CHAPTER - III
THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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Ghosh K. Ajit, August 15/ 11/ 2006¹

The idea that growth of the modern sector alone can improve employment conditions in labour surplus developing economics has been and remains extremely influentially. It is implicit in the argument that rapid economic growth is all is required to improve employment conditions. It is also implicit in the fact that issues of growth of the modern sector are usually presented as issues sector of economic growth in general while issues of growth of the traditional sector hardly ever figure in debates and discussions. And yet, this paper argues, neither theory nor real world experience supports that idea. For employment conditions to improve, growth must occur simultaneously in both modern and traditional sectors. There are important issues of growth strategy for the traditional sector waiting to be debated.

Ghosh D. N January 8, 2005²

It is unrealistic to think that the public sector banks can revitalise agricultural credit delivery without a completely revamped extension services system. It is also time to consider supporting microfinance organisations to take on a larger responsibility in livelihood development. The banks cannot, on their own, carry out the full range of rural credit lending services.

Deshpandey R S, Prabhu Nagesh, 2005³

It has been five decade since independence, yet several policy initiatives farmed by central and state governments do not really reach their intended beneficiaries the farmers. Recent findings of the national sample survey organisation's 59th round are revelatory of the plight of our farmers; over 48 per cent of them are indebted and nearly two-thirds of the farmers are frustrated with their profession. It is only to be hoped that the results will help in the framing of a long-range policy.
In recent times, social scientists have noted the decline of state responsiveness to social claims. There appears an equal decline in the ability of existing structures of representation to provide poorer social group's influence over policy. On the other hand, there is also evidence of a crisis in popular repetition in several low and middle-income countries. Poorer social groups appear to have a limited capacity to present a reform agenda that addresses issues of basis rights and ensures livelihoods. To test this hypothesis, this paper studies sample communities in Delhi, representative of a broad cross section of the population. Through an analysis of the data collected, the study describes and explains patterns of political participation, focusing in particular on way in which poorer social groups organise, obtain political representation and try to solve collective social problems. It appears, contrary to most excitation, that the needs and interest of poorer people are increasing being met through the 'new politics' of social movements, the poor in particular still seek to represent themselves and to tackle their problems through political parties.

The finance minister has tried to balance economic reforms and social justice in true with the common minimum programme. However, given the degree of agrarian distress and problem of low wages and under employment, the budget should have had a greater focus on and made higher allocations to agriculture and result employment. Country to the claims, this, however, has not been the case. ‘Bharat Nirman’ is possible only if agriculture and employment are given their due share.

More than other budget, which has been presented in recent years, the budget for 2005-2006 was expected to correct the neglect of the agricultural sector. The budget is noteworthy for its focus on creation of greater employment in rural areas through increased allocations for rural development and irrigation. It also acknowledges some of the important changes that need to be implemented in agriculture, including a policy for diversification, rationalisation and restructuring of subsidies and greater decentralisation. But are the fiscal allocations and the policy impetus emanating from the budget adequate to revitalise agricultural growth performance in the economy? In this regards, the budget falls short of expectations. Not much of an effort has also been made to cut the food and fertilizer subsidy and stimulate public investment in agricultural research and development.
Institutional changes necessary to improve service delivery in rural areas have also not been addressed adequately.

**Indian labour journal, June 2005**

Different states are implementing different schemes to provide social security/insurance cover to the agricultural workers in case of any accident. 'Janshree Bima Yojana' an insurance scheme is in operation for the people, including agricultural labourers, living below and marginally above the poverty line. The benefits include payment of Rs. 20,000 in case of natural death and Rs. 50,000 in case of death due to accident. Partial disability is also covered. According to the information received from the government of Madha Pradesh, the state government is implementing 'Indira Krishi Shmik Durghatna Chhatipurti Yojana' to help the agricultural labourers, in the unorganized sector by providing compensation in case of death or disability by accidents. Under the scheme, a compensation of Rs. 15,000 is being paid to the next of deceased in case of death and Rs. 3000 in case in case of disability due to accident. During the year 2004-05 a compensation amount of Rs. 33.9 lakh has been distributed to 260 beneficiaries.

**Sundar Shyam K.R, May 28 June 4, 2005**, 8

This paper seeks to comprehensively study the issues in the debate on labour flexibility. Section I outlines the arguments for and against labour flexibility and the demands posed by employers and trade unions respectively in India. It also discusses the theoretical aspects relating to employment protection a review of empirical studies on labour market flexibility in India and abrades presented in section II. Section IV discusses the recommendations of the second national labour commission. Section IV describes the employment protection practices in other countries. Finally some suggestions for reformulating employment protection practices are afford.

**Indian labour journal, June 2005**

All India consumer price index number for agricultural labourers on the base 1986 - 1987=100 for March, 2005 remitted stationary at 340 points whereas it decreased by 1 point to stand at 342 points for rural labourers. The rise/ fall in indices varied from state to state.
Goyari phanindra, June 25, 2005

The paper attempts to examine the sustainability of the agriculture sector in the face of damages wrought by natural calamities. Frequent floods every year in Assam have been destroying standing crops, crop areas and thus threatening the sustainability of the drive towards higher productivity and production of various crops in the state. While most flood control measures undertaken so far have been of a short term nature, concerted policy decisions on long term measures, both on the past of state and central governments, and cooperation by neighboring countries are needed to salve flood problems permanently.

Indian labour journal September 2005

According to census 2001, there are about 10.7 core agricultural workers in the country. The state wise details are annexed. A proposal for enactment of a comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers has been under consideration of the government for a long time. The government has taken several initiatives to a value a consensus among the state for enactment of proposed legislation. This was discussed at version for a i.e., India Labor conference, states labor minister conference all party meeting with CTUS, employers’ origination, NGOS, etc. still there are divergent views of the state governments on the proposed legislation.

Indian labour journal, October 2005

Rural employment guarantee bill passed in the loksabha. The landmark national rural employment guarantee bill, 2004 was approved by the Loksabha on the 20th August, 2005. The bill guaranteeing a least 100 days employment per year in every rural households was passed by the house by voice vote after all amendment moved by the opposition were rejected at the end of a marathon discussion. In a reply to the debate, the rural development minister, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh told the house that the allocation of Rs. 40,000 core funds during a span of five years could be ensued and monitored strictly at the level of village committees. Panchayati would play a principal role in selection, implementation and monitoring of the schemes. The minister further said that 50 more district would be, added to the list of 150 districts where the scheme would be initially implemented in the first year. Rejecting the opposition change that selection of districts could be guided by political conditions, he said that the choice would be done only on the basis of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe’s population productivity and prevalent wage structure.
all India consumer price index number for agricultural and rural labourers on base 1986-
87=100 for April, 2004 decreased by 1 point to stand at 331 points for agricultural
labourers while it remained stationary at 334 points for rural labourers. The rise fall in
indices varied from state to state. In the cues of agricultural labourers, 7 states reflected an
increase ranging between 1 to 10 points, in 7 states they showed a decrease ranging
between 1 to 5 points while in 6 states they remained constant.

Sahu* P. P and Chadha G. K August, 2004
Te study process on the field of rural employment in India: current situation challenges and
potential for expansion. This also expresses the issues in employment and poverty,
recovery and reconstruction.

A person categorized as a non-work who pursued some economic activity in a subsidiary
capacity is called a 'subsidiary status workers’. Principal status workers and subsidiary
status workers together constitute 'all workers’ according to the usual (principal +
subsidiary) status classification.

Indian labour journal, August 2004
The government's new found focus on the rural sector has given a fresh lease of life to
carcass of graduates from agricultural universities. Public sector banks including SBI and
Dana bank are enrolling hundreds of agricultural officers across the country to man rural
branches.

Indian labour journal September 2004
Rigidities in labour law are an impediment to building large firms and reaping economies of
scale and scope’ the economic survey 2003 – 2004 does not make any secret over the need
for labour reforms. While recognizing lacunae in labour laws as reason for retarded
industrial growth, it stops sort of demanding reforms.

Indian labour journal, October 2004
The productivity of US business rose at a swifter-than-expected pace in the second quarter
but labour costs still gained at there faster rate in two years. According to US labour
department non-farm business productivity rose at a 2.9 per cent annual rate in the second quarter and well ahead of the 2 per cent.

**Indian labour journal**, November 2004

In the case of rural labourers, in 10 states indices reflected a decrease ranging from 1 to 6 points; in 6 states these showed an increase ranging from 1 to 4 points while in 4 states these remained constant.

**Agrawal. A.N, 2003**

Apart from cultivators, agricultural labourers are the other vitally involved in farming. Their number is very large and is also rapidly growing. They live a life of object poverty. They are the most backward; the most exploited as also the most neglected class of the rural economy. As such they require our urgent attention. Without a satisfactory solution of their problems, no real and durable progress can take place in the rural sector.

**Bilgrami .S. A. R, 2002**

From workers have always been considers the most neglected class in Indian rural structure. Their employment is irregular and hence income is low and uncertain. Since they are generally unskilled illiterate and untrained they have no alternative employment opportunities within an outside of the rural sector. A large number of agricultural workers belong to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and hence they are socially oppressed class. There workers are scattered all over the country and therefore, due to the aforesaid factors, they are completely unorganized and are unable to fight for their rights. Consequently, they have also very poor bargaining power as compared to in industrial workers who generally use strike and negotiations as a weapon of bargaining. The wages of farm workers are also low due to out dated mode of cultivation and low bargaining power. Because all this reasons, there socio economic status has failed to improve even after more than three decades of planning.

**Madan Sabina, Gupta S. S. Aswati 2000**

Through there is some confusion about who exactly constitute the class of agricultural labour, a broad definition to serve over purpose is that people who work in the agricultural sector on wages for the entire or the year may be called agricultural sector on wages for the entire or the larger part of the year may be called agricultural labourers.
The problems of agricultural labour are manifold and centre round the basic problems of rural economy which are low income, low productivity and lack of continuous employment. These have to be tackled successfully through the more intensive programs of development in order to improve the economic conditions and prospects of agricultural labourers. However, agricultural labour enquiry committee defined agricultural labour as a person who, for more than half of the total number of days on which he actually worked during the year, worked as an agricultural labour. This means that an agricultural labour may be the owner of a piece of land or an artisan, but his main profession is neither agriculture nor a small scale or cottage industry.

Agricultural labour is provided mostly by economically and socially backward section, poor sections from the tribes also swell their ranks. It may be divided into four types.

- Landless labourers who are personally independent but who work exclusively for others;
- Landless labourers who are attached to the land lords.
- Petty farmers with tiny bits of land who devote most of their time working for others and;
- Farmers who have economic holdings but who have one or more of their children and dependants working for other proportions farmers.

So that, the problems it’s landless is the most serious problems in the rural sector.

Agricultural workers constipate the most neglected class in Indian rural structure. Their income is low and employment irregular. Since they possess no skill or training they have no alternative employment opportunities either. Socially, a large number of agricultural workers belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Therefore, they are as oppressed class they are not organized and cannot fight for their rights. Because of all these reasons their economic lot has failed to improve even after four and a half decades of planning. It seems that (excepting pockets in Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh) the planning process has bypassed them.
According to terms of the second national commission of labour Shri Ravindrs Verma, the terms of reforms of the commission were comprehensive and fears expressed by some quarters in this regard were not born out by facts. The clarification assumes significance as trade unions have been voicing concern that the commission has been assigned the task of recommending exit policy and making labour laws employer friendly. The terms of reference of the commission include rationalization of existing labour laws. The chairmen assumed that due consideration would be given to the point of view of all concerned and expressed the hope that a review of existing labour laws would help informing a new labour policy that would not only ensure better working conditions but usher in a new industrial culture. The commission had also decided to constitute six study groups. The first group would devote itself to review of the present status concerning labour and recommendation made so far. The second group would look into the problems of the rural and unorganized sector and suggest umbrella legislation. The third and fourth group would respectively study the impact of globalization on labour and social security aspects. While the first group would look into the problems of women and child labour, the six groups would deal with skill upgradation so as to strike a balance between the demand of competition and labour welfare.

Indian labour journal November, 1999

Second labour commission setup – The second national commission on labour has been constitute under the chairmanship of former labour minister, Shri Ravindra Verma, the 10th member commission will suggest rationalization of existing laws relating to labour in the organized sector “umbrella” legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to workers in the unorganized sector.

Indian labour journal February, 1998

The ILS expressed grave concern over the decline in the status of the labour minister and forcefully pleaded for the restoration of the tripartite culture. It said that the labour ministry should be more involved in the decision making process, and concerns of the working class; other recommendations, according to the labour secretary, Shri. L. D. Mishra, included measures for amplification of labour laws, revision of rates of minimum wages, further increase in the gratuity limit and improvement in OSIC service.
Indian labour journal October 1998

The national human rights commission (NHRC) has set up a central action group to go into various aspects of bonded labour. The NHRC's chairman justice M. N. Venkatachaliah heads the study group. The others members of the group include NHRC's secretary general Shri. N. Gopalaswami and representatives of the judiciary and the academic world and officials of the ministries of social justice and empowerment, labour and rural development. On November 11, 1997, the Supreme Court had bought under the NHRC's purview the task of supervising the implementation of all laws relatives to abolition of bonded labour. The group will spell out the task to be undertaken by the NHRC in keeping with the Supreme Courts order and provisions of the bonded labour system abolition act and related enactments. It will evolve a mechanism to form a joint team of the government and non government organizations (NGO's) representatives to identify and sensitizes people including public servant and local bodies associated with the abolition of bonded labour activities. A district level monitoring system will be work out to select more people organizations to associated with social rehabilitation of bonded labours, providing them relief material, preparing their release documents and making available inputs to the communities keeping a vigil on the overall performaned. The group will submit periodic reports to the Supreme Court on the progress achieved.

Agrawal A. N 1998

Agricultural workers, very large in numbers at about 75 million, live a miserable life. To ensured a decent living for than, it is necessary to understand the grim realities they are traced with. Apart from cultivators, agricultural labourers are the other vitally involved in farming. There number is very large and is also rapidly growing. They live a life of object poverty. They are the most backward; the most exploited as also the most neglected class of the rural economy. As such they require our urgent attention. Without a satisfactory solution of their problems, no real and durable progress can take place in the rural sector.

Lekhi R. K. and Singh Joginder 1998

Unfortunately, agricultural labour belongs to the economically depressed and socially backward sectors of the economy that are always remained neglected. Their economic condition has been steadily deteriorating day by day. There income is very low ad employments irregular resulting in poor living and heavy indebtedness.
Agriculture is the major activity of Indian economy. More than 74 percent of the total population of the country lives in rural areas, as per the 1993 – 94 estimates of the planning commission 39.27 percent of the population living in rural areas are belong poverty line. Sound data base is a sine qua non for formulating policies and programmers to mitigate the sufferings of the poor in recent years this has become all the more important to insulate the rural poor from the adverse spin off of economic liberalizations.

According to the study by the international labour organization (ILO), the member of child labour working in the agricultural sector amounts to one third of the total rural work force in come. Countries Hired directly by employers or helping out on the family farm, these children are exposed to harsh and dangerous working conditions, long working days, and the effect of particulars. In this out of four countries, the rate of fatal accidents in agricultural, is higher than the national average. The world trade in agriculture is increasing by 300 percent every year but the benefits of this increase are unevenly distributed.

Agricultural labourers are those persons who work on the land of others on wages for the major past of the year and earn a major portion of their income as a payment in the form of wages for workers performed on the agricultural farms owned by others. The first agricultural labour enquiry committee of 1950 – 51 regards those workers as agricultural workers who normally worked for 50 percent of more days on the payment of wages. The second agricultural labour enquiry committee 1956 -57 accepted a broad view and included all these workers into agricultural labourers who were badly engaged in agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, dairy, piggery, poultry farming etc. this first committee again classified the agricultural workers into two different categories such.

Attached labourers are those workers who are attached to some other farmer household on the basis of a written of oral agreement. These attached works are working as per the wishes of their masters and they are not free to work at any others place. They are working both in the house and farms of their masters. Thus these attached and they are also known as bonded labourers.
The macro dual economy models with labour surplus take land distribution as exogenously given and are concerned with long-term trends of real rural wages. This models, however, do not analysis behavioral and institutional features of the rural sector. In contrast, the recent formulations of contractual choice theories of rural markets allow for a land. Rented or sale market and focus on the principals of a supply demand, competitive model. They take the wage rate as exogenous given, while concentrating on land and credit market transaction. The contractual choice models have the merits of clarifying the efficiency and equity implications of contracts and of identifying the causes of the market imperfection that lead to the contracts and of identifying the causes of the market imperfections that lead to the contracts. They also emphasize the need to analyze all the major markets-land, labour credit as being interlocking factors markets. Frequently, a landlord and tenant enter into several transactions at the same time-land renting, wage-labour hiring production and consumption credit, cost sharing of purchased and consumption credit, cost sharing of purchased inputs, marketing of output – as part of an interlinked contract encompassing several markets. Policy intervention must recognize the interact class of the rural factor markets.

Indian labour journal July 1997

According to union labour minister, Shri M. Arunachalam the government is going to bring in a compressive legislation for the agricultural labourers in the country. He observed that the government was committed to bring the main focus of attention on the unorganized labour in the coming years and was aware of the need to extend the protection of labour laws to the unorganized sector including the agricultural workers who constitute the largest and the most exploited segment of the unorganized workers. Shri Arunachalam revealed that out of the total manpower of about 320 million workers, about 90 percent was in the unorganized sector. He said the various labour laws aimed at protecting the interest of the workers and called for a changed in the mind set of both the employers and employees. The employers should except the role of labour as a vital and indispensable part of the production and the workforce should released that their interest could not be viewed in isolation from the interest of enterprise.

Indian economic journal August 1997

The union labour minister, Shri M. P. Veerendra Kumar gave a green signal to go ahead with the agricultural workers’ bill irrespective of the fact that the state labour minister
conference had failed to arrive at a consensus on the controversial issue, the minister ruled out the possibilities of more conferences on the draft Bill in future. Standing committee on agricultural labour had first underlined the need for a central legislation of agricultural labour in 1975. The draft bill would take care of the suggestion made by the recent conference and after secreting by the group of ministers, a compressive bill would be placed before the union cabinet. The minister did not anticipate any hurdle in the introduction and passage of the introduction and passage of the bill in the monsoon session of parliament.

**Indian labour journal** February, 1995

According to China daily, a recent order of the Chinese labourers department requires that the former migrating to the Chinese cities of the finding jobs should first register themselves with the authorities at their native places. The ministry’s new regulation is an attempt to check the large scale flow of rural labour to the cities. According to the order, the employees may recruit rural workers in case they do not find enough local workers. The migrant workers would be eligible for work if they present their identification cards and get employment papers on arriving in the cities. Spokesman of the government said that the government department which employ migrant workers should try to get at least 60 percent of them to spend the holidays at their works places instead of going back home. The state council also banned hiring of new migrant workers during the north following China’s new years.

**Indian labour journal**, May, 1993

Adverting to available information the growth rate of employment in agriculture has been less than the growth rates nay the agricultural workers workforce, resulting in the available of fewer days of work per person. Engaged in agriculture the government are administering a number if schemes such as Integrated rural development program (IRDP), Training for rural youth for self employment (RTYSEM) Jawaher Rural Yojana (JRY) for enhancing employment opportunities in rural areas. The 8th plan is also laying considerable stress on creation of employment opportunities in the form and non form sector in rural areas.

**Indian labour journal** September 1993

The concentrative committees of the union labour minister discussed in New Delhi on the second August 1993, the draft of the proposed central legislation for protecting the interest of agricultural workers and prevent their exploitation at the hands of their employers. The
legislation seeks to empower the state government to initiate steps to regulate the employment and conditions of service of the farm workers. It also proposed setting up of agriculture Tribunals and agriculture workers welfare fund incidentally the proposed bill stipulates that the employer would not employ new workers unless he has employed all the workers employed during the previous agriculture season. In case of permanent employees preference is to be given to those who have worked earlier. However, it is also specified that an employer would not be under obligation to employ worker who refuse to accept employment, or is more than sixty five years of age of is incapacitated and is unable to work.

**Indian labour journal** November 1993,41
The proposal regarding enactment of a central legislation for agricultural labourers has not been finalized so far. The matter has been referred to a group of state labour ministers headed by the labour minister maharastra. Further action would be taken after receipt of the report. Law for plantation labour, viz., the plantation labour act, 1951 already exists.

**Indian labour journal**, November, 199342
While speaking at a national seminar on "the problems of agricultural workers and the role of government in Calcutta on the 8th November, 1993, the union minister for labour, Shri P.A. Sangma said that the government will introduce a suitable legislation in the winter session of parliament for the welfare of the 110 million agricultural labor force in the country.

**Journal of agricultural economics** May, 198743
Estimates of labour input coefficients for individual agricultural enterprises have many uses for policy makers, agricultural administrators, from management advisers and academics alike, through they have attracted relatively little attention in the UK in recent years. This article describes a new method for estimating labour input coefficients which enable the estimates to be updated quickly and cheaply using information already available from the annual June census. Some possible uses of the resulting coefficients including the evaluation of prospective changes in agricultural policy are described.

**Alexmder* K. C** May 198044
The total work forces of 184 million in India in 1971, 26 percent were agricultural labourers. Forming a group of 48 million agricultural labourers are the largest wage earners in the country. Compared to others occupational groups, their earning are one of the lowest in the
country. A considerable segment of them belong to backward and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, suffering many social disabilities. This being the case agricultural labourers may be considered to constitute the core of the weaker section in India and any program for the amelioration of the weaken sections con not overlook the agricultural labourers.

**Indian labour journal** August 1980

Wage to farm labour in rural areas – The minimum wage for agricultural workers are fixed and revised from time to time by the appropriate governments under the minimum wages act, at a meeting of the labour secretaries held in Aprils 1980, it was agreed that the following steps should be taken for more effective implementation of the act.

a) Implementation of the minimum wages in agriculture should be pursued vigorously as an item of the 20 point programme.

b) There should be separate machinery for implementation of labour laws in general and implementation of minimum wages in agriculture in particular at district and taluk levels. Such machinery should take assistance of the revenue, panchayati and other departments depending on the condition in individual states.

c) Tripartite committees should be formed at different levels within the state to oversee the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture.

d) The workers education programmers should be intensified in rural areas to being about awareness among the agricultural workers about their right in regard to minimum wages payable by the employer the minimum wage Act.

e) Steps should be taken to promote the organization of labour in rural areas which would facilitate the implementation of minimum wages n agricultural.

The minimum wages for farm labour are fixed practically on similar lines as in the case of industrial workers. The central standing committee on rural unorganized labour has made certain recommendations regarding organized the agricultural workers. Their better organization may be able to secure them higher wages as in the organized industrial sector.
The Union minister of state for labour, Mr. Anjiah said in Hyderabad on 22/09/1980 that the union government will announce by November, 1980 several change in the existing labour welfare measurers like bonus, gratuity and insurance inaugurating the 23rd annual conference of Andhra Pradesh shop employees federation, Mr. Anjiah said a meeting of state labour minister would be convened before taking a decision on these issues. He disclosed that a bill on the welfare of agricultural labour would be introducing in the next session of the parliament. He farther said the government was considering modification in gratuity laws enabling an employee to receive the benefits even before completing five years of service. He felt that the facility of gratuity should be extended to all categories of workers including agriculture and mine labour. He disclosed that the government was planning to amend the factories act to check division of trade unions. The government did not want to ban strikes but it will not to legate strikes in vital industries.

The importance of the availability of data on the various socio-economic aspects, such as employment, unemployment, wages and earning income and expenditure, indebtedness etc. the rural labour hardly needs any stress. The government of India, as part of the 29th round of NSSO, conducted the rural labour enquiry, in 1974–1975 which is the fourth and the latest in the series. In the aforesaid enquiry, data was collected on the topics cited above. A summary report giving results on some selected aspects at all India level, the final report on 'independent among rural labour households and summery report on 'wage and earnings' and employment and unemployment' have since been released. Final report on 'wages and earnings of rural labour households has recently been released and placed on sale with the controller of publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

Economic justice to all citizens to raise their stranded of living and enable them to lead a richer and a more varied life was one of the many solemn promises made to the people of this country by its leaders for redemption in the post independence period. This was later embodied in the constitution both in its preamble and in the directive principles of state policy. The policies enunciated and at the overall economic development of the country but were also intended to take it nearer to the goal of the economic justice. A measure of the distance covered on the road leading to economic justice can be attempted through a proper analysis of the statistic on incomes of different sections of people collected over
successive years. The estimates of national income for different years are helpful in understanding the changing economic health of the people all large (at the macro level) and broadly reflect the level of living enjoyed by them. But the breakdown of these figures in terms of different sections of the society is not available.

Journal of agricultural policy 1970

This paper examines the interface between agricultural policy and other planning policies affecting development and change in rural areas with specific reference to one remote rural areas of Britain. Differences between conventional agricultural policy approaches and planning approaches to rural problems are examined in the context of the policy instruments that have affected the rural economy of Orkney. It is suggested that the policies are not entirely congruent and that the economic and social costs of pursuing sectional and contradictory policies any be considerable.

P. A. Cornelisse, F. Bishay, S. I. Cohen and P. T erhal 1969

Agricultural processing industries are sometime recommended as being particularly suitable for industrialization programmers is developing countries. In this article, however, it is argued that such a general statement does not appear to be warranted. In a short survey some of the criteria are first discussed by which suitability of agro-processing industries can be judged. It is concluded that the contribution to developed objectives of some feasible sub – sectors can easily be overestimated. It also appears that that wide disparity of characteristic of sub – sectors that belong to the category of agricultural processing industries necessitate careful examination of individual sub-sectors before judgment as to their attractiveness for developing court rise is pronounced. In order to illustrate this point evaluations of the coca and leather industries are briefly discussed.

Singh I. J. and Pandey V. K 1969

The small farmers and landless in India are faced with the vicious cycle of low incomes, low savings, low investments and uneconomic size of operational holdings and often are nonviable. Using data for the Haryana state of northern India for 1977-78, the linear discriminate function was used to identify those factors which will makes the majority of small farmers and landless in India a viable entity. Analysis of this data indicated that per hector fertilizer use, area under high yielding crop varieties, operational size of holding and working capital are the factors which effect the viability of the small farmers and landless, as compared to the simple regression analysis discernment function approach have been
found an affective tool for discriminating the two social groups and for predicting the sponsored social change. However, the use of the discriminate function may be limited if the qualitative independent variables has more than two classes and its orderings are not in sequence.

**Singh I. J & Pandey U. K 1969**

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**Gasson* R 1968**

Under a new policy initiative, grants will be payable for the setting up of ancillary businesses on or adjacent to farms in the U.K. while this initiative is to be welcomed, it is suggested that more could be done to developed the rural economy as a whole. Firm diversification grants, modeled on previous farm capital grant schemes, are focused on a narrow range most appropriate for the larger farm. They imply that arming will continue to be the main activity and run counter to current trends. The goals for rural development and firm income support might be pursued more effectively by encouraging the creation in rural areas of off-farm employment, unrelated to agriculture and suitable for members of families on low income farms.

**Singh Jaivir and Meenakshi*.J. V 1968**

Rural women also recorded an increase in unemployment by the usual status criterion. A related literature that locates women's work within the reproductive economy, that itself circumscribe as options for work and autonomy is not reviewed these. The rural non-farm sector is insignificant rather, the converse is true however, and this is the subject of separate study.
Srinivasan V. P 1967

Agricultural growth has played an important role in poverty reduction through regional disparities in productivity growth still exist due to unfavorable agro-ecological conditions in some regions. Since the majority of the poor live in rural areas, agriculture would continue to play a dominant role in reducing poverty. Being one of the most populous countries, India faces a major challenge in terms of meeting its food security needs by increasing agricultural productivity and generating adequate purchasing power among the rural poor.
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51. ‘Singh I. J. and Pandey V.K’ Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol XXXII, No 2 , ‘Discriminated function analysis of small farmers and Landless in India*’, pp no 211.


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