



Agricultural and Non-farm interlinked: A Case study of two villages Erraguntapalle and Recherla in Chintalapudi mandal of West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract: This study conducted in the village Erraguntapalle which is located in agriculturally developed District West Godavari. In total households of the village 35 percent of agricultural workers and 35 percent of nonfarm workers households are taken into study. Agricultural workers are treated as agricultural cultivators and labour. Non-farm workers are divided in to traditional nonfarm and modern nonfarm workers. Erraguntapalle total population is 6606, in these 2996 non-workers and workers are 3610. Types of no-farm divided in to traditional nonfarm and modern non-farm employment. Total selected nonfarm employs in this village are 39. In this, traditional non-farm 17 (44) percent are working and remaining 22 (56) percent are working in modern non-farm. Total population Recherla village is 4140, in this non-workers are 1751 and workers are 2389. Regarding types of rural non-farm traditional and modern non-farm employs are existing. Total non-farm employs are 44 in this traditional non-farm 35 (80) percent are working and remaining 9 (20) percent are working in modern non-farm. Out of 9 modern non-farm workers, 4 from workers in rice mill, 2 are hostel worker, one from each occupation of drivers, electricians and petty trade. In Recherla village out of 8 wage households no household have own cultivated land. In Recherla out of 8 wage non-farm households all are belongs to backward caste and there is no other caste wage non-farm households in this village Recherla. In Recherla out of 36 self-employ non-farm households, 10 households have own cultivating land but 26 households have no cultivating land.

Key words: Education, Gender, Land, Rural Non-farm Employment, Occupation diversification

Introduction

Rural Development is necessary to the country development especially India because it is rural society. This study explains rural people are diversified their occupations from farm to nonfarm because of some factors like education, caste, gender, age and assets. There is no common factor to diversify their occupation that is different from one household to another household. This

study focused on selected households' reasons for diversification. Rural society drawbacks are low literacy or illiterates are high. Most of the rural people are depends upon agricultural sector, but agricultural is depend upon rains. Because all most all rural people depends upon agriculture but it is not giving full employment to all. Rural people are landless people, low educates, no skills. This study focus is on rural people livelihood and their life style. Some



suggestions have given by this study how they can improve their livelihoods.

Objectives

- 1) To explore Agricultural pose in Erraguntapalle and Recherla villages
- 2) To cram Determinant factors of Non-farm in the preferred villages (Erraguntapalle and Recherla)

Hypothesis:

- 1) In assessment non-farm workers are lesser than Agricultural labour
- 2) Lower education or years of schooling play most important role in Non-farm.

Methodology: In total non-farm households of the village 35% of the households are selected from each caste of that particular village.

Research Questions:

1. Villages shift agricultural to non-agriculture?
2. Causes structural changes occur in villages also?
3. Non-farm engender factors?

Review of Literature

Valeria Sanchez (2005), explained the gender analysis was in Bolivia study. Discussed on gender participation in non-farm, male and female participations are different. When compare with male, female are struggling so much economic, social obstacles. He used ordinary least square (OLS) to estimate income determinants. Gender has a significant influence on whether participation in non-farm activities.

Women participation in non-farm employment is definitely limited, regardless of the region. Education is also an important determinant in all three models especially non-agricultural wage employment and highly skilled employment. Rural people are showing interest engage in other than agricultural wages. Policy makers should also note the high share of non-agricultural wage employment in household activities.

Marzia Fontana with Cristina Paciello in (2009), studied gender differences in Sub-Saharan Africa and South-Asia rural employment. Their found that women are limited compared to men. Women role is very important in caring children and family. Now government is emphasizing on gender equality and poverty reduction. But there are so many differences in regions, institutional settings and economic structure. Rural employment is generates lot of employment across the world. This paper was emphasizing that there is an urgent need to implement proper measures in order to and redistribute the burden of unpaid work. For this purpose government proper intervention can help to remove gender discrimination in education and employment. In rural areas, this non-farm employment income (NFEI) secure the people and at the same its leads to wider inequalities. New technology protect the rural women and mobilize the rural organizations particularly to increase awareness among women.

B. B,Christopher, Reardon, T and Patrick, W, (2001), studied rural Africa. This study discussed about factors which useful to enter or exit of non-farm. "Traditionally termed push factors are risk reduction, response to diminishing factor returns in any given use, such as family labor supply in the



presence of land constraints driven by population pressure and landholdings fragmentation reaction to crisis or liquidity constraints, high transactions costs that induce households to self-provision in several goods and services". The "pull factors" "are realization of strategic complementarities between activities, such as crop-livestock integration or milling and hog production, specialization according to comparative advantage accorded by superior technologies, skills or endowments". Data suggests, increase of non-farm leads to high consumption and also non-farm income diversification. Rural Africa experienced relation between non-farm income and household welfare it is showing positive relation.

Samantha Watson (2009), says that so many obstacles, are faced by the women than men because of institutional and legal problems. In India especially, south India; so many restrictions can see to enter in to non-farm activities. Secondary data NSS data were taken to study in the year of 2000. This study concentrates, women role in production process and small enterprise. Social structure like (caste, class, age) is taken to this study. Recently structural changes slowly occurred then female labour also enter into this type of non-farm. All under-employed, landless labour and poor enter into small enterprises.

Eduard, B. Vermeer (2003), conducted study in rural China to find determinants factors of wage income. This study conducted in 1998, nearly 3500 households and 11 villages were taken. In 1980s, natural resource advantages and location were the main determinants of income differentials between Chinese villages. Here, Wuxi and Qingyuan are comparing their incomes so Wuxi got four times than Qingyuan

because of industrialization. In wage labour high gender difference can see in Qingyuan than Wuxi. One village is highly developed (Wuxi) and other not developed (Qingyuan).

Edna A. Reyes (1987), this study discussed about the Philippine Development. Data was taken from the Census of Agriculture. The data for Laguna were taken from the series of intensive village and household surveys conducted by the group of Dr. Yujiro Hayami. The analysis focused on both macro and micro setting and a case study village the data allowed for analysis rural incomes and of income distribution. At the village level due to increased population pressure landless also increased and land reform regulations resulted in decreasing farm size, and unequal size distribution of farms. As an effect, the mobilization of the rural economy can be achieved even against relatively deteriorating agricultural conditions if the appropriate macro and sector-specific are put in place. Mobilization would encourage the growth of a dynamic rural non-farm sector.

Micro level study was conducted by Vibhoti Shukla 1991 in Maharashtra. In this study, the author examines consumption linkages between the agricultural and non-agricultural outputs of the rural economy. They give considerations to the stimulus that a prospering agricultural economy can give to consumption demand for the products of local non-farm activity. The model is implemented through multiple regression analysis of the determinants of levels of and changes in overall rural non-farm activity and its industrially disaggregated components across the districts of Maharashtra.



G.M.Arif, Hina N and Haq, R (2000), a study conducted in Pakistan to examine the linkage between non-farm and poverty. Secondary data has been taken from Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) in 1996-97. For this study, 14,497 households are taken to find poverty and income distribution and provide and poverty with employment. Agriculture may predominant role non-farm helps the poverty alleviation. Manufacturing sector share of non-farm declined drastically. But poverty is increasing day to day rural or it may be urban and spread to all population. Non-farm wage labour not that much of worse than agricultural labour. Remaining sectors of non-farm concentrate on reduction of poverty.

Chintalapudi Mandal details

In this mandal, Erraguntapalle village has taken into our study Total population

of the mandal is 91372, in this male are 45350 and female are 46022. Total male workers 27614 (61 %) and non-workers are 17736 (39 %) shows (Table-1). In female 20383 (44 %) are workers and 25639 (56 %) are non-workers. Male agricultural workers are (main+marginal) 17263 (63) and household industry (HHI) workers are 357 (1.3) and same way female agricultural workers (main+marginal) are 16375 (80) and household industry (HHI) workers are 288 (1.4). In agricultural and household industry point of view, agricultural workers are higher than household industry workers in both male and female. Area under food crops and non-food crops point of view, under food cros 18624 hectare of land and under nonfood crops 11585 hectare of land are using in this mandal. Most of the land using for only food crops in this Chintalapudi mandal.

Table-1 Mandal wise Total Population Workers and Non-workers

| Gender | Total Rural Population | Workers and Non-workers | | Agricultural and Non-Agricultural workers | |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Total Workers | Non-Workers | Main+Marginal Agricultural Workers | Main+Marginal Household Industry |
| Male | 45350 | 27614(61) | 17736(39) | 17263(63) | 357(1.3) |
| Female | 46022 | 20383(44) | 25639(56) | 16375(80) | 288(1.4) |
| Total | 91372 | 47997 | 43375 | 33638 | 645 |

Source: Secondary Data 2011: *Note: Figures in brackets are shows percentage*

Erraguntapalle village details

This village area in hectare was 3771 and total population of the village is 6606 shows (Table-2) according to the the census of 2011. Total number of households is 1768 and area under non-

agricultural is 646.7. In this village male percent is 76.9 and female is 23.1.



Table-2 Erraguntapalle Village Main marginal workers and non-workers

| Gender | Main workers | | | Marginal workers | | | Non-workers | Total Workers | Total population |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| | AL | HHI | Total | AL | HHI | Total | | | |
| Male | 898 | 27 | 925 | 345 | 15 | 360 | 1279 | 2036 | 3315 |
| Female | 963 | 17 | 980 | 417 | 16 | 433 | 1717 | 1574 | 3291 |
| Total | 1861 | 44 | 1905 | 762 | 31 | 793 | 2996 | 3610 | 6606 |

Source: Secondary Data 2011

Age point of view, 15-30 years of age group 2.6 percent are there and 31-45 age group 25.6 are existing. The highest 51.3 percent of the population are 46-60 years of age group people and 61 and above people are 20.5 are engage in this village. Literacy point of view, the highest 28.2

percent of the completed 10th class and illiterates are 15.4 percent. Up to 5th class completed are 28.2 percent and 6th and 7th standard people are 12.8 percent. Degree/pg completed and professional completed are 5.1 from each class.

Table-3 Erraguntapalle Village Traditional and Modern Non-farm Workers

| Type of Non-farm Employment | Traditional Non-farm Employment | Modern Non-farm Employment | Total |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| No. of RNE | 17 | 22 | 39 |
| Percent (%) | (44) | (56) | (100) |

Source: Primary Data 2015: Note: Figures in brackets are shows percentage

Types of no-farm divided in to traditional nonfarm and modern non-farm employment. Total selected nonfarm employs in this village are 39 shows (Table-3). In this, traditional non-farm 17 (44) percent are working and remaining 22 (56) percent are working in modern non-farm. Out of 17 traditional non-farm households, 3 households are working as tailors and 5 households are running kirana (grocery). Basket making households are 3 and one household from each occupation of pawnshop, washer man, teddy tapper and mason. Barbers are 2 households working in traditional non-farm. In modern out of 22 households, the highest 6 households are

working as blacksmith. Next 3 households are working as each occupation of drives and teachers. Medical shop runners are 2 households 1 household from each occupation of hotel worker, government hospital compounder, hospital nurse, cycle shop runner, electric shop runner, mechanic, photographer and eating items maker household working in this modern non-farm in Erraguntapalle village. Main and marginal of male agricultural workers are 1243 and female workers are 1380 same way main and marginal household industry male workers are 42 and female workers are 33. Male Non-workers are 1279 and female non-workers are 1717 in



the village Erraguntapalle chintalapudi mandal. Wage employs, self-employs and entrepreneur point of view, 7 (18) percent of the workers are wage workers, 32 (82) percent and there is no entrepreneurs in this village Erraguntapalle. In caste point of view, forward caste (OC) are 8(21) and the highest 18 (46) percent Backward Caste BC's are working in non-farm. Scheduled caste 11 (28) percent and Scheduled tribe Minority are 1(2.5) from each caste. Out of 39 selected households of the village, 24 (62) percent are land less. Less than one hectare is 11 (28) percent 1 hectare to less than 2 hectare is 2 (5). 2 hectares to less than 3 hectare and 3 hectare to less than 4 hectare are 1 (2.5) from each size of land holdings.

In Erraguntapalli village, selected non-farm households are 39. Out of 39, selected non-farm households, traditional non-farm households are 17 (44%) and modern nonfarm households are 22 (56%). In traditional non-farm workers out of 17 workers, 3 are working as tailors, kirana shop 5 workers, barber 2 workers, basket maker 3 workers one worker from each panshop workers, washerman, toddy tapper, manson occupation. In modern non-farm workers out of 22 workers, black smiths 6 workers, 3 workers are from each occupation driver and teachers, 2 workers are working in medical shop, 1 worker from each occupation of hostel worker, govt. hospital compounder, hospital nurse, cycle shop, electrician, mechanic, photographer, eating item maker. In Erraguntapalle out of 7 wage households, 4 households have own cultivated land remaining 3 are no cultivated land. In Erraguntapalle out of 7 wage non-farm households, the highest 4 households are scheduled caste. Backward caste wage non-farm households are 2 and one

household from minority community. In Erraguntapalle out of 32 self-employ non-farm households, 11 households have own cultivating land but remaining 21 households have no cultivating land. In Erraguntapalle there are 32 households are engage in self-employment, in this the highest 16 households are belongs to backward caste. Forward caste households are 8, scheduled caste are 7 and scheduled tribes are one household are engage in this village. In Erraguntapalle village out of 32 households and their educational status was explained. Up to 5th class standard completed households are 11. 6th to 7th completed households are 5. 8th to 10th completed households are 7 and Intermediate completed households are only 2. Degree/pg completed households are 1 and illiterates are 6 out of 32 households.

Recherla village details

This village area in hectare was 892 and total population of the village is 4140 shows (Table-4) according to the census of 2011. Total number of households is 1115 and area under non-agricultural is 111.2. In this village male percent is 56.8 and female is 43.2.

Age point of view, 15-30 years age group 2.3 percent and 31-45 age groups 27.5 are existing. The highest 45.5 percent of the population are 46-60 years of age group people and 61 and above age group are 25 percent. Up to 5th class 31.8 is and 6th -7th class 11.4 percent are completed. The highest 25 percent of the completed 10th class and illiterates are 29.5 percent.

**Table-4 Recherla Village Main marginal workers and non-workers**

| Gender | Main workers | | | Marginal workers | | | Non-workers | Total Workers | Total population |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| | AL | HHI | Total | AL | HHI | Total | | | |
| Male | 882 | 46 | 928 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 729 | 1356 | 2085 |
| Female | 859 | 32 | 891 | 36 | 1 | 37 | 1022 | 1033 | 2055 |
| Total | 1741 | 78 | 1819 | 52 | 1 | 53 | 1751 | 2389 | 4140 |

Source: Secondary Data 2011

Professional completed is 2.3 and there is no Intermediate and degree/pg completed members in this village. Regarding types of rural non-farm traditional and modern non-farm employs are existing. Total non-farm employs are 44 in this traditional non-farm 35 (80) percent are working and remaining 9 (20) percent are

working in modern non-farm. Total main and marginal agricultural male workers are 898 and female agricultural workers are 895 same way male household industry workers are 46 and female workers are 33. Male non-workers in this village are 729 and female non-workers in this village are 1022.

Table-5 Recherla Village Traditional and Modern Non-farm Workers

| Type of Non-farm Employment | Traditional Non-farm Employment | Modern Non-farm Employment | Total |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| No. of RNE | 35 | 9 | 44 |
| Percent (%) | (80) | (20) | (100) |

Source: Primary Data 2015: *Note: Figures in brackets are shows percentage*

Wage employs, self-employs and entrepreneurs point of view, there is no entrepreneur in this village. In village, 8 (18) percent of the workers are wage workers, 36 (82) percent are working as self-employs shows (Table-5). Out of 44 selected households, forward caste (OC) 4 (9) percent and the highest 29 (66) percent BC, Scheduled caste (SC) 6 (14), Scheduled tribe (ST) 2 (4) percent and remaining 3 (7) percent are minority are existing in this village. Land size holdings points of view, out of 44 households, 34 (77) percent households

are land less. Less than one hectare households are 10 (33) percent. In the Recherla village total 44 non-farm households are selected, in this traditional non-farm households are 35 (80%) and modern non-farm households are only 9 (20%). Out of 35 traditional nonfarm households, the highest 9 households are working as carpentry. Next place 7 households from each occupation of kirana (grocery) and teddy tappers. From each occupation fruit vendor, mango business, washer man is working 3 households. One



household is there from each occupation of poultry keeping, rikshaw puller and weaver.

Out of 9 modern non-farm households, the highest 4 households are working in rice mill. Next 2 households are working in hotel and one household from each occupation of driver, electrician and petty trade. Out of 35 traditional non-farm households, kirana 7, carpenter 9, mango business washer man and fruit vendor 3, toddy tapper 7, one worker from each occupation of poultry keeping, rikshawpuller, weaver. Out of 9 modern non-farm workers, 4 from workers in rice mill, 2 are hostel worker, one from each occupation of drivers, electricians and petty trade. In Recherla village out of 8 wage households no household have own cultivated land. In Recherla out of 8 wage non-farm households all are belongs to backward caste and there is no other caste wage non-farm households in this village Recherla. In Recherla out of 36 self-employ non-farm households, 10 households have own cultivating land but 26 households have no cultivating land. In Recherla village, out of 36 self-employ non-farm households, 21 households are belongs to backward caste. Scheduled caste are 6 households and forward caste are 4 2 are scheduled tribe and 3 are minority community. In Recherla village out of 36 households and their educational status was explained. Up to 5th class standard completed households are 12. 6th to 7th completed households are 4. 8th to 10th completed households are 7 and illiterates are 13 out of 36 households.

Few Findings of Erraguntapalle village

In comparing male and female population females are higher than males. In total

workers males are higher than females and same way females non-workers are higher than male non-workers. In agricultural main and marginal works males are high. In household main and marginal workers females are higher than male household industry workers. In main workers agricultural labour are higher than household industry workers and also same in the marginal workers. Irrespective of main and marginal workers agricultural workers are higher than household industry workers. In main agricultural workers females are higher than male but in household industry males are higher than females. But who working as teachers are getting low salaries in private educational institutions. Rare occupation found in this village that is "*Buttalu making*" which is making with bamboo. *Kirana or grocessary* shops and small hotels are high in this village.

Few Findings of Recherla Village

In total rural population females are higher than males. In total workers males are high and non-workers females are high. In main and marginal agricultural workers females are high and household industry females are high. In main and marginal workers agricultural workers are high than household industry workers. In marginal workers there are no household industry workers but only one household industry worker is there according to the census of 2011. In non-workers females are higher than males. In total workers are males are high when compare with females. In traditional non-farm and modern non-farm, traditional non-farm employs are higher than modern non-farm employs. This village is famous for mangoes business; most of the farmers are cultivating their land for



mangoes and *zeedi pappu* trees. From this village most of the farmers are exporting mangoes to other states also and most of the street vendors are selling these mangoes near villages by cycles only. In this village farm workers are higher than nonfarm workers. Nonfarm workers are kirana or grocery and small hotels. Chintalapudi mandal is very greenery with farm cultivation and most of the workers are farm workers only but at the same time nonfarm workers are engage in this mandal. But compare these two villages Erraguntapalle was the most famous for non-farm than Recherla. Recherla villages are famous for farm workers especially mango business and related works. Surrounding villages are famous in mango business so mango rates are cheap compare with delta area of the West Godavari district. But delta area of the West Godavari is famous for rice produce, sugar cane, ground nut etc... Nuziveedu another village is famous for mango business from here mangoes are transport to other states also. Totally this mandal is famous for agricultural development and agricultural related non-farm occupations. West Godavari district is famous for both farm and non-farm also.

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