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Comparative Study on Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Labors

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ABSTRACT:

In India agricultural labor constitutes the most significant single pleasant among the gainfully employed population. The 228.3 millions labors are earned by income by functioning on agricultural farms (FICCI, 2015). Agricultural sector is plays a one of the most significant role in overall socio-economic development. Present study measures socio-economic status of agricultural and non-agricultural labours. Study collected data from primary survey by using questionnaire method based on selecting convenience random methodology. The results revealed that majority 35.58 respondents is illiterate and 46.98 percent have completed primary level of education and second important issue is that majority 77.65 percent of the respondents annual income is less than 11000 only. The study finds some very crucial issue is that 40 percent of the households do not have own latrine facility and 62 percent of the households are still using firewood for cooking for preparing food and 60 percent of the households are doesn't not access any family insurance. it means still they are very poor in the society.

KEY WORDS: Agricultural, Non-Agricultural, Economic, Living & Health Condition

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INTRODUCTION:

Despite some industrialization, India remained primarily an agricultural economy at the beginning of the century. The share of the factories in total national income barely exceeded 6 percent in normal year. The primary sector that is agriculture contributed 60 percent or more of the total income and two-third of people employed were in the agricultural sector. Agricultural sector square measure those sector that square measure concerned within the principles of political economy to the assembly of crops and livestock-a discipline is aware of as agronomics. Agronomics as a branch of economics that specifically deals with land usage. It targeted on maximizing the crop yield whereas maintaining a decent soil scheme. Throughout the 20th century the discipline is much broader. Agricultural political economy nowadays includes a range of applied areas, having considerable overlap with conventional economics.

Non-agricultural sectors includes economic activities like households and non-households producing handicrafts, processing, repairs, construction, mining and quarrying, government employee, busyness, transport, trade, communication etc. in rural areas. The economic census of India is measures that around 89 million rural people are employed on non-agricultural establishments which registered a growth rate 4.56 percent during 1998 to 2005. However, the world has been competitive with variety of things like electricity and communication facility, lack of sufficient skilled labor and adequate access to credit, information and training facilities etc. The pace of structural transformation in favour of non-agricultural activities in the rural areas in the country picked up markedly during the post-Green Revolution period. However, the rate of rural diversification was not uniform across different states and regions. Nor were the factors associated with this process identical. The impact of the process of diversification on rural incomes and poverty levels was also uneven. Rural India is home to 65.0 per cent¹ of the nation's population and about the same proportion of the poor in the country. The gap between variety the amount the quantity of recent rural staff and therefore the number of recent jobs in agriculture is growing however agriculture alone won't meet the agricultural employment challenge.

In India, the trend has not been limited to just declining share of agriculture in total employment but also has led to a significant decline in absolute number of people employed in the agricultural sector. The number of agricultural workforce is reduced by 56.7 percent to 48.7 percent. In Karnataka has also decline agricultural labours is 17.60 percent to 12.91 percent from 2004-05 to 2011-12 (FICCI, 2015). Agricultural and allied sector is one of the major platform is achieving an overall 8 percent of the GDP growth rate in 12th five year plan and attractive income and support livelihood for rural population, which presently is extremely less. As per 2011 census, home accounts 1.2 billion population, were 467 millions are total workforce. Whereas, 228.3 millions are

employed in agricultural sector, 110.7 millions are engaged in secondary sector and 127.8 millions are tertiary sector respectively. Meanwhile, 743 million Rest of population.

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the present status of agricultural and non-agricultural labourers in India.
- To analysis socio-economic conditions of agriculture and non-agricultural labourers in study area.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY:

The research work is based on primary data. Primary data are collected from responses of agricultural and non-agricultural labour to a structured questionnaire. The data were collected by using questionnaire method of selecting convenience random methodology. A questionnaire; constituting more than 25 questions, framed for evaluating social-economics status, households living and health conditions of the respondents. This study designed as assessing a comparative analysis of agricultural and non-agricultural labors in Kolor village of Koppal district of Karnataka by making a total sample is (5 percent) collected questionnaire from 85 respondents. The tools used for analysis of data are tabular analysis based on percentage, and simple averages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Part- I: General Information of the Respondents

Table 1: Gender of the Respondents

| Gender | Respondents | Percent |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Male | 70 | 82.35 |
| Female | 15 | 17.65 |
| Total | 85 | 100% |

Source: Computed by field survey

Above table 1 is shown that, general information of the respondents in the study was a total number of 70 (82 percent) out of 85 respondents are Male respondents and 15 (18 percent) out of 85 respondents are Female respondents sampled are collected from selected village of the study area.

Table 2: Age category of the Respondents

| Age category | Respondents | Percent |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| < 25 | 01 | 1.18 |
| 26-35 | 15 | 17.65 |
| 36-45 | 38 | 44.71 |
| > 45 | 31 | 36.47 |
| Total | 85 | 100% |

Source: Computed by field survey

From table 2 shows that, second important general information of the respondents it can also be noted that majority of the respondents (45 percent) were aged between 36-45 years followed by 36 percent respondents (31 respondents) are more than 45 age, 18 percent (15 respondents) are between 26-35 age groups and only 1 respondent is below 25 year respectively.

Table 2: Religions of the Respondents

| Religions | Respondents | Percent |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| GM | 5 | 5.88 |
| OBC | 64 | 75.29 |
| SC | 3 | 3.53 |
| ST | 5 | 5.88 |
| Minorities | 8 | 9.41 |
| Total | 85 | 100% |

Source: Computed by field survey

Above table 3 reveals that, study classified religion wise respondents. Whereas, higher the proportion of the respondents from Other Backward Classes (OBC) that is 75 percent, the second majoring of the respondents is Minorities is 9 percent, followed by General Merit and Scheduled Tribes are 6 percent and Scheduled Caste is only for 4 percent of the respondents respectively.

Part- II: Economic Status of the Respondents

Table 4: Occupation of the Respondents

| Type of Employment | Respondents | % |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Own Cultivation | 33 | 39.76 |
| Agricultural Labour | 19 | 22.89 |
| Casual Labour | 14 | 16.87 |
| Government Employ | 5 | 06.02 |
| Self Employed/Business | 7 | 08.43 |
| Other Work | 5 | 06.02 |
| Total | 83 | 100% |

Source: Computed by field survey

Above table 4 reveals that occupation of the respondents. The Occupation is the major factor of the population. Because of occupation is provides better life, to maintain luxury life, to maintain good health and well-being. The study classified occupation of the respondents, whereas, majority of the respondents (40 percent of the population) are working in their own cultivation. The second higher the respondents (23 percent) are working as agricultural labour, followed by 16.87 percent of the respondents are working as a Casual Labour, 8.43 percent of the respondents are Self Employed/Business, 6.02 percents are Government employed and 6.02 of the respondents are working their other jobs.

Table 5: Type of Occupation of the Respondents

| Type of Occupation | Respondents | Percent |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Agricultural Labour | 66 | 77.65 |
| Non-Agricultural Labour | 19 | 22.35 |
| Total | 85 | 100 |

Source: Computed by field survey

Above table 5 exhibits that, study categorized type of the occupation. The study classified Agricultural Labour i.e., Own Cultivation, Agricultural Labour and Casual Labour and Non-Agricultural Labour i.e., Government Employed, Self Employed/Business & Other Work/Job. The study finds that

77.65 percent (66 respondents) are Agricultural Labour and 22.35 percent (19 respondents) are Non-Agricultural Labour.

According to Nelson Mandela “**Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world**”. The education is important for the personal, social and economic development of the nation and it is personal & professional life and it’s provides us various types of knowledge and skills.

Table 6: Occupation & Education Level

| Education Level | Agricultural Labour | Non-Agricultural Labour |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Illiterate | 24 (36.36%) | 2 (10.52%) |
| Primary | 35 (53.04%) | 4 (21.05%) |
| Secondary | 7 (10.06%) | 4 (21.05%) |
| Higher Education | 0 | 5 (26.33%) |
| Technical Education | 0 | 4 (21.05%) |
| Total | 66 (100%) | 19 (100%) |

Source: Computed by field survey

Above table 6 shows that, general education level of the respondents. The study is finds that Non-Agricultural labour is better educated as compare to the Agricultural labour. Whereas, 39.39 percent (24 respondents) agricultural labors are illiterate followed by 53.03 percent (35 respondents) are studied Primary education and 10.60 (7 respondents) are studied secondary education but in the agricultural labour households there is no one of the respondents are studied above the secondary education i.e., higher and technical education. Meanwhile, in non-agricultural labour whereas, finds that 10.52 percent (2 respondents) are illiterate followed by 4 respondents are Primary, 4 respondents are secondary, 5 respondents are higher and 4 respondents are technical educated.

Table 7: Income and Occupation of Households

| Type of Income | Agricultural Labour | Non-Agricultural Labour |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| <11000 | 56 (84.85%) | 10 (52.63%) |
| 11,000 - 25,000 | 8 (12.12%) | 6 (31.58%) |
| 25,000 - 50,000 | 2 (3.03%) | 3 (15.79%) |
| 50,000 - 1,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| >1,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 66 (100%) | 19 (100%) |

Source: Computed by field survey

Above table 7 is reveals that, annual income of the agricultural and non-agricultural labor households. The study finds that majority of the agricultural labors are very poor as and their annual income is less that Rs.11,000/- as compare to non-agricultural labor. Meanwhile, in agricultural labour were reveals 84.84 percent (56 respondents) of agricultural labors households annual income is less than Rs.11,000/- followed by 12.12 percent (8 respondents) is between Rs.11,000 to Rs.25,000 and 3.03 percent (only 2 respondents) annual income is between Rs.25,000 to Rs.50,000 but there is no one of the respondents annual income is more than Rs.50,000. Whereas, 52.63 percent

of the non-agricultural labour household annual income is below Rs.11000/- followed by 6 respondents (31.57 percent) is between Rs.11,000 to Rs.25,000 and only 3 respondents (15.78) is between Rs.25,000 to Rs.50,000 but in non-agricultural labor households also annual income is not more than Rs.50,000.

Part- III: Households Living Condition of the Respondents

Table 8: Living Condition of Households

| Category | Agricultural Labour | Non-Agricultural Labour |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Own House | 59 (89.39%) | 17 (89.47%) |
| Rent House | 7 (10.61%) | 02 (10.53%) |
| Total | 66 (100%) | 19 (100%) |

Source: Computed by field survey

House is one of the basic need is required for the every people their live. Above table 8 shows that, 89.39 percent of the agricultural labor their own house and remaining 10.61 percent of the respondents are living in rent house. Meanwhile, among the non-agricultural labor were 89.47 percent their live in own house and remaining 10.53 percent of the respondents are living in rent house.

Table 9: Households Latrine Facility

| | Agricultural Labour | Non-Agricultural Labour |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 43 (65.15%) | 8 (42.10%) |
| No | 23 (34.85%) | 11 (57.90%) |
| Total | 66 (100%) | 19 (100%) |

Source: Computed by field survey

The important basic necessity for human dignity and self-respect is availability of latrine facility. Above table 9 shows that, the study finds that 65.15 percent of the agricultural labor households have separate latrine facility and 34.85 percent of households do not have separate latrine facility. Meanwhile, among the non-agricultural labor households were found 42.10 percent of the households have latrine facility but still there is 57.90 percent of the households do not have access to the toilet/latrine facility. So it indicates that, in Kolor village approximately 40 percent of the households do not have access to the toilet/latrine facility.

Table 10: Occupation & Households Cooking Fuel

| Types | Agricultural Labour | Non-Agricultural Labour |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Gas | 02 (3.03%) | 9 (47.36%) |
| Kerosene | 01 (1.51%) | 0 |
| Electricity | 01 (1.51%) | 0 |
| Firewood | 32 (48.48%) | 6 (31.57%) |
| Gas & Firewood | 23 (34.84%) | 3 (15.78%) |
| Kerosene & Firewood | 07 (10.60%) | 1 (5.26%) |
| Total | 66 (100%) | 19 (100%) |

Source: Computed by field survey

Above table 10 reveals that, the use and type of modern cooking fuel is another major parameter to assess status of households. In terms if this study finds that 48.48 percent of agricultural labour households are using traditional fuels is firewood followed by 34.84 percent households are use both Gas and Firewood, 10.60 percent households were use Kerosene and firewood. Whereas, only 3.03 percent of the agricultural households use modern cooking fuel is Gas. Meanwhile, among the non-agricultural labor households were finds that majority of the households are use Gas and Firewood. The number highlights the scarcity and living standards which significantly affects human development.

Table 11: Occupation & Types of Ratio Card

| Types | Agricultural Labour | Non-Agricultural Labour |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| BPL | 60 (90.90%) | 12 (63.15%) |
| APL | 1 (1.51%) | 3 (15.78%) |
| Antyodaya | 2 (3.03%) | 2 (10.52%) |
| No Card | 3 (4.54%) | 2 (10.52%) |
| Total | 66 (100%) | 19 (100%) |

Source: Computed by field survey

Above table 11 shows that, the survey finds that 90.90 percent of the agricultural labor households have a BPL ration card followed by 3.03 percent of households possess Antyodaya cards, 1.51 percent possess APL card and 4.54 percent of households doesn't have ration card. Meanwhile, the households of non-agricultural labor were finds 63.15 percent have a BPL ration card followed by 15.78 percent of APL cards, 1.052 percent possess Antyodaya card and 10.52 percent of households doesn't have ration card.

Part- V: Households Health Conditions of the Respondents

Table 12: Type of Diseases affected by Family Member since last 3 Months

| Types | Agricultural Labour | Non-Agricultural Labour |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Cold | 9 (13.63%) | 3 (15.78%) |
| Fever | 17 (25.75%) | 4 (21.06%) |
| Diabetes | 2 (3.03%) | 0 |
| Other | 5 (7.58%) | 0 |
| No Disease | 33 (50%) | 12 (64.15%) |
| Total | 66 (100%) | 19 (100%) |

Source: Computed by field survey

Above table 12 exhibits that, the study also collected data of health conditions (diseases affected by last 3 months) of agricultural and non-agricultural labour households. The study finds 13.63 percent of agricultural labors are affected often cold followed by 25.75 percent fever, 3.03 percent diabetes, 7.58 affected by other disease but 50 percent of households' member are not affected any disease or fit for work. Meanwhile, among the non-agricultural labor are 15.75 percent affected by cold followed by 21.03 percent fever and 64.15 percent are maintained good health status.

Table 13: Family Secured Insurance

| Type | Agricultural Labour | Non-Agricultural Labour |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 25 (37.88%) | 9 (47.36%) |
| No | 41 (62.12%) | 10 (52.64%) |
| Total | 66 (100%) | 19 (100%) |

Source: Computed by field survey

Above table 13 reveals and study finds 37.88 percent of the agricultural labor households are secured family insurance and 62.12 percent of the households non secured any family insurance. Whereas, non-agricultural labour 52.64 percent of the households are not secures family insurance and 47.36 percent are secured their insurance. Study reveals that majority of the agricultural and non-agricultural labors are not secured any type of households insurance.

CONCLUSION:

Agriculture plays a significant role in overall socio-economic development. In India, the trend has not been limited to just declining share of agriculture in total employment but also has led to a significant decline in absolute number of people employed in the agricultural sector. The results revealed that majority 35.58 respondents is illiterate and 46.98 percent have completed primary level of education and second important issue is that majority 77.65 percent of the respondents annual income is less than 11000 only. The study finds some very crucial issue is that 40 percent of the households do not have own latrine facility and 62 percent of the households are still using firewood for cooking for preparing food. 60 percent of the households do not have access any family insurance. Whereas, 84.71 percent households are secured BPL card, it means still they are very poor in the society.

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