CONCLUSION
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The agricultural development of the 1990's termed as "Post-Green Revolution" has appeared to have experienced change in the agrarian relations. The technological innovation, increased irrigation facilities etc. had the direct relationship with the agrarian transformation. Soon after the advent of the Green Revolution, doubts began to be raised, interalia, about improvement in the agricultural wages, employment days and the yearly earnings of the rural poor, thereby affecting the standard of living and the agrarian relations. A significant development in the post Green revolution has been the emergence to position of dominance of middle level peasant castes like Jats, Ahirs and Rors etc.

We have studied the socio-economic conditions of farmers and agricultural labourers households for our analysis. For the analytical sociological enquiry into the nature of changes due to the new agro-technology; (a) in land holding pattern, land relations etc. (b) employment pattern, manday employment in agriculture as well as in non-agricultural occupation, wages, working condition of the agricultural labourers (c) labour participation in various agricultural operations (d) education level (e) caste composi-
tion (f) occupational structure, family structure and the yearly earnings of various agrarian classes.

Two regions of Haryana having uneven agricultural productions due to variations in irrigation facilities, mechanisation etc. have been studied. Region A (Gurgaon, Ambala, Panchkula, Rohtak, Faridabad, Mahendergarh, Rewari, Bhiwani, Sirsa and Hisar districts) are less developed. The second most prosperous region B (Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonepat, Yamunanagar, Jind and Panipat) the richest agricultural area of the state. In region A the principal cropping pattern is dominated by wheat, sugarcane, maize, jowar, bajra, gram and mustard. Region B grows wheat, rice, maize; gross irrigated area in more than 76 percent of the cropped area. An attempt has been made to understand and raise certain issues regarding changes in socio-economic conditions of farmer and agricultural labourer.

The induction of agro-technology has been instrumental in rising both employment and crop output in the state. The average wage rate of the agricultural labourer in real terms has shown to have risen substantially over the years. New technology has augmented labour demand which lead to the influx of migrant labour in rural areas from Bihar and Eastern U.P. Further it has been contributed to
raise the wages in agricultural. The study revealed that wage rates in developed region B were at the highest level than region A. This argument has been supported by Iyer (1993) that highest wages in agriculture are in those areas which has maximum irrigation potentialities and uses of new technology intensively.

An important aspect of exploration has been the difference in wage rates of casual labour and annual attached labourers. It was observed that most of the agricultural labourers in region A were engaged as agricultural labourers; 6 respondents were engaged as siris for the one complete year, were paid one sixth of the crop from employers. The advancement of the mechanisation (tractorisation), has affected the earnings. The share of sajhis/siris experienced change from one sixth to one fourteenth of the total produce in less developed region, depending upon operational holdings of the farmers.

During field survey it was found that sanjhi/siri phenomenon was missing in developed region B, but was prevalent partially in region A. In region A annual attached labour were paid a fixed wage Rs. 7800 in a year and region B they were paid between Rs. 8000 to Rs. 8500 in a year respectively. It was further observed that formalisation of
production relations experienced a shift in the practice of keeping attached labourers on share basis (sanjhis/siris) to employing naukar a formal contractual relationship in developed region B, where the attached labourers received an annual cash wage. Now sanjhedari contractual labour has been replaced due to capitalist investment in new agro-technology. Because most of hali (ploughman) has been replaced by tractorisation in developed (Karnal) region B. The study also revealed that employer and annual labourer are no more enjoying the paternalistic relation with their employer in region B.

Change in the social relation of production leading to freeing of agricultural labourer from all kinds of patronage and institutionalised dependency relationships. Bremen, for example reported that in South Gujrat the traditional dependency and bondage relationship has undergone a fundamental. He called this process of freeing of agricultural labourers as depatronisation (Breman, 1974). During field work of two villages of agriculturally developed district (Karnal) and two villages of less developed district (Bhiwani) we observed that (a) attached labourers were perhaps the most depressed category in the agrarian society of Haryana. This argument was supported by Jodhka (1995) study of three Karnal villages. They experience more difficult work-
ing conditions and most of them strongly dislike working as attached labourers.

It is acknowledged that farmer with large landholding benefited disproportionately from the new agro-technology as compared with those who have small holding upto 2 acres, there by increasing the income disparity between them. Because self cultivations was most prevalent and leasing out of land was increasing by marginal farmers rather than large farmers.

One of the salient features of the new agro-technology is the increasing rate of accidents in the agrarian structure of Haryana. Most of the victims were in variably migrant labourers and some local casual labourers. During the field work it was observed that the case of accidents were not reported to the police or to the civil surgeon but were hushed up on some payments made by the employers.

It is assumed that in the agriculturally advanced region the use of agro-technology whether it is HYV seeds, pestisides, insectisides and fertilizers or whether it is lift irrigation, mechanisation of farm operation the agricultural labour would be at a great loss. This assumption in both the region was seen to be untrue due to the fact that the mandays of employment even in the most agriculturally de-
veloped region B (Karnal district) did not show any downward trend.

The average number of days work available in different agricultural operations to the agricultural labourers in region A were 102 mandays and in region B 105 mandays. Agricultural labour household employment in agricultural and their yearly earning suggests that on an average Rs.4541.03 were earned in region A and Rs.6506.87 in region B during 1993-94. The mandays of employment in agriculture of the labour household on an average was 119 in region A and 118 in region B.

For the total earnings we have examined the employment potentialities of the agricultural labourers in non-agricultural activities. Non-agricultural earnings are a supplementary source of income for the agricultural labourer households. In region A, on an average the rural labourer household were able to earn Rs. 8512.90 and Rs. 6815.50 in region B respectively from non agricultural occupation. During the lean season on an average the rural labour household got 257 mandays employment in region A and 203 mandays in region B in various non-agricultural activities. This argument was supported by Bhalla, G.S. (1981) that during 1972-73 the agricultural labour household below poverty line, despite rising wages and employment, be-
gan to take dairying, P.W.D. labour work. After the mid, 1970 Haryana was responsible for opening the new avenues for the rural labour (Kundu, 1991). Haryana now enjoys the second lowest incidence poverty in the country. On an average the rural labour household was able to save Rs. 2841.07 in region A and Rs. 1537.30 in region B. The saving of the agricultural labourers household were around 90 percent more in region A.

We examined the savings of the various land holding categories by studying the pattern of expenditure incurred on different crops in both regions. Cost of family labour and money cost of agricultural implements were not calculated due to fact that on family labour and the interest rate on tractors or thrashers was not realist. The pocket expenses of the respondents on different cropping pattern per acre suggest that on an average Rs. 4224.40 were spent in region A and Rs. 5627.80 were spent in region B.

The maximum expenditure per acre was on the fertilizers and pesticides. In region A the expenditure on these worked out to be Rs. 1638 and in region B the expenditure on fertilizers and pesticides was Rs. 2845.80 per acre. Expenditure per acre was found to be more in the case of small and marginal cultivators. Cultivators with the land holding upto 5 acre were spending Rs. 4525.10 per acre in
region A and Rs. 5720.60 in region B. Landholding up to 10 acres and household size of 5-6 persons on an average were spending around 25 percent more per acre than the rich cultivators having more than 20 acres land in both regions.

It was observed that only 12 percent small and marginal cultivators in region B were engaging family labour in agriculture whereas in region A around 72 percent small and marginal cultivators were engaging the family labour. Among the family labour, the female household members were observed to be around 67 percent in region A and only 6 to 7 percent in region B. The lesser rate of female family members in region B can be attributed to the new operations involving the use of machinery such as spraying of pesticides and weedicides in region B.

The withdrawal of family labour from agriculture in region B was observed to be the main factor responsible for the per acre more expenditure in agriculture.

Generally, it is expected that in developed areas with the impetus of Green revolution, would be more earning from agricultural produce. It was found during field work in 1993-94 that on an average earning per acre was Rs. 13098.40 in region A and Rs. 14192.30 in region B. On an average Rs. 8874 in region A and Rs. 8564.50 in region B per acre were net saved by the agricultural household. The
net earning of the agricultural household per acre was found to be more in region A in landholding except rich farmers cultivating more than 20 acres in region B. It was observed that the net earning of the agricultural labourers household in both the region were more than the marginal peasants cultivating upto 2 acres of the land.

The study also revealed that new agro-technology has risen the productivity, wage rate, process of labour employment. The agricultural benefits due to new agro-technology was found to be quite uneven. The benefit were found to be proportional to the size of landholdings. The rich farmers cultivating more than 20 acres were found to be major beneficiaries and it has also considerably benefited the middle peasantry in Haryana.

The failures of various centrally sponsored schemes implemented by Haryana Govt. under IRDP for the upliftment of agricultural labour household could not make any dent. Public expenditure on some programmes has been to a large extant a waste of money. As the Green revolution matured in mid 1980's the large number of agricultural labourers household went into non-agricultural occupations. It seems that sustain growth in agriculture, occupational diversification, rural infrastructure upgradation by the State
Government play key role to the creation on non-agricultural occupation for the rural poor, and this is the most effective means for the removal of rural poverty among the rural households. The trickle down process and its benefits have reached the rural poor not through agriculture but through the development of strong rural infrastructure which opened the new avenues in non-agriculture activities.