

Original Research Article

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Employment Pattern of Landless Labour in Baraut Block of Baghpat District (U.P.)

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ABSTRACT

This research has accomplished an enlightenment on “Employment Pattern of Landless Labour in baraut block of Baghpat district (UP)” by conducting a survey on selected study area based on family size, education status, employment pattern and employment generation. This survey screened out that the majority of landless labours in study area are not aware with the maximum government schemes. They are unupdated and following the same old pattern in their employment and family too. They are not trying to upgrade themselves and taking advantages of government schemes in agricultural sector’s employment. They are more attracted towards non-agricultural employment sectors comparing to agricultural sector jobs because it is easily available on lower pay scale. As they are not upgrading themselves which resulted improper or irregular employment in their basic sectors. Findings showed that those landless labours need to be aware with the upgraded government schemes made for agricultural labours as much as possible by which they will get able to find more ideas of employment in the sector of agriculture. By taking these steps they would be able to take advantages by upgrading their lives and improving agricultural sectors in our country too.

Keywords

GDP, Employment Pattern, Landless Labour, Rural economy and Occupation

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Introduction

Agricultural continues to hold the place of pride in our economy since time immemorial. It is well known that farming in India is the major occupation supporting about 60 per cent of the population for their livelihood and about 17 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was derived from this sector in the 2017-18 year. The role which the landless labourers play in the agricultural economy is very crucial and important (1-3). The land use of

rural economy is the same and without any significant diversification, while the rural labour has been continuously increasing. Due to non-availability of employment in crop production, landless labourers are being engaged in other agricultural and nonagricultural occupation like-Dairy Farming, Raising of Live-stock, Poultry and Brick- making, etc (4-6). As a proportion of the total rural labour force, the total number of the landless labourers in India has also increased to 14.43 crore in 2011 from 10.67 crore in 2001.

Agricultural workers constitute the most neglected class of rural structure. Their income is very low and employment is irregular (7-10). Since they are unskilled and lack of training, they do not have alternative employment opportunities also. They are not organized and they cannot fight for their rights also. They are not literate. Due to all these reasons, their economic conditions could not be improved even after more than six decades of planning. The shift from farm to non – farm sectors should be accelerated with focus on agro based activities particularly, food processing and rural services sectors to provide job to landless labour in the rural area (10-14).

The special employment programmes have been initiated to promote social justice among the poor labourers viz - Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) etc. These programmes help in providing supplementary employment to agricultural labourers.

Materials and Methods

The present research work was carried out in Baghpat district of Uttar Pradesh, the district has six development blocks out of which Baraut blocks were selected randomly for the study. A list of landless labor from each selected village was prepared with the help of the village head and categorized into three categories according to family size viz. 3-6 members family, 6-9 members family, and 9-12 members family. 48 landless laborers from each village were selected by using stratified random sampling with Proportional Allocation. A total of 96 landless laborers was selected for the study purpose. Data collected for study pertaining to the period 2018-19. The primary data were collected survey method with respondents through schedule by personal interview.

Collected data were tabulated according to need and purpose of study. Simple tabular analysis was made. The data will be analyzes by using simple statistical tools such as ‘Averages’ and ‘Percentage’.

Analytical tools

$$W.A. = \frac{\sum WX}{\sum W}$$

Where, X – Variable

W – Weight of X variable

Results and Discussion

The present deals with the various aspects pertaining to socio-economic profile of selected borrowers. It takes into account the average size of family, Education Status of selected landless labours, types of occupation and data regarding employment generation per year. The results obtained have been resented under the following heads:

Family Size of selected landless labour in the study area

Education Status of Selected landless Labour

Employment of pattern of selected landless labour

Employment Generation/year (In days)

The above Table 1 indicates the family size of selected landless labourers. The average size of the family of selected landless labourers varies from 4.36 persons to 9.20persons per family. The family size was on 9-12 category size group was largest i.e. 9.20 persons per family and smallest the family was on 3-6 category size group i.e.4.36 persons per family. The above table 2 shows the Education Status of selected landless labourers.

Table.1 Family Size of selected landless labour in the study area

Category (No. of persons)	No. of labours	Man	Woman	Overall
3-6	46	2.30	2.06	4.36
6-9	31	3.32	2.80	6.12
9-12	19	4.73	4.47	9.20
Average	96	3.45	3.11	6.56

Table.2 Education Status of Selected landless Labour

Category (No. of persons)	No. of labourers	Non-literate	Literate
3-6	46	26 (56.52)	20 (43.48)
6-9	31	18 (58.07)	13 (41.93)
9-12	19	14 (73.69)	05 (26.31)
Total	96	58 (60.41)	38 (39.59)

*Figure in bracket shows percentage.

Table.3 Employment of pattern of selected landless labour

Category	Number of Labours	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural
3-6	46	6 (13.05)	40 (86.95)
6-9	31	5 (16.12)	26 (83.88)
9-12	19	5 (26.31)	14 (73.69)
Total	96	16 (16.67)	80 (83.33)

(Figures in parenthesis represent percentage to their respective total)

Table.4 Employment Generation/year (In days)

S. No.	Family Size	Number of Labours	Average Employment/year
1	3-6	46	128.91
2	6-9	31	167.74
3	9-12	19	157.36
	Total	96	155.33

The highest Literacy rate was on 3-6 family size groups i.e. 43.48 while the Lowest Literacy rate was on 9-12 family size of the group i.e. 26.31. The Highest Illiteracy was on 9-12 family size of group i.e. 73.69 while Lowest Illiteracy was on 3-6 family size group i. e. 56.52.

The above table 3 shows the employment pattern of selected landless labour in the study area. Table

shows that out of the total selected landless labours 83.33 % found their employment in None Agricultural fields while only 16.67 % of the total selected laborers were getting their jobs in agriculture.

The table no. 4 shows the Employment Generation of the selected landless laboureres in the study area. The above table shows that Highest Employment

Generation was on 6-9members family size i.e. 167.74 Days/Labour/Year while Lowest was on 3-6 members family size i.e. 128.91 Days/Labour/Year. The average employment generation was came to 151.33 Day/Labour/Year. Employment pattern shows that in the study area landless labourers were getting jobs less than 6 months in a Year.

The family size of rural labour is still large. It can also be concluded that most of the agricultural were doing non – agricultural jobs in the study area and the last we can conclude that the agricultural labour were getting jobs for less than 6 months in a year in the study area.

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