ABSTRACT

Human capital plays a significant contribution to the agriculture sector in the world community. It is known facts that the status of agricultural labourers are not satisfactory one in terms of their livelihood pattern in general. In this paper the authors are highlighting the issues encountered by the labourers for their livelihood and their day to day living requirements. In this respect an attempt made to explore the possibilities of diversification of agricultural labourers and their economic status have been analysed with the help of field level survey.

Key Words: Livelihood, Diversification, Agricultural labourers, dry and wet land.

INTRODUCTION

Labourers in agricultural sectors are the vital vein in the production of grains crops and pulses etc. world communities are happy today for the casual relations with agriculture sector. Without human capital in this sector cannot have plenty in food articles. If it is not so there will be world war between countries for food requirement. In this line we should recoganise the role and contribution of agricultural labourers to this sector is inevitable and indispensable one. Therefore it’s
the need of the hour to examine the role of agricultural laourers and their livelihood strategy and diversification. To examine these issues in details a micro level study has been undertaken by the authors to know the vital area of the labourers in agricultural sector. It was felt that agricultural labourer’s livelihood diversification plays a essential role to contribute to the national average. Because if only they are happy the society will stimulate and achieve self sufficiency. In this respect present paper has highlighted the livelihood diversification of labours. To give concert result of the identified research problem the paper explored the various possibility of strengthens agricultural labour especially to the livelihood diversifications. Firstly we should understand what is rural livelihood diversification? Then we proceed to the field level empirical verification by way of using well structured methodology.

Present paper is focusing micro level respondents from two areas one is wet area and other one is dry area. To have meaningful and scientific inference two different areas have been identified. Certainly livelihood pattern of these two areas are signified differ from one other. This statement verified and examined only by way of field level study. In this paper it has been done and presents the results. The following is a board objective of the present study in this paper.

OBJECTIVE

To Evaluate and Study the Causes and Consequences of Livelihood Diversification of Agriculture Laborers

The objective mentioned above is foundation for present study. Agriculture labourers in the rural area are got by various influencing factors. All these factors are not providing positive results towards their livelihood pattern. Therefore most of the labourers are diversifing their work s from agriculture work to non agriculture work. This only make labourers happy economic life contribution their family.

This type mobility take place due to search for better living condition. In this study two broad areas such as dry and wet were identified in terms of their irrigational methods. For dry region Manaparai taluk is identified and conducted survey by the author with the help of well structured interview schedule. The same has also adopted wet region Lalgudi.

Methods adopted for the present study is sampling, in which two village selected from each taluk in total four villages have been identified. From each village 25 samples selected it’s based on the socio economic status of laboures. All the selected four villages randomly 100 samples have been examined.

MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY

• There were 4 villages, 2 from wet region and another two from dry villages for the present study all the four villages’ equal number of sample respondent has been selected.

• Social Status: Regarding the social status of the respondent Education, Marital status, occupation Religion and cast have been identified to show the social status of these four villages all the sample respondents are agricultural labours.,

• They did not have formal education only 10% of the total sample respondent have registered their primal education in the school, later they become drop outs of the 10% nearly 8.5% are from wet region remain 1.5% are from drop region.
They are having not enrolled in the school and not studied to higher education due to the poor economic status. It’s clear from the analysis that they were not given livelihood from the education. Nearly 85 sample respondents are married and unmarried are unmarried i.e. 15 regarding caste status 70 respondents are SC Community and 30 respondents are BC Community in the both region.

ECONOMIC STATUS

Both the region employment and income are totally depending upon the agricultural operation. During the period peak season in agriculture almost all the farmers are getting employment in the agricultural sector. During the off season they were forced to migrate to get employment in the construction and other related works. Due to the expansion of the urban area most of the workers are shift their work from farm sector to nonfarm activities in the study area.

RURAL LIVELIHOOD DIVERSIFICATION

In this survey the researcher felt that most of the labourers is very much worry about their day to day living condition i.e. required money not sufficient to meet their needs.

CONCLUSION

The study with the focus of scientific temper and analytical thinking. Socioeconomic status of the labourers in this study area is most closely associated with the diversification of labourers. This diversification has many influencing factors of which livelihood dominate the role in the rural livelihood. Following the analyses the researchers felt that labourers are depending on wet land work are highly satisfactory than dry land farming. In the study it could be observed that there were number of social, political, environmental and economic factors are significantly influencing the living conditions as well as the diversification for their livelihood.

REFERENCE