

Chapter 10

CONCLUSIONS

10.1 SOME IMPORTANT FINDINGS

10.1.1 This study has brought into the open important points about the use of the basic resources like land and labour of the grass-root rural economy of Dinjata. If being employed means being employed for just 150 days or more we find that 35.19 per cent of employable adults are unemployed. If we raise the standard of full employment to 200 days of employment per annum, we find that more than 52 per cent of the employable adults are unemployed. At the same time, according to a definition we suggest for grassroot planning, the land reserve available for further use makes up as much as 46 per cent of the net cultivable land. All these are very important sources of production and induced production.

10.1.2 This study has revealed beyond doubt that irrigation water, organic manures and high quality quick yielding seeds are important agents of additional production in the agricultural sector. We have given enough data to show that there is huge scope, in this rural economy, to exploit, for the purpose of irrigation, rain water, surface water and ground water to raise one or the other crop throughout the year. While all the functions we have used in the preceding chapters have pointed to high

productivity of irrigation, our sub-samples based on different proportions of irrigated land have not exhibited any increase in the intensity of use of land as a result of a little of more irrigation water. This is because the increase in the extent of irrigation in the second sub-sample has been marginal.

10.1.3 We have seen in the seventh chapter that there is great scope of increasing employment in agriculture through increased use of such reproducible capital as organic manure, irrigation, implements and fertilizers (Table 7.10). We have already argued in Chapter 2 that 22.25 metric tons per hectare of paddy can be raised from three seasons if reasonable amount of reproducible capital and the best of technology already available in the country are put to use. This potential, on the basis of the data we present in different chapters and without additional sources of growth, is four times the present level. This has an important impact on the absorption of labour. This will usher in over-full employment for the people of the economy. With the installation of further sources of growth the prospects brighten up still further. It is needless to say that when we say in a previous chapter that employment may then increase six times we mean that more machines can then be used to cope with excess demand for labour.

10.1.4 Diversity in the agricultural crops raised from land and outputs raised from animals and inland water add not merely

to the satisfaction of the consumption demands of local population and ^{highly} retains the value of their personal income but also increases the employment of working population. We saw in Table 7.3 that in village 5 the percentage of female adults in good employment is quite high. There is good amount of vegetable fields in this village. Women find it easy to be engaged in a number of operations in the vegetable fields.

10.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

10.2.1 The use of more reproducible capital like irrigation, organic manures ^{and} good implements has been mentioned in the preceding section as the means of increasing agricultural production. The task of making advance arrangement of assuring the growing use of these agents of production is what we shall call a part of meticulous and intensive planning. Such a planning has short-term, medium-term and long-term dimensions.

10.2.2 The basic character of planning of each of these time periods of planning is that there has to be simultaneous operation ^{of} activities which sustain each other. The irrigation enterprises has to flourish side by side with the crop activities. So also the enterprises of organic manures and all infrastructural and input enterprises have ^{to} grow concurrently. The co-ordinated and complementary growth are the sine qua non for all the periods of planning.

10.2.3 One of the numerous advantages of autonomous planning of the grass-root economies is that a quick ushering in of economic demographic equilibrium is possible with this kind of planning. The distribution of benefits of development to the poorer part of the population admits of a most efficient administration at the grass-roots. The planning of the health care, housing and entertainments is rendered easy with every phase of progress in the planning of the grass-roots. This distribution of benefits has to be an indispensable agent for inducing them to restrict the size of the family.

10.2.4 The use of agricultural commodities raised in a grass-root economy has to be made for processing industries and crafts within the same grass-root economy. The role of the Government, family enterprises and the co-operative institutions require special planning for maximising the income of a grass-root economy.