CHAPTER II
Chapter II

RURAL STRUCTURE OF U.P.

By the rural structure of U.P., we mean the occupation of the inhabitants of the villages, the way of their life, their education, their activities, etc. About 70 per cent of the population of U.P. depend upon agriculture. The agricultural population of hill areas constitutes about 98 per cent of the population. These people who are dependent on agriculture are either the land owners, or the agricultural labourers. Some of them are engaged in the cottage industries also, besides the agricultural work. Although the village people are trying to educate their sons and daughters in schools, and colleges of their areas or of the nearest town or city, yet it is not to the desirable extent for want of proper facilities in the villages.

The rural structure of this State has been studied on the basis of the following points:

1. Rural structure on the basis of nature of agriculture
2. Rural structure on the basis of ownership of land
3. Rural structure on the basis of labour
4. Rural structure on the basis of education

These points have been dealt with in detail in the
following paragraphs one by one.

1. **RURAL STRUCTURE ON THE BASIS OF NATURE OF AGRICULTURE**

Rural structure on the basis of nature of agriculture has been classified by taking into consideration the part played by land owners, and labourers. 'Batai' system and cooperative farming have also been considered in this respect.

i) **Agriculture by land owners**

In Uttar Pradesh there are many land owners who carry on agricultural work themselves. They not only own agricultural land but also plough, irrigate and perform all the necessary agricultural operations for growing crops. In this work they are assisted by their family members.

Whenever they feel the need of extra labour force for their agricultural land on some occasion, they approach their neighbours, friends or relations for physical assistance in the agricultural work. With the help of theirs, emergency of extra labour force is met in this manner. For the return of this gratuitous act of their neighbour or else, they also work for them in case of their need of this nature. In economic terminology it may be called 'barter system'.

In this type of agriculture best attention is paid for growing agricultural crop. When the owner himself cultivates the land and does the whole work pertaining to agriculture himself, every minute detail is looked after by him intensively. It often leads to good yield which ultimately increases the national income.
of the country.

ii) Agriculture through labourers

There are some land owners in U.P. who do not perform any part of agricultural labour themselves, but engage labourers for ploughing, irrigating, sowing, harvesting, and for various other agricultural purposes. These labourers are of two types. Some of them are employed on permanent basis and are monthly paid, while some are employed on casual basis. Their remuneration is on daily wage system.

This type of agriculture is full of risk, because most of the agricultural production depends upon the honesty and sincerity of the hired labourers, and these qualities may or may not be present in the hired labourers. If the workers are good and devoted, yield may be satisfactory, otherwise, dishonest workers will make agricultural unit also a sick unit.

In this category of agriculture, land owner is not quite indifferent from agriculture. He directs the labourers, advises them, and as far as possible supervision work is also done, but major role in this form of agriculture is played by hired labour.

iii) Agriculture by both the land owner and the labourers

Majority of the land owners of Uttar Pradesh come under this category. In this system the agricultural operations are done not only by the land owners but also by the labourers who are employed by the land owners in case of need which arises under the following circumstances:
a) In case of need

In case of need, when the land owner feels that his labour and his family labour is insufficient for all the agricultural operations on his land, the size of holding being large, he utilizes the labour of his neighbours, friends or relations on barter system as a temporary measure. If, in any case, such help is not available the land owner employs the agricultural labourers on payment basis, monthly paid or daily paid, depending upon the size of the work. The labourer may be a whole time labourer or part time.

b) In case of physical disability

In some cases a land owner is not physically fit for all types of agricultural operations on the land. Then he performs only those operations himself for which he is physically fit, and for the remaining he employs the agricultural labourers. Sometimes a labourer is temporarily employed when a land owner is sick and is medically unfit for the agricultural operations.

c) In case of lack of necessary knowledge and ability in farming

There are some such young land owners, who neither possess experience in agriculture nor have sufficient knowledge about the different types of agricultural operations in farming. Such land owners employ the experienced agricultural labourers and then they perform the necessary agricultural operations shoulder to shoulder.

d) For safety of crop

There are some such land owners who can perform all the
agricultural operations themselves but are unable to protect
the crop from destruction by the external damaging agencies
during the period from the date of sowing to the date of harvest-
ing. Such land owners employ the agricultural labourers of
sound health for this purpose, and often on a permanent basis.

e) Competitive spirit

Some times a land owner has a tendency to surpass other
farmers in crop competition which he feels to be not possible by
self farming alone. In that case also he employs agricultural
labourers for a very intensive farming in order to win the race
of crop competition.

iv) Agriculture through 'Batai' system

In this system farming is done neither by the land owners
nor by the employed labourers, but the land owner gives his land
to other landless farmer on share basis, who is responsible for
all the agricultural operations which are necessary on the land
for growing the crop - right from ploughing the field to the
harvesting of the crop and threshing. He may do all the work
himself or may take the help of the agricultural labourers to be
employed by him alone. Land owner is not at all concerned with
all such affairs.

So far as the investment on ploughing the field, manure
and fertilizer, seed, etc. is concerned, it may be shared by the
land owner or may be the total responsibility of the farmer. In
each case the share of the produce for the land owner is pre-
settled between the two, and that the land owner gets at the end
of the season.

In the State of Uttar Pradesh, and Kanpur district in
particular, all those land owners, who command some prestige in
the society and feel shy of holding a plough or khurpi in their
hands, give their lands to others on Batai on some pre-settled
terms.

v) Cooperative farming

In the Nagpur conference of A.I.C.C. in 1959 the issue
of cooperative farming was discussed on a large scale, and then
after discussing it on different aspects and 'Nijlingappa Committee'
submitted its report.

Cooperation refers to an institutional frame-work to
organize self help among its participants. This organization,
known as cooperative society, consists of persons of small means
who pool their resources and put in a joint effort to enlarge them
to a very great extent which is usually not possible if used
separately.

This cooperation has been used in the field of agriculture
also, and in U.P. the cooperative farming has been used in the
following four forms.

a) Improved cooperative farming

In this system every member does the farming work on his
own land independently, and the facilities for the improved seeds,
fertilizers and manure, utilization of agricultural implements,
etc. are provided by the cooperative society of which he is a member. This society helps him in connection with the sale of the produce also. Thus the farmer gets every type of help from the society related to agriculture, and his land and the produce remains his own, and separate. Such conditions and facilities for agricultural work are not possible otherwise.

This system of cooperative farming is very convenient and straightforward, as there are no complications which arise in combining the lands of different farmers. That is why, the followers of the individual farming who are against joint farming have also completely and whole heartedly favoured the cooperative improved farming. The society that helps the farmer - members, in their agriculture work, is known as 'Cooperative Service Society'.

b) Cooperative joint farming

In this system holdings of all the farmer - members are combined in one, to make only one unit, and then the joint farming is done as if it were the holding of one farmer only. All the agricultural operations - right from ploughing the field to harvesting the crop and threshing it - are done jointly. Although it is a joint farming, yet the ownership of the farmer members on their respective portion of land is maintained intact. In this system farmer - members are doubly benefitted. Firstly, they get their share in the production of crop in proportion to their size of holding, and secondly, they get the remuneration for their labour which they put in during the season, required in different
types of agricultural operations.

In this system the size of unit of the land for farming is enlarged and the agricultural operations which become costlier in small or medium size of holding are done on a lesser cost. Thus, the cost of production of the crop is ultimately affected and the profit goes to the shares of the farmer members.

Joint farming can be done on a small scale also which is intensive farming with intensive labour, and is a source of more employment of labour.

Now-a-days with the extension of the knowledge about the improved agricultural practices and techniques for more production at lesser cost to the farmers by the different Agricultural Universities of the State, and the knowledge about the cooperative farming, the farmers of Uttar Pradesh have also started taking part in the joint cooperative farming. This is a glaring example of the effect of mental labour on the manual labour.

c) Cooperative farmers farming

In this system ownership of the whole land is of the cooperative society and the same is distributed among the farmer members, in parts. Every member does the farming on his own part but he has to act according to the planning of the society. The members are given full freedom for farming and they can do it in their own way they like. The arrangement for seed, fertilizer and manure, irrigation, agricultural implements, etc. is done by the society. Every farmer - member has to pay to the society a definite rent for his holding. The agricultural produce becomes his own
property and he can utilize it in any manner, he likes.

In this way society is the owner of the land and the members are farmers of the society who enjoy full freedom in farming work.

d) Cooperative collective farming

In this system, individual ownership of any farm is not there, as it is in cases of cooperative improved farming, cooperative joint farming or cooperative farmers farming, but the ownership of land, animals, agricultural implements etc., is of the society. Every farmer member puts his own labour in the farming work like an ordinary labourer, and at the end the agricultural produce is distributed among the members in proportion to their labour that they have contributed in the farming work.

In India, this type of collective farming has been done by the Government in order to establish the landless labourers on new land on an experimental basis, otherwise only first two types of cooperative farming (i.e. cooperative improved farming and cooperative joint farming) are being practised in India and U.P. in particular. The last two types are not in vogue.

2. RURAL STRUCTURE ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND

The rural structure of Uttar Pradesh on the basis of ownership of land is of the following two types –

i) Owners of land

The persons who possess some land for agricultural purposes and have got all the rights of a land owner are known as the owners
of land. Formerly the system of ownership of land was identified by tenurial system, like Raiyatwari, Zamindari, and Jagirdari system. In Raiyatwari system the 'Raiyat' or occupant used to pay a land revenue directly to the Government. In this system every owner of land was the land owner, if he paid the land revenue to Government at definite time. In Zamindari system the private landlords, the proprietors of States, were called Zamindars who were bound to pay a definite revenue to the Government. The farmers used to obtain the holdings from the landlords and used to pay the presettled amount of money to landlords.

After the Zamindari abolition in U.P. the farmers became the owners of land by paying the value of the land determined by the Government. Although they have become the sole proprietors of land yet they have to pay its rent to the Government every year. Such land owners possess every right for using the land in any way they like, mortgaging or selling to others, etc.

ii) Landless inhabitants

In the rural areas of the country, and Uttar Pradesh in particular, majority of the population is such that the persons earn their livelihood through farming but they have no land of their own. These persons are employed by the landowners and are paid the wages in cash, kind or both. The population of such persons is included in landless inhabitants. In the State of U.P. also there is no dearth of such landless inhabitants. Although the State Government has tried much to distribute the land to such landless persons of rural areas, yet still a large number of landless persons could not be blessed with this advantage.
3. Rural Structure on the Basis of Labour

The labour force of Uttar Pradesh is observed to be distributed according to different types of work in which they are engaged. The rural structure on the basis of labour has been divided under the following three heads:

i) Labour engaged in agriculture

In the rural areas of the state the major portion of the labour is of this type: 74.54% of the total workers is available in this form. Its main reason is that majority of the population is in rural areas where farming is the main business, and in farming labour force is required for all the cultural operations in agriculture, like cultivation, sowing of seed, manuring, irrigation, harvesting of crop, and threshing, etc. Among the agricultural labourers about 19% are women labourers, and the remaining 81% are the male labourers. The details of this distribution in U.P. have been given in the following Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Economic classification of population in U.P., 1981.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Cultivators</th>
<th>Agricultural labourers</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(000's)</td>
<td>(000's)</td>
<td>(000's)</td>
<td>(000's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>17615 (59.5)</td>
<td>4188 (14.2)</td>
<td>7787 (26.3)</td>
<td>29590 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>1343 (47.8)</td>
<td>989 (35.2)</td>
<td>475 (16.9)</td>
<td>2807 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18958 (58.5)</td>
<td>5177 (16.0)</td>
<td>8262 (25.5)</td>
<td>32397 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures within parentheses represent the Economic classification of the population by sex.

Source: Division of Economics & Statistics, State Planning Institute U.P., Lucknow.
ii) Labour engaged in cottage industry

Besides the agricultural work some portion of the labour force is engaged in cottage industries. The cottage industries established in rural areas are mainly connected with the agriculture, for example, repairing of the agricultural implements, and manufacturing of other objects which are of daily use for farmers.

In Uttar Pradesh, on account of the electricity supply to the rural areas, several small mills, like flower mill, etc. have been established, in which the agricultural produce is processed. All such industries are in the form of cottage industries, and some portion of the labour is employed in these industries also. The number of such cottage industries in the State has increased much on account of the familiarity of electricity supply. The details of the labour force employed in the different industries in the State and Kanpur district have been given in the following Table.

Table 2.2: Details of small scale and big industries in U.P. and Kanpur district (1985-86)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Distt.</th>
<th>Small Scale</th>
<th>Big</th>
<th>Total Factories</th>
<th>Total Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>6005</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>6505</td>
<td>5,73,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanpur distt.</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>67,960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division of Economics and Statistics, State Planning Institute, U.P., Lucknow.

iii) Other labourers

Besides the engagement of the labour in agricultural work and cottage industry, there are other engagements also in which labour force is employed. This class includes the business and
commerce, production of materials for the use in agriculture, production of other materials needed by the people for their daily use, soil and wooden work. The details of such labour force in Uttar Pradesh have been given in Table 2.1.

4. RURAL STRUCTURE ON THE BASIS OF EDUCATION

If the rural structure on the basis of education is studied, it will be found that the State of Uttar Pradesh and Kanpur district in particular, are much backward from the education point of view. The percentage of uneducated persons is much more than that of educated one. In the rural areas of the State this is still higher. In the whole country the educated population is only 36.23% of the whole, whereas in Uttar Pradesh it is only about 27.16%. Thus it is clear that this State is much backward with respect to education.

If we consider the males and females separately, even then the percentages of educated populations (males and females) are very low as compared to those in the whole country. In the whole country the male literacy is 46.89% and female literacy is 24.82%, whereas in Uttar Pradesh male literacy is 38.76% and female literacy is 14.04%. These data have been given in Table 2.3.

i) Educated population

Persons are considered as educated when they are educated upto any standard higher than High School standard or equivalent.

ii) Uneducated population

By uneducated population is meant that population which
includes completely uneducated persons, and those who are educated upto High School standard. Thus, there are two categories of un-educated persons.

The classification of the population of India, U.P., and Kanpur district on the basis of education has been given in the following Table as percentages of the appropriate total population.

Table 2.3: Literacy percentage of India, U.P., and Kanpur district by sex according to 1981 census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>46.89</td>
<td>24.82</td>
<td>36.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>38.76</td>
<td>14.04</td>
<td>27.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanpur district</td>
<td>53.40</td>
<td>31.95</td>
<td>43.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division of Economics and Statistics, State Planning Institute, U.P., Lucknow.
Table 2.4: Population of Kanpur district and U.P. according to 1981 population census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Kanpur district</th>
<th>Uttar Pradesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37,90,549</td>
<td>11,08,85,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Males</td>
<td>20,67,308</td>
<td>5,87,93,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Females</td>
<td>17,23,241</td>
<td>5,20,92,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Urban</td>
<td>17,82,665</td>
<td>1,99,73,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Rural</td>
<td>20,07,884</td>
<td>9,09,12,651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of Rural population to total: 52.97% 81.99%

Source: Agricultural Statistics, 1988, CSA University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur.
Table 2.5: Total population of Kanpur Dehat and Kanpur City, and growth rate per decades.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>% increasing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1207075</td>
<td>564679</td>
<td>642396</td>
<td>1201846</td>
<td>5229</td>
<td>22.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1470397</td>
<td>794151</td>
<td>676246</td>
<td>1463308</td>
<td>7089</td>
<td>21.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1791473</td>
<td>967509</td>
<td>823964</td>
<td>1702363</td>
<td>89110</td>
<td>21.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanpur Dehat</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1174278</td>
<td>667277</td>
<td>507001</td>
<td>203216</td>
<td>971062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1525835</td>
<td>859343</td>
<td>666492</td>
<td>250593</td>
<td>1275242</td>
<td>29.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1950750</td>
<td>1076869</td>
<td>873881</td>
<td>306368</td>
<td>1644382</td>
<td>27.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division of Economics and Statistics, State Planning Institute, U.P., Lucknow.
Table 2.6: Literacy percentage of Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur City and Kanpur district as a whole, in different years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kanpur Dehat</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanpur City</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanpur district</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>31.95</td>
<td>43.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division of Economics and Statistics, State Planning Institute, U.P., Lucknow.