



## Rural Employment in India

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### Abstract

The government of India pass the MGNREG act, 2005. Provides a legal guarantee of hundred days of wage employment in financial year to adult members of rural households who demand employment and willing to do unskilled manual work. The scheme aims to provide livelihood for rural households. This provides employment to rural people. Location and region often influence the kinds of jobs available to individuals. Resource-based activities like agriculture, fishing and hunting make up a good portion of rural jobs because residents often require these kinds of services the most. If you plan to migrate to a rural area or want to gain a better understanding of jobs available in these communities, then learning about what jobs are accessible in these areas is important. In this article, we learn about the different types of employment in rural areas.

**Keywords:** MGNREGA, Rural Employment, Wage Employment, Unskilled Manual Work, Livelihood, Rural Households, Resource-Based Activities, Agriculture, Rural Migration.

### Introduction

Rural employment in India is a critical aspect of the country's socio-economic framework, as a significant portion of the population resides in rural areas. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), enacted in 2005, is a landmark initiative by the Government of India to address rural unemployment and poverty. This act provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment per financial year to adult members of rural households willing to engage in unskilled manual work. The scheme aims to enhance livelihood security, reduce migration to urban areas, and foster sustainable development in rural regions.

Rural employment is often influenced by geographic location and available resources, with activities like agriculture, fishing, and hunting forming the backbone of rural economies. These resource-based occupations are essential for meeting the daily needs of rural communities. Understanding the dynamics of rural employment is crucial for policymakers, researchers, and individuals seeking to explore opportunities in these areas. This article delves into the various types of employment available in rural India, highlighting the challenges and opportunities within this vital sector.

**Types Of employment In Rural Areas:** In rural areas, employment opportunities are primarily shaped by the local environment and available resources. Traditional occupations such as agriculture, fishing, and livestock rearing dominate, providing livelihoods to a majority of the population. Additionally, small-scale industries, handicrafts, and daily wage labor under schemes like MGNREGA contribute significantly to rural employment. These activities not only sustain rural economies but also preserve cultural heritage and community ties. Understanding the diversity of rural employment is essential for addressing challenges and fostering sustainable development in these regions.

### 1. Farmer

Farming and other agricultural-related employment are common among people living in rural areas and are quickly becoming some of the most high-paying jobs. They use modern technologies to enhance production. Aside from supplying food items, agricultural-related jobs create employment opportunities. Animal husbandry, which comprises fishing, farming, poultry and animal rearing, is on the rise and has helped rural citizens have a source of income.

## 2. Private Teacher

A private teacher's primary duty in private schools. is to impart knowledge to their students and build scholarly minds. They plan and conduct classes at scheduled times on approved courses while also promoting intercultural relationships among the students. Teachers in most rural areas are usually young people who volunteer to teach, while the government officially recruits the others. Schools in rural communities are upgrading their educational curriculums and opportunities to promote economic growth

## 3. Craftsman

A craftsman is a skilled tradesperson who uses different work tools and raw materials to produce useful goods. They create items for artistic and functional purposes like chairs, stools, doors and carved artwork. Depending on the project, craftsmen can work with either wood, textiles or metal to ensure the best results possible. People living in rural areas can buy these crafted products directly from the craftsmen, from the market or as a special order.

## 4. Tree Trimmer

Tree trimmers are experts who cut trees for property owners. They work as independent contractors most of the time but can also work for landscaping companies. They are skilled in climbing trees, cutting trees and operating big machinery such as a forestry bucket truck, which helps reach the tops of trees. While working with landscaping companies, they can offer services such as storm damage clearing and stump grinding.

## 5. Reporter for News Papers

A reporter's primary duty is to cover special events and investigate matters in the area in which they live. Some of them help cover local community events like, social, political, sports etc, while others specialise in researching and covering specific topics. They also conduct interviews and give reports on recent happenings. Sometimes, trained reporters can work in newspapers and mass media agencies.

## 6. Wildlife Specialist

Wildlife specialists help agencies get permits for environmental-based projects. They also ensure that new projects in town do not affect the local wildlife. With their skill set, they carry out surveys, analyse soil tests, study animals and reviews. Wildlife specialists carry out studies with animals and collect specimens for proper analysis in their research. Further most of the rural people are rendering their services in forest areas.

## 7. Gardener

A gardener's job is to help design and maintain a clean outdoor environment. They have the best skills for turning bushy gardens and plants into something nice and inviting. They also help harvest crops, fruits and herbs. Gardeners can work in local government agencies.

## 8. Hairstylist

Hairstylists are responsible for adding beauty to the members of a rural community. They are experts in cutting, colouring and styling hair. They also offer extra services like facials, manicures, makeovers, eyebrow tinting and lash extensions. Some salon businesses offer home services.

## 9. Mechanic

Mechanics have the primary task of inspecting and repairing cars to ensure they are in good condition. They work as independent contractors and sometimes also work for car dealerships in their community. They render services such as changing tyres, repairing computers, spoilt cars, electronic systems and changing fluids. When working with cars, the car damage often determines the amount clients spend, covering both labour and parts costs. Mechanics often keep records of successful repairs and happy clients.

## 10. Electrician

Electricians have the duty of maintaining electrical fixtures and lighting systems. They perform installation and wiring for the rural community and ensure that piping complies with electrical codes in all of their fixtures. Their services cut across many industries, including businesses, residential houses and telecommunication companies. Owners of new buildings, whether houses or offices around the rural area, usually employ the services of electricians to help them with the electrical wiring of the house on an agreed payment.

## 11. Pharmacist

A pharmacist is a trained healthcare provider with a wide knowledge of medications. They work with doctors in rural hospitals to prescribe drugs for patients. Some pharmacists work in pharmacy stores, where they also prescribe and sell drugs to customers. They also give drug prescriptions to customers depending on their ailments. Pharmacists, aside from prescribing drugs to patients, also educate them on using the drugs responsibly and inform them of the potential side effects. Pharmacists can also help administer quick medical care to sick members of a rural community if a doctor is unavailable.

## 12. Entrepreneur

Entrepreneurs are people who build a business themselves. When they first start out, they are the person managing the business. Eventually, they can pay people to manage it for them. They can own stores and retail

shops and manufacture products to sell or render services to make money. They are also in charge of recruiting people and other forms of business management. Through their creative ability, they provide members of the rural community with useful products and services. Other major roles of entrepreneurs include creating jobs, enhancing the standard of living and reducing business risk. Related. In recent times the state government as well as the union government focusing on MSMEs. This will defiantly push the economy towards development

### 13. Summery and conclusion:

There are various types of employment are seen in rural areas. Forming and other agricultural related jobs are commonly seen in rural areas. Most the youth who have completed their graduation along with the Bachelor degree in education are working in rural areas. A crafts man is a skilled worker who can make chairs, stools, doors and other carved work The tree trimmers are experts in cutting trees for properties owners. In rural areas the above mentioned employment are largely seeing in most of the villages in India.

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