

Determinants of Labour Market Inclusion among Landless Agricultural Labourers in Rural Haryana

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Introduction

In the process of the development, inclusive and sustainable development based approach has a significant role. This approach emphasises on the inclusion of the deprived people into the mainstream of society. Still in India, a large population is out from the mainstream of the society. According to the Human Development Report 2020(United Nations Development Programme, 2020), India's rank falls under the medium human development category. Out of 189 countries, India's position was 129 in 2019, and in 2020 India's standing dropped by 2 points, standing at 131. The high hunger, lower happiness index value, and lower HDI value indicate India's vital necessity to work to "leave no one behind" or the inclusive and sustainable development of the nation. 'Leave no one behind' is the 2030's agenda of UNDP to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs). Sustainable development goals are the standard targets for global prosperity to boost inclusive and sustainable development across the nations. On the socio-economic front, India faces many problems like poverty, inequality, corruption, hunger, malnutrition, etc. India ranks second after China in the world's population. India shares 17.7 per cent of the total world population. According to census 2011, the total population of India was 1,210,854,977. The rural share in the population was 68.80 per cent. Furthermore, according to the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report (2019), 66 per cent of India's total population lives in rural area. According to UNDP (2019), employment to population ratio (% ages 15 and older) was 50.6 per cent, and employment in agriculture (% of total employment) was 43.9 per cent. From 2001 to 2011 agricultural labourers share was increased from 26.7 to 30 per cent in the country. According to the Statistical Profile on Women Labourers (2012-13) at all India level in workers category, agricultural labourers constitute 29.96 per cent (Bureau 2012). As per the NCRB reports, on an average from 2015 to 2019, 4,644 annually agricultural labourers committed suicide in India. According to United Nations Development Programme (2019) 21.2 per cent population of India lives below income poverty line (PPP \$1.90 a day) and working poor (PPP\$3.10 a day) are 46.7 per cent of total employment. Hence, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, hunger, malnutrition,

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