

Research Article

Study on rural unemployment and poverty in agriculture sector of Haryana

Dr. Puspa Rani

Assistant Professor

Department of Economics

Baba Masthnath University, Rohtak

Email id -puspasindhu@gmail.com

Suman Devi

Ph.D. Research scholar

Department of Economics

Baba Masthnath University, Rohtak

Email [id-sumanahlawat1612@gmail.com](mailto:sd-sumanahlawat1612@gmail.com)

Abstract:

Haryana is the smallest state of India. The main profession of the people of Haryana is agriculture. Current paper is review paper in nature. Current situation of employment in India, economic profile of Haryana, causes of agriculture unemployment in Haryana and government policies for decreasing poverty and unemployment are mentioned in the paper.

Keywords: unemployment, Agriculture, population

Introduction:

Rural development in India is one of the most important aspects for growth. India is primarily a county built on agriculture. It contributes majorly on India's gross domestic product. For the growth in agriculture government plan many programs related to rural development in India for increasing growth in agriculture sector. All most every nation wanted to achieve healthy employment rate for its population. Unemployment directly affects the GDP of the country. The major factors that affect unemployment are economic crises. Implementing the policies that accelerate unemployment is economic crisis. But unemployment still remains intact in developing county like India. Many factors are working behind it.

Objective of the study:

1. To identify economic condition of Haryana
2. To identify the nature of unemployment in Haryana
3. To identify policies implemented to reduce unemployment

Economic status of Haryana:

Haryana State was appearing as a separate administrative entity on 01 Nov. 1996. It is one of the smallest states in India with 4.4 million hectares of land, forming 1.34% of the total geographical area of the country. It was separated from Punjab because of differentiation in languages. Haryana surrounded with national capital of Delhi from three sides. It is mainly an agricultural state with plentiful productive land. Agriculture sector of the state has benefited from the Green Revolution which took place in the state. Further, the state is home to many species of flora and fauna.

Haryana is an agricultural state having majority of the state's total geographical area under cultivation. The state possesses various agro-ecology and cropping pattern. Haryana stood first in the production of basmati rice, pearl millet and mustard. Rice, wheat, pulses, cotton, sugarcane, pearl millet and rapeseed and mustard. The state contributes majorly to the Green revolution in the 1960's. According to census report of 1991-2001 about 71.07% of Haryana's population was living in rural area and his agricultural sector contributed 31.19% to net state domestic products. And in 2006-2007 the figure dropped to 21.45% shows decline in the agriculture and animal husbandry sector.

Haryana Population:

As per the report of census 2011, Haryana has population of 2.54 Crores, an increase from figure of 2.11 crore in 2001 census. Total population of Haryana in 2011 census was 25351462 among which 13494734 male and 11856728 female. It was 11363953 for male and 9780611 for female in 2001.

Haryana population growth rate:

The total population growth in 2011 was 19.90% while in 2001 it was 28.06%. The population of Haryana form 2.09% of India in 2011. In 2001, it was 2.06%

Haryana literacy rate 2011:

Literacy rate in Haryana has seen upward trend and is 75.55% as per 2011 population census. Among that, male literacy was 84.06% while female literacy is at 56.91%. It was 76.10 for male and 59.61% for female in 2001.

Unemployment in Haryana:

The status of unemployment rate was estimated at 4.7% as compared to the All India level which was about 5% during the period 2015-16

Unemployment consist of various types like,

1. Seasonal Unemployment:

Normally we called the people employed when he works throughout the year, but it is not possible in all the sectors. In agriculture, work is seasonal although agriculture activities are performed throughout the year. When crop is ready for harvesting, more people require for work. Similarly in the sowing, weeding and transplantation period more labor is required. At this time employment increases, and there is hardly any unemployment. When the season is over these worker remain unemployed.

2. Voluntary Unemployment:

Voluntary unemployment is when people are not willing to accept the work at prevailing wage rate. It also includes those people who already have other source of income from their property or any other sources and need not to work.

3. Frictional Unemployment:

Frictional unemployment is the voluntary employment. It is attributable to the time required to match production activities with qualified resources. When worker choose to leave their job for searching new one constitute frictional unemployment. In case of agriculture sector, when workers are moving from production work to another work for seeking employment. During this period unemployment of the frictional range boost.

4. Causal Unemployment:

The casual unemployment occur when the worker is employed on a day – to – day basis like contractual job and have to leave it once the contract terminates. The casual unemployment is prevalent in industries which work on contract basis, such as building construction, agriculture etc. Casual unemployment result into more availability of workers than available jobs. It is affected with the economy. Lower demand of good, reduces customer spending and because of that company cutting down to the employment.

5. Disguised Unemployment:

When so many people working at one place, but actually they are not required. In agriculture all family members are working in farm but requirement is for 3 to 4 people. This may be because of more people are not able to find employment elsewhere, so instead of being unemployed they prefer to do the work with others.

Nature of unemployment in Haryana

As per the data released by the centre for monitoring India Economy for February 2021, Haryana has recorded the highest unemployment rate in the country. Its unemployment rate is 26.4% which is nearly four times the national average – 6.9%. Unemployment rate has risen after a significant drop in the state's unemployment figure in January 2021. In January it comes down to 17.7% from 32% in December 2020.

The lack of employment in the state is due to seasonal nature of agriculture in this region and acute water shortage. The region primarily grows mustard. It is short growing and harvest season and does not provide work throughout the year. Haryana is primarily depending upon seasonal rains, and lack of sufficient water supply hold back round the year farming.

Reasons of unemployment in Haryana:

The main reason of unemployment in Haryana is uneven development. After six five years of independence GDP growth rate is slow, the major reason responsible for that are:

1. Increasing population:

Population is the important cause of unemployment in Rural Haryana. In Haryana, mainly in rural area population increases. It has adversely affected the unemployment. Increase in population directly affected to unemployment as it added in labor force, on the other hand job growth could never be that high. It also reduces resources for capital formation. High population occur high expenditure cost of living that reduces the opportunities of diverting a huge portion of income to saving and investment.

2. Limited Land:

Land is a natural source and cannot be expand like population. Since, in Haryana population increases but land remain same. Because of that pressure on land increases. Rural people mostly depend on land for their livelihood. But it remains very limited in comparison to population. That results into unemployment situation for those who mostly depend on agriculture in rural area.

3. Seasonal agriculture:

For people living in rural area, agriculture is the only means of employment. People directly or indirectly depend upon agriculture. But in Haryana agriculture is basically a seasonal operation. It provides employment to them in monsoon only. Or at the time of sowing and harvesting. So after that or between that period people remain unemployed.

4. division of Land:

Due to large population ration, land has been divided in Haryana. That affects the agriculture. As land has been divided into agriculture and for personal use, agriculture work has been affected and agriculture worker becomes unemployed.

5. Outdated method of agriculture:

In India method of agriculture is outdated. Rural farmers stuck into rural farming methods. As a result output of crops becomes less and they are not able to feed more people. It also affect their income results into they cannot provide their child proper education or engaged them in any profession.

6. Defective education:

The regular education patter in defective. The main aim is of education is just to get certificate. Education system is degree oriented rather than job oriented. So the people who did not get general education are not able to do work. For them getting employment is only through self – employment.

Policies implemented to reduce unemployment:

Government implemented various policies to increase employment opportunities. The policies briefly describe as below:

1. Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP)

The program was launched in 1978 – 78 to eliminate poverty in the country. The program introduce for marginal farmer, agricultural workers, landless laborers and rural craftsmen and all the families having 5

person with annual income below 3500. Objective of the program is to raise the level of families living below poverty line by giving them employment opportunities.

2. Drought Prone Area Program (DPAP)

The program was initiated in 70 such districts of 13 state as were prone and drought. The program was successful in removing seasonal unemployment.

The estimated area treated under DPAP is given below:

| Year | Area treated (in lakh hectares) |
|-------------|--|
| 1995 – 96 | 5.95 |
| 1996 – 97 | 5.50 |
| 1997 – 98 | 4.54 |
| 1998 – 99 | 3.65 |
| 1999 – 2000 | 3.66 |
| 2000 – 2001 | 7.50 |
| 2001 – 2002 | 5.44 |
| 2002 – 2003 | 6.56 |
| 2003 – 2004 | 7.35 |
| 2004 – 2005 | 7.49 |
| 2005 – 2006 | 8.10 |

In the sixth plan the program gives 17 crore and 70 lakh man – days of employment and 301 crore was made on the program.

3. Training for self – employment :

The program was launched on 15th August, 1979 by the government of India. It is called National Scheme of Training of Rural youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM). The main objective of the program was to reduce unemployment among the youth.

4. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana:

The yojana was started on 28th April, 1989. The aim of the program is to give employment from one member of each poor rural family for 50 to 100 days in a year at a workplace near his residence. Special feature of program is that 30% of the employment generated will be reserved for women. The central government will finance 80% of the program and 20% will be borne by state government for the expenditure of the program.

5. Employment in Foreign Countries:

Government helps people to get employment abroad. To recruit people in gulf countries special agencies have been set up.

6. Self – employment to educated unemployed Youth:

A scheme self – employment of educated unemployment was initiated in 1983. Under this scheme, loan of 25000 are given to educated unemployed. The scheme was implemented by District Industries Centers. 25 subsidies were also given by the government under the scheme.

7. Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY):

The yojana was initiated in 1989. Three schemes are under it. Under first scheme, subsidy is provided to under poor to establish micro enterprises. 1.25 lakh families were benefited in 1995 under this program. Under second program scheme arrangement have been made for wage – employment to laborers in the cities with less than 10 lakh population by providing Indian Economic Development and elementary statistic ‘them basic facilities.

8. Small and cottage industries:

To reduce unemployment, government has made special efforts to develop small and cottage industries. In 1995 – 96 about 33 lakh person were employed in these industries.

Conclusion:

Haryana is agricultural state. Most of the people here are engaged in agriculture. But it is true that India agriculture industry is purely depend upon rain. If there is less rain the farmer remains unemployed. A part from rain there are other causes of unemployment and those are more population, limited land, division of land, less education, outdated method of education etc. For improving condition of employment in India government also initiated many schemes which definitely affect the level of employment in India.

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