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Agriculture is by far the largest single sector of the Indian economy from the point of view of employment and its contribution to India's national income. Nearly 75 percent of the total population is dependent on agriculture for livelihood. The total contribution of agriculture to the national income accounts for approximately 35 percent.

A recognised feature of agriculture employment is its seasonally. The magnitude of employment opportunities varies according to seasons. Shortage of labour is actually felt during peak agriculture season and a large proportion of remains unemployed or under employed during the slack season resulting in perceptible migration of labour force from village to nearby villages or as daily commuters to that cities or as seasonal migrants to some far off urban centres in search of employment and to their surprise and shocks they find it difficult to get the means for earning their livelihood.

The present study suggests a number far reaching implications for the formulation of appropriate policies to generate employment in both the agricultural and non agricultural sectors towards creation of better employment for women and towards eradication of child labour.

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