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DEVELOPMENT OF THE MTS IN HUNGARY, 1954

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Equipment

Since 1949, 143 new MTS have been established in Hungary and the number of tractors in MTS has increased greatly. The following table shows the number of MTS and tractors during the period 1949-1954:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No of MTS</u>	<u>No of Tractors</u>	<u>Tractors per MTS</u>
1949	221	3,455	16
1950	361	6,681	19
1951	368	8,794	24
1952	364	9,723	27
1953	364	10,661	29
1954	364	11,298	31

MTS were established primarily in localities where they would promote the development of the producer cooperative movement.

From 1951 to 1953, the manufacture of tractors declined steadily, but in the first half of 1954 the MTS received more new tractors than in 1952 and 1953 combined. Since the MTS had been receiving fewer new machines and their stock was being increased through the purchase of old machines from private farms, the quality of the tractor stock had degenerated and did not improve till the last half of 1953 and the first half of 1954, when new tractors were purchased.

The following table shows the percentage increase in the number of new tractors in MTS during each year from 1950 to 1954:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Increase in New Tractors (%)</u>
1950	83.4
1951	29.1
1952	5.4
1953	2.2
1954	7.2

The following table shows a breakdown of tractors, by capability, in percent of total MTS tractor stock:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Tractors Capa- ble of Drawing Plows (%)</u>	<u>Tractors Usable Only as Driving Power (%)</u>
31 Dec 52	84.6	15.4
30 Jun 53	73.7	26.3
31 Dec 53	76.5	23.5
30 Jun 54	77.9	22.1

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The greater part of the MTS stock consisted of the wrong type of tractors. Most of them were R and G-30 and G-35 wheeled tractors. At the end of 1953, crawler tractors constituted less than one percent of the MTS tractor stock.

There had also been a shortage of all-purpose tractors for the cultivation of crops; however, the supply nearly doubled between July 1953 and June 1954. The following table shows the number of all-purpose tractors and the average producer cooperative area cultivated by one such tractor, in cadastral yokes [one cadastral yoke equals 1.42 acres]:

<u>Period</u>	<u>No of All-Purpose Tractors</u>	<u>Average Area Cultivated</u>
1 Jul-31 Dec 52	174	
1 Jan-30 Jun 53	267	1,885
1 Jul-31 Dec 53	347	2,032
1 Jan-30 Jun 54	601	1,250 448

Since 1950, there has also been an increase in the stock of MTS tractor-drawn plows, harvesters, and threshers. The total number for 1949-1953 is shown in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tractor-Drawn Plows</u>	<u>Harvesters</u>	<u>Threshers</u>
1949	3,917	--	
1950	--	--	1,311
1951	8,816	384	3,175
1952	9,268	992	6,315
1953	10,238	1,593	10,353
		2,066	10,615

There was a great lag in the manufacture of potato- and beet-planting machines. On 31 December 1953, there were only 43 potato-planting machines.

Also, there was and still is a shortage of machinery for harvesting potatoes, sugar beets, corn, and sunflower seed. On 31 December 1953, there was a total of 32 potato- and 7 beet-harvesters.

Work Performance

Between 1950 and 1953, the work performed by the MTS for the working peasants more than doubled, and the average work performance per tractor increased from 614 to 869 normal [sic] yokes. The following table shows the work performed by the MTS in normal yokes:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total MTS Work</u>	<u>Total Tractor Work</u>	<u>Tractor Field Work</u>
1950	3,449	3,376	2,659
1951	4,792	4,712	3,395
1952	5,197	5,005	3,548
1953	7,922	7,562	5,282

The field work of the tractors includes increasing amounts of plowing and sowing, although the amount of deep plowing performed has increased only slightly. In 1953, tractors performed deep plowing on less than half the unsowed land of the producer cooperatives and on a mere 2.4 percent of the land of the independent peasants.

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The following table shows the amount of plowing and sowing performed by the MTS, in normal yokes:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Plowing</u>	<u>Deep Plowing</u>	<u>Sowing</u>
1950	1,984	914	85
1951	2,662	1,089	116
1952	2,656	1,019	130
1953	3,991	1,147	243

In 1950, the MTS worked mainly for the independent peasants, but this situation changed so radically that by 1952 only 1.3 percent of MTS field work was performed for independent peasants.

The following table shows the allocation of MTS field work, in percent of total field work performed:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Producer Cooperatives</u>	<u>Independent Peasants</u>	<u>State Farms, Enterprises, Communities</u>
1950	42.4	51.0	6.6
1951	62.9	20.7	16.4
1952	77.7	1.3	21.0
1953	76.3	6.5	17.2
1954 (1 Jan-30 Jun)	56.8	21.5	21.7

An effort is being made to adjust the work of the MTS in such a way that a smaller proportion of it will be allocated to the state farms and enterprises.

Because the MTS have so few all-purpose tractors and other special machinery, they can perform only a small percentage of the requisite hoeing.

The following table shows the amount of hoeing performed by the MTS for producer cooperatives, in percent of total hoeing required:

<u>Year</u>	<u>MTS Hoeing (%)</u>
1951	0.2
1952	4.9
1953	7.7

Since 1950, the MTS have achieved their best results in harvesting. By the summer of 1954, the MTS harvested with combines or harvesters nearly 40 percent of the grain fields of the producer cooperatives. Harvesting in the producer cooperatives is nearly 50 percent mechanized.

However, the MTS harvested only 1.9 percent of the potato and sugar beet crops in 1953.

Manpower

Although the total number of MTS personnel has increased steadily since 1950, there was a drop in the number of tractor drivers in the first 6 months of 1954. Using 1950 as the base year (1950 equals 100), the number of MTS personnel has been as follows:

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Workers</u>	<u>Tractor Drivers</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>Technicians</u>	<u>Total Personnel</u>
1951	160.7	136.7	222.4	137.8	169.1
1952	157.0	151.4	294.1	252.6	175.8
1953	173.5	189.5	266.7	237.4	186.3
1954 (31 Jun)	190.5	180.3	323.8	312.6	208.8

After 1951, there was a gradual increase in the number and proportion of technical employees. In 1952, many technicians joined the MTS; discipline improved, especially when agronomists whose function is to direct the work done for producer cooperatives were also assigned to the MTS.

The following table shows the number of MTS employees per thousand MTS workers:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>Technicians</u>
1951	220	80
1952	298	149
1953	244	127
1954 (30 Jun)	270	152

The training of MTS technicians has been inadequate. As recently as December 1953, many directors and chief engineers lacked higher education. The following table shows a breakdown, by training, of leading MTS personnel as of December 1953, in percent of total employees in each supervisory category:

(Table follows on next page.)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Graduate Engineers</u>	<u>Other College and University Graduates</u>	<u>Secondary Trade School Graduates</u>	<u>Graduates of MIS Training Courses</u>	<u>Trained Mechanics</u>	<u>Other Trained Personnel</u>	<u>Untrained Personnel</u>
MIS Directors	1.1	35.7	1.1	46.8	4.2	7.2	3.9
Chief Engineers	11.4	4.6	13.6	--	40.9	13.6	15.9
Chief Agronomists	--	33.8	25.1	--	--	36.6	4.5
Chief Mechanics	--	2.0	6.7	--	61.6	27.5	2.2
District Agronomists	--	11.4	44.1	--	--	34.9	9.6
District Mechanics	--	0.1	1.2	--	52.5	38.0	8.2

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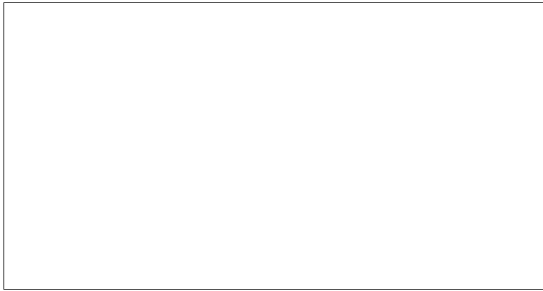
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As a result of the 1954 change in government policy, better trained personnel came to the MTS. By September 1954, 1,500 skilled workers, 150 engineers and technicians, and nearly 2,000 agricultural experts joined the MTS. Although these persons improved the performance of the MTS, there is continued need for trained personnel in this field.

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