

| Expenditure.  | Groundnut. |           |          | Dry Paddy. |          |          |
|---|------------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
|   | Rs.        | as.       | ps.      | Rs.        | as.      | ps.      |
| <b>Harvesting:—</b>                                 |            |           |          |            |          |          |
| For digging 6 men and for picking pods 16 women ... | 3          | 8         | 0        |            |          |          |
| For harvesting paddy—8 women ...                    |            |           |          | 1          | 0        | 0        |
| Threshing with cattle ...                           |            |           |          | 1          | 0        | 0        |
| Land rent payable to the Zamindar ...               | 1          | 4         | 0        | 1          | 4        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> ...                                    | <b>15</b>  | <b>12</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>14</b>  | <b>8</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Receipt:—</b>                                    |            |           |          |            |          |          |
| Value of 1250 lb. of groundnut ...                  | 37         | 8         | 0        |            |          |          |
| Value of 1200 lb. of paddy ...                      |            |           |          | 36         | 0        | 0        |
| 3 cartloads of straw ...                            |            |           |          | 10         | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> ...                                    | <b>37</b>  | <b>8</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>46</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Nett profit</b> ...                              | <b>21</b>  | <b>12</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>31</b>  | <b>8</b> | <b>0</b> |

It can be seen from the above statement that the cultivation of dry paddy is more profitable now, than the cultivation of groundnut. In the latter, there is always the risk of the market getting dull in which case the produce is stored for a long time with a hope of better times which is often not realised. Groundnut cannot be consumed as freely as a food crop. On the other hand, if there is no favourable market for paddy, it can be consumed by the grower.

Selection work has been undertaken in the varieties *Vedurusannam* and *Mettu dhanyarasulu* at the Agricultural Research Station, Anakapalli and some good strains are expected to be released shortly which will replace the local varieties.

### Collective Farming ✓

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In the village of Peddaradugur in the Gooty Taluk<sup>n</sup> (Anantapur District) there is an interesting system of collective farming, ideal in its organization and efficient in management. There are 36 acres of wetland irrigated by a spring channel, composed of 44 shares, each share being a unit of one head of working animal (*Tel. Pothu bagamu*). There are now 44 shareholders, some owning single shares, some others a little more or less than a share. One of the shareholders, Bayyanna by name, is the chief man of the organization, by virtue of heredity. For the past several generations Bayyanna's family have been the leaders of this organization. In the village Revenue Registers the *patta* is shown as a common one in the name of "Bayyanna and others". No one member of this organization has any right to any particular portion of this block of 36 acres and cannot say that this portion or that portion of this block is his, or that he would cultivate that area only. Nor has he any right to sell his share of the land; he can sell only his right to his share of the produce, that is to say, on selling his

right he ceases to be a shareholder and the purchaser will step into the scheme. No registration is done, the seller passes on his paper to the purchaser. These 44 persons work together, divide the expenses and divide the net produce among them according to their shares whether the entire block or only a part of it is cultivated.

Bayyanna organizes the work, arranges for labour, the clearing of the silt and sand from the channel, manuring, sowing, weeding, harvesting and the innumerable other sundry items that normally form the routine work of the *ryot*, but as a whole for the entire 36 acres. As the time approaches for each operation, he sends word to the other 43 share holders (he is himself the 44th) and they all come and attend to the work, by contributing personal or cattle labour, according to the number of shares held by each. A man holding a full share, works every day, a man having half a share does half work, i. e., works for 4 days out of 8 days and a man having a quarter share works for 2 days and is free for 6 days. The channel is cleared all working together, and if any one is absent he pays a penalty of 4 annas a day. Twenty-two pairs of animals (at half a pair per share for 44 shares) puddle the 36 acres. Each shareholder contributes 6 cartloads of cattle manure and proportionate quantity of seed. Late-comers for work pay a fine of one measure grain ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers = 1 m.m. of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb.). Fines in kind are collected at the end of the season. When extra labour is required for weeding, harvesting, etc., they are employed and debited to the whole block. At such times a clerk is engaged for keeping accounts and is paid 64 seers grain as a lump amount for his labours.

From the time of the harvest when the produce is taken over to the thrashing floor up to the completion of thrashing, cleaning, etc., all the 44 shareholders watch together on the thrashing floor. When the produce is ready, the assessment is first paid by selling the required grain to meet the demand which is Rs. 180. Bayyanna holds himself responsible for the payment of the *kist*. After that is paid, the charges are met one by one, the clerk's wages, the village *mamool* for carpenter and blacksmith, wages for the man who guides water, the watchman, and the payment due to the two village temples. Finally, the net produce is divided equally among the 44 shares. Fines in grain are then collected and together with any fines in cash are distributed among the others. Thus ends the season with amicable combination of work.

What does Bayyanna get? He has not got to work himself, but stands in the bund with stick and supervises labour. With a word of encouragement here and reprobation there, he is respected and obeyed. His decision in all matters of quarrel is final and binding. His acceptance is required for transfer of a share from one to another since he has to satisfy himself that the new shareholder will be amenable to the unwritten rules of this organization. His monetary remuneration is about Rs. 5 obtained by the leasing of the grass in the field bunds.