CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Rural geography itself has mammoth worth in the country like India where more than 72 percent living in the villages. Likewise the study on work force also holds immense significance in the economy of an area irrespective of its being agricultural, industrial or semi industrial. Workers are also plays a role of back bone in the economy of India. The economy of India is the twelfth largest economy in the world by market exchange rates and the fourth largest by purchasing power parity. In the 1990s, following economic reform from the socialist-inspired economy of post-independence India, the country began to experience rapid economic growth, as markets opened for international competition and investment. In the 21st century, India is an emerging economic power with vast human and natural resources, and a huge knowledge base. Economists predict that by 2020, India will be among the leading economies of the world (The Economic Times, 2006-08).

The total rural area of India is 31.18 lakh sq km and rural population of India is 7424.91 lakh, out of which male constitutes 3816.03 lakh (51.39 %) and the females population share is 3608.88 (48.61 %) as per 2001 census. The total rural working population is 3099.56 lakh (41.75 %) in which male workers are 1988.39 lakh (64.15%) and female workers are 1111.17 lakh (35.85 %) persons. The main rural workers are about 2291.86 lakh (73.95 %) while marginal rural workers constitute 807.70 lakh (26.05 %) of the total rural workers.

The noticeable characteristic of total rural working force is its 73.2 percent (SC-18.83%, ST-14.65%) engagement in agricultural sector. While scheduled castes and scheduled tribe rural workers are 75.7 percent and 85.44 percent respectively engaged in agricultural sector. Similarly total scheduled castes population is 1330.1 lakh of which males are 51.58 per cent and females are 48.42 per cent while working population constitutes 42.50 per cent of the total scheduled castes population in rural India, of which 62.56 per cent is male in proportion to total scheduled castes males and 37.44 is females.
The main and marginal workers are 70.60 per cent and 29.40 per cent respectively scheduled tribe total population is 77.34 million of which 50.58 percent are males and 49.51 per cent are females while working population constitute 50.37 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population in rural India, of which 53.91 per cent is male and 46.09 per cent is females in proportion to total scheduled tribe workers. While the main and marginal workers are 68.05 per cent and 31.95 per cent respectively.

The objectives of study have been confined to the spatial distribution of main workers, especially with regards to the four fold classification of workers in total and reserved categories. Furthermore one stress has been given to the female participation. Finally it presents a mosaic of research work related to rural work participation rate. The census data for 2001 has been used while percentile, Pearson’s coefficient of correlation and ‘z’ score has used to analyse the study. The present study has been divided into six chapters including summary and conclusion.

Chapter two includes distribution of rural population and demographic characteristics like sex ratio, literacy rate and workforce. The Indian population has an overwhelmingly rural bias. It is observed that more than three fourth of its population lives in the countryside and largely from the fertile land. Population distribution in India shows wide variations. It reveals that Gangetic Plain contains high concentration of rural population while central India comprises with moderate size of population. Hard climatic regions and hilly areas encompass with low concentration of population. However coastal regions merged in moderately high concentration of rural population. Almost half of India's population lives in five major states, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh. The concentration index confined very high with West Bengal while East Delhi is the most thinly populated district with a concentration index of 0.01 only.

On the basis of demographic profile the study reveals that whole study area may be divided broadly into five zones i.e. Western Himalayan Zone, North-Eastern Zone, Ganges Plain’s Zone, Arid and Semi-Arid Zone and Coastal and Island’s Zone.

The general picture of zones described in table no. 2.30. It reveals that zone one is smallest in terms of administrative units i.e. 38 districts. The total rural population of this
zone is **184.18 lakh (2.48 per cent)** out of which male constitutes **93.4 lakh (2.45 per cent)** and female **90.7 (2.51 per cent)** persons as per 2001 census. The total rural working population constitutes **78.9 lakh (42.87 per cent)** of the total rural population, in which male workers are **46.6 lakh (49.86 per cent)** and female workers are **32.3 lakh (35.68 per cent)** persons. Uttrakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir are the prominent states under this zone, which are considered in western Himalaya.

Likewise the zone two is second smallest zone with 79 districts. The total rural population of this zone is **389.07 lakh (5.24 per cent)** out of which male constitutes **200.13 lakh (5.24 per cent)** and female **188.94 lakh (5.24 per cent)** persons as per 2001 census. The total rural working population constitutes **149.66 lakh (38.47 per cent)** of the total rural population, in which male workers are **100.32 lakh (50.13 per cent)** and female workers are **49.33 lakh (26.11 per cent)** persons.

Zone three basically known for Gangetic alluvial plain or Great Plain of India. This is the largest zone in terms of administrative units as well as population i.e. 191 districts. The total rural population of this zone is **3161.58 lakh (42.58 per cent)** out of which male constitutes **1651.91 lakh (43.29 per cent)** and female **1509.67 lakh (41.83 per cent)** persons as per 2001 census. The total rural working population constitutes **1138.51 lakh (36.01 per cent)** of the total rural population, in which male workers are **814.70 lakh (49.32 per cent)** and female workers are **323.81 lakh (21.45 per cent)** persons.

Zone four geographically known for arid and semi-arid climatic conditions. This group consists of regions where the rate of evaporation of water is higher than the rate of moisture received through precipitation. The total rural population of this zone is **1981.74 lakh (26.69 per cent)** out of which male constitutes **1011.92 lakh (26.52 per cent)** and female **969.81 lakh (26.87 per cent)** persons as per 2001 census. The total rural working population constitutes **953.02 lakh (48.09 per cent)** of the total rural population, in which male workers are **543.12 lakh (53.67 per cent)** and female workers are **409.90 lakh (42.27 per cent)** persons.

The zone fifth has 126 districts and total rural population of this zone is **1708.32 lakh (23.01 per cent)** out of which male constitutes **858.61 lakh (22.50 per cent)** and
female **849.70 lakh (23.54 per cent)** persons as per 2001 census. The total rural working population constitutes **779.39 lakh (45.62 per cent)** of the total rural population, in which male workers are **483.65 lakh (56.33 per cent)** and female workers are **295.73 lakh (34.80 per cent)** persons.

The study of rural main workforce is one of the most important topics in the geographical analysis of any region like India that deals with chapter three. The elements of Indian economy have many facts, but the most essential is its rural main workers.

On the basis of five macro regions further 22 sub regions have been identified on the basis of main workers. Likely the zone one consists by only 64.95 per cent rural main workers which are lowest in the entire five zones while maximum strength of cultivators and low strength of agricultural labourers. It is also observed that zone one (Western Himalayas) can be divided further into two sub zones namely **Kashmir Himalaya** and **Himachal Himalaya**. Kashmir Himalaya is a small unit which comprises by seven districts. Its rural population is 37 lakh in which male member represents 52.12 per cent and females are 47.88 per cent. The literacy rate is lowest in all the zones i.e. 43.88 per cent in which male literacy rate 56.53 per cent, and female literacy rate is only 29.90 per cent which is also lowest in their respective categories. However sex ratio represents in moderate level as 919 female per thousand male. Likewise total workers are 36.10 per cent in which male represents 47.48 per cent and female 23.71 per cent. The main workers are 63.74 per cent in which main male are 77.16 per cent and main female workers are lowest in all the zones i.e. 34.49 per cent of the total workers respectively. The workers classification of this zone represents balanced approach like cultivators are 45.92 per cent in which males are 45.53 per cent and females are 47.83 per cent. Likely agricultural labourers are 6.84 per cent in which males 7.42 per cent and females are 4.00 per cent of the respective main workers. In the same way household industry workers are shared about 6.60 per cent in which males 5.51 per cent which is highest in all the zones and females are 11.92 per cent of the respective workers. The other workers are shared about 40.64 per cent in which males 41.54 per cent and females 36.24 per cent. Overall it is observed that females are less active and their literacy rate is also low which is near to
half of the male literacy rate likely female total workers and female main workers are found less than half of the strength of male workers and main male workers respectively.

The zone ‘1b’ Himachal Himalaya comprises by 31 districts of Western Himalayan zone. The rural population strength of this sub zone is 368.37 lacks in which males are 50.38 per cent and females are 49.62 per cent. The literacy rate is 68.03 per cent in which males 79.44 per cent and females are 56.60 per cent likely sex ratio is 985 females per thousand males which is near to perfect sex ratio. Total workers and main workers are represents the picture near to same as Kashmir Himalayan zone. It is observed that female cultivators (82.77 %) proportion high as compare to male cultivators (50.22 %) i.e. more than one and half of the males. The other sectors of the workers classification show low proportion of females.

The north-east zone consists by 74.26 per cent main workers in which male 84.98 per cent and female 52.45 per cent while maximum proportion found in other workers i.e. 40.05 per cent. The north-east zone classify into four sub zones that is Eastern Himalaya, Assam-Meghalaya, Tripura region, Mizoram region. The Eastern Himalayan zone comprises by 36 districts. The rural population of this sub zone is 91.30 lacks in which males shared about 51.54 percent and females are 48.46 per cent. The literacy rate is 64.16 per cent in which males 72.57 per cent and females are 55.17. The sex ratio of this sub zone is 940 females per thousand males. The total workers are 45.10 per cent in which 50.71 per cent males and 39.13 per cent females in proportion to total rural male and female population respectively. Main workers are 70.18 per cent in which males are 79.96 per cent and females are 56.70 per cent in proportion to total rural male and female workers respectively. The strength of classification of main workers is high in cultivators (54.01 %) and other workers (40.00 %) while very low in agricultural labourers (3.71 %) and household industry workers 2.28 per cent.

The Assam-Meghalaya zone comprises by 30 districts of Assam and Meghalaya state. The rural population of this sub zone is 257.42 lacks in which males are 51.40 per cent and females are 48.60 per cent. The literacy rate is 58.75 per cent in which males 67.23 per cent and females are 49.74 per cent likely sex ratio is 946 females per thousand males. Total workers are about 36.24 per cent in which main workers are 75.68 per cent.
It is observed that cultivators are 42.99 per cent, agricultural labourers 14.22 per cent, household industry workers are about 2.69 per cent and other workers are 40.10 per cent. It is also observed that the male and female proportion in four fold classification of workers shows near to equally distributed.

The Tripura region comprises by only five districts of Tripura state. The total rural population of this sub zone is 35.87 lacks in which 51.38 per cent represents male population and 48.62 per cent represents female population. Literacy rate is found high in total, male and female population. The sex ratio of this zone found equal to national average i.e. 946 females per thousand males while total workers are below the national average. The rural main workers are about 76.13 per cent which is above the national average. It is also observed that cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industry workers are below the national average while other workers are about 44.92 per cent that is above the national average.

The Mizoram region comprises by eight districts of Mizoram state. Its population is 4.47 lacks persons in which males are 52.00 per cent and females are 48.00 per cent. The literacy rate (81.27 %) is high but sex ratio (923 female per thousand male) is moderate. The population of this sub zone is highest in terms of total workers and cultivators while agricultural labourers, household industrial workers and female main other workers are lowest in entire zones.

The Gangetic zone is highly populated zone. It is observed that main workers and their classifications are near to national average. This zone classifies into four sub regions i.e. Punjab-Haryana Plain, Upper Ganges Plain, Middle Ganges Plain and Lower Ganges Plain. The Punjab-Haryana Plain’s population is 610.06 lacks persons in which male 53.48 per cent and female 46.52 per cent. However literacy rate is above average i.e. 62.06 per cent, male 73.86 per cent, female 48.59 per cent yet the sex ratio is marked very low which is lowest in entire regions i.e. 870 females per thousand males. Total workers, agricultural labourers and household industry workers are observed in below the national average while main workers, cultivators and other workers are found above the national average.
The upper Ganges Plain consists of highly populated i.e. 1116.35 lacks persons and comprises by 60 districts. The literacy rate is found 51.61 per cent in which male are 65.71 per cent while female are only 36.17 per cent. The sex ratio is just 909 female per thousand male while total workers (34.27 %) are observed lowest in entire zones. The main workers are 69.49 per cent in which main male 82.21 per cent and female main workers are only 35.88 per cent. The workers classification shows low in agricultural labourers and other workers while other main male workers (17.50 %) are lowest in entire zones.

The middle Ganges Plain comprises by 50 districts and 961.09 lacks persons. The total literacy rate is 48.18 per cent in which male literacy rate is 62.43 per cent and female literacy rate is only 34.13 per cent. Sex ratio of this zone is also found in moderate level i.e. 935 females per thousand males. Total workers are only 36.02 per cent in which main workers are 69.48 per cent. However cultivators 37.65 per cent yet the agricultural labourers are 37.89 per cent. The total of both the categories (75.54) found highest in entire the zones that reflect the backwardness of the economy.

The lower Ganges Plain comprises by only 17 districts and 474.07 lacks persons. It reflects that it is the highly dense population zone. The literacy rate (56.53 %), sex ratio (941 females per thousand males) and workers (36.53 %) strength is low from the national average. The cultivator’s (25.33 %) strength is less than the agricultural labourers (35.66 %). Household industry workers (6.57 %) and other workers (32.44 %) are shows a remarkably advancement of the economy. The workers classification of females shows nearly fifty per cent engaged in agricultural activities and fifty per cent engaged in non-agricultural activities.

The arid and semi arid zone relatively agricultural zone because cultivators are found 50.38 per cent and agricultural labourers are observed 28.06 per cent. The total agricultural persons are about 78.44 per cent. It is also observed that other workers (18.31 %) are lowest in entire the zones. This zone further classify into four subzones Rajasthan Plain, Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra region, Chhattisgarh-Andhra Region, Orissa Highland region. The Rajasthan Plain consists of 44 districts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The rural population of this sub zone is 537.80
lacks persons. The literacy rate is 54.47 per cent and sex ratio is about 937 female per thousand male. The main workers are 72.01 per cent and cultivators are 64.39 per cent while agricultural labourers about 11.42 per cent. This shows the agricultural importance in spite of arid region. The household workers are about 2.12 per cent while other workers are 22.07 per cent.

The Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra region comprises by 58 districts and 700.15 lacks persons. Literacy rate is 62.61 per cent and sex ratio is about 946 female per thousand male. The total workers shared about 47.78 per cent in which main workers are 76.82 per cent. It is also observed that cultivators (45.10 %) and agricultural labourers (36.98 %) both the total crossed 4/5 of the workers which shows lack of industrialisation and advancement of the economy. The other workers (15.13 %) proportion lowest in entire the sub zones.

The Chhattisgarh-AndhraRegion comprises by 40 districts of Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh with 573.34 lacks persons. However literacy rate (53.97 %) is moderate yet sex ratio (987 female per thousand male) is consider in high category. The total workers shared about more than half of the population while main workers are 75.29 per cent. The agricultural workers are shared about more than 3/4 of the population which is 44.94 per cent and 32.47 per cent respectively.

The Orissa highland zone comprises by 17 districts of Orissa state and accounts 167.69 lacks persons. The literacy rate is 54.41 per cent while sex ratio is 984 females per thousand males. The total workers shared about 46.10 per cent while main workers (59.78 %) are counts lowest in entire the zones in which cultivators are 51.51 per cent agricultural labourers 21.58 per cent, household industry workers 6.11 per cent and other workers are about 20.82 per cent.

The coastal and island’s zone is full of diversity in respect of demographic characteristics and workers classification. This zone consists by 78.39 per cent main workers which are highest in entire zones in which male 87.08 per cent and female 64.16 per cent while minimum proportion found in total workers i.e. 34.80 per cent. The coastal and island’s zone classify into eight sub zones that is Kathiawar region, Kambhat - Konkan region, Malabar Coast, Kanyakumari region, Tamilnadu Coastal Plain,
Andhra Coastal Plain, Utakal Coastal Plain and The Indian islands. The Kathiawar region comprises by only 03 districts of Gujarat state. The total population of this zone is 43.52 lacks while literacy rate is 61.74 per cent in which male 74.25 per cent and female 49.04 per cent. The sex ratio is 981 female per thousand male. Total workers are 44.82 per cent in which main workers are 75.88 per cent. The cultivators are observed 42.92 per cent and agricultural labourers are about 29.33 per cent. The household workers are only 2.74 per cent while other workers are 30.02 per cent.

The Kambhat-Konkan region comprises by 44 districts of western coast of India. The rural population of this region is 574.50 lacks persons. Literacy rate is 66.63 per cent and sex ratio marked 964 females per thousand males. Total workers are found 47.24 per cent in which main workers strength observed 77.23 per cent. The workers classification represents agricultural dominance in economy of the study area.

The Malabar Coast comprises by 17 districts of Kerala state. The population of these region accounts 231.46 lacks persons. Demographic characteristics of this zone found in developed condition. The literacy rate is 87.40 per cent in which male literacy 91.80 per cent and female literacy 83.28 per cent observed highest in entire zones. The sex ratio of this zone is 1053 female per thousand males. The working population of this zone is observed in below the national average. The total workers are 35.76 per cent in which male workers 51.90 per cent and female workers counts only 20.42 per cent. The main workers are 80.88 per cent in which main male workers 84.46 per cent likely female main workers are about 72.24 per cent. It is also observed that cultivators are (11.53 %) and agricultural labourers are also counts low i.e. 17.65 per cent while household industry workers are about 5.41 per cent and other workers are 65.42 per cent. It shows that agricultural workers are only 29.18 per cent while non-agricultural workers are 70.83 per cent which clear cut represents development of the economy and society.

The Kanyakumari region comprises by only five districts and 71.67 lacks persons. The literacy rate is second highest in the entire zones i.e. 84.24 per cent. The sex ratio of this zone observed highest i.e. 1063 female per thousand male in entire zones. The total workers are 38.14 per cent in which main workers are 79.94 per cent. The cultivators are 11.31 per cent in which male 12.60 per cent and female counts 8.52 per cent while the
agricultural labourers are about 21.52 per cent and household industry workers are found highest i.e. 9.28 per cent in which male 2.83 per cent and female also found highest i.e. 23.04 per cent. The other workers are about 57.90 per cent.

The Tamilnadu Coastal Plain comprises by 18 districts and 176.69 lacks persons. The literacy rate is 67.18 per cent while sex ratio is 1063 female per thousand male. Total workers are 49.78 per cent in which main workers are 79.96 per cent. The cultivators (31.35 %) and agricultural labourers (40.99 %) are found more than 70 per cent. The household industry workers are 2.76 per cent and other workers counts 24.50 per cent.

Likewise the Andhra Coastal Plain also comprises by 18 districts and 365.38 lacks persons. The literacy rate is 62.20 per cent and sex ratio is 975 female per thousand male. The total rural workers are 49.60 per cent in which main workers are found highest i.e. 82.13 per cent in which male also accounts highest i.e. 89.35 per cent in entire the zones. It is also observed that agricultural labourers are highest (42.27 per cent) in entire the zones. Household industry workers and other workers are 3.78 per cent and 24.10 per cent respectively. This classification shows low land holding and due to low land holdings agricultural labourers are found in high proportion.

The Utakal Coastal Plain also comprises by 18 districts of Orissa state and 242.35 lacks persons. The literacy rate is 60.51 per cent and sex ratio is 991 female per thousand males. The total rural workers are 39.99 per cent in which main workers are 71.26 per cent. The the cultivators are 39.25 per cent, agricultural labourers 28.31 per cent, household industry workers only 3.20 per cent and other workers are about 29.25 per cent.

The Indian islands zone comprises by only three districts namely Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep. These districts are not the part of main land, these situated in Bay of Bengal and Arab Sagar. The total rural population of these districts is 2.73 lacks persons. The literacy rate is 79.45 per cent but the sex ratio counts second lowest in entire the zones i.e. 872 females per thousand males. The total workers are 37.30 per cent in female proportion found lowest i.e.17.04 per cent while main workers are about 77.75 per cent. The cultivators (19.49 %) and agricultural labourers (3.25 %) are observed in low
while household industry workers (5.67 %) and other workers (71.59 %) are found highest in classification. This is due to non availability of agricultural land.

Further the studies of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes reveals worst in respect to demographic characteristics and workers classification. It is observed that lowest population strength in scheduled castes found in Kashmir Himalayan sub-zone i.e. only 749 in which male accounts 714 and female only 35 persons. While lowest scheduled tribe population observed in the Indian islands sub-zone i.e. 0.28 lakh in which male represents 0.15 lakh and female 0.14 lakh.

The overall scheduled castes and scheduled tribe literacy rates are observed low as compare to total rural literacy rate. The scheduled castes literacy rate observed highest in Kashmir Himalayan sub-zone while lowest in Lower Ganges Plain. Likely the scheduled tribe literacy rate is 72.09 per cent which is highest in Tripura region. The lowest literacy rate in scheduled tribe is found in Lower Ganges Plain i.e. 30.53 per cent.

It is also observed that the rural poor, particularly the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes who depend heavily on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood have been successively losing whatever land they had over the years. From the status of cultivators even though as marginal or small farmers they are becoming landless agricultural labourers or turning into 'other workers' where their percentage has also gone up as is indicated in the above table. This phenomenon shows that there has hardly been any upward mobility or diversification in their occupational pattern. Though there could be many factors responsible for this state of affairs, like forcible eviction of these people from their lands, non-conferment of ownership rights, tardy implementation of allotment of ceiling surplus and other categories of land to them etc. the fact remains that a significant percentage (nearly 25%) of our country's population comprising scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and among whom more than three-fourth are predominantly dependent on land and activities connected with it have hardly any land of their own. Whatever land they possess, their holdings are marginal and small in size (less than 2 hectares). In a situation where majority of scheduled castes and scheduled tribe live below the poverty line and hardly have any other material possessions as symbols of social status the significance of their possessing land needs no emphasis. Land not only provides them an assured source of livelihood but also bestows upon them social status.
It is observed in chapter four that non-agricultural workers are dominant only where, there agricultural possibilities are either zero or negligible population. Urban agglomeration, high participation of scheduled tribe and literacy rate also affects the non-agricultural strength. Therefore an educated work force is crucial for the dynamic growth of the non-agricultural work participation rate. The co-efficient of correlation between literacy rate and percentage of non-agricultural work force is 0.502, which considered as positive moderate/normal relationship. A regression model is fitted to explain the relationship between literacy rate and rural main non-agricultural workers with the help of trend line. Overall it is observed some major points that conclude facts about agricultural and non-agricultural workers;

1. There is need to improve agro-based industry which mean any activity involved in cultivation, under controlled conditions of agricultural and horticultural crops, including floriculture and cultivation of vegetables and post-harvest operation on all fruits and vegetables. The development of agro-industries has assumed crucial importance in the economic planning and progress of the country because a great amount of females are seasonal workers.

2. There is also need to improve food industry which includes four activities: processing, packaging, flavours and additives, and storage and handling; food processing includes only processing activities.

3. The export of fish and fish product is one of the main sources of foreign exchange for the country like India.

4. It is also need to understand carefully why workers and particularly women workers are under counted and why women’s work is invisible. To start with, women’s work is predominantly seasonal, intermittent and uncertain. Also, they frequently work as unpaid workers on family farms/enterprises or in informal sector activities, which are not properly recorded. Again, their household work and economic work frequently gets mixed and it is difficult to demarcate between the two at the conceptual level. Even at the operational level it is not easy to capture
their work and net them as workers due to methodological problems. The available methods of investigation do not seem to capture the workers in the economy.

5. There is a great attention need to improve the condition of deprived section of the society through increasing their participation in the non-agricultural activities.

6. An expanded programmed of development and utilisation of wasteland for crop-cultivation and forestry;

7. Development of an appropriate support and policy framework for the growth of non-agricultural, particularly manufacturing activities, in rural areas, including rural towns;

8. Greater attention to the needs of the small and decentralised manufacturing sector as a major source of industrial growth, particularly in the production of consumption goods and manufactured exports;

9. Large scale programmes of construction of infrastructure and residential accommodation, the latter to be encouraged particularly in the private sector through appropriate land, financial and fiscal policies;

10. Strengthening of basic health and education facilities, particularly in the rural areas;

11. Facilities for faster growth of the services and informal sector activities through greater ease of entry and suitable support systems;

12. Identification and relaxation of legislative and policy measures found to restrict growth of employment;

13. Greater flexibility in special employment programmes and their integration with sectoral development with a view to ensuring their contribution to growth and sustainable employment, and; Revamping of training systems to introduce greater flexibility and responsiveness to labour market trends, and larger involvement of users of the system's output, and to provide opportunities for upgradation of skills of the
employed workers and also, for the development of entrepreneurship for the actual and potential self-employed.

14. Rural infrastructures include irrigation, roads, power supply, marketing channels, and storage and transport facilities. Under services extension service, credit delivery, input supply, crop insurance may be considered. In India the rural infrastructures are quite underdeveloped and rural services are inadequate.

15. Increase credit provision to the rural areas for both agricultural credit and non-agricultural areas.

16. Dairy cooperatives could be set up in every village for procurement of milk to enable the farmers/agriculturist to enhance their income.

17. Rural non-farm employment is considered to be particularly important to the landless and small and marginal farmers, leading to the conclusion that the growth of real per capita non-agricultural output can have a significant impact in reducing rural poverty. Rising non-agricultural incomes can, however, also increase inequality as a consequence of differential access between as the less- and better endowed.

18. The share of non-farm activities is more clearly observed in male rather than female workers; this increase has mainly come from the tertiary sector.

19. Education is regarded a crucial input for rural non-agricultural employment.

20. More educated and literate individuals have greater access to information and facilities from government institutional systems, including technology transfer.

While studying relationship between male and female in chapter five it is concluded that north-eastern states are observed in strong relationship between male and female work participation rate. The north-east region is a large tea estate of the country with western influence and provides employment in the tea gardens which augments their
participation rate. The southern half of India is also observed in strong relationship and significant at the 0.001 level in all the four broad classification of rural main workers. This region is considered in the industrially and economically progressive states of India. The strong relationship is comprehensible that the women enjoy a highly elevated status as compared to the conservative nature of the other part of the study area. The literacy rate and sex ratio of these areas are also found in high percentile. It is also important to know that north India considered in weak relationship between male and female work participation rate. The greater part of the females involved in unpaid services like cultivators and household industry workers. The village level analysis may unravel the role of economic and cultural factors in a direct and positive way.

It is also observed that total 28 categories are observed in the study area including normal functions. While studying deficient function in household industry it doesn’t found under any categories. Like wise total dominant function in total rural main workers are found in 321 districts in which cultivator’s are shared about 111 districts, agricultural labourers 94 districts, household industry workers 50 districts and other workers are shared about 66 districts. Likely the scheduled castes total dominant districts under any function is observe in 303 districts in which cultivators are 64 districts, agricultural labourers 98 districts, household industry workers 47 districts and other workers are shared about 94 districts. In the same way scheduled tribes are dominant in 317 districts in which cultivators 110, agricultural labourers 94, household industry workers 32 and other workers are shared about 81 districts.

Overall it is observed that functional distribution (agricultural and non-agricultural) of districts in total main workers and scheduled tribe main workers showed agricultural supremacy while scheduled castes main workers found in reasonable spatial distribution. However it is also important to know that the great majority of cultivators whether it is in total, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes found in the Gangetic Plain and arid and semi arid zones.

While studying agricultural labourers it is to know that the great majority in total observed in the Gangetic Plain and Coastal region of India. In the same way scheduled
castes agricultural labourers are also found dominant in the Gangetic Plain, arid and semi arid zone and the coastal zone. The household industry workers are also dominant in the Gangetic Plain and arid and semi arid zone. The other workers are found almost equally distributed in total, scheduled castes and scheduled tribe.

Furthermore some suggestions are there to improve the balanced functional classification. The agricultural workers are under employed in the study region therefore some agro industries may introduce in the specific regions like bio-fertilizers, chemical fertilizers and pesticides etc.

- Illiteracy, general socio-economic backwardness, slow progress in implementing land reforms and inadequate or inefficient finance and marketing services for farm produce.
- The average size of land holdings is very small (less than 20,000 m²) and is subject to fragmentation, due to land ceiling acts and in some cases, family disputes. Such small holdings are often over-manned, resulting in disguised unemployment and low productivity of labour.
- Adoption of modern agricultural practices and use of technology is inadequate, hampered by ignorance of such practices, high costs and impracticality in the case of small land holdings.
- Irrigation facilities are inadequate, as revealed by the fact that only 52.6% of the land was irrigated in 2003–04, which result in farmers still being dependent on rainfall, specifically the Monsoon season. A good monsoon results in a robust growth for the economy as a whole, while a poor monsoon leads to a sluggish growth. Farm credit is regulated by NABARD, which is the statutory apex agent for rural development in the subcontinent. At the same time over pumping made possible by subsidized electric power is leading to an alarming drop in aquifer levels.
- According to World Bank's "India: Priorities for Agriculture and Rural Development", India's large agricultural subsidies are hampering productivity-enhancing investment. Overregulation of agriculture has increased costs, price risks and uncertainty. Government intervenes in labor, land, and credit markets. India has inadequate infrastructure and services. World Bank also says that the allocation of
water is inefficient, unsustainable and inequitable. The irrigation infrastructure is deteriorating. The overuse of water is currently being covered by over pumping aquifers, but as these are falling by foot of groundwater each year, this is a limited resource.

- India's labor force exhibits extremes ranging from large numbers of illiterate workers unaccustomed to machinery or routine, to a sizable pool of highly educated scientists, technicians, and engineers, capable of working anywhere in the world. A substantial number of skilled people have left India to work abroad; the country has suffered a brain drain since independence. Nonetheless, many remain in India working alongside a trained industrial and commercial work force. Administrative skills, particularly necessary in large projects or programs, are in short supply, however. In the mid-1990s, salaries for top administrators and technical staff rose sharply, partly in response to the arrival of foreign companies in India.

- Strengthen rural infrastructure to support faster agricultural development
- Promote value addition, accelerate the growth of agro business
- Create employment in rural areas
- Secure a fair standard of living for all agriculturalists
- Discourage migration to urban areas and face the challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalisation.
- The disparity between fast-developing and backward regions has been highlighted through functional classification of workers.
- Neither is rural growth leading to urban growth, nor does urban growth get diffused to the rural areas. This reflects once again the lack of organic links between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.
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