

Employment Pattern in Rural Haryana: An Analysis

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Abstract:

Despite rampant urbanization, a staggering 69% of Indian population still lives in rural areas. The rural people are mostly employed in agriculture and related informal sector activities, but receiving (and contributing to) a disproportionately low share of gross domestic product and also are characterized by low values in various development indicators. For example, human development index and life expectancy in Indian states decrease with every increase in rural population.. This micro level study, conducted in the state of Haryana to examine the employment pattern, has revealed that agriculture and non agriculture activities are the main sources of income and employment and non agricultural activity contributes only a small portion. The small holders as well as landless households are depending on secondary and tracery activity as the source of earning. A very few persons has been observed that they depend upon secondary and tracery activities. The present study has been also based on employment pattern of rural economy of Haryana state. For collecting such kind of information the author has selected the Haryana state. After analyzing the study author found that most of the villagers are depend upon the agricultural sectors. The main objective of the study is that to know the employment pattern of rural areas of Haryana state. Most of the study is based on secondary source. After collecting the information the data are presenting with the help of suitable table and diagrams. The detail analysis has been given in full paper.

Keywords: Rural Economy, Employment, Economic Activity

Introduction:

Agriculture is an important sector for the sustained growth of Indian economy, as nearly 70 per cent of the rural and 8 per cent of the urban households still depend on it for employment and livelihood. Despite a series of successful agricultural innovations, the agriculture sector in India continues to be dominated by small landholders and large fluctuations in agri-output. At the same time, several non-agricultural activities also provide opportunities for income and

employment to the labour force belonging to both farming and non-farming households. In the recent time, farming in India has become non-viable, specifically for marginal and small farmers. Their meager land is not sufficient to earn adequate income to maintain their family (Rajshekhhar, 1995; Pandey and Singh, 2003). Also, the agriculture sector alone cannot absorb the growing rural labour force due to fallings output elasticities of employment within the sector (Singh et al., 2003). The importance of non-farm employment is gaining momentum in India as rural economy is becoming

diversified and is being extended well beyond agriculture. The labour absorptive capacity of agriculture has reached the upper limit and it is not able to keep the rural workers engaged throughout the year. Rural households also seek employment outside the agriculture sector to tide over the inter-year and intra-year variations in agricultural .income

According to 1991 census of India a worker is defined as “a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive activity.” Such participation may be physical or mental in nature work involved not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. One should have worked at least 183 days in one or more than one activity for classifying as a worker. Census hand book of Haryana, 1991 classified workers into nine industrial categories:

1. Cultivator
2. Agricultural labour
3. Live stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities.
4. Mining and quarrying
5. (a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industries.
(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industries
6. Construction

Analysis of data:

Table 1 Distribution of total working and non working population of the village

7. Trade and commerce
8. Transport, storage and communication
9. Other services

Objectives of the Study:

The present work has been undertaken with following main objectives:

- To know the employment pattern in the area.
- To know the kind of employment.
- To evaluate the distribution of different working group

Research Design and Methodology :

The present study has been carried out through inductive and empirical approaches. Data pertaining to various attributes of data shall be collected with the help of primary sources. An attempt have also been made to highlight and interpret the data by applying suitable statistical techniques and also displayed through tables and suitable cartographic techniques like tables, graphs etc.

Sources of Data Collection:

For the purpose of data collection and to get other require information related to the research study, primary data has been collected with the help of questionnaire and secondary from the concerned office and institutions. Regarding has also been consulted from the statistical abstracts and census of India.

Gender	Working	Non-working
Male	1327 (77.47%)	2057(65.36%)
Female	386 (22.53%)	1090(34.64%)
Total	1713 (100%)	3147(100%)

Sources: field survey

Working and non working population of the village

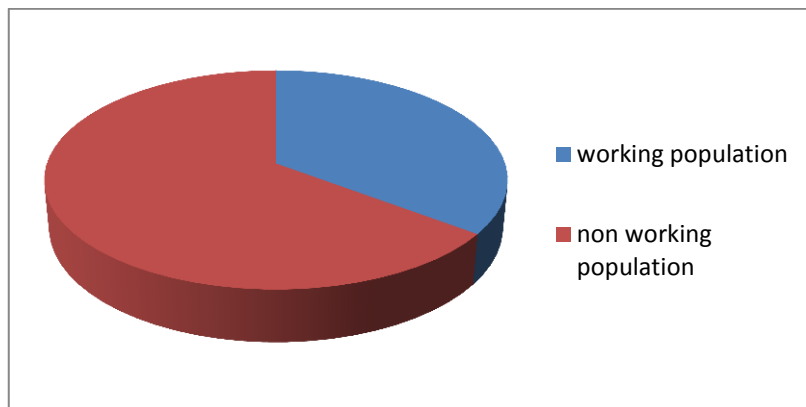


Fig 1

Table 1 and fig 1 shows the distribution of total working and non working population of the village. It shows that out of total population only 35.25 per cent population are working and remaining are non - working. In which total working population 77.47 per cent are male are worker and 22.53 per cent are female. It shows that very small portion or we can say that 64.75 per cent are not working.

Table2 Age wise Distribution of working population in the village

Age group	Male	Female
<40	854(64.36%)	234(60.62%)
40-60	346(26.07%)	123(31.87%)
>60	127(9.57%)	29(7.51%)
Total	1327(100%)	386(100%)

Sources: field survey

Table 2 and fig 2 reveals the age wise distribution of working population in the village. It shows the much more contribution of population is 40age group. Than 40- 60age group and very few persons are working >60 age group. Out of total working population the < 40 age groups are more involve than other age groups. The main reason of involving this age group is that the youngest age group has more basic requirements than other age groups.

Working population in the village

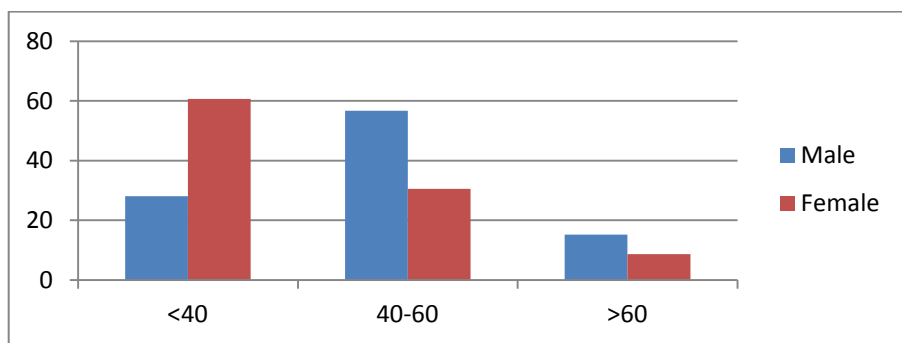


Fig 2

Table 3 Distribution of Total Workers in Different, Working category

Total	Cultivator	Agricultural Worker	Household industries	Others
Male	356(59.63)	454(83.92%)	231(100%)	286(83.14%)
Female	241(40.37%)	87(16.08%)	0(0%)	58(16.86%)
Total	597(100%)	541(100%)	231(100%)	344(100)

Sources: field survey

Total Workers in Different, Working category

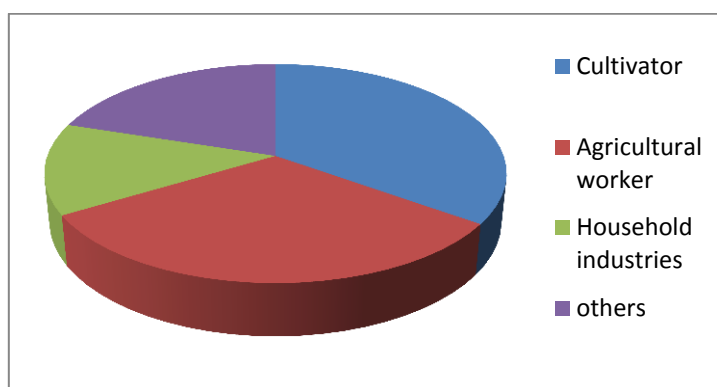


Fig 3

Table 3 shows the distribution of total working population in different category. Fig 3 also shows that much more persons are cultivators which are 597 and 541 are agriculture working and very small portion of worker are engaged in household industries and remaining 341 are involved in secondary and tertiary activities. It also shows that in rural areas very small portion of population are working other than agricultural activities.

Table 4 Distribution of Total Workers (main and marginal),

Main Workers			Marginal workers		
Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female

1156(100%)	823(71.19%)	333(28.81%)	557(100%)	504(90.48%)	53(9.51%)
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Sources: field survey

Total Workers (main and marginal),

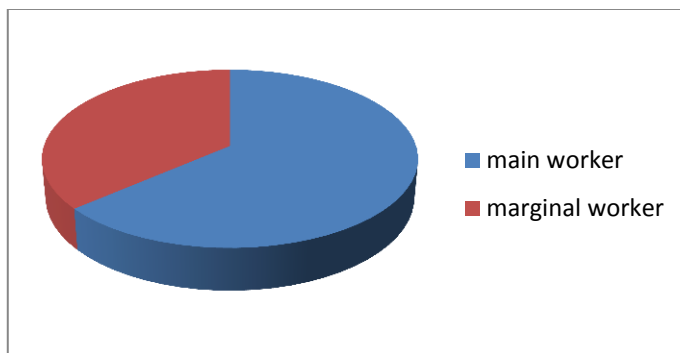


Fig 4

Table 4 shows the distribution of marginal and main workers. There are 35.25 per cent working population (main + marginal) of the total population, who are working in different categories like cultivated, agriculture, household industries and other field. Out of which the total working population 63.69 per cent people are main worker while only 36.31 per cent are marginal worker which reveals the same picture in figure 2.14. Table 4 shows, 1713 total main + marginal workers; out of which males 1327(77.47%), and 386 (22.53%) female, who are engaged in different activities.

Major Findings of the Study:

- After analyzing the study finds that the non working population is much more than working population.
- Also find that most of the rural populations are involved in agriculture and other agriculture related activities.
- Very few people are engaged in secondary or treasury activities

- The female work participation is also very low.

Suggestions:

Here are some suggestions proposed as given below:

- There is a need to increase the involvement of peoples in other activities than agriculture.
- It is fairly evident that with increasing population pressure, small and fragmented agricultural holdings and highly iniquitous distribution of land, etc., agriculture alone cannot provide the solution for rural unemployment and under-employment in the state.
- Financial assistance may be provided to the rural households to start new non-farm activities. It will help increase not only employment and income but would also provide better livelihood to rural households.

Conclusion:

Basically, it is the landless, marginal and small farmers that own livestock and development of this sector will help them in generating employment and engaging themselves gainfully. However, the policies needed for higher growth in agriculture are increasing public investment, removing domestic and external controls, simplifying land leasing, etc. A number of factors have been observed affecting rural employment significantly in both non-agricultural and agricultural sectors. A well-designed technical programme based on the local conditions of the area can help in strengthening their skills which would benefit and provide better possibility of getting employment in non-farm sector. Knowledge gaining/ skill development may also help in motivating the local people to become enterprising.

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