rest five occupations constitute the *non-farming group*.

- 8.4.2** We have calculated earlier that the total number of employed labour force is 1294. These 1294 employed labour forces have been distributed by their main occupations under eight occupational groups. This has been given in table 8.3. One can see from this table that the agricultural labourer group appears as the single biggest occupational group in the area economy followed by the farmers. Tenancy farming is rather non-existent in this area economy. Only 5 households do their farming activities in leased in land amounting to be 3 acres and this tiny amount of land had been obtained by these 5 households as a result of Operation Barga in late 70s of the last century. Another important fact that also appears from this table is that the role of artisans in the rural economy is rather reducing. That means people prefer to collect their agricultural and other related equipments from the local hats instead from the village artisans. The other occupational groups' viz. Service holders and village traders are as usual as they revealed in our table.

**Table 8.3: EMPLOYMENT ENJOYED IN THE MAIN OCCUPATION**

Occupation Groups	Labour force Employed in Main occupations		Mean Employment through Main Occupation	Total Employment through Main occupation	
	Number	P.C to Total		Number	P.C to Total
1.Farmers	456	35.24	209.04	95322	35.33
2.Tenant Farmers	05	0.39	192.2	961	0.36
3.Agricultural labourers	470	36.32	185.89	87368	32.38
4.Non- Agricultural labourers	170	13.14	212.5	36125	13.39
5.Service Holders	54	4.17	282.33	15246	5.65
6.Village Artisans	32	2.47	228.52	7313	2.71
7.Village Traders	95	7.34	268.39	25497	9.45
8.Bidi Workers	12	0.93	164.79	1977	0.73
Total	1294	100	208.51	269809	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

- 8.4.3** One can also see from the same table that the mean employment of this area economy is about 209. This means that in term of existing employment days it is not possible to provide the full employment man days to the employed adults of

this sample. According to our definition 330 man-days is full employment. Thus to ushering full employment 121 man-days per capita per annum will be needed either within the existing rules of game or in the revision of the rules of the game. However, within the existing set-up the highest mean has been enjoyed by the service holder group. One thing that should be mentioned here is that in calculating the mean man days of employment we have ignored the Sundays and other holidays from their employment day's basket.

- 8.4.4** It will be in order if we verify the mean man days of employment on the basis of our two broad occupational groups. This is given in table 8.4. The two mean employment days are 197.26 and 237.34 for the farming and non-farming groups respectively. Thus the non-farming and farming ratio in terms of mean man days becomes 1:0.83 in our sample economy. But in terms of employment days the above ratio becomes about 1:2. This simply means that our area economy is nothing but a subsistence economy. On the other hand, if we consider the employment days of subsidiary occupations in our calculation then the two mean employment days become 227.06 and 246.57 for the farming and non-farming groups respectively. In spite of rigidness of the non-farming group to add additional man-days in their employment basket in the subsistence economy like ours' one till the farming group unable to cross the employment days limit of the non-farming group. This means that the employment generation capacity of the farming sector is far from satisfactory.

**Table 8.4: EMPLOYMENT ENJOYED BY TWO BROAD GROUPS IN THE MAIN OCCUPATIONS**

Occupation Groups	Labour force Employed in Main occupations		Mean Employment through Main occupations	Total Employment through Main occupations	
	Number	P.C to Total		Number	P.C to Total
1.Farming Group:	931	71.95	197.26	183651	68.07
2.Non- Farming Group:	363	28.05	237.34	86158	31.93
Total	1294	100	208.51	269809	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**8.4.5** In an economy where agricultural employment plays a very crucial role in supplying the man days of employment in the employment basket of the employed or employable labour force, it is equally of paramount importance to see the role of subsidiary occupations in adding the number of man days in addition to the total man-days in the same basket in an area economy. Although the role of subsidiary employment at present is rather low in this area economy till it enhances the scope to increase the income level of the employed persons and also pave the path of future planning to usher in full employment within the existing socio-economic structure. If we provide at least a handy amount of additional man days through subsidiary employment, no doubt this will increase the intensity of land use and hence labour use in terms of extra investment in agricultural activities. We present the pictures of subsidiary occupation in tables 8.5 and 8.6. On an average subsidiary occupation provides 24 man-days per capita per annum in this area economy. In value term these additional man days become Rs. 2880 per capita per annum.

### **8.5: EMPLOYMENT ENJOYED IN THE SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS**

Occupation Groups (Status by Primary Occupations)	Labour force Employed in Subsidiary occupations		Mean Employment through Subsidiary occupations	Total Employment through the Subsidiary occupations	
	Number	P.C to \ Total		Number	P.C to Total
1.Farmers	207	55.2	86.89	17986	57.85
2.Tenant Farmers	02	0.53	58.39	117	0.38
3.Agricultural labourers	114	30.4	84.55	9639	31.01
4.Non- Agricultural labourers	29	7.73	66.55	1930	6.21
5.Service Holders	03	0.8	58.19	175	0.56
6.Village Artisans	01	0.27	54.28	54	0.17
7.Village Traders	17	4.54	60.0	1020	3.28
8.Bidi Workers	02	0.53	84.15	168	0.54
Total	375	100	82.90	31089	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.6: EMPLOYMENT ENJOYED BY TWO BROAD GROUPS IN THE SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS**

Occupation Groups	Labour force Employed in the Subsidiary occupations		Mean Employment through Subsidiary occupations	Total Employment through Subsidiary occupations	
	Number	P.C to Total		Number	P.C to Total
1.Farming Group:	323	86.13	85.89	27742	89.23
2.Non- Farming Group:	52	13.87	64.36	3347	10.77
Total	375	100	82.90	31089	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**8.4.6** What we have calculated in the preceding paragraphs is the figures on employment through main occupation and employment on subsidiary occupation. Now we present the employment figures combining both the main and subsidiary occupations. The mean employment as has been calculated on the basis of the main occupation is 208.51 man days during the last year from the date of our survey. The mean employment on the basis of the subsidiary employment is 82.90, while the combine mean as has been calculated by us is only 232.53. The reason for the lower value of the combine mean is that only 29 percent employed adult of this sample have been succeeded to manage some subsidiary employment days along with their main employment. One may, with temptation, define this rural economy as a backward economy on the basis of this lower mean value of the subsidiary occupation. We may add another point to support this is the lower contribution of the non-agricultural sector in terms of employment days in the total employment basket. Further, we try to provide more information in this context in the subsequent section of this write up. However, our tables 8.7 to 8.10 give us the detail information about the combined occupations of the sample economy.

**Table 8.7: EMPLOYMENT ENJOYED THROUGH ALL OCCUPATIONS**

Occupation Groups	Labour force Employed through all occupations		Mean Employment through all occupations	Total Employment through all occupations	
	Number	P.C to Total		Number	P.C to Total
1.Farmers	456	35.24	248.48	113308	37.66
2.Tenant Farmers	05	0.39	215.6	1078	0.36
3.Agricultural labourers	470	36.32	206.40	97007	32.24
4.Non- Agricultural labourers	170	13.14	223.85	38055	12.65
5.Service Holders	54	4.17	285.57	15421	5.12
6.Village Artisans	32	2.47	230.22	7367	2.45
7.Village Traders	95	7.34	279.13	26517	8.81
8.Bidi Workers	12	0.93	178.75	2145	0.71
Total	1294	100	232.53	300898	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.8: EMPLOYMENT ENJOYED BY TWO BROAD GROUPS THROUGH ALL OCCUPATIONS**

Occupation Groups	Labour force Employed through all occupations		Mean Employment through all occupations	Total Employment through all occupations	
	Number	P.C to Total		Number	P.C to Total
1.Farming Group:	931	86.13	227.06	211393	70.25
2.Non-Farming Gr.:	363	13.87	246.57	89505	29.75
Total	1294	100	232.53	300898	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.9: SHARE OF PRIMARY AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION IN EMPLOYMENT**

Occupation Groups	P.C of Employment through Primary Occupation to Employment through all occupations	P.C of Employment through Subsidiary Occupation to Employment through all occupations	Total
1.Farmers	84.13	15.87	100
2.Tenant Farmers	89.15	10.85	100
3.Agricultural labourers	90.06	9.94	100
4.Non- Agricultural labourers	94.93	5.07	100
5.Service Holders	98.87	1.13	100
6.Village Artisans	99.27	0.73	100
7.Village Traders	96.15	3.85	100
8.Bidi Workers	92.17	7.83	100
Total	89.67	10.33	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.10: SHARE OF PRIMARY AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION OF TWO BROAD GROUPS IN EMPLOYMENT**

Occupation Groups	P.C of Employment through Primary Occupation to Employment through all occupations	P.C of Employment through Subsidiary Occupation to Employment through all occupations	Total
1.Farming Group:	86.88	13.12	100
2.Non- Farming Gr.:	96.26	3.74	100
Total	89.67	10.33	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

## 8.5 GOOD AND BAD EMPLOYMENT

**8.5.1** It is rather convenient to present the good and bad employment on the basis of the employment days enjoyed by the employed adults of this rural economy. Elsewhere we have been defined good employment as an employment for 150 and more and bad employment as employment less than 150 days ( Sarkar & Kar 1990,1991,1993). On the basis of this definition, we have distributed all the employed adults of our sample as given in table 8.11. In this section we have given a clear picture of employment situation of this sample dividing all the employed adults in employed male adults and employed female adults. As a whole, nearly 80 percent of the employed adults have been succeeded to manage more than 150 man-days of employment during the last year. But what is unfortunate is that the female adults are mostly lying in the bad employment bracket. We have seen a little bit difference in the percentage figures of the female adults who are in good employment bracket among the sample villages, but this difference is apparent and not significant statistically. This simply means that the employment opportunities throws open by this rural economy is not fit for the women properly. Although the rural economy under our study tries to come out from the level of subsistence economy till it needs a proper planning to open the employment opportunity that should be accepted by the all.

**Table 8.11: PERCENTAGE OF LABOUR FORCE IN GOOD AND BAD EMPLOYMENT BY VILLAGE**

Villages	Male Adults		Female Adults		All Adults	
	Good Employment	Bad Employment	Good Employment	Bad Employment	Good Employment	Bad Employment
Village-1	87.95	12.05	38.86	61.14	79.93	20.07
Village-2	84.92	15.08	31.82	68.18	74.44	25.56
Total	87.44	12.56	37.44	62.56	78.98	21.02

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**8.5.2** We have also calculated the incidences of good employment and bad employment for the employed adults engaged in different occupations. These are shown in tables 8.12 and 8.13 respectively. It is rather obvious that the incidence of good employment be high in the *non-farming group* than that of *farming group* as shown in Table 8.13. Our sample economy satisfies this fact. But what is interesting is that here the difference is narrow than the difference as had been identified in the late 80's of last century (Kar, 1993).

**Table 8.12: PERCENTAGE OF LABOUR FORCE IN GOOD AND BAD EMPLOYMENT IN MAIN OCCUPATION**

Occupational Group/ Employment Category	Percentage of Labour force with Good Employment	Percentage of Labour force with Bad Employment	Total
1.Farmers	75.44	24.56	100
2.Tenant Farmers	80.00	20.00	100
3.Agricultural labourers	78.94	21.06	100
4.Non- Agricultural labourers	80.59	19.41	100
5.Service Holders	100	00	100
6.Village Artisans	71.87	28.13	100
7.Village Traders	86.32	13.68	100
8.Bidi Workers	58.33	41.67	100
Total	78.98	21.02	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.13: PERCENTAGE OF LABOUR FORCE IN GOOD AND BAD EMPLOYMENT IN MAIN OCCUPATION BY TWO BROAD CATEGORIES**

Occupational Group/ Employment Category	Percentage of Labour force with Good Employment	Percentage of Labour force with Bad Employment	Total
1.Farming Group:	77.23	22.77	100
2.Non- Farming Group:	83.47	16.53	100
Total	78.98	21.02	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

## **8.6 MEASURES OF INTENSITY OF USE OF LAND**

**8.6.1** We have adopted three methods to measure the intensity of land use in our sample economy. The first is the ratio of number of days the plot was put to use to the total number of days in an agricultural year. So, on the basis of existing technology mix available in our area economy if the lands are used for 365 days

including thrashing and storing, the intensity is given as 1.00. If the plot of land is used for Aman paddy (150 days or more), intensity is calculated at 0.42. Similarly, if the plots of land are used for both Aman paddy and Ravi crops (240 days and more), the intensity value is calculated at 0.67, if the plots of land are used for Aman paddy, Ravi crops and Boro paddy (350 days or more ), the intensity value is 0.96. However, if the said lands are used for Aman paddy, Ravi crops and Aus paddy/ Jute then the calculated intensity value will be 1.00. The second method is a traditional one and used by The Agricultural Department of our country. According to this method, intensity of use of land is simply the ratio of the Gross Cropped Area to Net Cultivable Area. If a plot of land has been used for the raising of two crops then the intensity value will be 2.00 and so on. In order to measure the intensity of land use of third kind, we simply assume three HYV crops and a quick yielding vegetable are raised in a plot of land throughout the year. Therefore, according to this method, intensity of land use is the ratio of number of crops raised actually in a plot of land during the agricultural year to the total number of crops could be raised during the same year. Using these methods, we have calculated three land use intensity indices by farm sizes for sample village-1, sample village-2 and total sample. All are displayed in tables 8.14 to 8.16.

- 8.6.2** We can see from the tables 8.14 and 8.15 that sample village-2 is in better position in case of intensity indices of land use in comparison to sample village-1. The three land use intensities for sample village-1 are 0.866, 2.58 and 0.723 respectively and for sample village-2, the said intensities are 0.875, 2.63 and 0.755 respectively. This is mainly due to cheap irrigation facilities (River Lift Irrigation facility) in the village, small sizes of operational holdings and less scope of subsidiary occupations of the employed adults.
- 8.6.3** If the intensity rates would stand at 1.00 according to our first and third methods, we could say that there is no slack in respect of use of land at the level of present technology mix. As our calculated rates are less than 1 in both the sample villages, the slack in respect of land use is rather vast. Again the land use intensity indices, according to our second method, for sample village-1, sample village-2 and total sample economy are 2.58, 2.63 and 2.59 respectively.

## 8.7 SIZE OF FARMS AND INTENSITY OF USE OF LAND

**8.7.1** Again tables 8.14 to 8.16 reveal clearly the inverse relationship between the farm size and the intensity of land use as a general phenomenon in this grass-root rural area economy. This means that the farmers of relatively smaller farms use their lands more intensively than the farmers of the relatively larger farms. So, our present findings further strengthen the earlier inference that smaller farms are better in respect of use of reproducible resources and output per acre (Sarkar and Kar 1986). The important factors which lead the smaller farms to use their lands more intensively are rather two. The **first** factor is the scarcity of land and the **second** is the crisis of existence. However, some other factors like easy access of crop loans, Mini-kits, home labour, scope of irrigation from traditional sources, etc. have also facilitated the small farmers to use their lands more intensively. Relatively larger farms, on the other hand, face the acute problems of getting better inputs at reasonable prices due to non-availability of established markets for inputs, required hired labour at reasonable wages during busy agricultural season, etc. in our grass-root rural area economy. But the most important factor is that they are not assured the opportunity of selling all their marketable output at fixed fair price. All these factors are responsible for less intensity of land use in case of relatively larger farms in our sample economy.

**Table 8.14: INTENSITY OF LAND USE OF VILLAGE- 1 BY FARM SIZE**

Operational Holding (Acres)	Amount of Net Cultivable Area (Acres)	Intensity Index- I	Intensity Index- II	Intensity Index- III
Up to 2	113.58	0.947	2.81	0.835
2-4	136.45	0.914	2.71	0.731
4-6	127.67	0.807	2.43	0.672
Above 6	71.59	0.753	2.21	0.618
Total	449.29	0.866	2.58	0.723

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.15: INTENSITY OF LAND USE OF VILLAGE- 2 BY FARM SIZE**

Operational Holdings (Acres)	Amount of Net Cultivable Area (Acres)	Intensity Index- I	Intensity Index- II	Intensity Index- III
Up to 2	33.52	0.967	2.92	0.855
2-4	49.65	0.915	2.74	0.804
4-6	58.25	0.852	2.58	0.713
Above 6	42.84	0.789	2.33	0.679
Total	184.26	0.875	2.63	0.755

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.16: INTENSITY OF LAND USE OF TOTAL SAMPLE BY FARM SIZE**

Operational Holding (Acres)	Amount of Net Cultivable Area (Acres)	Intensity Index- I	Intensity Index- II	Intensity Index- III
Up to 2	147.10	0.952	2.84	0.839
2-4	186.10	0.914	2.72	0.750
4-6	185.92	0.821	2.48	0.685
Above 6	114.43	0.766	2.25	0.641
Total	633.55	0.868	2.59	0.732

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

## 8.8 MEASURE OF INTENSITY OF USE OF LABOUR POWER

- 8.8.1** Our agricultural activities by and large depend on the doldrums of the monsoon. For this reason the farmers, in most cases, cannot continue agricultural activities throughout the year though they have the will. This generates the problem of lower intensity value of land and hence the problem of unemployment and underemployment in a rural agricultural economy. Our sample economy is not free from such kind of problem. A large proportion of gainfully employed active labour force remained underemployed during different agricultural slack seasons in our rural economy. Again the rural economy witnesses the acute shortage of labour problem during the periods of peak agricultural activities when normally inactive persons such as house-wives, students, etc. have also taken active part in some agricultural activities. Thus it will be in order if we calculate the labour use intensity value to divulge the myth and realities of the unemployment and underemployment problem of this sample economy.
- 8.8.2** To calculate the labour use intensity we consider 330 man days of employment as full employment (Sarkar and Kar, 1990). Thus the intensity value for 330 days of employment per annum is given as 1.00. Similarly, the intensity value for 100 days of employment is calculated at 0.30, for 150 days of employment is at 0.45, for 200 days of employment is at 0.61, and so on. On the basis of this measurement, we have calculated the intensity of labour use for the employed adults, the employed male adults and the employed female adults of our sample. All these figures are displayed in tables 8.17 to 8.19.
- 8.8.3** One can see from table 8.17 that the percentage of employed adults who succeeded to make use more than 60 percent of their labour power is nearly 56.5.

The corresponding percentages for the employed male adults and female adults, shown in tables 8.20 to 8.22, are 65.3 and only 13.24 respectively. Similarly, the percentage of employed adults who succeeded to make use more than 76 percent of their labour power is nearly 24.5. The corresponding percentages for the employed male adults and female adults are 28.28 and only 6.39 respectively. Again the corresponding percentages for employed male adults and female adults using more than 91 percent of labour power are 8.84 and 3.20 respectively. Thus we can conclude that most of the employed female adults use their labour power up to 60 percent. The reasons are rather two. **Firstly**, they get works only in the busy agricultural seasons, and **secondly**, the minimum scope of subsidiary occupations at the grass-root level. Only the female adults engaged in teaching, Anganwadi and Multipurpose works are succeeded to use more than 76 percent their labour power in our grass-root rural economy.

**Table 8.17: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED ADULTS IN TOTAL SAMPLE**

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
8.73	0.30
21.02	0.45
43.51	0.61
75.42	0.76
92.12	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.18: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS IN TOTAL SAMPLE**

Percentage of Employed Male Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
2.60	0.30
12.56	0.45
34.70	0.61
71.72	0.76
91.16	0.91
100.00	1.00

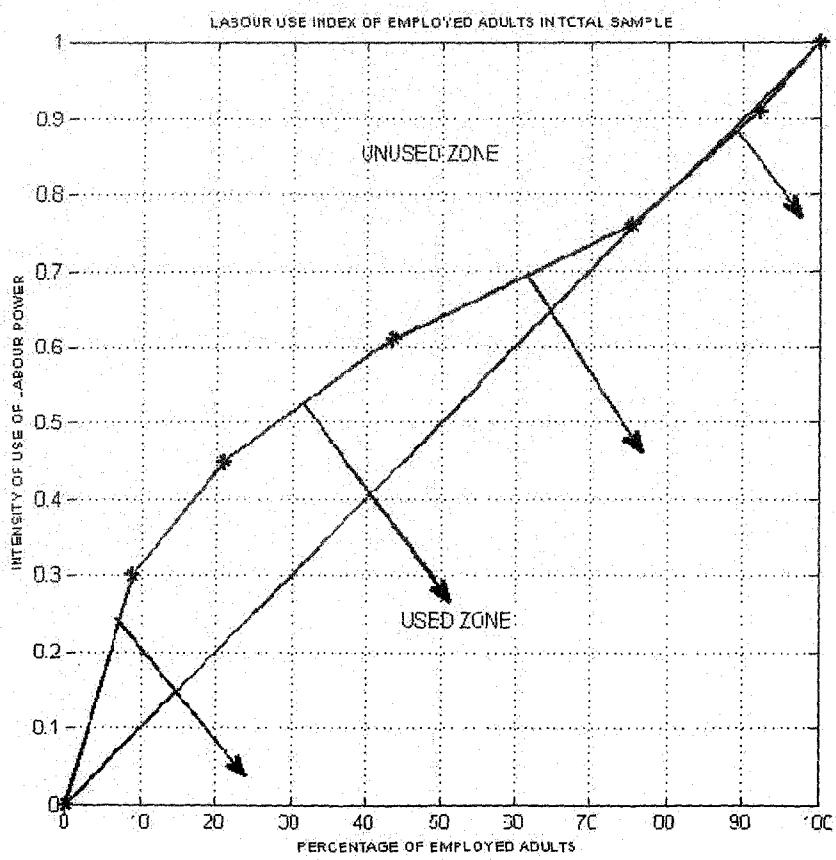
Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.19: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS IN TOTAL SAMPLE**

Percentage of Employed Female Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
38.81	0.30
62.56	0.45
86.76	0.61
93.61	0.76
96.80	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Fig. 8.1**



**Fig. 8.2**

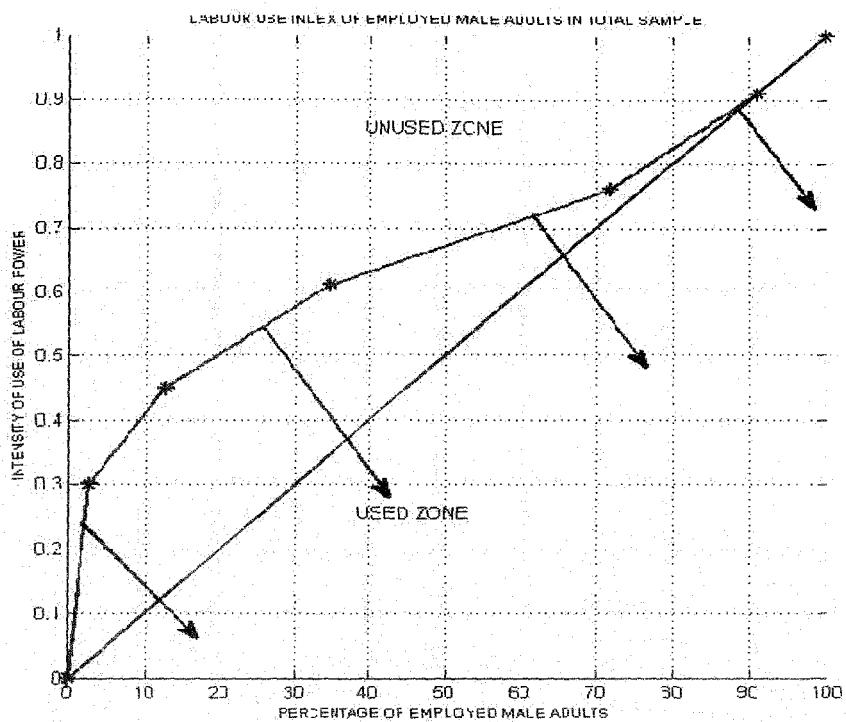
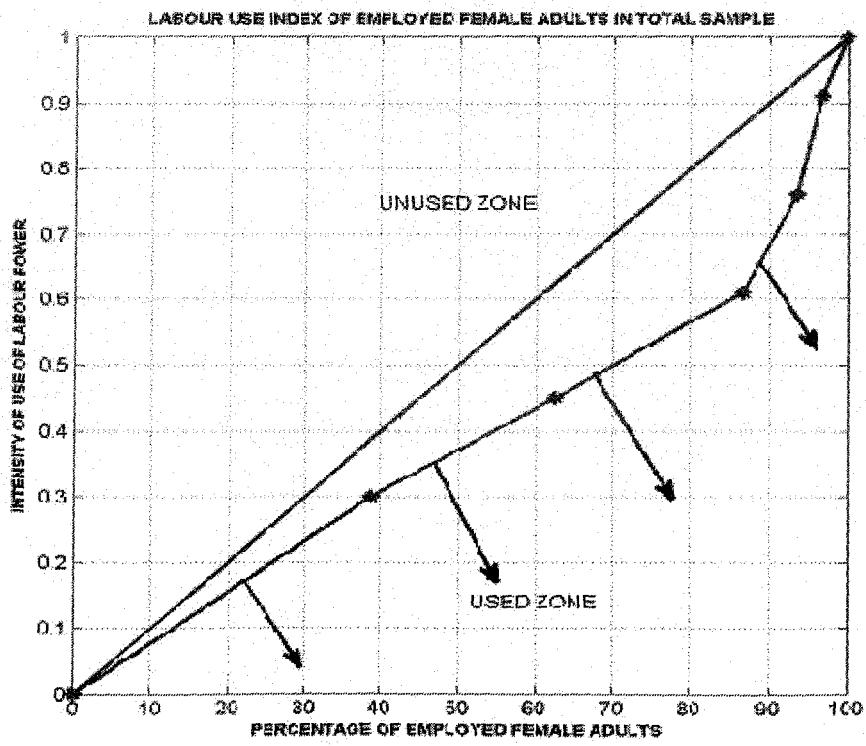


Fig. 8.3



**Table 8.20: PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS AND EMPLOYED FEMALEADULTS USING MORE THAN 60% OF LABOUR POWER IN TOTAL SAMPLE**

Category of Employed Adults	Percentages of Employed Adults Using More than 60% of labour power
Employed Male Adults	65.30
Employed Female Adults	13.24

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.21: PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS AND EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 76% OF LABOUR POWER IN TOTAL SAMPLE**

Category of Employed Adults	Percentages of Employed Adults Using More than 76% of labour power
Employed Male Adults	28.28
Employed Female Adults	6.39

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.22: PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS AND EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 91% OF LABOUR POWER IN TOTAL SAMPLE**

Category of Employed Adults	Percentages of Employed Adults Using More than 91% of labour power
Employed Male Adults	8.84
Employed Female Adults	3.20

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

- 8.8.4 We have also calculated labour use indices of employed adults, employed male adults and employed female adults for sample village-1 and sample village-2 respectively using the same method as before. All these have been displayed in tables 8.23 to 8.28. . The comparisons of use of labour power between the two sample villages will be clearer from tables 8.29 to 8.34. It is clear from these tables that in all cases sample village-2 are in better position in comparison to sample village-1, except employed female adults using labour power more than 61 percent and more than 76 percent. This is mainly due to intensive cultivation throughout the year for cheap irrigational facilities in sample village-2.

**Table 8.23: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED ADULTS IN VILLAGE-1**

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
8.40	0.30
20.07	0.45
43.79	0.61
75.35	0.76
93.00	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.24: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS IN VILLAGE-1**

Percentage of Employed Male Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
2.68	0.30
12.05	0.45
35.49	0.61
71.87	0.76
92.19	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09\

**Table 8.25: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS IN VILLAGE-1**

Percentage of Employed Female Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
37.71	0.30
61.14	0.45
86.29	0.61
93.14	0.76
97.14	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

Fig. 8.4

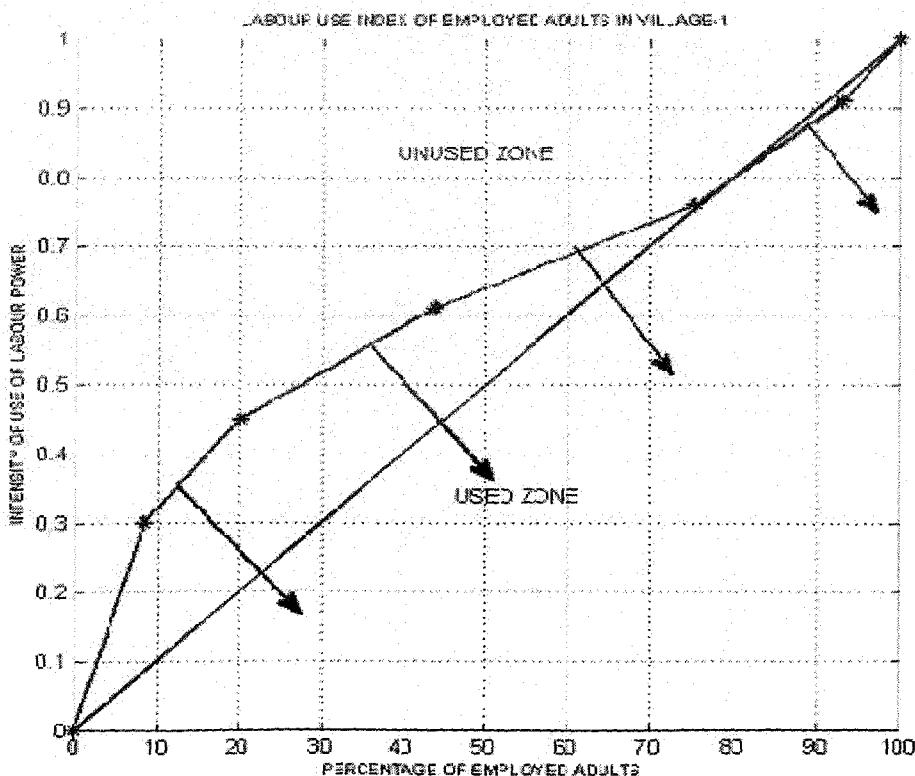


Fig. 8.5

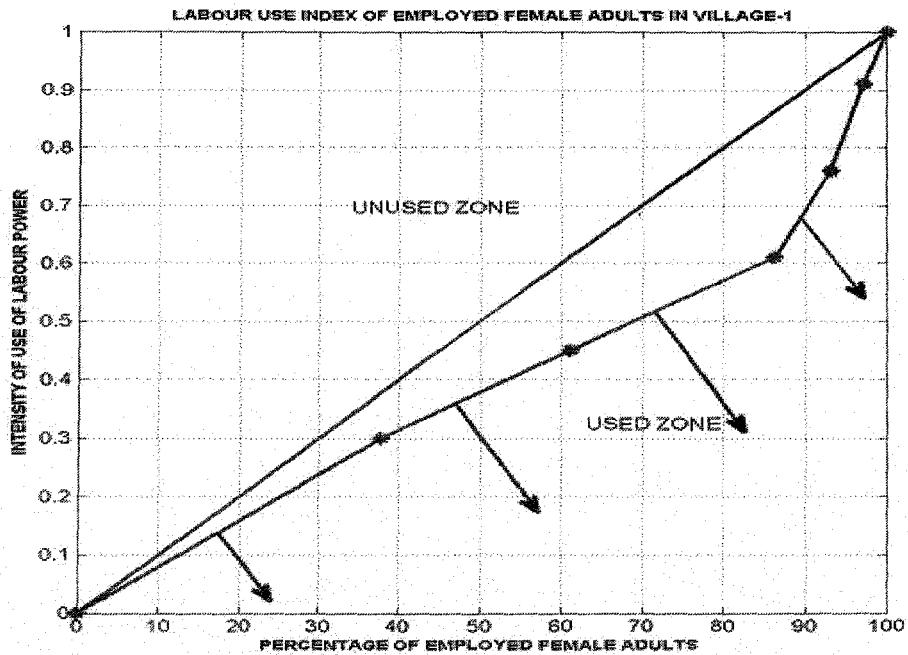


Table 8.26: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED ADULTS IN VILLAGE-2

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
10.31	0.30
25.56	0.45
42.15	0.61
75.78	0.76
87.89	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

Table 8.27: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS IN VILLAGE-2

Percentage of Employed Male Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
2.23	0.30
15.08	0.45
30.72	0.61
70.95	0.76
86.03	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.28: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS IN VILLAGE-2**

Percentage of Employed Female Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
43.18	0.30
68.18	0.45
88.63	0.61
95.45	0.76
95.45	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Fig 8.6**

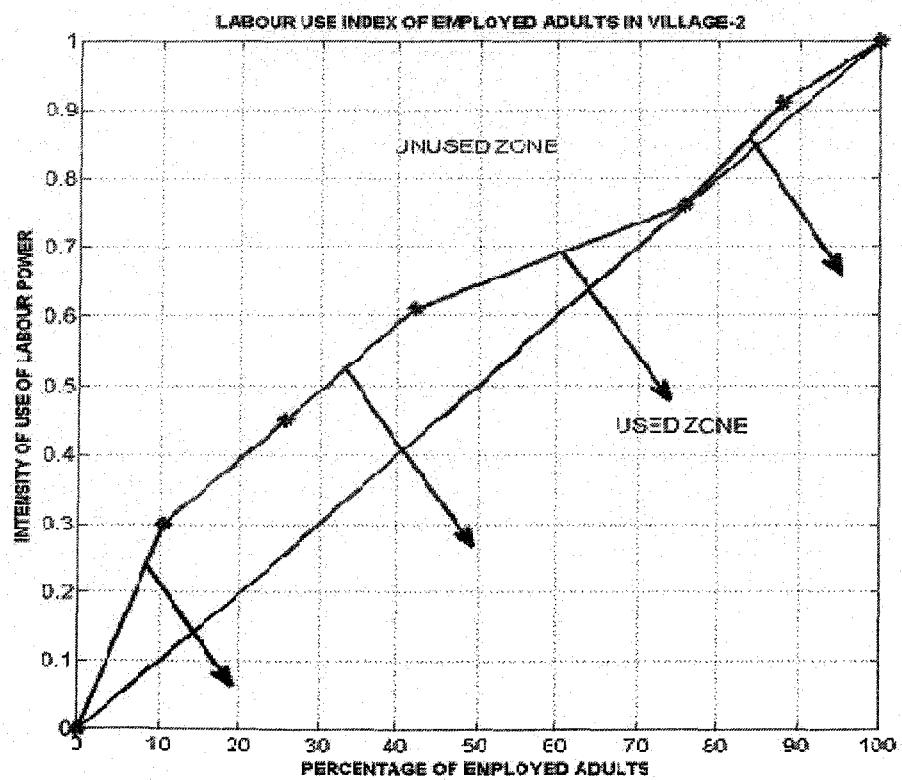


Fig. 8.7

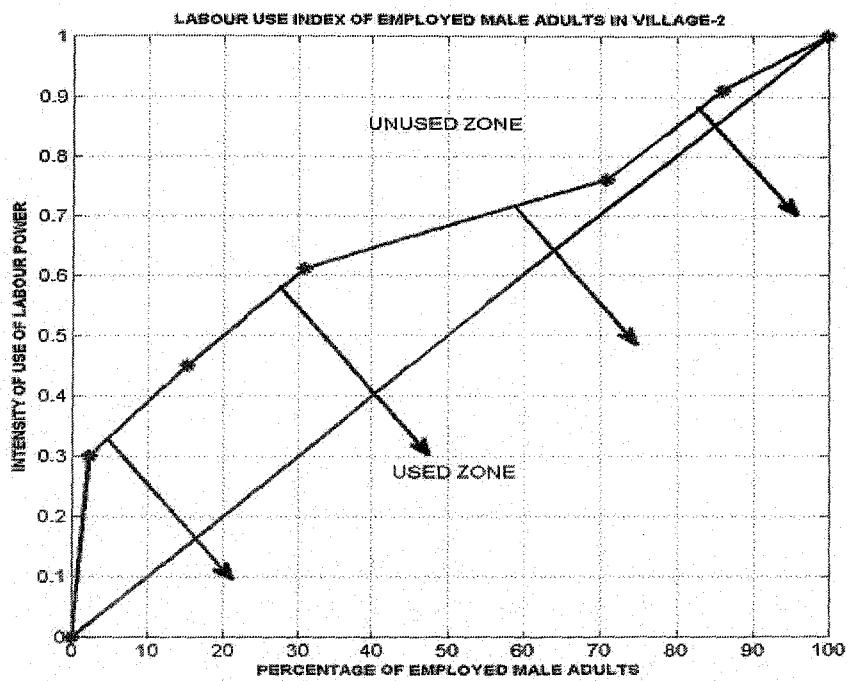
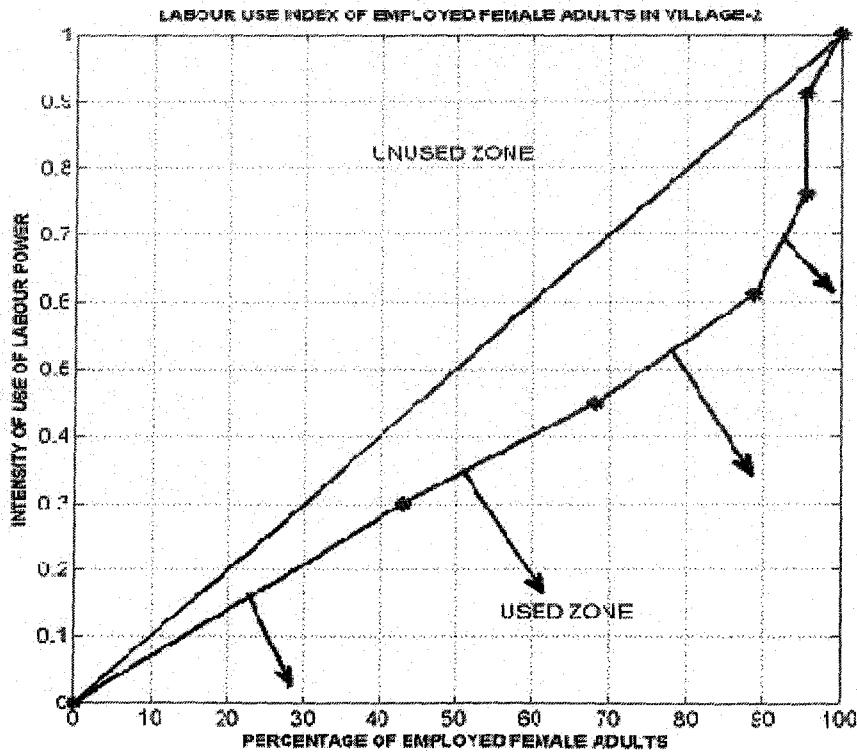


Fig. 8.8



**Table 8.29: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 61% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2**

Sample villages	% of Employed Male Adults Using more than 61% of labour power
Village-1	64.51
Village-2	69.28

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.30: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 76% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2**

Sample villages	% of Employed Male Adults Using more than 76% of labour power
Village-1	28.13
Village-2	29.05

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.31: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 91% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2**

Sample villages	% of Employed Male Adults Using more than 91% of labour power
Village-1	7.81
Village-2	13.97

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.32: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 61% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2**

Sample villages	% of Employed Female Adults Using more than 61% of labour power
Village-1	13.71
Village-2	11.37

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.33: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 76% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2**

Sample villages	% of Employed Female Adults Using more than 76% of labour power
Village-1	6.86
Village-2	4.55

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.34: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 91% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2**

Sample villages	% of Employed Female Adults Using more than 91% of labour power
Village-1	2.86
Village-2	4.55

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

## **8.9 IRRIGATION AND USE OF LABOUR POWER**

- 8.9.1** Traditionally irrigation plays the most important role in raising the productivity of land and as well as of the labour power. Its importance further increases in modern agricultural sector when agricultural activities welcome the so called “New Agricultural Strategy”. In this section, we will examine the impact of irrigation upon the intensity of labour use in our area economy. We have already mentioned that farmers of our sample village-2 have enjoyed the “River Lift Irrigation” facility in the process of their agricultural activities. This river lift irrigation project has been established under the initiation of the Government. As a result the farmers of our second village have been enjoying some sort of cost-benefit in using the irrigation water in their agriculture. On the other hand, irrigation enterprises in our first village have been privately managed and obviously charged high price in comparison to the second village.
- 8.9.2** In order to examine the impact of irrigation upon the intensity of labour use, we have calculated the labour use indices of employed adults, employed male adults and employed female adults separately for sample village-1 and sample village-2 respectively for the **Farming Group** only. All these calculated figures have been displayed in tables 8.35 to 8.43. The comparisons of use of labour power between the two sample villages due to availability of cheap and costly irrigational facilities will be clearer from tables 8.44 to 8.51. It is clear from these tables that in all cases sample village-2 are in better position in comparison to sample village-1. This is mainly due to intensive cultivation throughout the year for cheap irrigational facilities in sample village-2. The farmers of sample village-2 have the scope of using their lands more intensively throughout the year which generates more employment opportunities in the agricultural fields. But differences in cases of employed male and female adults using more than 61 percent, 76 percent and 91 percent of labour power between the two sample villages are highly significant. The difference in case of employed female adults using more than 45 percent of labour power is also statistically significant. This at least points out that the employed adults in the **Farming Group** in sample village-2 are interested to use their labour power cent percent. So appropriate planning for extending irrigational

facilities at the initiative of the Government is suggested for using the labour inputs more efficiently at the grass-root level.

**Table 8.35: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED ADULTS IN TOTAL SAMPLE (FARMING GROUP)**

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
6.12	0.30
25.24	0.45
50.48	0.61
83.14	0.76
95.49	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.36: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS IN TOTAL SAMPLE (FARMING GROUP)**

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
2.86	0.30
16.36	0.45
43.25	0.61
79.74	0.76
94.68	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.37: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS IN TOTAL SAMPLE (FARMING GROUP)**

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
21.74	0.30
67.70	0.45
85.09	0.61
99.38	0.76
99.38	0.91
100.0	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

Fig. 8.9

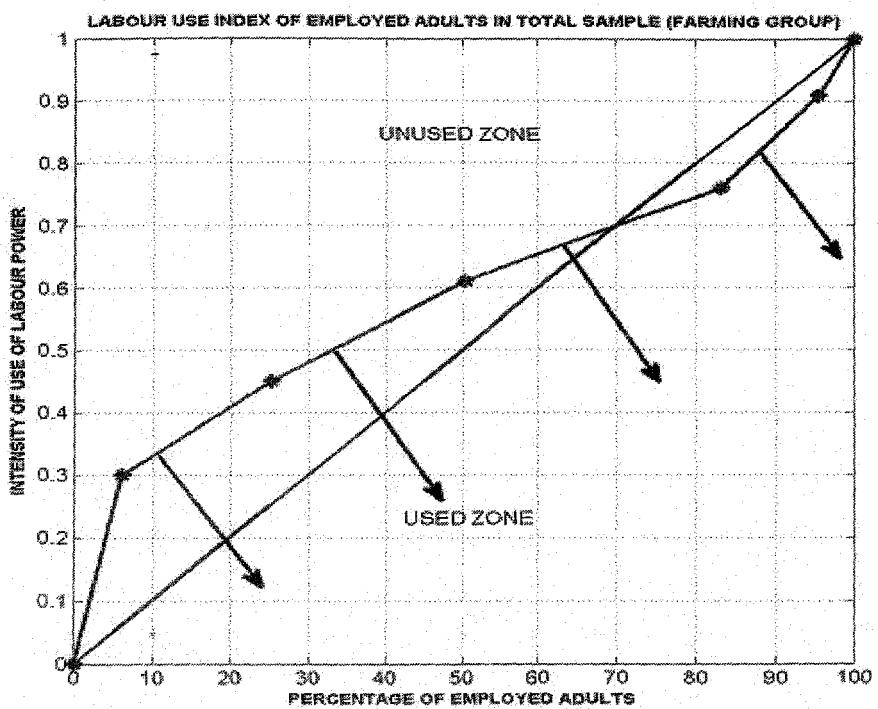


Fig. 8.10

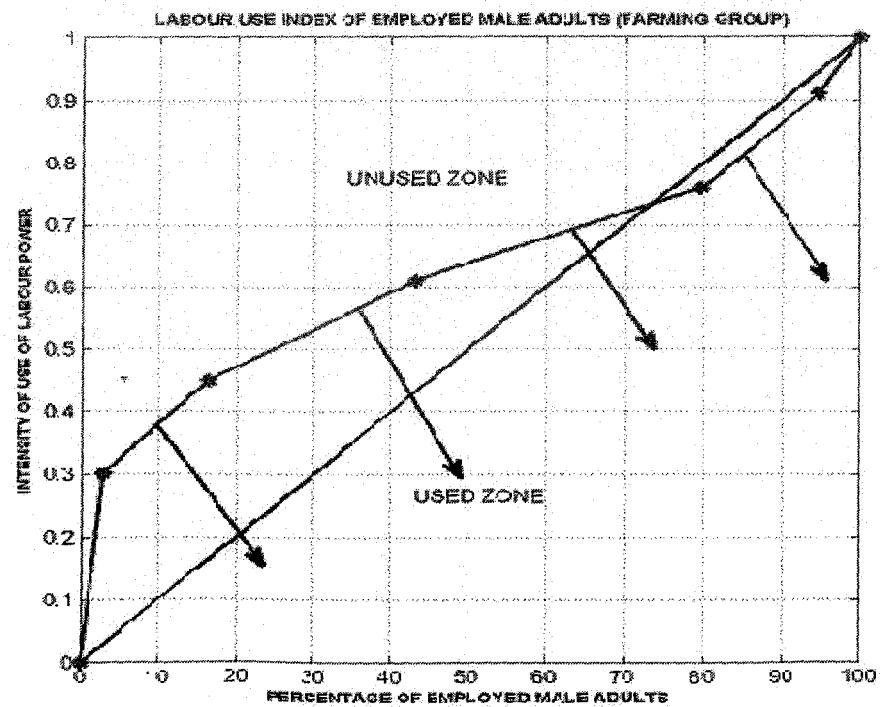


Fig. 8.11

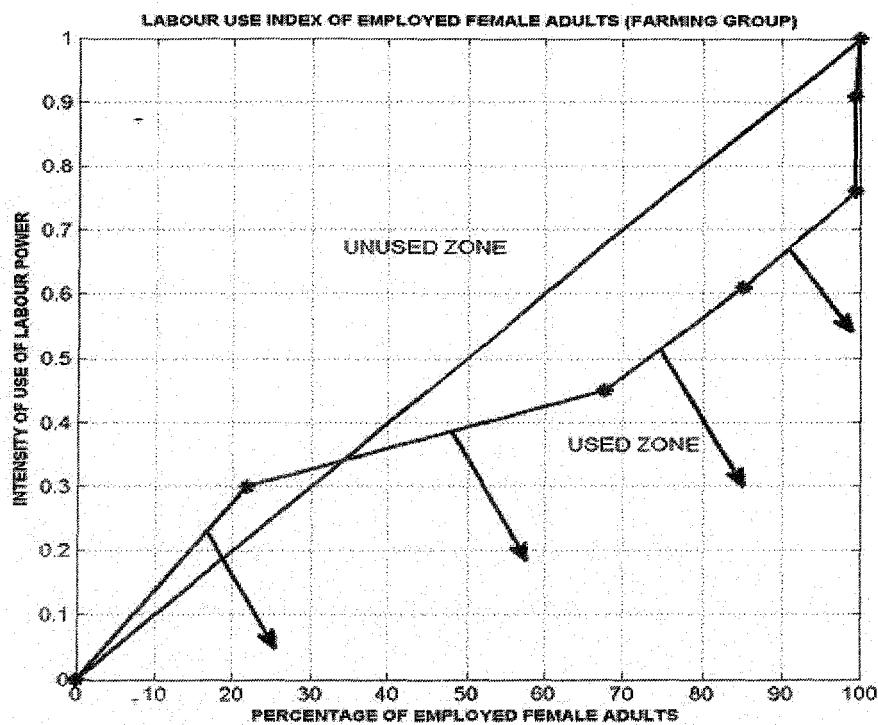


Table 8.38: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED ADULTS IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 (FARMING GROUP)

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than)
6.56	0.30
25.46	0.45
51.57	0.61
85.17	0.76
96.19	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

Table 8.39: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 (FARMING GROUP)

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than)
2.82	0.30
16.61	0.45
44.36	0.61
82.29	0.76
95.45	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.40: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 (FARMING GROUP)**

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
25.81	0.30
70.97	0.45
88.71	0.61
100.00	0.76
100.00	0.91
100.0	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Fig. 8.12**

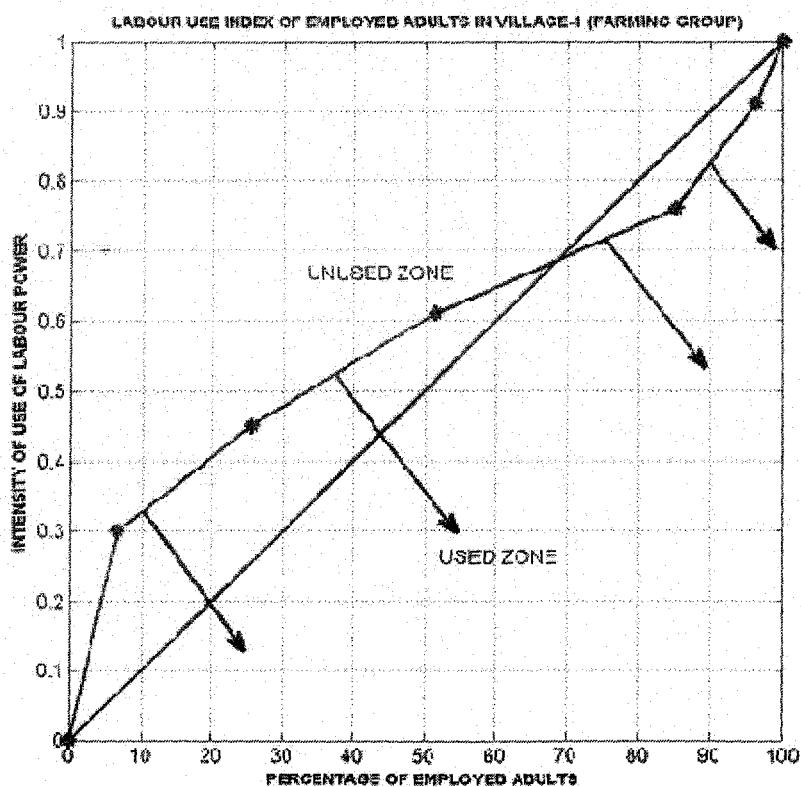


Fig. 8.13

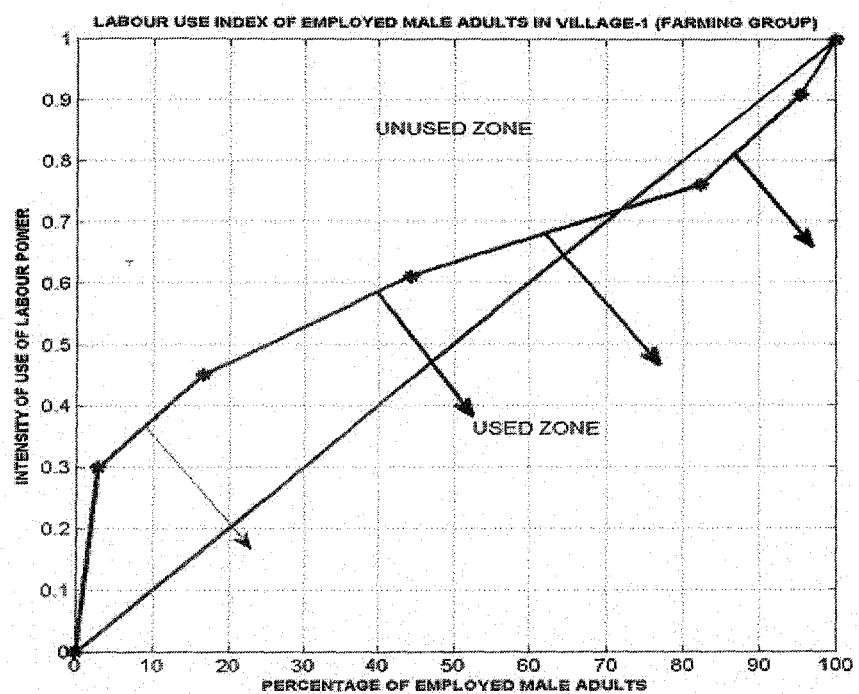
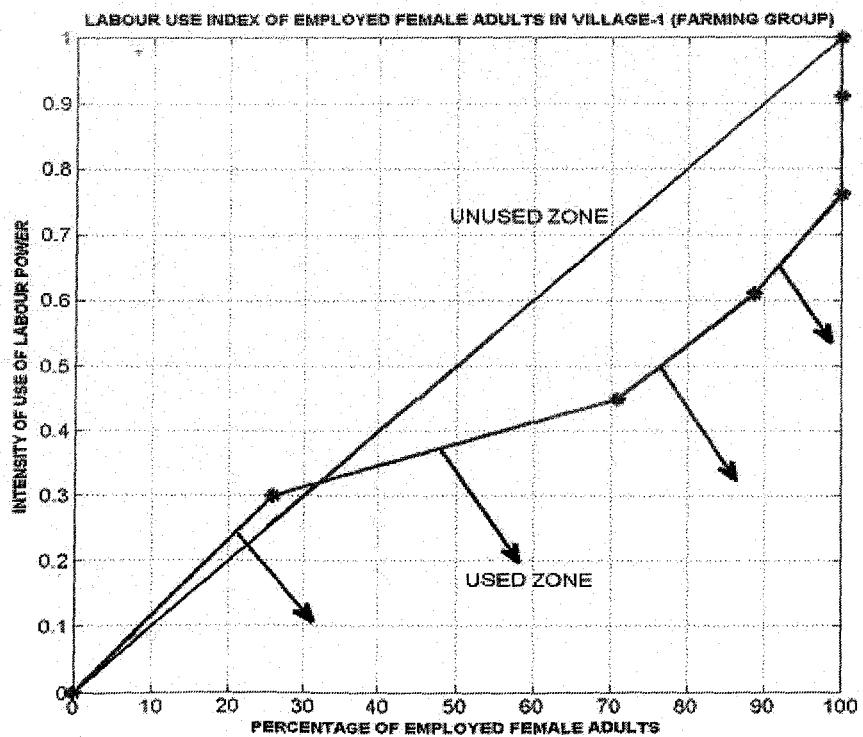


Fig. 8.14



**Table 8.41: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED ADULTS IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-2 (FARMING GROUP)**

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
4.14	0.30
24.26	0.45
45.56	0.61
73.96	0.76
92.31	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.42: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-2 (FARMING GROUP)**

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
3.03	0.30
15.15	0.45
37.88	0.61
67.42	0.76
90.91	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.43: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-2 (FARMING GROUP)**

Percentage of Employed Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
8.11	0.30
56.76	0.45
72.97	0.61
97.30	0.76
97.30	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

Fig. 8.15

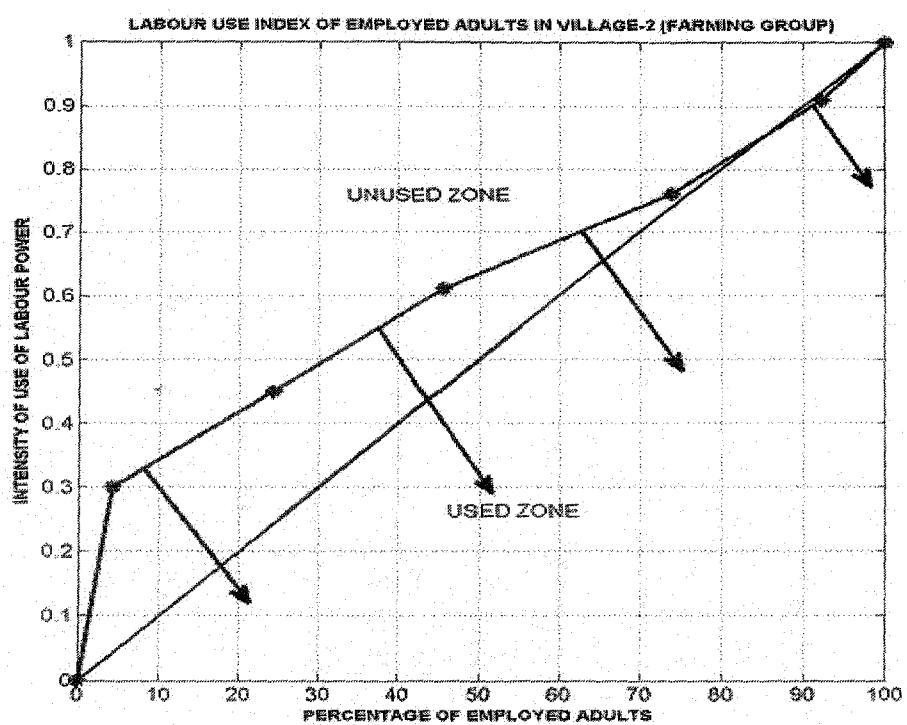


Fig. 8.16

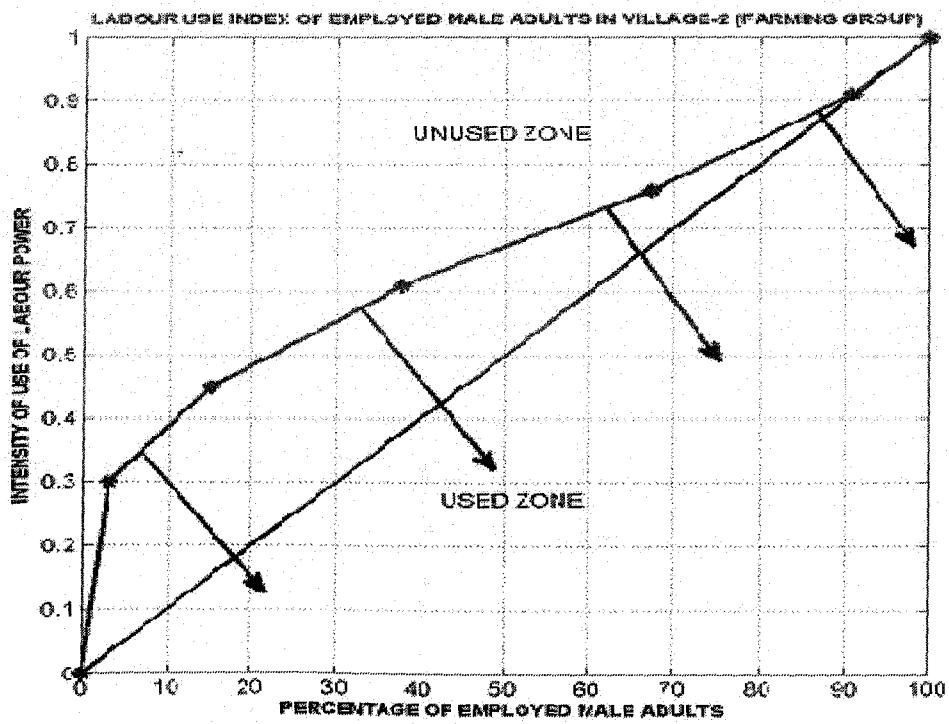
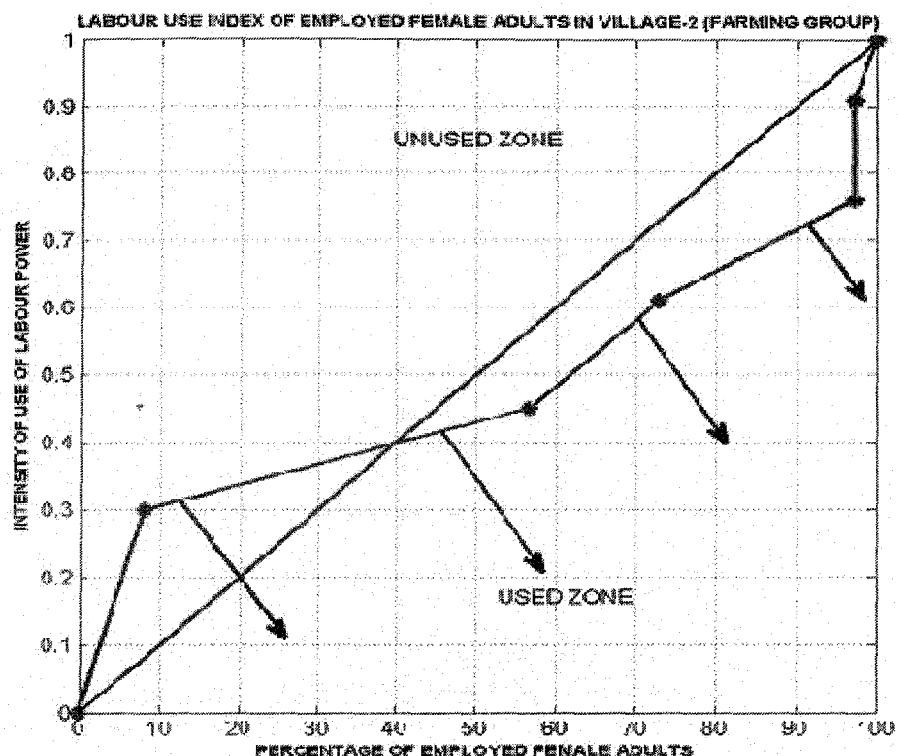


Fig. 8.17



**Table 8.44: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 45% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2(FARMING GROUP)**

Sample villages	% of Employed Male Adults Using more than 45% of labour power
Village-1	83.39
Village-2	84.85

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.45: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 61% OF LABOURPOWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2(FARMING GROUP)**

Sample villages	% of Employed Male Adults Using more than 61% of labour power
Village-1	55.64
Village-2	62.12

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.46: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 76% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2 (FARMING GROUP)**

Sample villages	% of Employed Male Adults Using more than 76% of labour power
Village-1	17.71
Village-2	32.58

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.47: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 91% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2(FARMING GROUP)**

Sample villages	% of Employed Male Adults Using more than 91% of labour power
Village-1	4.55
Village-2	9.09

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.48: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 45% OF LABOURPOWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2(FARMING GROUP)**

Sample villages	% of Employed Female Adults Using more than 45% of labour power
Village-1	29.03
Village-2	43.24

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.49: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 61% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2(FARMING GROUP)**

Sample villages	% of Employed Female Adults Using more than 61% of labour power
Village-1	11.29
Village-2	27.03

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.50: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 76% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2 (FARMING GROUP)**

Sample villages	% of Employed Female Adults Using more than 76% of labour power
Village-1	00
Village-2	2.70

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.51: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED FEMALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 91% OF LABOUR POWER IN SAMPLE VILLAGE-1 AND SAMPLE VILLAGE-2 (FARMING GROUP)**

Sample villages	% of Employed Female Adults Using more than 91% of labour power
Village-1	00
Village-2	2.70

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**8.9.2** In order to examine the impact of irrigational facilities on the intensities of labour power more clearly between the two sample villages we have also calculated mean values and standard deviations of man-days employed in the **Farming Group** (Main Occupations) between the sample villages in case of the three categories: the employed adults, employed male adults and employed female adults. This is shown in table 8.52.

**Table 8.52: MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF MAN-DAYS EMPLOYED (MAIN OCCUPATIONS) IN SAMPLE VILLAGES (FARMING GROUP)**

Type of persons Employed	Mean of Man-days Employed			S.D of Man-days Employed		
	Sample village-1	Sample village-2	Total sample	Sample village-1	Sample village-2	Total sample
Employed Adults	196.14	202.29	197.26	52.23	58.09	53.39
Employed Male Adults	210.10	214.89	210.92	44.04	48.99	44.96
Employed Female Adults	124.31	157.35	131.90	60.01	61.03	61.83

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**8.9.3** One can see from the table that the mean values of man-days employed of all three categories viz. Employed Adults, Employed Male Adults and Employed Female Adults are 202.29, 214.89 and 157.35 respectively in sample village-2 which are higher than those of sample village-1. In case of sample village-1 the said three values are 196.14, 210.10 and 124.31 respectively. A relatively higher means values of man-days employed in sample village-2 allows us to conclude that irrigation has some positive effect on employment. Again the co-efficient of variations in sample village-1 and sample village-2 in case of Employed Adults, Employed Male Adults and Employed Female Adults are 26.63 and 28.72; 20.96 and 22.80; and 48.27 and 38.77 respectively. These permit us to say that there is greater variability of man-days employment in case of individual workers in sample village-2 than sample village-1, except the case of Employed Female Adults. This is due to non-availability of irrigation water uniformly in all areas of sample village-2.

## **8.10 EDUCATION AND INTENSITY OF USE OF LABOUR POWER IN THE FARMING GROUP**

**8.10.1** There is no denying that there is a positive correlation between education and agricultural activities particularly when agricultural strategy has gone through a higher degree of variation over the years. The New Agricultural Strategy of 60's of the last century is now under on a crucial question particularly in terms of sustainability of the fertility of soil. Further, rigorous use of pesticides and insecticides helps to disappear the eco-friendly insects and brings agriculture under severe threat. A proper knowledge of use of inorganic and organic manure in an optimum ratio requires proper education and training. Further, crop pattern and crop rotation also require proper education and knowledge. If the farmers are educated properly, this will no doubt increase the intensity of land use and obviously the intensity of labour use

**8.10.2** Thus to examine the impact of education on the intensity of use of labour power in our rural area economy, we have calculated the intensity of labour use indices of the employed male adults of the *Farming Group* considering male adults who have completed education of 5 years or more and the male adults whose education are less than 5 years. We have considered only the employed male adults because they are the decision makers in agricultural activities. These have been displayed in tables 8.53 and 8.54 respectively. It is clear from these tables that the employed male adults with education of 5 years or more are using their labour power more intensively in the agricultural sector than those employed male adults with education of less than 5 years. This has become possible due to use of their land more intensively throughout the year by using the modern technology.

**Table 8.53: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS WHO HAVE COMPLETED EDUCATION OF 5 YEARS OR MORE (FARMING GROUP)**

Percentage of Employed Male Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
0.55	0.30
4.43	0.45
16.89	0.61
63.99	0.76
90.58	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.54: LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS WHO HAVE COMPLETED EDUCATION OF LESS THAN 5 YEARS (FARMING GROUP)**

Percentage of Employed Male Adults	Intensity of Use of Labour Power (Less than )
4.89	0.30
26.89	0.45
66.50	0.61
93.64	0.76
98.29	0.91
100.00	1.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Fig. 8.18**

**LABOUR USE INDEX OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS WHO HAVE COMPLETED EDUCATION OF 5 YEARS OR MORE (FARMING GROUP)**

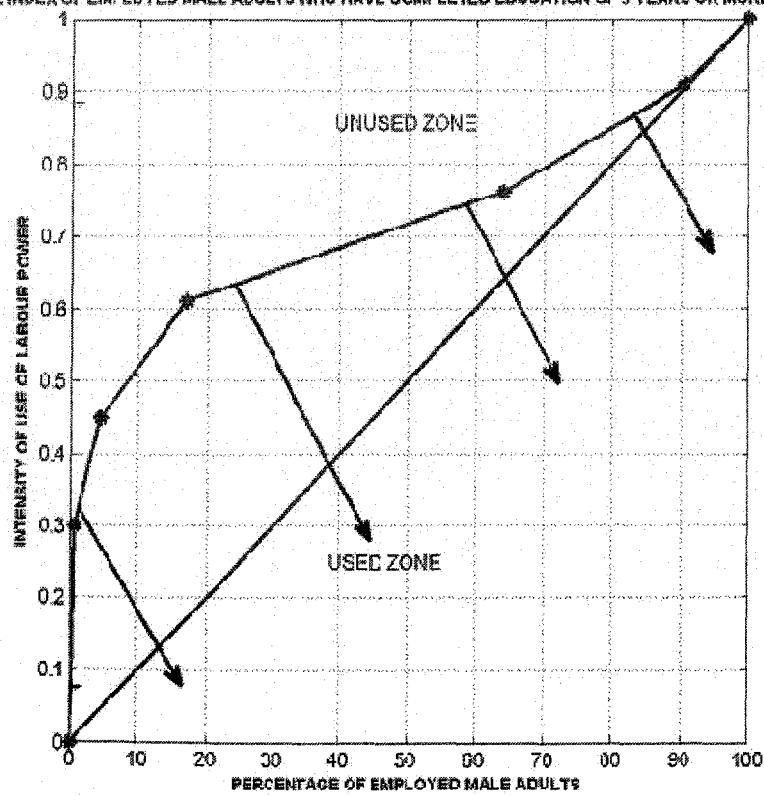
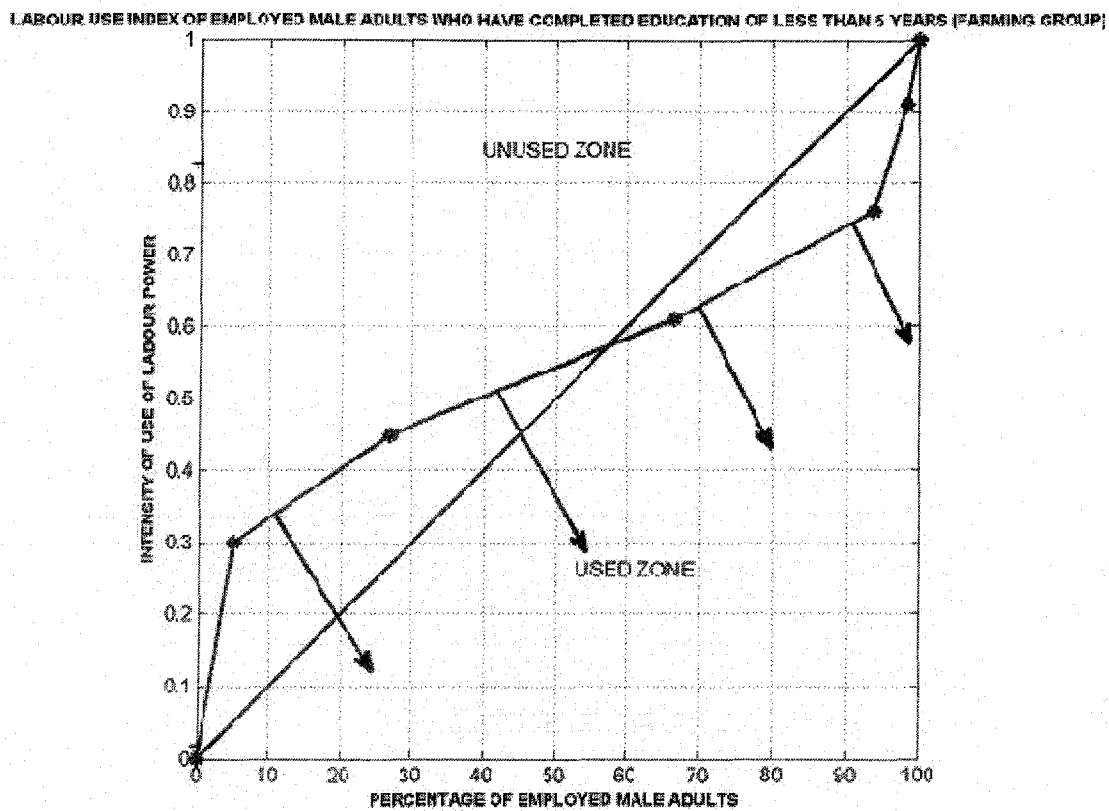


Fig. 8.19



**Table 8.55: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 45% OF LABOUR POWER IN OUR AREA ECONOMY (FARMING GROUP)**

Category of Employed Male Adults	% of Employed Male Adults Using more than 45% of labour power
Employed Male Adults who have completed Education of 5 years or more	95.57
Employed Male Adults who have completed Education of less than 5 years	73.11

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.56: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 61% OF LABOUR POWER IN OUR AREA ECONOMY (FARMING GROUP)**

Category of Employed Male Adults	% of Employed Male Adults Using more than 61% of labour power
Employed Male Adults who have completed Education of 5 years or more	83.11
Employed Male Adults who have completed Education of less than 5 years	33.5

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.57: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 76% OF LABOUR POWER IN OUR AREA ECONOMY (FARMING GROUP)**

Category of Employed Male Adults	% of Employed Male Adults Using more than 76% of labour power
Employed Male Adults who have completed Education of 5 years or more	36.01
Employed Male Adults who have completed Education of less than 5 years	6.36

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

**Table 8.58: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED MALE ADULTS USING MORE THAN 91% OF LABOUR POWER IN OUR AREA ECONOMY (FARMING GROUP)**

Category of Employed Male Adults	% of Employed Male Adults Using more than 91% of labour power
Employed Male Adults who have completed Education of 5 years or more	9.42
Employed Male Adults who have completed Education of less than 5 years	1.71

Source: Field Survey, 2008-09

- 8.9.3 One can see from tables 8.55 to 8.58, derived from Tables 8.53 and 8.54 that, in all cases, the employed male adults who completed education of 5 years or more are succeeded to use their labour power more intensively than those employed male adults with education of less than 5 years. Again the differences in proportions shown in tables 8.55 to 8.58 are statistically significant. So we can conclude that basic education is necessary for increasing the intensity of labour power in the agricultural sector too and the Government either at the state level or at the local level should take the initiative for proper training of the illiterate farmers at the grass-root level.