



AGRICULTURE VS FARMERS' INCOME/LIVELIHOOD IN HARYANA

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DOI:euro/ijress/15786.890.998

ABSTRACT

In India, especially in the northern region states like Haryana, intensive agricultural practises combined with superior input services have led to an exponential surge in crop production. Even if self-sufficiency was attained, there were unfavourable environmental side effects, like serious non-target agricultural pollution. Implementing environmentally friendly, intelligent agriculture practises can successfully combat this pollution. However, farmers' views regarding understanding of scientifically supported techniques also came into play as one of the key barriers to acquiescence and adoption of these practises, along with associated dangers and potential benefits. Rather than the reductionist methodology of the income-utilization worldview, this exploration investigates the family livelihood examples of the landless poor in a villa of Haryana. The endeavour is made to investigate and dissect the parts of landless specialists' lives from different points, including proficiency rates for people in every family, instructive accomplishment, and examples of income and spending. The landless labour force is caught in a cruel and damaging pattern of low education, untalented and semi-gifted work, low compensation, and shoddy day to day environments, which isn't helpful for resource development. The review makes reference to the climate created by the focal arranging framework, various government assistance programs managed by the state and central legislatures, and especially by financial changes began in the last quarter of the 20th hundred years, while remembering these realities.

Keywords: Agriculture, Farmers, Livelihood, Income, Haryana.



1. INTRODUCTION

Due to the state's slower rate of growth in the agriculture sector and the manufacturing and service industries' rapid growth, Haryana's contribution of the agriculture sector to the overall Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) declined over the period. According to data from the Central Statistical Organization [CSO], the State's ACGR for its agriculture NSDP was 4.86 percent from 1983 to 1994 and 1.77 percent from 1993 to 2004. Due to the expansion of non-farming activities¹ in the State, the employment percentage in agriculture also declined. However, the State saw a large growth in the total number of people employed in the agriculture industry. According to the Haryana census, 4322234 more people were involved in agriculture in 2001 than there were in 2000. Furthermore, according to the Situation Assessment Survey (SAS: 2003), 39% of farmer² [s] in Haryana do not enjoy farming for a variety of reasons, including the fact that it is not profitable and carries a significant level of risk. With respect to the growing employment in the nonfarm sector and the state's domestic product, Haryana's rural economy has been transitioning from a typical farm economy to a nonfarm economy. As opposed to English control, when the Indian economy stayed stale for over hundred years before autonomy, the Indian state effectively energized industrialization through monetary preparation in the post-freedom period. The time of promptly accessible food and the production of occupations in the essential area started because of provoked industrialization and innovation driven horticultural changes as the "green upset." Building ties between the farming and modern areas prompted a de-ruralisation of the rustic economy. Through current agrarian changes and various monetary and social government assistance programs set up by the bureaucratic and state legislatures to raise the day to day environments of the landless poor at the town level, Haryana's economy went through critical rustic turn of events. According to the income-poverty paradigm, several academics claimed that rural poverty has significantly decreased in the years following the green revolution.

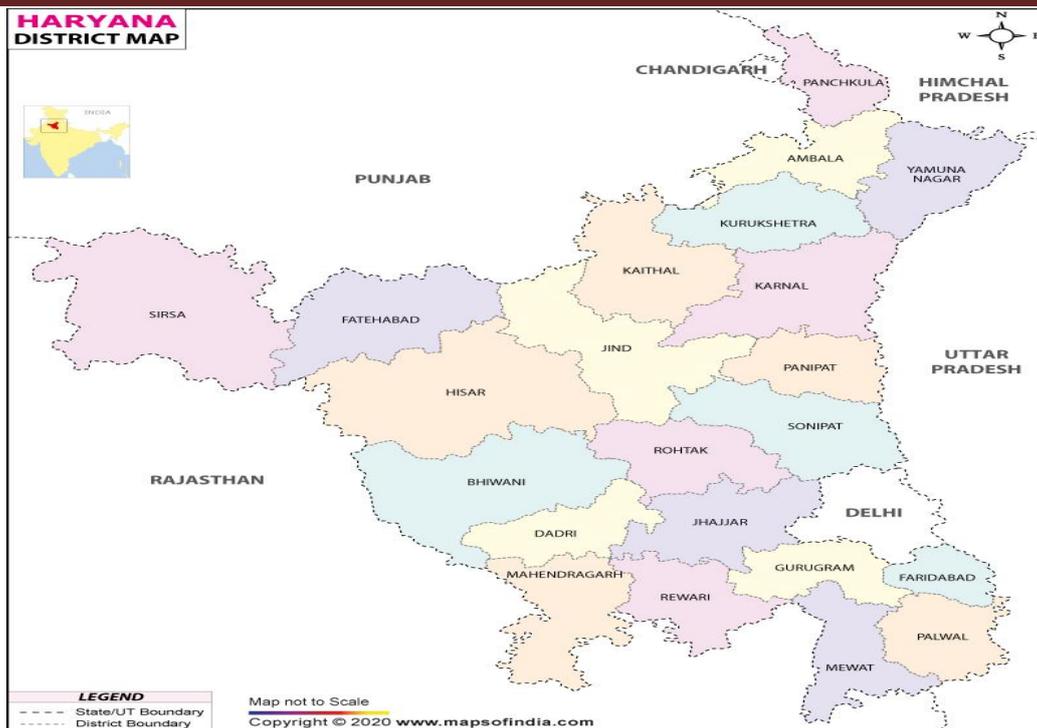


Figure: 1. District map of Haryana

1.1. Livelihood

A livelihood comprises of the abilities, assets, and social and material assets and exercises fundamental professionally. The accompanying composite meaning of a supportable provincial livelihood was advanced by Robert Chambers and Gordon Conway in 1991, and it is most often utilized at the family level. It peruses, "A livelihood involves the capacities, resources (stores, assets, claims, and access) and exercises expected for a method for living: a livelihood is manageable on the off chance that it can adapt to and recuperate from pressure and shocks, keep up with or improve its capacities and resources, and give economical everyday environments.

The poor's main sources of income are wage labour, farming on tiny, marginal landholdings or as tenants, raising cattle, gathering forest products, fishing, etc. The traditional occupations, such as weaving, carpentry, blacksmithing, washing clothing, etc., are the most prevalent non-farm sources of income. The net income and employment days from these sources of support are insufficient to cover their costs.



1.2. Major Problems in Haryana's Agriculture

Haryana, one of the states that participated in the green revolution, has made great strides in food production. The state's agriculture industry has undergone some significant transformations during the last few decades, and output and productivity have multiplied. Agriculture in the State used to be primarily focused on improving farmer livelihood and food production, but today it is progressively evolving into a dynamic, technology-driven industry. However, this achievement has also resulted in the second generation of issues.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, according to Puri (2006), is a revolutionary step for India's underprivileged. Since independence, the inclusion of the freedom to work on the list of fundamental rights has been requested. All governments were troubled by the fact that, despite their best efforts, the issue of unemployment and poverty was never resolved. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme's goal is to increase the security of rural residents' livelihoods by creating wage jobs through projects that improve the region's infrastructure. Singh (2007) noted that rural youth's participation in emerging non-agricultural sectors is constrained by a lack of access to education, skills, healthcare facilities, and resources, whereas their urban counterparts benefit from better access to these factors and actively engage in developmental activities. Many programmes have been developed by the federal and state governments that are aimed at helping rural residents, however the majority of these programmes place more of a focus on protecting rural residents' livelihoods than they do on generating revenue and wealth in a sustainable way.

According to Kanmony (2010) 27, the National Rural Jobs Guarantee Scheme has sparked a quiet revolution in rural areas by giving marginalised and vulnerable people secure employment and financial stability. The poorest and most marginalised communities, particularly scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or those living below the poverty line, stand to gain the most from this scheme. In conclusion, it is simple to deduce that the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme gives the rural population, especially the poor and marginalised, not only financial but also food security.

According to Somkuwar (2011), the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) aims to significantly improve the lives of the rural poor by addressing the requirements of 6.5 crore



rural households. As stated in the mission statement, the organization's emphasis is on people-led and people-centric organisations. After receiving state level action plans, it will release funding based on demand. The youth in rural areas will total about 1 crore. The concern is that such lofty goals can only be met with Gram Sabha's active support and collaboration. Operations can be managed at the village, block, and zila panchayat levels, but understanding at the Gram Sabha level must prevail. This newly created programme, which aims to enhance livelihood possibilities by empowering Self-Help Groups, will significantly alter the situation. In the post-independence era, rural livelihoods have gained such significant prominence for the first time. The idea of inclusive growth is now clearly in focus, and there is an integrated approach to rural livelihoods. A positive start toward boosting the rural economy is the promotion of rural enterprise through Self Help Groups, individual, and community centred livelihoods programmes.

In 2016, Patnaik expressed his concern regarding India's per-capita foodgrain production. He compared the availability of food grains per person in British India to that following the implementation of a new economic strategy in 1991 that was focused on liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation. It is interesting that the nation's per capita food grain output has essentially stagnated between 1990–1991 and 2013–2014. Even more astonishingly, the availability of food grains per person actually decreased over this time. There have been numerous attempts to explain this fall in supply, but there can be little question that it is the outcome of "income inflation," or a reduction in the purchasing power of the majority of working people. It is caused by a number of factors, including the privatisation of a number of critical services, such as health care and education, as well as the absence of sufficient employment development despite purportedly outstanding gross domestic product growth.

3. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

We chose the Haryanan village of Badhwar in the Hisar district. Badhwar is a village of average size. In comparison to Haryana, Badhwar village has a lower rate of literacy. Badhwar village's 2016 literacy rate was 60.37 percent, compared to Haryana's rate of 77.57 percent. Most of the residents of Badhwar village belong to the scheduled caste (SC). In Badhwar village, 77 percent of the population belongs to a scheduled caste (SC). Every home in the schedule caste lacks land. We chose this village in order to better understand the means of subsistence used by landless households.

In the town of Badhawar, there were 356 families altogether. Of the 356 homes, 267 are from the timetable station. To accumulate the data, we talked with the family's head. Without a trace of the family head, the respondent was either the head's better half or an oldest child or girl who knew all about the family's all's subtleties. Plans with structure have been put to utilize. In-depth interviews and focus groups have also been held to learn more about the village's social and economic conditions. Figure 2 displays agricultural homes in India and Haryana by socioeconomic group.

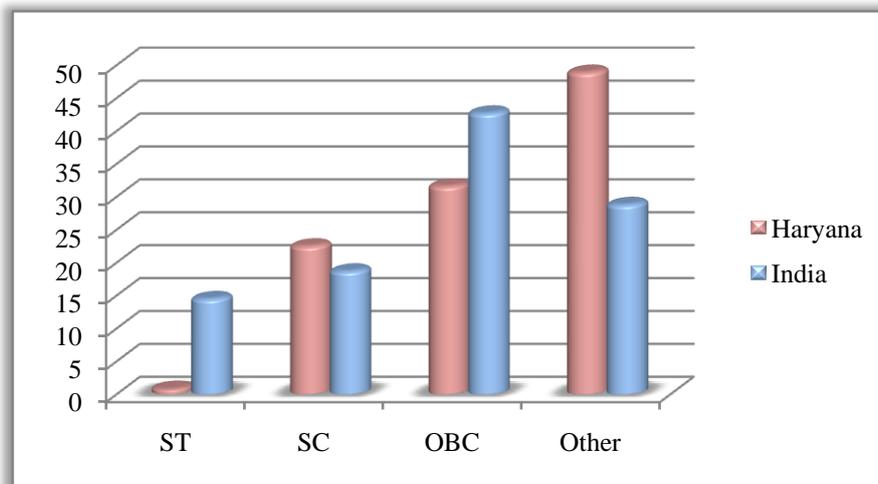


Figure: 2. Farmer Households in Haryana and India, Organized by Social Group (In percentage)

3.1. Human Capital

Human resources can be characterized as an individual's ability to oversee exogenous financial impediments and expand their own work choices. It very well might be viewed as the principal factor impacting a superior way of life. Various examinations have exhibited the significance of training — both proper scholarly instruction and working environment abilities — for supporting livelihood possibilities, and neediness is unequivocally related with both low degrees of schooling and an absence of abilities. There is no rejecting that rustic schooling is in a tough situation in numerous countries.

3.2. Literacy rate among landless households

The level of literacy and education attained is a key factor in determining the overall aim of human development as well as the trajectory of sustainable livelihood growth. Since 1947,



the Indian state has made significant efforts to raise the general level of literacy through both global and domestic policy measures. With a 75.55 percent overall literacy rate, Haryana is the 22nd most literate state in all of India. We can observe the stark disparity in working-class illiteracy rates. According to Table 1, the male and female literacy rates in Badhawar village are significantly lower than those of the country. Male literacy is 67.62 percent, but female literacy is substantially lower at about 55.46 percent. High levels of industrialization and tertiary sector development are required for the route of development driven by market economy reforms. To support it, a sizable pool of skilled and semi-skilled labour is required.

Table: 1. Male and female literacy rates are distributed

Literacy	Literate	Illiterate
Male	187	99
Female	157	137

4. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

4.1. Educational Achievement of the Rural Working Class

The low income of the rural working class contributes to the low educational achievement of their offspring. You could think of it as a vicious cycle that has rendered them helpless. Due to their low literacy, they are forced to work in low-profile positions, and as a result of their low income, their children's educational achievement is also low. According to the table, this income group's greatest degree level is attained by those with the lowest metric level of schooling. Similar to this, 38.86 percent of persons in the 0.5-1 lakh income category are receiving only primary education, and very few of them are enrolling in further education.

The majority of persons in the income range of 1-1.5 lakhs attend primary school. We can see that the first three income categories' modal values for educational attainment are at the primary level. In the income bracket of 1.5 to 2 lakh, the majority of people—32.58 percent—are still completing primary school, while 10.35 percent are enrolling in higher education. The majority of people in the income brackets of \$2,000 to \$2,500,000 and \$2,500 to \$3,000,000 completed intermediate level schooling. A very significant development to date is the 21.43 percent of people in the income range of \$3,000–\$3,500,000 who are enrolled in higher secondary education.



Table: 2. Income levels and citizens' levels of education (in percentage)

Income (In Lakhs.)	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Metric	Higher Secondary	Diploma	Degree	Post Graduation
0-0.5	11.02	38.38	29.29	29.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.5-1	9.91	38.86	28.34	16.49	9.91	3.34	4.65	4.65
1 -1.5	21.74	30.19	24.56	17.51	7.65	7.65	4.84	0.00
1.5 -2	21.46	32.58	21.46	13.13	13.13	0.00	10.35	0.00
2 -2.5	6.78	30.59	44.88	6.78	11.54	6.78	6.78	0.00
2.5 - 3	11.54	25.83	40.12	6.78	6.78	6.78	11.54	6.78
More than 3	16.31	23.45	9.16	16.31	23.45	0.00	16.31	0.00
Total (Percentage)	15.18	32.47	27.21	15.18	10.67	5.03	6.53	3.52

As a result, it is clear from the table's analysis that education attainment rises significantly as income levels rise. Few members of the rural underclass pursue higher education or any other type of technical training.

4.2. Different income groups' patterns of household income and expenditure

A significant factor affecting the mix of demand for different commodities is the distribution of income. The demand structure is a key component of our analysis. It is widely accepted that the impoverished spend the majority of their cash on essentials. According to our analysis, it is somewhat obvious that the majority of the landless poor's money was spent on food and non-food grain goods when taking their household expenditure behaviour into account in the context of priorities and hierarchical demands. The pattern of unequal growth is self-replicating because the makeup of demand and how it is consumed determines how the benefits of the growth process are dispersed.

Table: 3. Household income-expenditure patterns

Income (In Lakhs.)	Average Income	Average Expenditure	Per Capita Income
0.50-1.00	81820	140700	18203
1.00-1.50	156040	190700	26337
1.50-2.00	205200	244200	34667
2.00-2.50	240250	295000	41314
2.50-3.00	305300	352200	41151
3.00-3.50	345200	377700	56186
3.50-4.00	409200	440200	99270
4.00-5.00	440200	470250	66635

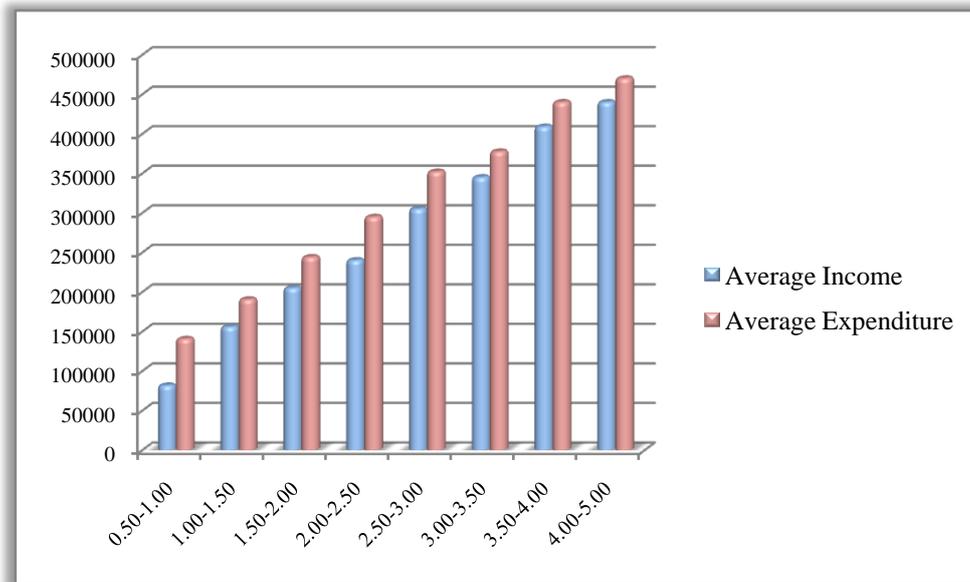


Figure: 3. Comparison of Average Income and Expenditure

A person's household expenses are a key factor in determining their income asset. We all know that as income rises, household expenses do too, though not proportionally. In our survey, socioeconomic categories based on caste and income levels are used to categorise consumption expenditure. For country families, the income-use proportion shows the eagerly awaited pattern line. The table shows that there are more than one proportions for every



income level, which makes sense of why the typical use of all families is higher than the typical income.

4.3. Financial capital

Due to two factors, it is important to comprehend how households and individuals meet their credit demands. People need money since their employment opportunities are sporadic and their pay is poor and unreliable. All of the interviewees rely on the landed community, local small businesses, and employers in the cities where they work for their credit needs, and these institutions charge very high loan rates. With very few exceptions, they do not use official credit institutions like commercial banks and primary agricultural cooperative societies for credit. The main cause is that no home or individual has any type of asset that may be used as collateral to obtain a loan from formal credit organisations. The households' borrowing purposes include home development, medical costs, consumer costs, educational costs, and wedding costs. It may be affirmed that households need credit to maintain a healthy balance between their everyday economic and socially respectable lives after trying to understand the expenses that are secured by obtaining loans. Low pay, erratic work, and economic shocks are the main justifications for taking advances. Due to lower earnings, they devote their whole income to meeting their daily demands for consuming, which we covered in the section on income expenditures.

5. CONCLUSION

This limited scale exact review checked out at the method for means in a Haryana village. The discoveries took a gander at different areas of rustic specialists' lives, including the proficiency paces of all kinds of people in every family, instructive fulfilment, utilization propensities, and changes in provincial homestead and non-ranch occupations, lodging conditions, and the significance of social and monetary capital. The education paces of the peripheral homes are lower than the state and public midpoints, and there is a huge orientation whole that genuinely raises doubt about the man centric nature of society. The degree of tutoring among unfortunate families is very low. Because of unfortunate business conditions and low wages in the unregulated economy, the landless work has been presented to weakness and frantiness. At the village level, it is necessary to build a network of public institutions to alleviate the situation of landless households.



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