ENERGY FOR SUBSISTENCE

Also by Margaret Haswell

ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE IN A SAVANNAH
VILLAGE

ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT IN VILLAGE
INDIA

NORTHEAST THAILAND: 'Farm Gate' Surveys of
Organisational and Financial Constraints on
Development of the Marketable Surplus

THE CHANGING PATTERN OF ECONOMIC
ACTIVITY IN A GAMBIA VILLAGE

THE ECONOMICS OF SUBSISTENCE
AGRICULTURE (*with Colin Clark*)

THE NATURE OF POVERTY

TROPICAL FARMING ECONOMICS

ENERGY FOR SUBSISTENCE

Margaret Haswell

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Contents

<i>List of Figures</i>	vii
<i>List of Tables</i>	ix
<i>Preface</i>	xi
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xiii
1 The Adaptive Phenomenon to Variable Amounts of Food Intake by Peoples Exposed to Extremes of Human Energy Requirements	1
Energy availability	3
Energy utilisation	5
Seasonality in agricultural production and the role of women	9
Non-agricultural activities which are indepen- dent of season	17
Activities performed outside the agricultural season	19
2 The Case History Material: a Rural People in a Tropical Environment	22
Traditional farming practice	23
Time-budgets in the farming population	26
Dependency levels in the consuming population	32
3 The Emergence of Distinct Patterns of Energy Resource Utilisation	38
Labour and social control	40
Changes in available sources of energy	49
Food and labour implications for farm family households	52
4 Key Issues in Energy Resource Allocation	62
A formula for assessing the human energy supply of family farmers in subsistence econ- omies of low-income tropical regions	63

The politics of energy substitutes for food security	65
<i>Appendices</i>	77
Appendix I Values used in the computation of energy requirements	78
Appendix II Values used in the computation of energy expenditure in subsistence agriculture in Genieri village, The Gambia, West Africa	80
Appendix III Values used in the computation of energy expenditure in non-agricultural activities in Genieri village, The Gambia, West Africa	84
Appendix IV The energy content of some fuels, fertilisers and crop residues	86
<i>Notes</i>	88
<i>References</i>	92
<i>Index</i>	95

List of Figures

2.1	Seasonal pattern of energy expenditure on agricultural and other essential tasks: adult farmers, Genieri village	35
3.1	Outline of social stratification: Genieri village, 1949	43
3.2	Outline of social stratification: Genieri village, 1973	44
3.3	The change in the demographic structure of Genieri village	55
4.1	Energy value of rice yields net of fertiliser input, Laguna Province, Philippines, 1975 (farmers' fields)	67
4.2	The concept of 'alternative methodology' in the context of energy and time for conventional and alternative farming systems	72

List of Tables

1.1	The energy value and nutrient content of some common subsistence foods	4
1.2	Energy output of the FAO 65 kg 'reference man' and 55 kg 'reference woman' according to level of activity	7
1.3	Energy for subsistence: case studies of the family in farming in England	10
1.4	Energy expenditure in traditional European farming dependent on hand-labour	10
1.5	Energy expenditure in subsistence agriculture in the tropics	11
1.6	Energy for subsistence in an African Savanna village economy: the contribution of male and female labour	12
1.7	Seasonal pattern in energy expended for subsistence in an African Savanna village economy, 1949/50	15
1.8	Seasonal pattern of Calorie intake in an African Savanna village economy, 1948	21
2.1	Summary of the ratios of energy gained to energy expended in subsistence farming, Genieri village, 1949/50	28
2.2	Age and sex distribution of farmers in Genieri village, 1949/50	29
2.3	Human labour utilisation in subsistence farming	30
2.4	Annual average 'energy balance', Genieri village, 1949/50	36
3.1	Mean energy expenditure at work in agriculture (including walking and resting element) in some Genieri households compared with the village average households, 1949/50 season	45

3.2	Human energy supply index	46
3.3	Human energy required for hand-hoe agricultural production to supply the consumption needs of the household for subsistence	48
3.4	Human plus animal energy supply in households owning draught oxen, Genieri village, 1973/4	51
3.5	The 'closed economy' of Genieri village, 1949/50: aggregate hours worked in hand-hoe agriculture by age and sex	53
3.6	Potential cattle stocking capacity, Genieri village lands, 1973/4	58

Preface

It is the current policy of governments, international agencies and aid organisations to try to find means of correcting growing imbalances between rich and poor nations, rich and poor within cities, and rich and poor between town and country. Yet, we, 'the common man', in the face of increasing shortages of the fossil fuels which support our food-systems, are reluctant to sacrifice our high standard of living for the benefit of those who continue to remain dependent on human energy for a meagre livelihood. Durnin and Passmore's *Energy, Work and Leisure* assesses for the prosperous industrialised nations human energy capacity by means of the rates at which we expend energy in our occupational and leisure activities. For the less-developed nations Norgan, Ferro-Luzzi and Durnin have made measurements of the human energy expenditure of subsistence farmers in Papua New Guinea. In this book these sources have been consulted in applying rates of energy expenditure to my measurements of the occupational and leisure activities of subsistence farmers in The Gambia.

Unique in my case has been the opportunity to make repeated studies of the same area, first in 1947–50, again in 1962 and 1973, and in May 1979 while in The Gambia as a delegate presenting a paper at the West Africa Rural Technology Meeting organised by the Food Production and Rural Development Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat, under the Directorship of Mr M. S. O. Nicholas, and the Government of The Gambia. The book should have wide applicability for research workers, teachers, policy-makers and practitioners, in the field of social and economic development.

I should like to express my thanks to Dr N. G. Norgan, Department of Human Sciences, University of Technology, Loughborough, and to Miss Alison Paul, MRC Dunn Nutrition Unit, University of Cambridge and Medical Research Council, for their advice and encouragement in the early stages of the book's preparation.

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