

NOTES TO CHAPTERS

Chapter 1

1. Land classification of the sub-division according to the soil Research Institution (Government of India) of the District is as follows :

<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>P.C. to total</u>
Loam	41.05
Sandy loam	44.21
Sandy Clay loam	14.74
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.00</u>

2. A detail has been given in the Technical Report : Series D of the Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Irrigation, ment Govern/of India, 1983.
3. In a report prepared by an Expert Committee (Report of the Expert Committee on Irrigation, Department of Irrigation and Waterways, Government of West Bengal, 1987) a high rainfall area of the North Bengal division of West Bengal has been described as an area where "irrigation potential is low to nil". Our charts 1-4 and table 1.2 falsify the comments of the Experts.

Chapter 2

1. These two tables and table 2.3 have been computed from the Annual Report (Annual Action Plan on Agriculture) of the Department of Agriculture, 1986-87, Government of West Bengal.
2. Students who studied up to Class VII but could not reach to Class VIII is considered to have spent complete 6 years in Education.

Chapter 3

1. Rate of Death : $\frac{D}{P} \times K$

Where D = number of deaths during the last year
 P = Mid-year population
 K = 1000

2. Mid-year population : Population $\leftarrow \frac{1}{2}$ (total births - total deaths)
3. To calculate the income per consumption unit we use the following weighting : male adults of the household = 1.00; female adults = 0.70 and children = 0.50.

4. Infant Mortality Rate : $\frac{d_0}{B} \times K$

Where d_0 = the number of deaths below age one year during the last year
 B = number of live births during the last year
 K = 1000

5. Birth Rate : $\frac{B}{P} \times K$

Where B = number of births during the last year
 P = Mid-year population
 K = 1000

6. General fertility Rate : $\frac{B}{P_1} K$

Where B = Number of live births during the last year

P_1 = Mid-year population of women between
the age group 15-50

K = 1000

7. Gross Reproduction Rate : $(\frac{b_i}{p_i}) K$

Where b_i = Number of live births of mothers in the
ith age group

p_i = Mid-year population of women between the
age 15-50

K = 1

8. Net Reproduction Rate : G.R.R. x Surviving rate

Where G.R.R. = Gross reproduction rate

Surviving Rate = $\frac{\text{Number of surviving children}}{\text{Number of children ever born to married women}}$

Chapter 4

1. Historically, man's inclination for a shelter, community life and implements has occurred as a simultaneous inclination for food and clothings. Shelter, apart from its being just a shelter is the place for burning or cooking food when man discovered fire.
2. In our definition a house is a separate unit of building or a part of a building occupied by a single household.
3. Only 29 houses that we have found in the villages of our sample are tile roofed and out of 29 houses 10 houses are ancillary units.

4. By roofed -space we mean the length and width of the house from outside. Thus our estimate of roofed-space include in addition to the floor-space, the space occupied by walls also.

Chapter 5

1. The need of the system is not only for the formation of income and asset, its importance also lies in the fact that a more intensive use of land is not possible unless an integrated framework can be set up for protection of diverse crops on the field and productive assets in the household
2. Chart 5.1 and chart 5.2 have been constructed on the basis of the data supplied by the Block Medical officers of the sub-division and also on the basis of the spot verification by the candidate.

Chapter 6

1. In India the financial year of the state and central Government starts by 1st April which is the mid of the last month (Chaitra) of the Bengali calendar year.
2. Total input elasticity of production of H.Y.V. paddy :

$$\frac{Q}{C} \quad \frac{C}{Q}$$

- Where
- Q : Difference in per acre value of output between traditional aman paddy and H.Y.V. paddy.
 - C : Difference in per acre cost of output between traditional aman paddy and H.Y.V. paddy.
 - Q : Per acre value of output of aman paddy.
 - C : Per acre cost of output of aman paddy.

3. Total input elasticity of production :

$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta C} \frac{C}{Q}$$

- Where ΔQ : Difference in per acre value of output between the two sub-samples.
 ΔC : Difference in per acre cost of output between the two sub-samples.
 Q : Per acre value of output of 1st sub-sample.
 C : Per acre cost of output of 1st sub-sample.

4. Irrigation input elasticity of total inputs :

$$\frac{C}{I} \frac{I}{C}$$

- Where C : Difference in per acre cost of output between the two sub-samples
 I : Difference in per acre cost of irrigation between the two sub-samples
 C : Per acre cost of output of 1st sub-sample
 I : Per acre cost of irrigation of 1st sub-sample.

Chapter 7

1. By main occupation we mean here the occupation which is the single biggest source of earning, the second biggest source of earning is regarded as the secondary and so on.
2. This intensity index could be raised upto 4 if some conditions like sufficient irrigation, good drainage system, good temperature and easy credit facility are fulfilled. The experiment was done by the International Rice Research Institute of Philippines.
3. Intensity Value is simply the ratio of number of days employed to the full employment labour days.

Chapter 9

1. The importance of re-organisation of social structure come under discussion at various stages of history of economic thought (Godwin 1820, Marshall 1920, Mahelmo 1954). Recent discussions by competent economic historians and sociologists have made us aware of the part a change in social structure can play in reaching a higher level of efficiency of national production (Rostow 1952, Parsons 1951, Moselitz 1952, 1960)
2. The study group includes some eminent economists such as D.R.Gadgil, B.N.Ganguly, P.S.Loknath and V.K.R.V.Rao and public men like M.R.Masani, A. Mehata etc. The study group was set-up at the initiative of Pitamber Pant, the then chief of the perspective Planning Division.
3. Although conventions vary in this respect. For example Aiach (1975) and Madge and Willmott (1981).
4. For the calculation of Gini concentration ratio we follow the method provided by W.I. Greenwald in his book Statistics for Economics.