A STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

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BY

MR. P. M. KADUKAR
M.A., B.Ed.

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

DR. S. B. PATIL
M.A.,M.Phil.,L.L.B.(Spl.), Ph.D.

PRINCIPAL
DESHBHAKT RATNAPPA KUMBHAR
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
KOLHAPUR

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the research work entitled "A STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT" submitted by me for the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ECONOMICS of Shivaji University Kolhapur is original   in nature. This   research   work has not been   submitted   for the award of any degree or other academic qualification of this university or any other university.

Place : Kolhapur   *Mr. P. M. Kadukar*

Date :   **Research Student**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, Mr. P. M. Kadukar has successfully completed the research work entitled, "A STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT " for the award of the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY under my supervision and guidance. This is a genuine and bonafide contribution to the discipline. This research work has not been submitted earlier for the award of any other degree or similar title of this university or any other university.

Place - Kolhapur.

Dr. S. B. Patil
M.A., M. Phil., LLB. (spl.) Ph.D.

Research Guide

Date :
Principal
D.R.K.College of Commerce, Kolhapur.

ii

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Place : Kolhapur   Mr. P. M. Kadukar

Date :   **Research Student**

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF GRAPHS /FIGURES/ MAPS

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.1   Introduction

1.2   Scope and Significance of the Study

1.3   Review of Literature

1.4   Statement of the problem

1.5   Objectives of the Study

1.6   Hypothesis of the Study

1.7   Research Design

1.8   Limitations of the study

1.9   Scheme of Chapterization

1.1   Introduction -

A major category of population dependent on agriculture and allied activities consisting of agricultural labourers who form the poorest stratum of the rural population. This category lives without any ownership of property or of the means of production. It lives on the strength of its labour-power, whose level of living is entirely dependent on the wages that it earns and hence it constitute the lowest stratum of the society in the vast agrarian sector of our economy.

The number of agricultural labourers have increased with the passage of time. Rapid growth of population accompanied by inadequate growth of non-agricultural sectors are the primary causes for the growth of agricultural labourers. Agricultural labourers have emerged into a major class of workforce who are mostly landless depending purely on wage employment in agriculture. Due to seasonality of operations and frequent recurrence of draught in large parts due to failure of monsoons, agricultural labourers are the worst affected leadings to wide spread unemployment and underemployment and resulting in low productivity of labour.

According to the Agricultural   and Rural Labour Enquiry Committee Reports (1950-51 and 1999-2000) the number of rural households were estimated at 58.9 million in 1950-51 and 137.1 million in 1999-2000. The number of rural households have increased by 132.8 percent in 1999-2000 over 1950-51. The agricultural labour households have increased from 17.9 million households in 1950-51 to 44.1 million in 1999-2000, registering an increase of 146.4 percent. The percentage of agricultural labour households to rural households was worked out to 30.4 percent in 1950-51, 30.3 percent in 1993-94 and 32.2 percent in 1999-2000. It is interesting to note that 86 percent of the rural labour households were estimated to be agricultural

labour households in 1964-65 while it has remained at 79.00 percent in 1993-94. More than 80 percent of the rural labour households have agricultural labour as the main source of livelihood. According to the Rural Labour Enquiry 1999-2000, 44.95 percent of the agricultural labour households have no land of their own and the remaining 55.05 percent possess some land. It indicates an increasing   poverty, exploitation, indebtedness, seasonal employment, dependence, malnutrition, ignorance, illiteracy for a large number of country's population particularly for the   agricultural labourers who are unorganized and acutely vulnerable.

Hence an attempt has been made in the present study to know the socio-economic conditions of agricultural labourers, pattern of employment. It is also necessary to study the wages of agricultural labourers and to identify factors influencing the agricultural wages, income and expenditure pattern, indebtedness and poverty situation in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra. The researcher is also interested to know the impact of policy measures of government on agricultural labourers.

1.2   Scope and Significance of the Study

Agricultural labourers constitute the largest chunk of rural workforce. Wage paid employment is the main source of their livelihood. The latest Rural Labour Enquiry was conducted during 55th round of the NSS (1999-2000). During this survey report the estimated number of rural households were   137.1 million, out of which 55.1 million were Rural Labour Households (RLHs) out of these RLHs 44.2 million were Agricultural Labour Households (ALHs). The total number of agricultural labourers in RLHs at all-India level was estimated at 79.63 million in 1999-2000 as against 64.26 million in 1993-94. During 1999-2000 about 60.55 percent of

the total estimated number of agricultural labourers were males, 36.81 percent were females and 2.64 percent were children. As compared to the previous survey the fastest growth was registered in the case of female labourers (30.31%) followed by males (21.11%) and children (7.18%).

According to census report (2001) total workers in the Maharashtra state were 42.05 million out of which 26.85 percent were agricultural labourers, 18.31 percent male agricultural labourers and 42.05 percent female agricultural labourers. Again the total workers in Kolhapur district were 1.6 million out of which 18.05 percent were agricultural labourers, 12.21 percent were male agricultural labourers and 26.98 percent female agricultural labourers.

It means that there has been faster growth in the agricultural labour population without land base depending on wage paid employment in agriculture. Agricultural labourers form the most unorganized and neglected sections of the rural society who are the victims of the low wages, seasonal employment, low incomes, poverty and indebtedness. To ameliorate the conditions of these vulnerable sections, several developmental programmes have been implemented to relieve them from the clutches of poverty and indebtedness. It is observed that their conditions have not improved even in decades after independence.

Hence the present study is significant to understand the background of agricultural labourers in depth for improving the quality of human resource for their multidimensional development process. The present study will be more helpful to the planners, policy makers and other social scientists to solve the problems of agricultural labourers.

1.3 Review of Related Literature

Agricultural labourer constitute the largest segment of work force in India. Agriculture being the largest sector of economic activity. India's economic growth depends on the economic well being of agricultural labourers. Several studies have been conducted to examine the experiment, wages and incomes of Agricultural labourers. Some studies examined the impact of green revolution on employment and wages of Agricultural labourers. There are comparatively few studies, which examine the levels of living, consumption pattern, savings, indebtedness of agricultural labourers. Among them the selected literature available on the subject have been reviewed.

Singh M. L.[1] concluded a study in 1970-71 in two villages of palmau district of Bihar with objective of estimating the degree of unemployment/under employment of labour in the rural areas and identifying the factor influencing labourer utilization. the author observed that the main problem of rural unemployment is one of under employment rather than of open unemployment of workers. The nature of agricultural   production is such that it provides employment on seasonal basis. There is however a considerable scope increasing farm employment for by increasing the irrigation facility and the extend of area under HYV programme. It has been suggested that redistribution of land would raise the farm employment.

Chawla[2] made an attempt in his paper to examine the effect of the green revolution on the volume of employment, wages earnings and wage rates of agricultural labourers   in Amritsar district of Punjab at three points of time i.e.1966-67 pre-adoption period, 1970 – 71 and 1973 - 74 (post adoption period). On the different average holding, the cropping intensity increased by 11.3 to 19.8 percent in 1970-71 over the pre-adoption.

5

Year (1966-67) and further increased between 5.85 and 11.72 percent in 1973-74 over 1970- 71. Due to greater cropping intensity made possible by irrigation, use of farm machinery and high yielding varieties of crops, the over all labour requirements increased on different farm situations. Family labour got more employment on all farms, especially on the small-farms, while the increase in the employment of causal labour was more marked on the medium and larger farms.

Verma's[3] article is an attempt in studying the impact of farms mechanization on human labour use. The investigation was carried out in the Jaipur district of Rajasthan. The study reveals that mechanization of certain farm operations decreased labour requirement on small and medium size farms and larger size. Farms too, per hectare labour input increased but the increased cropping intensity not only compensated this decrease but increased the aggregate labour requirements. This suggests that relative approach should be adopted towards mechanization. Introduction of farms mechanization (tractors) on small and medium size farms at the present level of crop technology would displace human labour. However, on large sized farms, mechanization (tractors) may safely be introduced without much danger of displacement of labour.

Sadhu and singh[4] made an attempt to examine per acre requirements of labour on different categories of holding and the share of labour in the total variable costs as result of new agricultural strategy. The authors tested the hypothesis whether the introduction of new farm technology leads to a reduction in farm employment or not. They found that demand for labour per acre went up as a result of adoption of new farm technology. The labour requirement in the case of HYV seeds and new farm practices is proportionately higher. Increasing cropping intensity, farm

mechanization and adoption of other improved farm practices have promoted employment of farm labour.

Khatkar and Hasija[5] in their study, made on attempt to examine the labour employment pattern in relation to farm size and level of mechanization. Per hectare utilization of human labour marginally declined but the employment of hired labour even on per hectare basis was higher on mechanized farms. Thus, mechanization has set the healthy trend of solving the unemployment problem of landless agricultural labourers.

Vinod Kumar, et al[6] in their study have observed that Agricultural woman labourer is employed for 307 day on an average and the employment per woman labour was slack in August and September. From the month of October to May there exists a peak periods for agricultural operations. During this period, harvesting of sugarcane crop, sowing and harvesting of rabi crops take place. In the month of June and July, the women labour is mostly employed in non-agricultural work. Regarding the employment pattern of women labour, agricultural women labourer is employed for 203 days or 66 percent in agriculture and 104 days or 34 percent in non-agricultural, activities. In agricultural, female employment is the highest in harvesting, threshing and winnowing (26 percent). Followed by interculture (19.9 percent), sowing (2.60 percent) and preparation of land (1.6 percent). In the study area, women workers are mostly employed on casual basis.

Sreenivasa Rao's[7] made an attempt to study the employment, wages income of agricultural labourers in Madras state. The author concluded that the average wage of men is higher than for women and children for all the agricultural operations. Sowing and transplanting operations in the case of men and women are much better paid than other

operations. The method of wage payment was 57 percent in cash, 36 percent in kind and 7 percent in both cash and kind. Harvest operations are generally paid in kind.

Rajendra R. Mehta's[8] study of landless labour of Botad reveals that 90 percent of the agricultural labour force were illiterate and 95 percent of the agricultural labourers lived in their own mud-huts, the remaining in rented houses. Almost all these families spent 70 percent of their income on food. Before 1951, the labourers were paid at the rate of about 35 paise for half agricultural day and they had worked only for four hours. Since then it had increased. Since 1951 some changed had taken place in their social and economic conditions. A male labourer was paid Rs. 2.50 a day, a female labourer Rs. 1.50 and a child 0.75 paise. The wage also varied with the seasons.

Nirmal kant Saha's[9] paper concluded that due to irrigation facilities, the intensity of cropping has increased. With assured irrigation, the cultivators are able to produce double and or multiple crops. This cropping intensity ultimately increase the employment, this has also influenced the wage rate in agricultural practices. The labourers are also getting maximum daily wages for different operations in the irrigated villages.

Herdt R. W. and E. A. Baker [10] examined the impact of HYV on agricultural wages. The authors conducted that there is a perfectly elastic supply of labour in all regions. In most of the regions, money wages significantly correlated with production of one or more food grain crops. There is no correlation between wheat production and real wages in Bihar, West Bengal and Punjab. The high yielding variety of wheat showed a high correlation with wages.

Gangwal and Paramatma singh[11] examined the impact of the green revolution on agricultural wage rates in Haryana state. The study revealed that there was no increase in real wages of agricultural labourers between 1961-62 and 1971-72. The increase in money wages is nothing but money illusion. The wages have increased in the same proportion as the consumer price index of the agricultural labourers. On the whole, it can be conducted from this study that agricultural labour has not gained anything from the green revolution so far as the standard of living is concerned.

Gupta[12] examined the inter –regional and inter-seasonal variations in wage rates and studied the relationship between the wage rates and the intensity of employment in different seasons. The study was conducted in Gurdaspur district in Punjab in 1972. The study observed wide variations in the overall wage rates which varied from Rs. 4.23 – 5.90. whereas the agricultural wage rates, varied from Rs. 4.55 – 6.32, the non-agricultural wages rates varied over agricultural narrow range of Rs. 3.99 – 5.15 in the different regions. Further, the movements in the agricultural and non-agricultural wage rate were almost coinciding. In respect of non–agricultural wage rates, no significant inter-period. (or within region)variations were observed. Inter regional non-agricultural wage rates, however varied significantly. The study observed no significant correlation between the intensity of employment and wage rates.

Aulakh and Kainta's[13]study showed that the real wages of agricultural labour during the year 1975 showed only a marginal increase over 1957. Increase in real wages were positively related to the productivity of agriculture measured in terms yield per hectare of wheat in the Punjab. Inter-district variations in wages were explained in terms of labour force as agricultural percentage of total workers and the level of non-agricultural

9

employment opportunities available in the district and the inter-district variations in the wage rate were also due to the level of productivity attained by the district.

Pandey, Sushila Kaul and Ashok Kumar's[14] paper concluded that wages are positively related to cropping intensity and educational level of workers. The relationship between rice productivity, the main crop of the Orissa state and the wages are negative. The increase in supply of women labourers would lead to decline in wages. With few expectations, the wages offered to female workers in Agriculture are lower as compared to the male workers. In real terms, the change in female wages is moderate. In some districts, the wages have fallen in 1980–81 as compared to the 1960–61.

Vyas[15] concluded Agricultural survey in four villages. The survey showed that the average family incomes of agricultural labourers are low ranging from Rs. 393 agricultural year in Hasteda to Rs. 588 in Ankodia, which enabled them to have only agricultural very precarious and miserable existence. It was also observed that even in the most prosperous village, not more than 40 percent of the labour household could make both ends meet. The survey results on expenditure show that the predominant item of expenditure in the village studied was food. The expenditure on this item was as high as 86 percent in Afaw village. The study also revealed that the consumption of food in quantitative terms increased progressively in the higher income labour families. In the Rajastan village Hasteda the per capita consumption of cereals per adult was 26ozs. in the north Gujarat village Rampura per capita consumption was 18 ozs per day. In the other two Gujarat

villages Ankodia and Afawa the per capita consumption was between 14 and 15 ozs per adult per day.

Bardhan[16] made an attempt to examine the share of agricultural labourers in the general agrarian prosperity during the sixties. The author concluded that at the end of the sixties more than 70 percent of the rural population was living below the barest minimum accept table level of living. The percentage of rural households below the bare minimum acceptable level of living apparently doubled during the sixties in rural India as a whole. This was so in the state of Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. In Punjab (including Haryana), the throbbing heartland of the green revolution, the percentage of rural population below the minimum level of living, nearly quadrupled between 1960-61 and 1967-68. this was also found true of Assam and West Bengal. Almost in all the states, the percentage of the poor was observed to have gone up significantly.

Randhir Singh's[17] paper analysis the pattern of income and consumption expenditure on the basis of 29th round of NSS data. The study shows that average size of the rural labour household is same throughout the country. The average annual income per rural labour household is the highest in the norhern them zone whereas it is the lowest, in southern zone. But the percentage expenditure of food articles is the highest in the eastern zone coming to about 83 percent and the lowest in the southern zone (68 percent).

Sarthi Acharya[18] The paper is written with the twin purpose of constructing a disaggregated wage series for agricultural labourers in India and explaining the regional variations in the same. Analysis shows that there is a wide and persistent variation in the wage across regions, sometimes even within the same state. In general, contiguous regions do not

11

show very different wages, but in some cases, the growth of wages in these areas are quite different. Real wage growth figures show that wages are sensitive to general upswing and downswings in the economy, such as agricultural production and inflation. The regional variation model suggests that wages vary across regions because of the general immobility of people and resources, on the one hand, and differential productivity on the other.

Sheila Bhalla[19] pointed out that the gap between agricultural income and non - agricultural income widened between 1951 and 1991. The agricultural wage rate is below the marginal value product of labour. The question is why the real wage did not move up? This was because of the labour productivity declined over the years but the net value added per worker increased. In many states, the real wage rate remained constant over agricultural long period. The following suggestions emerged from the discussion.

a) To generate employment in agriculture, it is necessary to diversify agriculture with high value crops and other enterprises based on regional planning. Agro-based industries should be located at the place of production.

b) Spatial studies need to be undertaken to examine the role of rural industries/infrastructural development in rural development and the needed rural urban linkage.

c) All the programmers aimed at rural employment and income generation should be rationalized through Panchayati Raj.

d) Comparative studies should be under taken on unionization of agricultural labour in situations with high wage and union, high wage and non-union and employment and union to see the effect of unionization.

V. Ratna Reddy[20] made on attempt to derive agricultural testable statistical model for labour demand function. The author reviews various empirical studies on labour absorption in Indian agriculture. The review suggests that the impact of various factors on demand diverge spatially, temporally, and also between the crops within the same region. One of the conclusions on this review is that wage rates may not influence labour absorption as per the theoretical expectations. The important findings of this analysis are: -

a) The impact estimates of various factors on labour absorption in crop production indicated that there has been agricultural shift in the labour demand function over the period of the variables analysis, output, material inputs, bullock labour and irrigation had showed positive impact on both hired labour as well as total labour.

b) The estimated demand functions for two crops (paddy, groundnut) revealed considerable differences in their responsiveness of various determinants of labour demand. and

c) The crop wise analysis revealed that wage cuts might not help in increasing labour demand.

A. Narayana moorthy [21] study analysed the role of farmer's education in the productivity of crop's using to seasons data of 200 sample farm household collected from one of the highly irrigated regions of Tamil Nadu. Taking into account the limitations of the existing studies, the study analyzed the role of farmers education in the productivity of crops by estimating five alternative specifications of production functions. The bivariate analysis indicates that the use of yield increasing inputs is significantly higher among the higher educated (above 5 year's of schooling) group of farmers when compared to the less educated group of farmers (up to

5 year's of schooling). The results of the study suggest that the role of farmers education will be very limited or insignificant in the productivity of crop when farmers cultivate an uniform variety of a crop in modern dynamic agricultural set-up.

S. Mohanakumar and R.K. Sharma's [22] paper made an attempt of wage formation for the labourers in unorganized sector in general and the agricultural sector in particular is a historical process. The minimum wages recommended for agricultural labourers in Kerala do suffer from the same lacuna of being viewed in isolation of the society in which the workers live. As a result, the recommended wage falls for below the prevailing wage rate blocking the natural upward movement of the daily wage rates. As a result, the minimum wage legislation has not only failed to make any positive impact on the ruling wage rate of agricultural labourers in Kerala but is also pushing down the ruling wage rate.

Sasank Sarmah[23] examined the study of agricultural wage rate in India by addressing three issues: construction of agricultural wages series at the levels of 'state' and 'NSS region' from 1970 -71 onwards, analyzing the trends in the constructed wage series, and examining the determinates of wage rate at different points of time. In the trend analysis, growth rates of real wages are estimated for different sub-period during 1970 – 71 through 1998 – 99, and as corollaries to this, the issues of structural break and inter – regional variations in wage rates are examined. The determinant analysis uses the standard demand – supply framework to study the wage determinants. The results suggest agricultural deceleration in the growth of real wages in the post reform period. This is accompanied by agricultural disturbing tendency of widening inter regional disparities in agricultural wages during the same period.

Jayanti Ghanekar's[24] Paper concluded that the tribal under consideration though situated near the industrial belt of Western Maharashtra, did not experience any change till 1980's. the economy of the village was characterized by subsistence agriculture and a stagnant labour market with low wages and bounded labour system. The external stimulus provided to the economy through the activities of the labour organization has started a process of change in the rural tribal village economy. Therefore, that through the channel of organization, the process of transformation has been started. However, the major issue that emerges in this case is the sustenance and progress of the change in the absence of a strong agricultural sector. Assuming that the incomes gradually increase in the non farm sector, there would be a need for a strong food sector. The organizations can play an important role for the total transformation of the tribal region through the process of participatory development.

S.N.Singh and et al. [25] study revealed that the employment pattern associated with different farming systems showed that arable farming generated employment that was not only low but varied from season to season during the period covered depending on the field operations required for different crops. By and large maximum labour was required during the months of October, April and May for specific operations. Thus the optimum requirement for ensuring the employment of additional family labour throughout the year would be the introduction of a suitable farming system combined crop production with animal husbandry.

A Narayanamoorthy and R. S. Deshpande's[26] paper made an attempt that Socio-economic conditions of agricultural labour households belonging to irrigated regions are expected to be different form the rain fed regions. The results of the study show that the growth of agricultural labour

households between 1974-75 and 1993-94 (both in absolute number and in relation to total rural labour households) is higher among the less irrigate states (LIS) when compared to densely irrigated states (DIS). However the percentage of agricultural labour households to total rural labour households has declined uniformly in both less and densely irrigated states. The average size of land cultivated by the agricultural labour households has declined at the faster rate among the DIS group than that of LIS group.

M. Atchi Reddy and et al. [27] the paper concluded analyses the trends in the wages paid to the agricultural labourers in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh during the period 1960-61 to 1999-2000. It finds that the annual average real wages steadily declined in general up to the mid 1970's , but began to raise afterwards and the trend though slow is continuing even at present, in the year 1999-2000, also. The average kind wages ranged higher than those of the cash wages and wages recorded in the private accounts ranged higher than those of the official records.

Hillol kumar Chakrabarti and et al.[28] made an attempt to examine the impact of New Agricultural Technology on economic conditions of Agricultural labourers with special reference to two villages situated in the northrn part of West Bengal. HYV package has affected a significant increase in the total number of employment day's available to Agricultural labour. This rise in employment days has certainly improved their economic conditions. Similarly, it is also evident that participation of females as hired labourers in farming activities has largely been reduced in contrast to their participation in non-farm activities. Adoption of HYV technology has been found to alter the inverse relationship between farm size and family labour absorption. Small farms are found to have adopted HYV packages. HYV package has increased quantum of work of the small farms due to higher

16

cropping intensity in consequence of multiple cropping. Moreover, certain other changes are also noticeable in the labour format such as ensured increased mandays of employment for agricultural labour.

H. R. Sharma's [29] paper concluded that the proportion of agricultural labour households in total rural households increased significantly in almost all the states during the last 25 years since 1974 -75. The evidence also suggests a trend towards diversification of employment, especially from land to non – land activities: in as many as 10 major states (AP, Assam, H.P., W.B., J&K, MP, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan), a substantial decline in the percentage share of wage paid employment was associated with an equally significant increase in the parentage share of self-employment.

The regression analysis further shows that while productivity per worker and the proportion of rural workers employed in the non-farm sector have a positive and significant effect on daily money and real wage earnings, the proportion of landless households had agricultural labour negative effect. Both in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations across the states, there is an improvement in the economic status of agricultural labour households.

P.S. Rangi and et al.[30] made an attempt regarding number of factors which have contributed to the changing structure of agricultural labour employment in the Punjab state, particularly in the post-Green Revolution period, of which those such as domination of rice –wheat rotation of crops, fast mechanization of agriculture, particularly the use of tractors for various farm operation, influx of migrant agricultural labour from the neighboring states marginalisation of farmers themselves, increase in the number of agricultural workers and slowdown of growth in agricultural sector are noteworthy. The farmers of Punjab have responded to the resulting economic pressures by replacing permanent agricultural labour with the

casual contract labour. This structural change in rural labour employment has wider social, economic and political implications, which need serious consideration.

R. Mahesh's[31] paper concluded that the structure of labour force in Kerala has changed overtime as result of reduced new entry in to the agricultural sector and the continuing shift to non-agricultural occupations because of shortage of employment opportunities and uncertainty of work in the village. The workers who stay behind are mostly elderly persons. In terms of work efficiency, the agricultural workers constitute a heterogeneous lot. efficient workers are not experiencing difficulty in getting employment. The felt shortage of labour is the result of the situation created by the simultaneous existence of large number of labourers on the one side and several small cultivators on the other, as well as wide variability of work efficiency of the agricultural labour stock in the village.

Narayanamoorthy A and et al [32]. made an attempt to explore the nexus between irrigation development and wage rate of agricultural labourers using cross section data covering 165 districts pertaining to there time points namely 1971 – 72, 1981 – 82 and 1991 – 92. The descriptive analysis of the study shows agricultural labour significant difference in money as well as real wages rate of the districts having irrigation above and below the average. The regression analysis carried out to test the independent strength of irrigation and wage rate shows that there is agricultural labour positive impact of availability of irrigation (irrigated area per labour) on the real wage rate of agricultural labourers. The analysis carried out using multiple regression also clearly confirms the positive and significant influences of irrigation on wage rates of both skilled and unskilled labourers in all three time points even after controlling the impact of other

determining factors increasing the wage rates. This implies that the irrigation is one of the key factors in increasing the wage rates. Which in turn is expected to reduce rural poverty in India considering the importance of wage income to ultra poor communities in rural India.

Sadhu R.S. and Singh 's[33] paper concluded that the agricultural development in Punjab is closely associated with changes in the level and structure of agricultural employment. It reflects the composite effect of market forces and technical factors influencing demand for human labour in the states farms. The paper focuses on the period of the 1990's, when the impact of labour replacing factors is considered to have became more pronounced. Whereas the effect of labour enhancing factors like positive shifts in crop-mix and increase in cropped area and productivity receded. Due to changes in the demand – supply situation for labour productivity of land and cost of living, agricultural wages have also changed significantly over the years. Development of dairy which is considered to be agricultural labour is a good option for increasing incomes of farmers. It may can lead to employment growth to some degree. The secondary and tertiary sectors shall therefore have to grow faster to provide gainful employment to the agricultural labour in the state.

1.4   Statement of the Problem –

The statement of the problem of the present study is " A Study Of Agricultural Labour In Kolhapur District." The study aims to analyse the socio-economic conditions, pattern of employment, wages, income, expenditure, poverty and indebtedness of the agricultural labourers in the Kolhapur district of Maharashtra state.

The number of agricultural labourers has been increasing over the last few decades at a rate   higher than   the population growth   in rural areas. During the seventies and eighties the rural population registered an annual growth rate of 2 percent and 1.5   percent respectively. However, for the corresponding decades, the growth in the number of agricultural labourers has been at higher levels of 4.1 percent and 3.0 percent per annum respectively. There is an increase in employment in the rural sector, but this increase is not commensurated with the increase in labour force. Also the rate of growth of non-agricultural sector and the technology adopted in that sector has not helped much in reducing dependence on agricultural employment. In the agricultural sector majority of agricultural labourers do not get gainful employment throughout the year.   Their annual earning is so low that they can not meet their minimum consumption needs. The labourers dependence is often reinforced by his indebtedness to the   employer. In this   kind of situation the working conditions of the labourers are decided by the employer. Nearly 80 percent of the agricultural labourers belonging   to scheduled castes and other castes, suffering from serious socio-economic deprivations and facing rural poverty.

Hence an attempt has made to study the socio-economic conditions, pattern of employment, wages, income, expenditure, poverty and indebtedness of agricultural labourers in the study area.

Regarding the Research Problem the important concepts and definitions adopted for the study are as follows.

Agricultural Labour –

Agricultural labour is a person who is employed on another persons land to perform various tasks in connection with.

a. Farming including preparation of the soil, ploughing, sowing, harvesting etc.

b. Dairy Farming

c. Production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any horticultural commodity.

d. Raising of livestock, bee keeping or poultry farming.

Hence the labourers who works for wages whether in cash and kind or partly in cash and partly in kind in agricultural operations is considered as agricultural labour.

Household –

A household is a group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen.

Agricultural Labour Household–

A household which derives more than 50 percent of the total annual income from wage paid manual labour in agricultural activities is treated as agricultural labour household.

Household Members –

Any person who is a normal resident of the sample household is considered to be a member of household. The members of a household may or may not be related by blood to one another. According any person who usually lives and takes the principal meals with the household is also considered as a member of the household.

Earnings -

Earnings means wages received in cash or kind or both cash as well as kind or those that are receivable for the work done during some days. The kind wages were evaluated at the current retail prices. Bonus and prerquisites evaluated at retail prices were also included in earnings .

Indebted Households –

A household is considered as an indebted household, if it has taken loan from others and part or whole of which had remained outstanding on the date of survey. Loan includes borrowings in cash or kind and credit purchases made by employee the households. An advance payment received by is also regarded as a loan.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

Following are the main objectives of the present study.

1. To study the socio-economic conditions of agricultural labourers.

2. To study the pattern of employment of agricultural labourers.

3. To study the wages of agricultural labourers and to identify the factors influencing agricultural wages in the study area.

4. To analyse the income and expenditure pattern of agricultural labour households.

5. To study the indebtedness and poverty among the agricultural labourers.

6. To study the impact of policy measures of government on agricultural labour.

1.6 Hypothesis of the Study

The living standard and socio-economic status of the agricultural labourers are very low. Majority of agricultural labourers belonging to scheduled castes and other castes. In the agricultural sector the labourers do not get gainful employment throughout the year. Their annual earning is so low that they can not meet their minimum consumption needs.

Hence due to low wages, seasonal employment, low income, high expenditure and indebtedness the agricultural labourers are suffering from serious socio-economic deprivations and facing the incidence of poverty.

1.7 Research Design

In order to study the problem, the researcher has adopted the sampling procedure. The study confines to the stratified random sampling of casual agricultural labour households. Selection of samples have been made in four stages .

At the first stage Kolhapur district of Maharastra state is selected for the present study.

Kolhapur district   includes 12 talukas namely, Shahuwadi, Panhala, Hatkanangale, Shirol, Karveer, Gaganbavda, Radhanagari, Kagal, Bhudargad, Gadhinglaj, Ajara and Chandgad. For the selection of sample talukas, all these talukas have been divided into 3 groups on the basis of percentage of agricultural labourers to total working population in the second stage i.e. in first group Karveer, Ajara, Bhudargad, Shahuwadi talukas. In the second group Panhala, Chandgad, Kagal and Hatkanangale talukakas. Again in third group the researcher has covered Gadhinglaj, Radhangari, Gaganbavada and Shirol Talukas. From each group one taluka has been selected by using random sampling method. Hence 3 talukas have been   selected namely Chandgad, Karveer and Radhnagari taluka.

In the third stage, all the villages in the sample talukas have been grouped into five categories on the basis of percentage of agricultural labourers to total working population, of which one village has been selected from each group by using stratified random sampling method, accordingly, five villages have been selected from each taluka. Hence 15 sample villages have been covered in the present study. The list of selected villages from each taluka   is given in table no. 1.1

Table 1.1 : Selected Talukas and Villages

Name of sample village	% of Agricultural Labourers to Total Working Population.
CHANDGAD TALUKA	
Adkur	17.28
Amroli	19.54
Mangaon	24.38
Here	27.37
Kanur	29.65
KARVEER TALUKA	
Ganeshwadi	12.19
Mahe	15.69
Shiroli (pulachi)	19.53
Vasagade	21.69
Sangrul	25.53
RADHANAGARI TALUKA	
Sarawade	13.34
Shelewadi	16.82
Dhamod	19.14
Kasarwada	22.35
Shirgaon	25.49

In the fourth stage agricultural labour households have been classified into two categories.

1. Landless Households
2. Landed Households

Landed households are again classified into 3 categories on the basis of land holdings.

1. Households having upto 1 acre of land

2. Households having 1.1 to 2 acres of land.

3. Households having more than 2 acres of land.

From each sample village 30 sample households have been selected in proportion to existing households under each category. From each selected taluka 150 sample agricultural labour households have been selected. Hence the study covers 450 agricultural labour households. The list of selected sample agricultural labour households in each taluka is given in table no. 1.2

Table 1.2 Sample Agricultural Labour Households

Category	Chandgad	Karveer	Radhanagari	Total	% to Total
Landless Households	70	64	66	200	44.44
Landed households	80	86	84	250	55.56
a. 0-1 acre	62	68	64	194	43.11
b.1-2 acre	15	14	15	44	9.77
c. Above 2 acre	03	04	05	12	2.66
Total	**150**	**150**	**150**	**450**	**100.00**

Analysis of the data was made with reference to the purpose of the study and with the reference to the hypothesis to be tested. For the analysis and interpretation of data the researcher has used statistical tools such as tabulation, classification, simple and weighted averages, frequency distribution, percentage change, standard deviation, diagrams, graphs and regression analysis etc.

A] Research Technique -

In order to examine the impact of major factors on wage rates, multiple regression analysis is used. The general form of the estimated model is represented as follows.

$$(Yt) = \alpha i + \beta i \ \text{In} (X_{it}) + \mu I$$

Where

Yt   =   Represents real wage rates (dependent variable) in study area in the reference year.

α =   Represents the specific characteristics influencing wage rates in study area not captured by other variables.

β =   Co-efficient

Xi   =   are K exogenous variables (independent variables) such as Occupational Diversification (OD), Irrigation Rate (IR)

Crop Output (CO) and Literacy Rate (LR)

B] Sources of Data

The present study is based on the primary as well as secondary data.

i) Primary Data –

Primary data is collected from personal interviews of the agricultural labourers. In view of the objectives of the study the interview schedule was prepared. The researcher has also conducted a pilot survey. Some minor changes were incorporated in the schedule after completing the pilot survey. Due care has been taken to have cross checks in the schedules on the level of knowledge of respondent and to ensure the accuracy and

reliability of data. All the schedules have been scrutinized so as to appraise the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the data.

ii) Secondary Data

The secondary data is collected from various Govt. reports, research reports, various census reports, journals, libraries, internet and various institutions. The researcher has approached aforesaid libraries and institutions for the present study.

Such as V. V. Giri National Labour Institute NOIDA(U.P.), Library of Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi. ,Tata Institute of social Sciences Library Sion-Trombay Road, Deonar-Mumbai., Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, Central Labour Institute , Sion-Mumbai., Indian society of Agricultural Economics Mahatma Gandhi Road, Mumbai., Maharashtra Institute of Labour studies parel – Mumbai., Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya library – Mumbari., Jawaharlal Nehru Library, University of Mumbai., Library of Pune university – Pune., Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics Pune. District Statistical Center, Kolhapur., NSSO office Kolhapur., Panchayat Samittees offices of sample talukas and Bar. Balasaheb Khardekar Library, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The present study has the following limitations.

1. The study is limited to agricultural labourers of the Kolhapur district. Hence it is not considering the labourers in other sector of the study area.

2. The present study is restricted to the socio-economic conditions, pattern of employment, wages, income , expenditure, poverty and indebtedness of agricultural labour.

3. At the time of research survey some of the sample respondents have inadequate information. Almost all the households do not maintain their accounts, this has lead to a marginal statistical errors. However due care has been taken to keep the degree of error within limits.

1.9 Scheme of Chapterization -

Chapter first represents Research Methodology It comprises the important aspects like scope and significance of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, hypothesis, review of literature, research design, limitations and chapter scheme of the study.

Chapter second Agricultural Labour In India And Maharashtra is divided into two sections. In the first section of this chapter the researcher has focused on workforce structure of agricultural labourers, wages pattern, income - expenditure pattern and indebtedness of agricultural labourers at India level.

In the second section , the researcher as presented over all situation of agricultural labourers in Maharashtra state.

Chapter third is Agricultural Labour In Kolhapur District deals, with the profile of Kolhapur district, an attempt has been made to present historical, geographical, socio-cultural and economic features of Kolhapur district of Maharashtra state.

Chapter fourth is Socio-Economic Profile of Agricultural Labour In The Study Area. This chapter deals with the socio-economic structure of sample agricultural labour households to understand   the socio-economic status.

Chapter fifth is Employment Pattern of Agricultural Labour in The District. This chapter deals with the analysis of employment of agricultural labourers with   various aspects like month-wise employment, season wise employment , operation-wise employment, sex-wise employment , age-wise employment and number of labourers employed in agricultural sector.

Chapter sixth is Wages of Agricultural Labour in The Study Area. This chapter deals with the wages earned by different categories of the agricultural laboures, it also deals with the determinants of agricultural wages with regression analysis.

Chapter seventh is Analysis of Income and Expenditure of Agricultural Labour In The District. An attempt has been made to analyze the income and expenditure pattern of sample agricultural labour households. Section I deals with the pattern of income from different sources to estimate the total, per houshold and per capita income by various categories of   sample households. Section II deals with the expenditure on different items of the

sample households by category, by selected talukas, income levels and family size.

Chapter eighth is Indebtedness and Poverty of Agricultural Labour In The Study Area. In the first section of this chapter an attempt has been made to examine the nature and extent of indebtedness of the sample agricultural labour households.

In the second section an attempt has also been made to estimate the poverty among the sample agricultural labour households.

Chapter ninth is Impact of Government Policies on Agricultural Labour.This chapter deals with the various central and state government policies and legislative measures to ameliorate the conditions of agricultural labourers from time to time and to assess their impact on agricultural labourers.

Chapter tenth is Conclusions and Suggestions. This topic highlights the major conclusions and suggestions drawn on the basis of present study.

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AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN INDIA AND MAHARASHTRA

2.1   Introduction

2.2   Origin of Agricultural Labour

2.3   Definition of Agricultural Labour

2.4   Classification of Agricultural Labour

2.5   Rural Labour Force In India

2.6   Growth of Agricultural Labourers In India

2.7   Magnitude of Agricultural Labour Households and Access to Land.

2.8   Work Force Structure In India.

2.9   Wage Pattern of Agricultural Labourers in India.

2.10 Indebtedness Among the Agricultural Labour Households In India

2.11 Profile of Maharashtra

2.12 Population of Maharashtra

2.13 Population Growth and Density of Maharashtra

2.14 Economic Situation in Maharashtra

2.15 Percentage Distribution of Total Workers

2.1 Introduction

Agricultural labourers constitute the largest segment of workforce in India. Agriculture being the largest sector of economic activity. India's economic growth depends on the economic well-being of agricultural labourers. The number of agricultural labourers have increased with the passage of time. Wage paid employment is the main source of their livelihood. According to the Rural Labour Enquiry Committee Report (1999-2000) the estimated number of rural households were 137.1 million out of which 55.1 million were Rural Labour Households (RLHs) out of these RLHs 44.2 million were Agricultural Labour Households (ALHs). The total number of agricultural labourers in RLHs at all India level was estimated at 79.63 million in 1999-2000 as against 64.26 million in 1993-94. It means that there has been faster growth in the agricultural labour population.

This chapter is divided into two sections. In the first section of this chapter the researcher has focused on origin of agricultural labourers, definitions and classification of agricultural labourers, rural Labour force in India, workforce structure of agricultural labourers, wage pattern, income expenditure pattern and indebtedness of agricultural labourers at India level.

In the second section, we present the profile of Maharashtra state and overall situation of agricultural labourers in Maharashtra state.

2.2 Origin of Agricultural Labour

In every period of a particular society there have been two distinct classes the powerful and the powerless. Historically Socio economic power was concentrated in the hands of powerful chiftains in slave holding age in the hands of feudal lords in feudal period and in the hands of capitalists in the age of capitalism. Mencher quotes N. Sastri to trace the origin and development of agricultural labourers. "From casual references in the inscriptions, we can dimly perceive the existence of a class of hired day labourers who assisted in agricultural operations on the estates of other people

and received a daily wage, usually in grain. There was no clear line of division between the absolutely landless agrarian labourers and the small peasant hiring himself out in his spare time --– In Several instances a gift of land for same public purpose --- is Found to include some proportion set apart for the residences of the families of labourers engaged in its cultivation. Such labourers were not peasant proprietors by any means, and were nearer the class of hired labourers than tenants, they were entitled to the use of house site near enough to the place of their work and to get wages fixed in advance, the   proceeds of their labour on land being   altogether the property of the institution that owned the land on which they worked."[1]

The 'Varna' system was a mechanism of social differentiation among   the masses. The socio-economically advantaged and subjugated groups also   denote primitive process of class-differentiation. In many places, the working people have been identified by various   names. For example , as K. N. Raj mentions   " At   the bottom of the hierarcy were communities at the periphery of Hindu caste structure such as pulayas, who generally supplied labour for the more arduous operations involved in cultivation (like   ploughing, weeding and harvesting of land   under paddy) and were in effect agrestic slaves" [2]

2.3 Definition of Agricultural Labour

' Labour is an effort bodily or mental put forth by human beings not exclusively for the sake of the pleasure immediately associated their with but partly or wholly with a view to the attainment of some ulterior object to earn economic rewards[3]

' Any exertion of mind or body undergone partly or wholly with a view to some good other than the pleasure derived directly from work is called labour' [4]

National Commission on Labour –

'An agricultural labour is one who is basically unskilled and unorganized , has little for his livelihood other than personal labour'.

First Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee

'Those people are agricultural labourers who are engaged in raising crops on payment of wage." [5]

The 1991 Census –

A person who works on another parsons land for wages in money kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labour, he or she has no risk in cultivation but he or she merely works on another persons land for wages and an agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he or she workers. [6]

Rural Labour Enquiries –

A Rural labourer was defined as ' one who does manual work in rural areas in return of wages in cash or kind or partly in kind. The term 'wage' included salary also. Any person who was self employed though in manual work, was not treated as a wage paid manual rural labourer for purposes of these enquiries exchange labour was also excluded.

Agricultural & Rural Labour Enquiries –

The definition of agricultural labour in First Agricultural Labour Enquiry (ALE) differed from the definition adopted in the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry and the Rural Labour Enquiries. In the first ALE, the criterion was quantum of hired employment (e.g. 50% or more hired labour days of employment out of total no of days worked during the previous year) and for the second agricultural labour enquiry and subsequent

rural labour enquiries , the criteria adopted was income (e.g. major source of income from agricultural wages).

The N.S.S.O. (National Sample Survey Organization)

A person was treated as an agricultural labourer, if he/she followed one or more of the following agricultural occupation in the capacity of the labourer on hired, whether paid in cash or kind or party in cash and partly in kind;

a. Farming including the cultivation and tillage of the soil.
b. Daily farming
c. Production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any horticulture commodity.
d. Raising of livestock, bee-keeping or poultry farming.
e. Any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with the farm operation.

The term   ' agricultural labour for the   first agricultural labour enquiry was taken to include those employed for wages in the process of crop production. But in the second agricultural labour enquiry and subsequent rural labour enquiries hired employment in other agricultural occupations like dairy farming horticulture, raising   of livestocks, bee-keeping   and poultry farming etc., was also covered besides   cultivation of land for farming purposes.

2.4 Classification of Agricultural Labour

On the basis of mode of work and payment the labour can be classified as under.

Family Labour –

The labour put in by the farmers family and for which no direct payment in made is known as family labour under this type of labour, only

those family members are considered who devote their time for farming purposes.

Further some of the family members generally the head of the family may be doing only organizational work such as making arrangement for hired labour arranging for seeds and fertilize, attending to work in the bank or co-operative society etc., while other family members may be participating in various operations on the farm.[7]

Permanent Labour –

Permanent labour is hired generally for one year and is paid either in cash or kind or both. Sometimes additional faculties like residence, clothing or farm produce at confessional rate are also provided.

At the end of the year, he can go to some other farm if he so wishes or can re-negotiate his contract with the same farmer [8]

Daily Wage or Casual Labour

This type of labour fills the need for additional labour at the peak periods of farm operations, such as the time of transplanting paddy, planting, sugar cane, harvesting of crops etc. These labourers are engaged temporarily according to requirement and one paid at a rate fixed for an 8 and 9 hours day or at some places 6 hours day. The payment is made either in cash or cash and kind. Casual labour according to the first agricultural labour enquiry committee forms the bulk of the agricultural labour force. They are employed in busy periods when seasonal exigencies require the performance of agricultural operations in time. [9]

Attached Labour –

Attached labourers are employed on yearly basis. However in some instance there is quarterly, half yearly or monthly employment in some states such as Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab [10]

Contract Labour –

These labourers generally move in groups and do certain specific operations on contract basis. The contract rate is settled according to the volume of work and availability and demand for labour and therefore it is subject to wide variations over different areas and time periods. The contract wages are paid either in cash fixed per acre or quintal of produce or in kind as part of produce obtained. The mode of payment to contract labour various from place to place and operation to operation." [11]

Landless Farm Labourers –

Landless agricultural labourers include those workers who have no land (owned or rented) and no capital but hire out their labour to well to do tenants and landlords. Almost all family members contribute their shares to the family budget and therefore most of the female and child labour for various agricultural operations, is drawn form this class under casual employment. They receive cash wages, but in permanent employment their daily wages are supplemented by a customary grain allowance at harvest season. Often they have to move from farm to farm in different cropping seasons but they are seldom forced to leave the village for lack of employment. [12]

Cultivating Owners

The cultivating owners of land have their own land, tools and cattle and with the help of family hands they cultivate their land. If the holding is too big, it is sublet to landless labourers or produce rents, in which case the cultivating owner becomes a rent receiver. [13]

Tenant Cultivators

Tenant cultivators are either statutory occupancy or non occupancy and cultivate rented holding of land belonging to hereditary landlords. They work with their own-cattle and tools and depend on their family members with casual hired help. This class forms the bulk of the actual tillers of the soil but excludes those occupancy tenants whose entire holding is subject to small plots to under tenants and who depend on the differential rent obtained by such subletting.[14]

Field Workers –

The last group represents the miscellaneous labour which requires no special skill or experience beyond what a coollie may be expected to acquire in the ordinary course of his career. This class is always mobile because its demand or supply is closely regulated by agricultural and industrial season.

They have no land no capital and their labour is not specialized. Therefore, during agricultural seasons, they are at the mercy of well to do cultivatiors and in the off seasons they depend on urban factories for a livelihood. Their labour is always undefined and their wages unregulated and though for tasks of unskilled nature, they are of great importance in agriculture, they are not absolutely man labour in order to work volume of work or the productive man work units on the farm.[15]

2.5 Rural Labour Force in India

Rural Labourers constitute the largest segment of the labour force in the country. They are also the most valuable group in the rural society for the lack of virtually all productive assets, such as land, capital, skills etc. In most of the cases they are absolutely dependant on the landed classes in the rural areas. Being unorganized, their bargaining capability is very marginal and this leads to their exploitation by money lenders, rich

and capitalist farmers. Besides, rural labourers are constituted largely by people belonging to socially and economically oppressed classes like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. They are not a homogeneous group. Some of them are free. some are attached and still many of them are bonded. However they have one thing in common, they are deprived even of basic minimum needs for their existence. The progress of the country since 1974 has bypassed them largely, thus leaving them to grovel in the darkness of poverty and deprivation.

The number of rural labour is very large. According to "National Commission on Rural Labour's (NCRL) the estimated number of rural labour in 1987-88 is around 150 million this would include about 97 million rural labourer as defined in rural labour enquiry (RLE)_ [Self employed regular and casual workers in rural labour household] about 9 million casual workers in self employed households and other households besides 44 million workers deserving to be categorized as rural labour in the self employed households belonging to landless marginal and small categories. The above estimate includes unemployed excluding graduate and above in the rural labour force. The rural labour as per NCRL definition accounts for above 60 per cent of the total rural labour force in the country."

The first rural labour enquiry (1964-65) estimated that there were 17.9 million rural labour households. During the seventh enquiry it was estimated that the number had increased to 55.1 million in 1999-00. This shows that there had been more than three fold increase within a span of 35 years. The NCRL (National Commission on Rural Labour) report states: "Between 1964 to 2000, the absolute increase in rural households is 49.1 million. More than 70 percent of the increase has come from rural labour households. For the corresponding period the agricultural labour households increased by 18 percent."[16] This is indeed a tremendous increase in a

situation where per capita land is declining and unemployment rate is rising more than ever before.

The first rural labour enquiry was conducted in 1964-65 when the total number of rural households was estimated to be 70.4 million. Since then six more enquiries have been conducted, the last and the seventh being conducted in 1999-2000. In the seventh enquiry, the total estimated number of rural households reached an estimated number of 119.5 million, an increase of 49.1 million households in 1993-94 over 1964-65. In the case of rural labour households in general and agricultural labourers in particular, it could be seen in the Table 2.1 that in case of rural labour it constituted 25.4 and 38.5 percent in 1964-65 and 1993-94 respectively, while in the case of the latter it was 21.8 percent in the first enquiry period and 30.3 percent in the sixth enquiry period (see table 2 .1).

Figure 2.1 percentage of Agricultual Labour Households to Rural Households
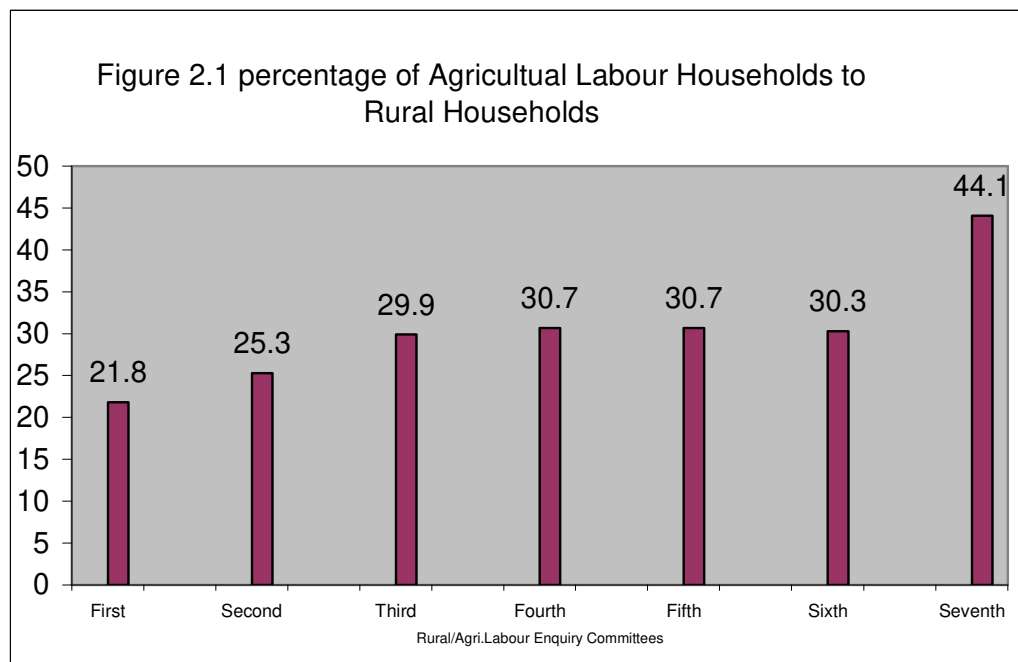
Table 2 .1 Trend of Rural Labour Household

(in million)

Rural Labour Enquiry	Year	Estimated Number of Households			
		Rural Housholds	Agri Labour Households	Other Labour Households	Rural Labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
First	1964-65	70.4 (-)	15.3 (21.8)	2.58 (3.66)	17.9 (25.4)
Second	1974-75	82.1 (16.62)	20.8 (25.3)	4.08 (4.97)	24.9 (30.3)
Third	1977-78	95.7 (16.56)	28.6 (29.9)	6.62 (6.91)	35.2 (36.8)
Fourth	1983	100.5 (5.02)	30.9 (30.7)	6.59 (6.56)	37.3 (37.3)
Fifth	1987-88	108.4 (7.86)	33.3 (30.7)	9.70 (8.95)	43.1 (39.7)
Sixth	1993-94	119.5 (10.24)	36.2 (30.3)	11.58 (9.8)	47.78 (38.3)
Seventh	1999-00	137.1 (144.72)	44.1 (32.17)	11.0 (8.02)	55.1 (40.19)

Note –   1.   Figures in the bracket indicate percentage

2. Figures the bracket in column no. 3 indicate percentage

change – over-years.

Source – Rural Labour Enquiry Committee Reports / NSSO

Table 2 . 2 -   Structure of Rural Labour/Agricultural Labour

Households

Items	1st Rural Labour Enquiry 1964-65	2nd Rural Labour Enquiry 1974-75	3rd Rural Labour enquiry 1977-78	4th Rural Labour Enquiry 1983	5th Rural Labour Enquiry 1987-88	6th Rural labour enquiry 1993-94	7th Rural labour enquiry 1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Estimated number of Rural households (in million)	70.4	82.1	95.7	100.5	108.4	119.5	137.1
2. Percentage of Rural Labour households to Rural households	25.4	30.3	36.8	37.3	39.7	38.3	40.2
3. Percentage of Agricultural labour household to rural households	21.8	25.3	29.9	30.7	30.7	30.3	32.2
4. Average size of households							
A	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6
R	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7
5.Average earning strength							
A	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.8
R	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7
6. Average number of wage earners							
A	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.7	
R	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.6	
7. Extent of wage employment (in days) in Agricultural employment							
Male A	217	193	229	227	231	247	
R	219	192	229	227	230	237	
Female A	149	138	186	190	157	220	
R	161	136	186	189	157	215	

Note -   A   =   Agricultural Labour households

               R   =   Rural Labour households

Source – Various Rural Labour Enquiry Reports.

The table shows that the average size of the households in both the cases, agricultural labour households and rural labour households remained the same over the years. The average earning strength per household was 2.1 in 1964-65 which declined to 2.0 in 1999-00. In the case of average number of wage earners it is observed that in case of both the household types, the number has recorded a decline. This may be due to the fact that children are being sent to school or female labourers are being with drawn from economic activities because of economic restructuring and consequent change in production processes.

It could be seen in table that the extent of wage employment (in days) in agricultural employment for both male and female has remained erratic over the years. For instance for male agricultural and rural labourers the number of days of employment was 217 and 219 respectively in 1964-65 which came down to 193 and 192 in 1977-78 but rise marginally in 1993-94. During the corresponding years similar trends could be observed in the case of female agricultural and rural labourers.

2.6   Growth of Agricultural Labourers in India

The number of agricultural labourers has increased with the passage of time. Rapid growth of population accompanied by inadequate growth of non-agricultural sectors has been of the primary causes for the rapid growth of agricultural labourers. Agricultural labourers have emerged into a major class of work force who are mostly landless depending purely on wage paid employment in agriculture. Due to seasonality of operations and frequent recurrence of drought in large parts due to failure of monsoons, agricultural labourers are the worst affected due to widespread unemployment and underemployment resulting in low productivity of labour. Table 2.3 shows the growth of agricultural labourers as estimated in various census reports.

Table 2 . 3 - Growth of Agricultural Labourers in India, 1901-2001

(in million)

Year	Total workers	Agricultural workers	Agricultural Labourers	% of agri. Labourers to Total workers	% of Agri. Labourers to agri. Workers	Index no. of growth of agri. Labourers base year 1901=100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	110.71	69.21	17.26	15.59	24.94	100.00
1911	121.30	82.53	24.06	19.84	29.15	139.40
1921	117.75	81.25	19.65	16.69	24.18	113.85
1931	120.67	79.78	22.11	18.33	27.72	128.10
1951	139.42	97.24	27.50	19.72	28.28	159.33
1961	188.68	131.14	31.52	16.71	24.04	182.39
1971	180.48	125.76	47.49	26.31	37.76	274.62
1981	222.52	148.02	55.50	24.94	37.49	321.49
1991	285.93	185.30	74.60	26.09	40.26	432.21
2001	313.17	235.08	96.23	30.72	40.93	557.53

Notes –   1. Exclude figures of Jammu and Kashmir where 1991
                    census was not held.

              2. Figures for the 1941 census are not available since
                   detailed analysis was not made in the same.

Sources –   1. Indian Labour year book 1989, 2002 labour Bureau,
                   Ministry of labour, GuI, p. 213, 208.

              2. Census of India 1991, series-1, India, part-II B (1),
                  volume-I,primary census, Abstract, General population.

figure 2.2 Growth of Agricultual Labourers in India

Census Year	Agri. Labourers in million
1901	17.26
1911	24.06
1921	19.65
1931	22.11
1951	27.5
1961	31.52
1971	47.49
1981	55.5
1991	74.6
2001	107.45
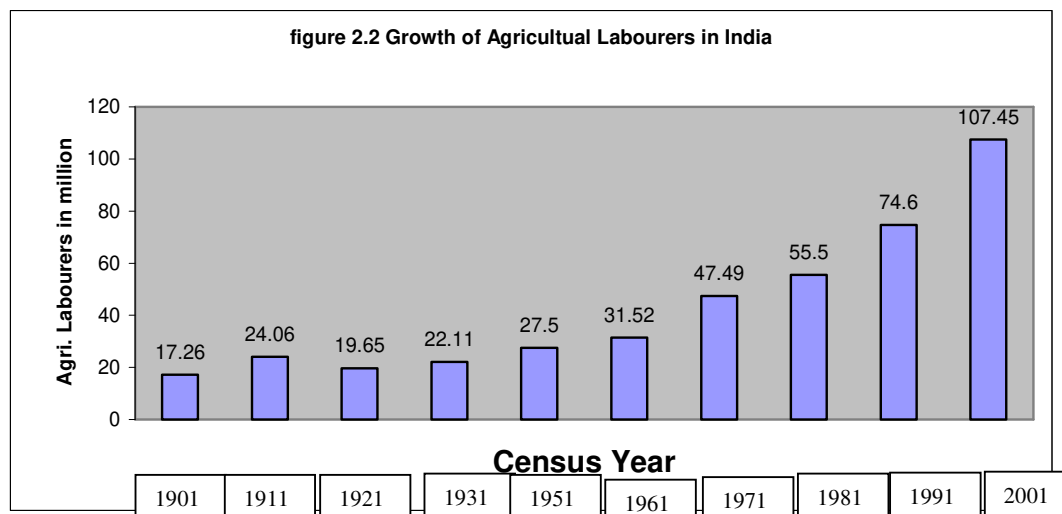
The table shows that the total workers have increased from 110.71 million in 1901 to 313.17 million in 2001. For 1991 and 2001. only the main workers are considered since there is no classification available for marginal workers into broad economic group based on their work participation. In earlier censuses, marginal workers were also included in total workers, a significant increase in the number of workers has been observed in 1991 and 2001 over the censuses.

The number of workers has increased by 182.90 percent in 2001 over 1901. The number of agricultural workers (which include cultivators and agricultural labourers) has increased by 239.67 percent in 2001 over 1901. According to 1901 census, agricultural labourers account for 15.59 percent of the total workers and 24.94 percent of the agricultural   workers. Their number has increased from 17.26 million in 1901 to 96.23 million in 2001. The percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers has increased from 15.59 percent in 1901 to 30.72 percent in 2001. While the percentage or agricultural labourers to agricultural   workers has increased   from 24.94 percent in 1901 to 40.93 percent in 2001. The index number of agricultural labourers has increased from 100 in 1901 to 557.53 in 2001. The above data

reveals that there has been a sharp increase in the number of agricultural labourers.

Table 2 . 4 - Rural Workers and Agricultural Labourers, 1961-1991

Particulars	1961	1971	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5
Rural population	360.00	439.05	507.61	622.81
Rural total workers	162.25	148.48	176.43	222.29
Agricultural workers	128.49	122.21	142.87	177.91
Agricultural Labourers	30.60	45.57	52.71	70.34
% of rural workers to Rural population	45.07	33.82	34.76	35.69
% of Agri. Workers to total workers	79.19	82.31	80.98	80.04
% of Agri. Labourers to Agricultural workers	23.82	37.29	36.89	36.89

Source – 1. Census of India, 1961, 1971, 1981, series-I, part-II and (i)

        2. Census of India 1991, series-1, India, part-II & (i), vol-I,

           Primary Census, Abstract General Population.

The table shows that there is steady increase in the rural population between 1961 census and 1991 census. The rural population has increased by 73.00 percent in 1991 over 1961. Due to conceptual differences there was a slight fall in the number of workers and agricultural workers in 1971 over 1961. But the number of rural workers in absolute terms has increased by 37.00 percent in 1991 over 1961. Agricultural workers have also registered an increase of 38.46 percent during the period. The increase in the number of agricultural labourers is more marked at 126.87 percent in 1991

over 1961. It is also observed from the table that the percentage of rural agricultural workers to rural workers is maintained at around 80 percent though there is a increase in their absolute numbers on the contrary, the percentage of rural agricultural labourers to rural agricultural workers has increased from 23.82 percent in 1961 to 38.89 percent in 1991. the data shows that the number of agricultural labourers is increasing at a rapid rate than the other categories of workers in the rural areas.

Table 2 . 5 - Growth of Agricultural Labour Households

Enquiry	Rural Households (in million)	Rural Labour households (in million)	% of Agricultural labour households to rural households	% of Agricultural Labour households to rural labour households	% of Agricultural labour households to rural labour households
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Agricultural Labour Enquiry (1950-51)	58.9	N.A.	17.9	30.4	N.A.
Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry (1956-57)	66.6	N.A.	16.3	24.5	N.A.
First Rural Labour enquiry (1964-65)	70.4	17.9	15.4	21.8	86.0
Second Rural Labour enquiry (1977-78)	82.1	24.9	20.8	25.3	83.5
Third Rural Labour enquiry (1974-75)	95.7	35.2	28.6	29.9	81.3
Fourth Rural Labour enquiry (1983)	100.5	37.5	30.9	30.7	82.4
Fifth rural Labour enquiry (1987-94)	108.4	43.0	33.3	30.7	77.4
Sixth Rural Labour enquiry (1993-94)	119.5	45.8	36.2	30.3	79.0
Seventh Rural Labour Enquiry (1999-2000)	137.1	55.1	44.1	32.2	73.0

Source – Rural Labour Enquiry Report on indebtedness among Rural Labour Hosuseholds (50th round of NSS) 1993-94, & 1999-2000 Labour Bureau, ministry of Labour, Government of India, 1997, P. 159.

Figure2.3 Growth of Agricultural Labour Households in India
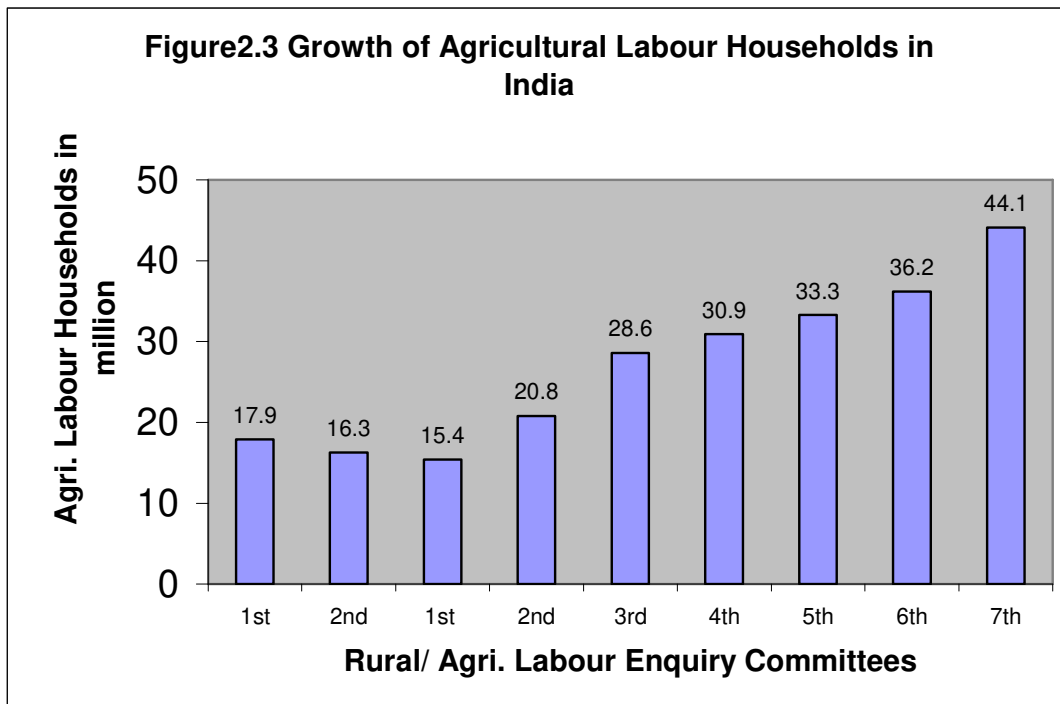
Table 2.5 Shows the growth of agricultural Labour households based on the findings of agricultural / Rural Labour enquiries. The table reveals that according to agricultural and rural labour enquiries the number of rural households was estimated for 58.9 million in 1950-51, and 137.1 million in 1999-00. The number of rural households has increased by 132.8 percent in 1999-2000 over 1950-51. the Rural Labour households are estimated to have increased from 17.9 million in 1964-65 to 55.1 million in 1999-2000. registering an increase of 146.4 percent. The percentage of Agricultural Labour Households to rural households was worked out to 30.4 percent in 1950-51, 30.3 percent in 1993-94 and 32.2 percent in 1999-00. It is interesting to note that 86 percent of the rural Labour households were estimated to be agricultural labour households in 1964-65 while it has remained at 79.0 percent in 1993-94. The data in the table prove that more than 80 percent of the rural labour households have agricultural labour as the main source of livelihood. According to the rural labour enquiry, 1999-00,

44.95 percent of the agricultural labour households have no land of their own and the remaining 55.05 percent possess some land.

2.7 Magnitude of Agricultural Labour Households and Access to Land –

The Agricultural Labour Households are those which derives more than 50 percent of their total household income from wage-paid manual labour in agricultural activities. The changing proportion of such households across the states since 1974-75 has been brought out in table 2.6

The table shows that as many as 11 major states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Prades, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu), despite year-to – year fluctuations, recorded a significant increase in the proportion of agricultural labour households during the 20 year period. Since 1974-75. Among the remaining states, the increase was marginal in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. Their proportion remained practically unchanged. In Orissa it actually declined. Further, as is well-known, continuous subdivision of land holdings as a consequence of unrelenting population pressure, coupled with lack of alternative employment opportunities, compel many of the small and marginal land holders to participate in agricultural labour market. It would therefore, be useful to examine changes in the proportion of agricultural labour households with land among the total number of agricultural labour households. The required information is provided in table 2 .7

Table 2.6 -

Table 2.7 Changing proportion of Agricultural labour households with land among the total number of agricultural labour households in major states 1974-75 to 1993-94.

State	1974-75	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	39.10	41.17	39.43	84.30	41.91
Assam	55.80	46.58	43.23	93.80	50.95
Bihar	58.20	60.03	47.93	80.30	37.81
Gujarat	34.50	40.20	26.45	66.20	39.13
Haryana	16.60	7.64	4.55	88.50	14.97
Himachal Pradesh	76.70	80.00	77.83	73.40	72.27
Jammu & Kashmir	2.70	70.84	66.00	92.20	57.96
Karnataka	46.70	45.62	45.76	85.50	47.63
Kerala	86.70	87.48	82.12	94.00	24.30
Madhy Pradesh	52.80	49.66	49.17	78.90	56.68
Maharashtra	47.00	42.39	41.90	67.10	42.16
Orissa	62.60	53.42	55.83	93.70	58.00
Punjab	8.30	7.10	4.76	49.70	5.41
Rajasthan	46.40	60.56	53.60	79.80	51.85
Uttar Pradesh	56.80	60.88	53.62	79.10	62.14
Tamil Nadu	36.20	36.36	28.39	75.00	24.89
West Bengal	45.80	45.66	47.00	81.60	49.28
All India	49.20	48.63	44.05	79.40	43.03

Source – Rural Labour Enquiry Committee Reports 1974-75 to 1993-94.

The table 2 .7 shows that except for the year, 1987-88, when the proportion of such households with land increased by varying degrees in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat , Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. On the other hand taking a long temporal view, in nine other states (Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jamu and Kasmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu) the percentage of households with land was significantly lower in 1993-94, compared to that in 1974-75. In Karanataka, it remained unchanged while in Kerala a massive

decrease in the proportion of such households between 1983 and 1993-94 was hard to understand and difficult to explain.

2.8   Work Force Structure in India

The occupational structure of the work force reflects the nature of economic activities of the population. The concept of 'Worker' adopted in 1951 census, was based on income and dependency concepts from 1961 census onwards, the concept of work was measured in terms of time on the basis of the recommendations of the ILO (International Labour Organization). In 1971 census, the workers have been classified on the basis of main activity and based on the work engaged during the reference period.

In 1981 census, it was considered desirable to have a detailed profile of the working characteristics of population without losing much of the comparability with 1961 and 1971 results. The economic questions of the 1981 census were formulated so as to first divide the population in to those who had worked anytime at all during the year preceding the census and these who had not worked at all during the year. The later were termed as non-workers. Having classified the population in to these troad groups, an attempt was made to sub-divide these who had worked anytime into tow groups.

i.   Main workers are those who had worked in some economic activity for a major part of the year i.e. for a period of six months (183 days) or more, and

ii.   Marginal workers are those who had worked for some time during the previous year, but not for the major part. During 1991 census, the concepts and definitions of the 1981 census are adopted to ensure comparability of data.

In 1951 census, 39.12 percent of the total population are considered as workers were dependent on the agricultural sector as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Agricultural labourers constituted 19.73 percent of the

total workers constituted 42.96 percent of the total population of the total workers, agricultural workers constituted 69.51 percent.

Agricultural   labourers   accounted   for   26.31   percent   of   the   total workers. Main workers constituted 33.45 percent of the total population in 1981. Agriculture has provided employment to 66.52 percent of the total workers. The percentage   of agricultural   labourers to   main workers was worked out to 24.94 percent as per 1991 census. Main workers accounted for 34.10 percent of the total population. Agricultural workers constituted 64.81 percent of the main workers where as the percentage of agricultural labourers to main workers was 26.09 percent.

Due to conceptual differences, the data of 1981 and 1991 census are not well comparable with the results of the earlier censuses. Inspite of this, agricultural sector continues to engage about 65 percent of the work force. The definition   adopted for the 'worker' is the same for 1981   census and 1991 census. A comparison of the two censuses   reveals that there is a marginal fall in the percentage of the agricultural workers to total workers from 66.52 percent   in 1981 to 64.96 percent in 1991. but the number of agricultural workers has increased from 148.62 million in 1981 to 185.30 million in 1991. It is interesting to observe that the population has increased by 25.75 percent in 1991 over 1981 while the main workers have increased by 28.50 percent. Among all the   categories of worker, the number of agricultural labourers have increased by 34.41 percent i.e. from 55.5 million in 1981 to 74.60 million in 1991. It is   evident that there is a greater dependence on the agricultural   sector even after four decades of planned development in India.

Table 2.8 shows the Agricultural and non-agricultural workers as percent of total workers in 2001 .

Table – 2. 8- Agricultural and Non-Agricultural workers as percent of Total workers

(in percent)

State	Agricultural workers			Non-Agricultural workers		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	58.40	71.94	58.40	41.60	28.06	41.60
Andhra Pradesh	62.30	76.13	62.30	37.70	23.87	37.70
Assam	52.65	56.90	52.65	47.35	43.10	47.35
Bihar	74.57	84.69	74.57	25.43	15.31	25.43
Gujarat	52.04	67.59	52.04	47.96	32.41	47.96
Haryana	57.56	65.18	81.56	48.44	34.82	48.44
Karnataka	55.89	68.37	55.89	44.11	31.63	44.11
Kerala	23.26	26.71	23.26	76.74	73.29	76.74
Madhya Pradesh	72.92	85.36	72.92	27.08	14.64	27.08
Maharashtra	55.41	85.36	53.41	44.59	14.64	44.59
Orissa	64.73	73.80	64.73	35.27	26.20	35.27
Punjab	39.36	30.93	39.36	60.64	69.07	60.64
Rajasthan	66.00	83.46	66.00	34.00	16.54	34.00
Tamil Nadu	69.55	64.16	49.55	50.45	35.84	50.45
Uttar Pradesh	65.60	76.18	65.60	34.40	23.82	34.40
West Bengal	43.94	45.84	43.94	56.06	54.16	56.06

Source – Calculated from census Reports, 2001

The table shows that in Indian economy still continues to be dominated by agricultural sector, with 58.40 percent of workers employed in this sector. In Bihar, M.P., Orissa, Rajasthan and U. P. – the Poor heart land of India – two thirds to three fourths workers are employed in the agricultural sector. Again four states having more than half of their work force is engaged in non-agricultural sector, namely Kerala (76.74 percent) Punjab (60.64 percent), west Bengal (56.06 percent) and Tamil Nadu (50.45 percent). Haryana, Gujarat and Assam are other states with relatively higher share of non-agricultural workers.

Structural transformation has been more noticeable in the case of male workers as compared to the female workers. Thus in 2001 as many as 41.60 percent of male workers in India were engaged in the non-agricultural sector as compared to only 28.06 percent of female workers. In kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and west Bengal more than half of male workers are in the non-agricultural sector. In three of these states namely Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal more than half of the female workers are also engaged in non-agricultural activities. Assam also has a high proportion of workers in the non-agricultural sector . on the other hand in as many as six states (namely A. P., Bihar, M.P., Maharashtra, Rajasthan and U.P.) less than one-fourth of women workers are employed in non-agricultural sector.

Table 2.9 Agricultural and Non- Agricultural workers as percent of Rural workers

State	Agricultural workers			Non-Agricultural workers		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	69.68	79.86	73.33	30.32	20.14	26.67
Andhra Pradesh	69.76	82.59	75.04	30.24	17.41	24.84
Assam	58.50	60.34	59.04	41.50	39.66	40.96
Bihar	78.74	87.24	81.32	21.26	12.76	18.68
Gujarat	69.70	75.15	71.87	30.30	24.85	28.13
Haryana	61.26	71.49	65.02	38.74	28.51	34.98
Karnataka	69.63	79.37	73.53	30.37	20.63	26.47
Kerala	27.62	31.77	28.66	72.38	68.23	71.34
Madhya Pradesh	82.02	91.01	85.88	17.98	8.99	14.12
Maharashtra	72.79	88.93	80.08	27.21	11.07	19.92
Orissa	69.81	77.38	72.34	30.19	22.62	27.66
Punjab	60.06	36.17	53.51	39.94	63.83	46.49
Rajasthan	69.67	87.52	77.30	30.33	12.48	22.70
Tamil Nadu	64.40	77.98	69.95	35.06	22.02	30.05
Uttar Pradesh	75.89	81.40	77.39	24.11	18.60	22.61
West Bengal	59.76	54.63	58.40	40.24	45.37	41.60

Source – Calculated from Census report, 2001

Table 2.9   shows that out of total rural workers in the country, as many as 73.33 percent were employed in the agricultural sector in 2001. This proportion exceeds 75 percent   in A.P., Bihar, M. P., Maharastra, Rajasthan and UP. Kerala is an exception with 71.34 percent of rural workers in the non-agricultural sector. The rural economy in Assam, Haryana, Punjab and west Bengal is relatively more diversified with over one-third of rural workers in the non-agricultural sector.

In as many nine states, more   than three fourth of the   rural   male workers are still in the agricultural sector. A relatively higher proportion of male workers is employed in the non-agricultural sector in Assam, Punjab, Haryana and west Bengal. In case of rural female workers a overwhelming majority of around 80 percent is still engaged in the agricultural sector. But in Kerala and Punjab, nearly three-fourth of female workers are engaged in the non-agricultural sector. West Begal and Assam are the other two states with a relatively high proportion of female workers in the non-agricultural sector.

A little less than one-third of the workers are cultivators. In most of the states, this figure varies from one-fourth to one-third of the workforce. In Kerala this proportion is as low as 7.19 percent States with relatively higher proportion of cultivators are Rajasthan , UP, MP, and Assam.

Slightly over one-fourth of the total workers are agricultural labourers. This proportion is relatively higher in Bihar, AP, Orissa, MP and Tamil Nadu. In as many as seven states the proportion of agricultural labourers   exceeds   that of cultivators,   namely AP, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, orissa, Tamil Nadu and   West Bengal. The proportion of agricultural labourers is relatively low (around one-sixth or less) in Assam Haryana, Kerala, Punjab and Rajasthan.

Table 2.10 - Annual Compound Growth Rate of Total Workers

States	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Agricultural workers	Household industry	others	Total non-agri.workers	Total workers
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
India 1981-91	1.94	2.94	2.33	2.64	2.94	2.91	2.52
1991-2001	0.24	2.25	1.11	3.96	5.09	4.98	2.53
Andhra Pradesh 1981-91	0.47	2.84	1.82	2.62	2.44	2.47	2.01
1991-2001	-0.47	1.04	0.46	0.42	4.21	3.67	1.54
Assam 1981-91	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1991-2001	-1.81	1.76	-1.02	5.44	5.76	5.74	1.59
Bihar 1981-91	2.12	2.53	2.03	2.81	0.90	1.15	2.09
1991-2001	-0.05	4.45	2.27	7.61	6.62	6.77	3.23
Gujarat 1981-91	1.51	3.39	2.30	0.94	3.62	3.45	2.73
1991-2001	-0.02	0.99	0.44	0.98	4.32	4.17	2.05
Haryana 1981-91	0.71	3.70	1.59	2.57	2.66	2.65	1.98
1991-2001	3.95	2.40	3.46	3.98	8.16	7.90	5.36
Karnataka 1981-91	1.60	2.80	2.13	-1.61	3.30	2.80	2.34
1991-2001	0.34	0.98	0.64	6.14	4.62	4.75	2.24
Kerala 1981-91	1.25	0.58	0.80	1.09	2.12	2.05	1.53
1991-2001	-4.75	-3.79	-4.10	0.42	4.07	3.87	1.30
Madhya Pradesh 1981-91	2.39	2.31	2.37	0.72	2.78	2.47	2.39
1991-2001	0.36	3.88	1.63	3.41	4.27	4.16	2.25
Maharashtra 1981-91	1.79	2.39	2.06	4.00	2.84	2.92	2.38
1991-2001	0.43	1.71	1.03	0.38	4.19	3.93	2.21
Orissa 1981-91	1.23	1.85	1.50	1.72	2.24	2.16	1.06
1991-2001	-1.64	2.51	0.37	5.13	5.72	5.64	1.91
Punjab 1981-91	0.92	1.21	1.04	2.82	2.39	2.42	1.60
1991-2001	0.24	0.01	0.15	5.56	7.78	7.64	3.96
Rajasthan 1981-91	2.65	7.65	3.36	1.09	2.77	2.60	3.16
1991-2001	2.28	1.21	2.10	4.48	6.44	6.27	3.32
Tamil Nadu 1981-91	0.49	2.55	1.65	1.57	2.39	2.29	1.89
1991-2001	-1.76	-0.05	-0.72	2.52	4.10	3.92	1.33
Uttar Pradesh 1981-91	1.81	4.82	2.55	3.98	3.34	3.44	2.78
1991-2001	-0.06	4.28	1.32	4.61	5.39	5.27	2.50
West Bengal 1981-91	2.71	2.38	2.56	6.16	2.96	3.27	2.88
1991-2001	-1.30	3.01	0.89	6.50	4.97	5.16	3.04

Source –Census reports.

The table shows that the growth rate of cultivators sharply declined at the national level from 1.94 percent in 1980s to 0.24 percent in the 1990s. Haryana is the only exception showing a sharp jump in the growth rate of cultivators during the latter decade, while all the other states show a clear and sharp deceleration. In fact in as many as nine states there was a decline in the number of cultivators during 1991-2001.

Agricultural labourers also show a deceleration in growth rate in the post reform declining from 2.94 percent in 1981-91 to 2.25 percent during 1991-2001 in fact Kerala shows a sharp decline in the absolute number of agricultural labourers during the latter decade. Their numbers have also declined in Tamil Nadu and remained nearly static in Punjab. However, in Bihar, Orissa, west Bengal and MP the growth rate of agricultural labourers was higher during the post reform period as compared to the pre-reform period.

Taking total agricultural workers together, we find that the post-reform decade witnessed a sharp deceleration in ACGR – from 2.33 percent in 1980s to 1.11 percent in 1990's .This phenomenon was fairly widespread across the country. Except Bihar and Haryana, all states have registered as sharp decline in growth rate of agricultural workers in 1990s as compared to the preceding decade. In fact Assam, Kerala and Tamil Nadu witnessed an absolute decline in the number of agricultural workers. The deceleration in growth, rate of agricultural workers is caused by a decline in the rate of growth of agricultural output coupled with declining employment elasticity in this sector.

The growth rate of workers in household industry at the national level rose sharply from 2.64 percent in 1981-91 to 3.96 percent in 1991-2001.This is true of majority of the states as well. The growth rate was particularly high (above 5 percent per annum) in the states of Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal.

Other workers mainly comprising of non-household manufacturing and services showed a sharp increase at the national level from 2.94 percent in 1981-91 to 11.56 percent in 1991-2001. This was true for all the states. Growth rate of workers in this category exceeded 5 percent per annum in Haryana, Punjub, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P.

The growth rate of total non-agricultural workers sharply increased from 2.91percent during 1981-91 to 4.98 percent during 1991-2001, at the national level. This phenomenon was widely dispersed across all the states. Growth rate of non-agricultural workers exceeded 5 percent in Punjab, Haryana, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal.

2.9   Wage Pattern of Agricultural Labourers In India

In the economic position of agricultural labourers wages occupy the pride of place. Government of India is collecting agricultural wage statistics since 1873. It is an unique feature of agricultural wages, as distinguished from industrial wages, that wage payment is made in cash or kind or both. It is also believed that wages are being paid very often in kind for certain operations and for certain crops. There are many factors that influence wages like agricultural resources of the region, availability of labour force, its caste and sex composition, awareness of labourers about prevailing wage levels in neighboring areas, composition of agricultural classes, size of land holding in a region and the involvement of family loabourers.

During the first Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the evaluation of kind payments and perquisites was made at the prevailing local retail prices at the nearest market center. In the Second Enquiry (1956-57) the procedure was given up because agricultural labourers take part of the grains received by them as wages to retail shop keepers who generally try to buy at a cheaper rate than the prevailing market rate. Since the whole sale prices are generally lower than retail prices, the computation of kind wages and perquisites was

done on the basis of wholesale prices during the second Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

In the case of Rural Labour Enquiries of 1964-65 and 1974-75, payments in kind and perquisites were calculated on the basis of wholesale prices as was done in second agricultural labour enquiry, 1956-57. However the kind wages and perquisites were evaluated in terms of current retail prices in Rural Labour enquiry 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000. The average daily earnings of agricultural labourers as revealed by agricultural / Rural labour enquires presented in table-2.11.

Table 2.11- Average Daily Wages of Agricultural Labourers in India

(In Rupees)

Enquiry	Men	Women	Children
2	3	4	5
First agricultural labour enquiry (1950-51)	1.09	0.68	0.70
Second agricultural labour enquiry (1956-57)	0.96	0.56	0.53
First rural labour enquiry (1964-65)	1.43	0.95	0.72
Second rural labour enquiry (1974-75)	3.24	2.27	1.82
Third rural labour enquiry (1977-78)	3.74	2.62	2.16
Fourth rural labour enquiry (1983)	4.72	3.56	2.32
Fifth rural labour enquiry (1993-94)	9.42	7.00	6.01
Sixth rural labour enquiry (1993-94)	21.35	15.18	12.45
Seventh rural labour enquiry (1999-2000)	40.15	28.38	28.23

Source – 1. Rural Labour Enquiry Committee Reports 2. Indian Labour year Book 2002 and 2003 GOI, ministry of Labour, Labour Bureau shimla/chandigarh.

The table reveals that the average daily wages have declined in second agricultural labour enquiry, 1956-57, over the first enquiry, 1950-51 and this may be to some extent due to differences in the procedure adopted for the imputation of kind wages and perquisites at the retail prices in 1950-51 and the wholesale prices in 1956-57. From the second agricultural labour enquiry, there has been a steady increase in the average agricultural wages

Table 2.12

in the successive rural labour enquiries. There was increase in average daily wages during sixth and seventh rural labour enquiry (1993-94 and 1999-2000) when compared to the previous rural labour enquiries. Though there are procedural differences, the broad trends have been emerged from the table no. 2.12 which gives the operation wise daily earnings of agricultural labourers.

The table no. 2.12 reveals that the average daily earnings of agricultural labourers have declined in 1956-57 over 1950-51 as revealed by agricultural labour enquires. From 1956-57, there is a gradual and steady increase in the wage rates from one enquiry to the other, in the Rural Labour Enquiry 1977-78 imputation of kind payments was made on the retail prices. In spite of that, the average daily earings have increased over 1999-2000. The average daily earnings of male labourers are more than that of female labourers in all the operations and wages of child laboiur is less than that of female labourers in all operations except sowing during 1977-78 and transplantation in 1983, 1994 and 1999-00. In fine, the average daily earrings of agricultural labourers are very low compared to other categories of workers.

The table no 2.13 shows the average income and consumption expenditure of the agricultural labour households as revealed by agricultural / rural labour enquiries.

From the table it is observed that there has been gradual increase in the size of households. From 1950-51 to 1999-2000, while the average earners per household are more stable. There was a marginal fall in the average income of the household in 1956-57 over 1950-51 which may be to some extent due to computational differences. The average income per agricultural labour household has increased from Rs. 437 in 1956-57 to Rs. 1779 in 1974-75. The data on income was not collected during rural labour enquiries 1977-78 to 1999-00.

Table 2.13

The per capita annual income has declined slightly in 1956-57 over 1950-51 and it has increased steadily during 1964-65 and 1974-75. The average consumption expenditure per house hold had increased steadily from Rs 461 in 1950-51 to Rs 21918 in 1999-2000. The percentage of expenditure on food has declined from 85.3 percent in 1950-51 to 73.9 in 1964-65, then slightly increased in 1974-75. Again the percentage of expenditure on food has steadily declined from 78.8 percent in 1974-75 to 62.4 percent in 1999-2000. The clothing and foot wear expenditure has increased from 4.9 percent to 7.6 percent in 1993-94 over 1999-2000, and the percentage of miscellaneous and services has slightly increased from 20.5 to 21.9 percent in 1999-00 over 1993-94.

2.10 Indebtedness Among the Agricultural Labour

Households In India -

Indebtedness among the agricultural labour households is a permanent feature and a chronic problem. For various purposes, the agricultural labourers take loans from money lenders and their employers. For such loan, they pay a very high rate of interest and many a times they are able to pay only the interest. The money lenders or employers exploit them mercilessly and show them never ending debt against them. Indebtedness leads to bondage, sometimes from one generation to another. Till recent past, the number of bonded labourers was quite high. Even today, several states have bonded labourers, but statistically their number has noticeably decreased as stated by many states. The table no. 2.14 shows the status of indebtedness among the agricultural households.

According to the first Rural Labour Enquiry (1964-65) 60.6 percent families of agricultural labourers were under debt. Their percentage increased to 66.4 percent in 1974-75. From 1977-78 the percentage shows a decreasing trend. The proportion of indebted agricultural labour households in 1977-78 was 52.3. In 1987-88 it is 39.4 percent in 1993-94 it is around 35.5 percent and in 1999-2000, it stood at 25.1 percent.

Table 2.14

Average Debt per Household

The same table shows that in 1964-65 the debt was Rs. 148. The amount of debt clearly indicates an ascending trend. It can be noted that in 1974-75 the debt amount was Rs 387, Rs 345 in 1977-78, Rs. 774 in 1983, Rs. 769 in 1987-88, Rs. 1031 in 1993-94 and Rs 1312 in 1999-2000.

Average Debt Per Indebted Households

The table highlights that during the first Rural labour enquiry of 1964-65, Rs 244 was taken as loan by indebted agricultural labour households. It was Rs 584, in 1974-75 Rs. 660 in 1977-78 Rs. 1516 in 1983, Rs. 1952 in 1987- 88, Rs 2901 in 1993-94 and Rs 5233 in 1999-2000. Over the years, the amount of debt among the already indebted households has also increased.

Percentage of Debt by Source –

As per table No. 2.14 we can observe the sources from which the agricultural labour households take loan. According to 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Rural Labour Enquiries (RLEs), the loan taken by agricultural labour from Govt. stood at 2.9 percent in 1983, 3.6 percent in 1987-88, 8.2 percent in 1993-94 and 4.1 percent in 1999-2000. It can further be seen that 4.9% agricultural labour households took loan from Co-operative society in 1964-65, 70 percent household in 1993-94 and 10.3 percent household in 1999-2000. Employers are also important sources of debt for the agricultural labourers. The table shows that in the year 1964-65, 19.7 percent agricultural labour households had taken loan from their employers and in 1999-2000 only 7.9 percent households took loan from the employers.

Taking loan from money lenders is a common phenomenon in the rural areas. It can be observed that 30.7 percent households of agricultural labour took loan from the money lenders in 1964-65 and 34.0 percent in 1999-2000.

The table shows that 7.4 percent agricultural labour households took loan from shop-keepers in 1963-64, 6.9 percent in 1993-94 and same in 1999-2000. The data show that in 1974-75, 3.6 percent   agricultural labour households took loan from the banks. Similarly that took 20.7 percent loan in 1993-94 and 16.6 percent in 1999-2000. Agricultural labourers also take loan from their relatives and friends. Here we can see that agricultural labour households borrowed 10.8% from their relatives and friends in 1983 12.9 percent in 1993-94 and 16.1 in 1999-2000. There are also other sources apart from the above mentioned ones, from which agricultural labourers borrowed funds. As could be seen in the table 37.3 percent agricultural labour households borrowed from others in 1964-65, 34.4 percent in 1977-78, and 4.1 percent in 1999-2000.

Percentage Of Debt By Purpose

The table highlights that in 1964-65,during the 1st RLE, 53.3 percent agricultural labour households took loan to meet the consumption needs. Similarly they took 32.3 percent loan in 1993-94 and 31.0 percent in 1999-2000. Agricultural labour households also took loan for the purpose of marriage and other ceremonials. It was 24.2 percent in 1963-64 and 24.1 percent in 1999-2000.

It can be noted that for productive purpose 11.9 percent of loan was taken by agriculture labour households in 1964-65 and 21.5 percent in 1999-2000. similarly 6.3 percent agricultural labour households took laon for the purpose of purchase of land and construction of building in 1983 and 14.5 percent in 1999-2000.

It can be noted in the table that majority of the agricultural labourers took loan to meet their survival needs. This clearly indicates the fact that agricultural   labourers in our country are not paid minimum wages as prescribed by the state. Non payment of minimum wages and rising price in the market has made the life of casual wage workers miserable. Hence to

meet the needs labourers enter into debt bondage. This ultimately leads to their oppression and exploitation.

2.11 Profile of Maharashtra -

Maharashtra is the second largest state in India. According to census 2001 the total population of Maharashtra is 96,752,247. The average population of the districts in the state is 27,64350.There are 13 districts above average and remaining 22 districts below average. The state took 60 years (1901-61) to double its population but again only with last 40 years it has multiplied by 2.5 times. In Maharastra state having 35 district, 353 Tahasils 251 statutory towns and 43,722 villages during 2001. The total area of the state is 304,713,00 sq. km. The highest density is found in Mumbai district which is a smallest district in area and lowest density is found in Gadchiroli district. The population growth rate has registered highest (54.86%) in Thane district and lowest growth rate (3.55%) found in Sindhudurg district. In state having literacy rate is found highest (87.14%) in Mumbai suburb and lowest (56.06%) in Nandurbar district. The highest female literacy is found in mumbai suburb (82.77%) and lowest female literacy is found in Nandurbar district (45.55%). There is no district with female literacy below 40%. The total literacy is found in Maharastra state is 77.27% during 2001.

2.12   Population Of Maharashtra –

Maharashtra state is the second largest state of India in respect of population after Uttar Pradesh. Since formation of the state in 1960, during the last 40 years the population of the state is multiplied by 2.5 times. During the decade 1991-2001, the population of the state increased by 22.6 percent. The corresponding growth during the earlier decade was 25.7 percent. The decade growth rate in 1991-2001 is less by 3.1 percent   According to the census of India 2001 the total population of Maharashtra stood at 9,67,52,247

which is 9.4 percent of the total population (102.70 Crores) of India. Maharashtra has in total 35 districts and 43,722 villages during the last thirty years the five districts such as Mumbai, Pune, Thane, Nasik and Ahmednagar remained the largest districts. While comparing population growth rate for last eight years with other states, it can be said that Maharashtra is above the national average of population growth.

Table – 2.15- Trends in Population of Maharashtra -

Items	Maharashtra	India
Population (in Crores) :-		
Total	9.67	102.70
	(9.42)	
Male	5.03	53.13
	(9.47)	
Female	4.64	49.57
	(9.36)	
Decade % growth(1991-2001)	22.60	21.40
% of Urban population	42.2	27.8
Sex Ratio (Females per Thousand male)	922	933
Density of population	314	312
Literacy Percentage	77.3	65.4
% of SC & ST	20.57	24.56
Total Population :-		
% of main workers to total population	39.29	34.18
% of agricultural workers to total workers	54.51	58.80

Source – Population Census 2001.

Note - Figure in parenthesis denotes the percentage to col. 3.

Table –2.16 Growth of Rural and Urban population in Maharashtra.

(Population in Crores)

Year	Rural	Urban	Total	%of Urban population to total population
1901	1.62	0.32	1.94	16.59
1911	1.82	0.32	2.15	15.13
1921	1.70	0.39	2.09	18.50
1931	1.95	0.45	2.40	18.60
1941	2.12	0.57	2.68	21.11
1951	2.28	0.92	3.20	28.75
1961	2.84	1.12	3.96	28.22
1971	3.47	1.57	5.04	31.17
1981	4.08	2.20	6.28	35.03
1991	4.84	3.05	7.89	38.69
2001	5.57	4.10	9.67	42.40

Source – Population Census 2001.

The table no. 2.16 shows that the composition of rural , urban population and percentage of urban population to total population in the year 1901 the percentage of urban population to total population it was only 16.59 percent and it increase up to 42.40 percent in 2001.

2.12.1 Rural Population –

As per the population census 2001, out of total 9.67 crore population of the state, 5.57 crore population (57.6 percent) was the rural population as against 72.20 percent at all India level. The percentage of rural population to total population was 83.41 percent in 1901.During the decade 1991-2001 the increase in rural population in the state was 15.1 percent. Which was less than the corresponding increase (18.0 percent) for India. Thus the percentage of rural population in Maharashtra is for lower than that of India. This percentage continuously declined.

2.12.2 Urban Population –

According to 2001 population census 42.4 percent(4.01 crores) of states population was in urban area as against 27.8 percent of all India level. Thus the proportion of urban population in the state is substantially higher than that for India. The proportion of urban population the state has increased from 38.7 percent in 1991 to 42.4 percent in 2001. Out of the total urban population, about half of the urban population in the state was concentrated in only 7 cities such as Brihanmumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Kalyan, Dombivili, Nasik and Pimpri – Chinchwad. The classification of workers presented in table2.17.

Table – 2.17 Economic Classification Of Workers As Per Population Census –

(In Thousand)

Class of Workers	Male	Female	Total
Cultivators	6,231	3,941	10,172
Agricultural Labourers	3,906	4,408	8,313
Livesstock, Forestry and Allied Activity	404	68	472
Mining and quarrying	8	17	11.5
Manufacturing, processing, servicing, and repair :-			
a)Household Industry	337	162	498
Other than household Industry	3,251	347	3,598
Construction	709	93	802
Trade and Commerce	2400	256	2,657
Transport, communicational storage	1116	45	1160
Other services	2968	751	3219
Total main workers (1 to 9)	20,919 (51.25)	10.088 (26.47)	31.006 (39.29)
Marginal Workers	374 (0.92)	2,530 (6.65)	2904 (3.68)
Total non-workers	19,525 (47.83)	25,486 (66.88)	45,011 (57.03)
Total (A+B+C)	**40,817 (100.00)**	**38,104 (100.00)**	**78,921 (100.00)**

Source – Population Census 2001.

Note - Figures in Parenthesis show percentage to total (A+B+C).

The above table shows the classification of workers as per population census. Out of total population of the state the percentage of total main workers was 39.28 and the percentage of total non-workers to total population was 57.03 percent. The percentage of marginal workers in total population it was very less i.e. 3.67 percent.

Figure – 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Total workers in Maharashtra..
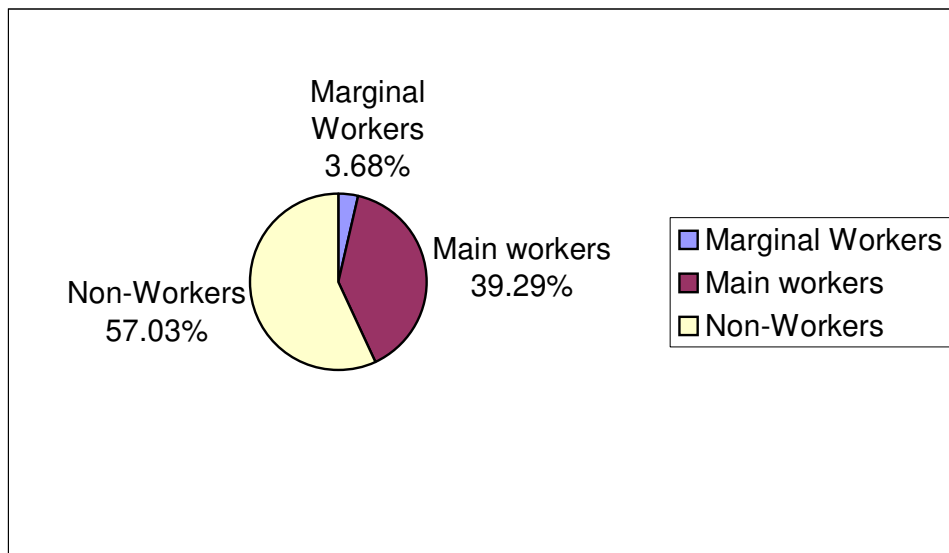
2.13   Population Growth and Density of Maharashtra :

Based on the provisional population figures at 00:00 Hrs. of 1 March 2001, Maharashtra state has 96,752,247 persons. Out of this, 50,334,270 are males and 46,417,977 are females. In the last decade, three new states were created namely Uttaranclal, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh by recognizing the states of Uttar pradesh, Bihar and Madhyapradesh. Maharashtra with population of 96, 752, 247 and area of 307,713.00 sq. km. Is the second largest state of India in terms of population and density of population is 314 sq. km.

2.13.1 Population of Maharashtra and other states:

Following table shows the decadal population growth of Maharashtra and some other state for last 80 years.

Table –2.18 Population of a few states:

State	Population (in Lac.)		Decadal Growth Rate							
	1991	2001	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01
Maharashtra	789	967	14.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.57
India	8463	10270	11.00	14.22	13.31	21.51	24.80	24.66	23.86	21.34
Nagaland	12	20	12.62	6.04	8.60	14.07	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.41
Tamil Nadu	559	621	8.52	11.91	14.66	11.85	27.30	17.50	15.39	11.19
Kerala	291	318	21.85	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.42
Karmataka	450	527	9.38	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.25
Chhajsigarh	176	208	14.51	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.06
Andhra Pradesh	665	757	12.99	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	13.86

Source : Provisional population figure census- 2001

A close look at the chart and table will reveal that the decadal growth rate of Maharashtra had jumped by about 7.28 points in the decade 1941 – 51 till 1941 the decadal growth rate always remained below 15% after 1951 the decadal growth rate always remained above 22% also, Maharashtra had been growing at agricultural labour faster rate than the national average during most part of the 20th century.

During 1991 –2001, the decadal growth of Maharashtra has reduced by 3.16 percentage points. Reduction in the decadal growth of Maharashtra from 25.73% to 22.57%. During the last decade is a wel-come trend at the national level after creation of the new states, we see that Uttar Pradesh , Maharashtra and Bihar are the first, second and third respectively in terms of absolute population. Kerala (9.42%) and Tamilnadu (11.19%) are

having the lowest decadal growth rates where as Nagaland (64.41%), Delhi(46.31%), Sikkim (32.98%) are the states with the highest growth rates as far as the neighboring states are concerned, Andhra pradesh(13.86%) has done very well in keeping the decadal growth rate low during 1991- 2001. The decadal growth rates of all the states except Uttar pradesh, bihar, Haryana, sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Gujarat, have declined.

Table 2.19 : Population Growth Of The Divisions –

Division	Population(In Lakhs)				Growth Rate		
	1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
KONKAN	116	152	194	248	32.17	27.12	28.03
PUNE	107	131	164	200	22.64	25.46	21.69
NASHIK	84	104	129	158	21.62	24.82	21.83
AURANGABAD	81	97	128	156	21.25	31.38	21.78
NAGPUR	52	74	90	107	45.10	21.76	18.23
AMRAVATI	65	69	84	99	6.15	20.18	16.67

Note: Provisional Population Figure Census, 2001.

The table shows that the kokan division has remained first in terms of absolute population because of Mumbai suburban and Mumbai districts. All the six divisions have also retained there respective ranking as for as growth rate is concerned; Aurangabad division(31.38%) was on the top followed by Konkan during 1991-2001 the decadal growth of Aurangabad division had showed down to 21.78% but that for Konkan division rose to 28.03%.

2.14 Economic Situation In Maharashtra -

2.14.1 Gross State Domestic Product –

As per the advance estimates, Gross State Domestic Product(GSDP) of Maharashtra at constant (1993-94) Price is expected to grow the rate of 4.0 percent during 2002-03, as against growth of 6.8 percent in the last year. The sectoral growth rate GSDP are expected to be (-) 9.1 percent in primary sector, 4.9 percent in secondary sector and 7.3 percent in

tertiary sector. The GSDP of Maharashtra in 2001-02 at constant (1993 – 94) prices is estimated at Rs. 1,66,516 crore as against Rs. 1,55,875 crore in 2000 – 01. At current prices, GSDP in 2001 – 02 is estimated at Rs. 2,71,406 crore as against Rs. 2,38,875 crore in the previous year, showing an increase of 13.6 percent during the year.

2.14.2 Agricultural Production –

Agricultural production, during 2002 – 03, may recorded the lowest production in the last decade. The food grain production in 2002 – 03, in the state is expected to be only at 91.4 lakh tonnes, less by about 18 percent than that in 2001 – 02. the production of cotton is expected to be around 3.27 lakh tones, less by about 28 percent than that during the previous year. The oilseeds production is expected to decrease by 12 percent and would be 18.6 lakh tonnes. The sugarcane production is expected to be 370 lakh tonnes, less by 18.0 percent than that during the previous year.

2.14.3 Industrial Production –

From the available indications it is summarised that the industrial production (Manufacturing) in the state for the first nine months of the current financial year 2002 – 03 has improved and registered a growth of about 5.1 percent. The corresponding increase in the entire year of 2001 – 02 was 3.1 percent.

2.14.4 Poverty -

As per national sample survey (NSS) data on 55th round (July 1999 – June 2000), about quarter of the population (25.02 percent) in the state was below poverty line. The incidence of poverty in urban area (26.81 percent) was more than that of rural area (32.72 percent) of the state.

2.14.5 Employment –

There is a continues declining trend in factory employment in last few years. According to factory statistics the average daily factory employment in the state at the end of December, 2001 was 12.0 lakh. Which was 1.6 percent less than that at the end of December 2000.

As per the data collected under employment market information programme (EMI), the total number of employment as on 31st march, 2002 in both public and private sectors was 36.35 lakh as against 36.95 Lakh reported during the pervious year.

During 2002 – 03, employment provided under the employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) for the period of April – December 2002, was 12.22 crore Mandays provided during the corresponding period of the previous year. In addition to this, under sampooran Gramin Rojgar Yojana employment of 2.34 crore mandays was provided during the current year for the period of April – December 2002.

2.15 Percentage Distribution of Total workers -

The percentage distribution of total workers (Main and Marginal) present in table by category of workers by sex and number of cultivators with the following manner.

Table – 2.20-Percentage Distribution of Total workers

State/ district	Persons Males Females	Total Workers (main+ Marginal)	Percentage to total workers			
			Cultiva-tors	Agric-ultural labourers	Workers In households industry	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	Persons	42,053,330	28.56	26.85	2.49	42.10
	Male	26,924,764	25.13	18.31	2.01	54.56
	Females	15,128,566	34.66	42.05	3.34	19.94
Nandurbar	Persons	614,166	33.91	48.05	1.46	16.57
	Male	344,871	37.85	36.14	1.49	24.52
	Females	269,295	28.87	63.30	1.43	6.40
Dhule	Persons	757,473	27.27	43.86	2.63	26.24
	Male	455,874	29.42	30.67	2.48	37.44
	Females	301,599	24.02	63.79	7.87	9.32
Jalgaon	Persons	1,600,789	23.85	47.64	2.16	26.35
	Male	977,952	24.45	35.73	2.12	37.70
	Females	622,837	22.90	66.36	2.23	8.52
Buldhana	Persons	1,037,925	34.56	46.41	1.19	17.84
	Male	595,682	34.14	37.28	1.21	27.37
	Females	442,243	35.13	58.71	1.16	5.00
Akola	Persons	659,737	18.80	49.31	1.22	30.67
	Male	436,231	20.37	37.69	1.09	40.84
	Females	223,506	15.74	71.98	1.47	10.80
Washim	Persons	466,051	31.07	53.24	1.13	14.56
	Male	267,244	33.16	42.90	1.26	22.67
	Females	198,807	28.25	67.13	0.96	3.66
Pravati	Persons	1,120,468	18.66	52.13	1.67	27.53
	Male	724,124	21.46	40.79	1.57	36.17
	Females	396,344	13.55	72.85	1.85	11.75
Wardha	Persons	563,402	24.73	44.28	1.85	29.14
	Male	348,280	26.86	32.25	1.94	38.95
	Females	215,122	21.28	63.76	1.69	13.27
Nagpur	Persons	1,553,363	14.46	24.52	2.32	58.70
	Male	1,087,405	12.96	15.30	1.89	69.76
	Females	465,858	17.94	46.04	3.12	32.89

Conted.

Conted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhandara	Persons	549,244	24.81	46.34	5.20	23.65
	Male	303,357	25.64	35.13	3.93	35.27
	Females	245,887	23.77	60.14	6.77	9.32
Gondiya	Persons	590,905	31.34	37.21	9.57	21.88
	Male	319,247	32.37	29.66	5.04	32.93
	Females	271,658	30.13	46.09	14.90	8.89
Gadchiroli	Persons	512,532	43.17	38.83	1.47	16.54
	Male	272,477	46.86	28.06	1.67	23.41
	Females	240,055	38.97	51.06	1.23	8.73
Chandrapur	Persons	956,491	25.56	40.07	2.03	32.34
	Male	568,039	26.02	26.73	2.28	44.97
	Females	388,452	24.89	59.58	1.68	13.86
Yavatmal	Persons	1,150,365	27.13	50.40	1.05	21.42
	Male	675,136	29.35	39.17	1.17	30.30
	Females	475,229	23.97	66.36	0.88	8.79
Nanded	Persons	1,227,986	31.59	42.69	2.04	23.68
	Male	719,447	32.69	32.35	1.47	33.48
	Females	508,539	30.02	57.33	2.84	9.81
Hingoli	Persons	469,780	44.60	38.83	1.34	15.24
	Male	259,842	44.17	30.79	1.53	23.51
	Females	209,938	45.12	48.79	1.10	4.99
Parbhani	Persons	649,586	37.33	39.15	1.30	22.21
	Male	378,070	36.74	28.86	1.32	33.08
	Females	271,516	38.16	53.49	1.28	7.07
Jalna	Persons	733,708	44.00	34.12	1.75	20.13
	Male	415,215	44.23	24.52	1.52	29.73
	Females	318,493	43.70	46.63	2.05	7.62
Aurangabad	Persons	1,219,711	36.89	26.36	1.55	35.20
	Male	756,495	32.89	18.09	1.25	47.77
	Females	463,216	43.43	39.88	2.03	14.67
Nashik	Persons	2,223,788	37.50	25.28	2.18	35.04
	Male	1,366,011	33.12	17.35	1.71	47.82
	Females	857,777	44.47	37.92	2.92	14.69
Thane	Persons	3,224,139	12.34	9.94	2.35	75.37
	Male	2,451,526	8.25	5.89	1.64	84.22
	Females	772,613	25.30	22.81	4.62	47.27

Conted.

85

Conted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mumbai(Suburb)	Persons	3,202,420	0.04	0.04	2.78	97.14
	Male	2,658,760	0.04	0.03	2.13	97.74
	Females	548,660	0.05	0.06	5.88	94.21
Mumbai	Persons	1,325,506	0.02	0.02	2.92	97.04
	Male	1,122,989	0.02	0.01	2.33	97.63
	Females	202,517	0.04	0.05	6.19	93.72
Raigarh	Persons	934,450	28.06	20.94	2.51	48.49
	Male	589,393	21.78	13.85	2.19	62.18
	Females	345,111	38.77	33.04	3.05	25.13
Pune	Persons	3,049,246	27.52	13.14	2.74	56.59
	Male	2,049,147	21.54	7.96	2.24	68.27
	Females	1,000,099	39.79	23.75	3.78	32.67
Ahmadnagar	Persons	1,925,152	44.03	26.02	2.68	27.27
	Male	1,110,428	41.23	18.97	2.24	37.56
	Females	814,724	47.85	35.62	3.27	13.26
Bid	Persons	979,682	47.88	29.90	1.51	20.71
	Male	548,480	45.86	21.92	1.51	30.71
	Females	431,202	50.45	40.05	1.51	7.99
Latur	Persons	860,238	35.33	38.09	1.60	24.98
	Male	525,502	35.25	28.79	1.47	32.49
	Females	334,736	35.45	52.70	1.80	10.05
Osmanabad	Persons	665,079	38.52	40.58	2.15	18.74
	Male	389,195	41.49	30.66	1.73	26.13
	Females	275,884	34.34	54.59	2.75	8.32
Solapur	Persons	1,766,960	34.70	28.49	4.62	32.18
	Male	1,054,043	33.91	20.58	1.97	43.53
	Females	712,917	35.87	40.19	8.53	15.41
Satara	Persons	1,332,553	47.65	22.08	2.67	27.60
	Male	756,899	44.04	14.64	2.47	38.86
	Females	575,654	52.41	31.88	2.92	12.79
Ratnagiri	Persons	783,583	52.09	13.63	1.85	32.43
	Male	407,318	39.16	10.25	2.13	48.46
	Females	376,265	66.09	17.28	1.55	15.08
Sindhudurg	Persons	412,731	45.87	20.01	3.31	30.81
	Male	227,183	39.87	15.93	3.11	41.08
	Females	185,548	53.22	25.00	3.54	18.24
Kolhapur	Persons	1,688,667	39.95	18.05	3.42	38.59
	Male	1,020,895	35.77	12.21	3.08	48.94
	Females	667,772	46.34	26.98	3.92	22.76
Sangli	Persons	1,245,554	45.68	23.92	3.18	27.22
	Male	742,061	44.08	17.01	2.53	36.38
	Females	503,493	48.03	34.10	4.14	13.73

Source - Census of India 2001 provisional figures.

Table explains the district wise percentage of total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers. According to census of 2001 total workers in Maharashtra state were 42,053,330 out of this male workers were 26,924,234 and female workers were 15,128,566. out of this total workers 28.56 percent cultivators 26.85 percent agricultural labourers, 2.49 percent workers in household industry and 42.10 percent other workers.

The district wise agricultural labourers shows that their proportion was highest in Washim district (53.24 percent) followed by Amaravati (52.13 percent), Yavatmal (50.40 percent), Akola (49.31 percent), Nandurbar (48.05 percent), Jalgaon (47.64 percent), Buldhana (46.41 percent). The proportion was lowest in Mumbai district (0.02 percent) followed by Mumbai (Suburb) district (0.04 percent), Thane (9.94 percent), Pune (13.14 percent).

Similarly it can be observed that proportion of female agricultural labourers was highest in Amaravati district (72.85 percent) followed by Akola (71.98 Percent), Washim (67.13 Percent), Jalgaon (66.36 Percent), Yavatmal (66.36 Percent).

2.18 Conclusion

It is observed that the agricultural labourers have emerged into a major a class of workforce who are mostly depending on wage paid employment in agriculture. The number of agricultural labourers are increasing at a rapid rate than the other categories of workers in the rural areas. According   to Agricultural /Rural Labour Enquiries the no. of agricultural labour households have increased from 17.9 million households in 1950-51 to 44.1 million in 1999-2000, registering an increase of 146.4 percent. The percentage of agricultural labour households to rural households was worked out to 30.4 percent in 1950-51 and 32.2 percent in 1999-2000. According to the Rural Labour Enquiry   1999-2000, 44.95 percent of   the agricultural labour

households have no land of their own and the remaining 55.05 percent possess some land.

Structural transformation has been more noticeable in case of workers, in Indian Economy still continues to be dominated by agricultural sector with 58.40 percent of workers employed in this sector. The growth rate of cultivators sharply declined at the national level from 1.94 percent in 1980-91 to 0. 24 percent in 1991-2001 . Agricultural labourers also show a deceleration in growth rate in the post reform period declining from 2.94 percent in 1980-81 to 2.25 percent during 1991-2001 in India.

Maharashtra is the second largest state of India in terms of population. In Maharashtra 39.29 percent propotion of main workers to total population. Out of the total main workers 26.85 percent agricultural labourers in Maharashtra. The percentage of the total non- workers to total population 57.03 percent and the percentage of the marginal workers was very less i.e. 3.62 percent. Again out of the total workers in Maharashtra 28.56 percent cultivators. 26.85 percent agricultural labourers, 2.49 percent workers in household industry and 42.10 percent other workers. The district wise agricultural labourers shows that their proportion was highest in Washim district (53.24 percent) and the proportion was lowest in Mumbai district. (0.02 percent) the proportion of Kolhapur district was 18.05 percent.

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19. Statistical Abstract Of Maharashtra State -2001

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AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

3.1   **Brief History Of Kolhapur District**

3.2   **Geographical Location.**

3.3   **Topography of the District.**

3.4   **Climate And Rainfall.**

3.5   **Soil Profile.**

3.6   **Rivers In Kolhapur District.**

3.7   **Irrigation In Kolhapur.**

3.8   **Territorial Changes During Last Four Decades.**

3.9   **Relief Division Of Kolhapur District.**

3.10   **Population Of Kolhapur District.**

3.11   **Occupational Distribution Of Population.**

3.12   **Land Use Pattern In Kolhapur District.**

3.13   **Cropping Patteren.**

3.14   **Food Grain Production.**

3.15   **Inputs For Agriculture.**

3.16   **Inputs Use In Agriculture**

3.17   **Impact Of Inputs On Agricultural Production.**

3.18   **Dairy Development In Kolhapur District.**

3.19   **Employment Programmes In The District.**

3.20   **Distribution Of Total Workers.**

3.21   **Conclusion.**

3.1 Brief History Of Kolhapur District :-

Being an historical place the history of Kolhapur district can be divided into three periods, viz. (1) Hindu period (Partly Mythic and partly historic reaching to about 1347 A.D.), (2) Muslim period (A. D. 1347 to A.D. 1700), (3) Maratha period (since A.D. 1700). Actually Kolhapur district emerged after merging the past princely states (Sansthans) into Bombay state in 1949. Kolhapur is one of the oldest cities in the district. In the history of kolhapur district the famous temple of "Mahalaxmi" is important factor which has moulded and influenced the social and religious life of the residents in Kolhapur district in general and in Kolhapur city in particular. The temple of "Mahalaxmi" made it a place of pilgrimage for Hindus from all over India. Therefore Kolhapur is known as " Daxin Kashi ". It is also known a City of Art."

During the Muslim period the herdic conquest by shivaji of various forts in the neighborhood of Kolhapur like Panhala and Vishalgad in 1959. Which were in acquisition of Adilshah of Bijapur enhanced the historical importance of Kolhapur and since then, it has been a very important area for commerce and politics. After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji, Aurangazeb captured Panhala and Vishalgad at the beginning of the 18th century but he could not hold them for a long time.

During the Maratha period Chhatrapati, Rajarshi Shahu came into power in 1894. From the very beginning of his regime he had made some efforts to improve the economic, social as well as educational conditions of the people in the region.

In the year 1884 (DCH 1984)[1] Kolhapur as a state had six sub-divisions, viz. Karveer, Panhala, Shirol, Ajara, Gadhinglaj and Bhudargad. In addition to this, it had two pethas, viz. Raibag under shirol and Katkol under Gadhinglaj.

The state was merged in to Bombay state in the year 1949 (DCH 1981)[2], in 1949, 956 villages together with five villages. From the former state of Kurundwad, one village from the state of Miraj and seven villages from Belgaum district were put together to form the new district of Kolhapur.

3.2 Geographical Location –

The district of Kolhapur lies in the South-West of Maharashtra between 15-17 North Latitude, and 73-74 East longitude. It is bounded on the north by Sangli district, on the west by Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts and in the South-East by Belgaum district of Karnataka state. The total area admeasure 7,685 sq. kms. It covers the 2.64 percent of total surface area of Maharashtra state.

The district is a part of the deccan table land slopes towards the South-East. The broad physiography of the district comprises densely forest of Sahyadri Ranges along with its western boundary having a mean height of around 900 meters from the sea level. Partly forested plateau dissected by numerous streams situated to the east of the Sahyadri and the river valleys are the most fertile areas of the district and are densely populated.

The district has a well-developed drainage pattern. The rivers of the district originate in the west and flow into the way of Bengal. The drainage is geared to the Krishna river which master-feeds the river networks and flows for a short distance along with the eastern boundary of the district. The main rivers of the district are the Warna, Panchaganga, Dudhaganga, Kasari, Kumbhi, Tulasi and Bhogawati.

Raibag and Katkol were transferred to Belgaum district, which are now in Karnataka state.

At present there are 1188 inhabited villages, 10 towns and 2 cities in kolhapur district (DCH 1991) [3].

3.3 Topography of the District -

The district is a part of the deccan table land with the average height of 1800 feet above sea level, with the Sahyadrian scrap forming the most prominent feature along its western administrative boundary. Kolhapur district is at the tail end of the Maharashtra state (DCH 1981)[4].

The main rivers of the district are the Krishna, the warana, the Panchganga, the Dudhganga and the Hiranyakeshi. The Punchaganga is formed by four rivers, viz the. Kasari, Kumbhi, Tulasi and Bhogavati.

The climate of the Kolhapur district is generally temperate and the seasons show considerable uniformly. The temperature in the district ranges between 10.6^0 C to 41.0^0 C.

The rainfall is not uniform in all parts of the district. The average annual rainfall in the district varies widely from about 600 mm. to 7000 mm. A major portion of the district lies in the rain shadow of the Sahyadri ranges.

Table 3.1 Relief Divisions Of Kolhapur District In Percent.

Taluka	Hilly Region	Foot Hill	Plains and Low Lands
Ajara	66.54	28.38	5.08
Bhudargad	49.70	45.72	4.58
Chandgad	45.63	39.86	14.51
Gaganbavada	65.63	34.37	-----
Gadhinglaj	31.46	44.76	23.78
Hatkanangale	13.11	37.71	49.18
Kagal	18.58	32.24	49.18
Karveer	32.06	22.36	48.58
Panhala	68.32	18.41	31.37
Radhanagari	72.78	24.00	3.57
Shahuwadi	58.39	40.47	1.14
Shirol	1.33	22.35	76.12

Source – Director, Ground water survey, Govt. of Maharashtra.

On the basis of topography the district can be divided in to three relief divisions; viz. hilly region (above 600 meters), foot hill region (450 to 600 meters) and plains as lowlands (below 450 meters). The talukawise percentage of area of relief division is shown in table.

The above table shows that Panhala, Gaganbavada, Radhanagari and Ajara talukas have more than 213 of their total geographical areas as hilly region. In case of shahuwadi, hilly region is 58 percent; where as 50 percent of the total geographical area of Chandgad and Bhudargad talukas are hilly regions. Thus in all the Western talukas of the district more than 50 percent of the geographical area is hilly land. Kagal and Hatkanangale talukas have less than 1/3 of their area covered by hills. Shirol is the most eastern taluka has only 1.3 percent of the hilly area. Thus the percent of hilly region, decrease from west to east. The percentage of plain region and low lands is the highest i.e. 76.12 percent in Shirol, Karveer, Hatkanangale and Kagal talukas have less than 50 percent area in plain region. The percentage of low land decrease from east to west. The western talukas of the district have minimum of the plain region; e.g. Radhanagari 3.57 percent Shahuwadi 1.1 percent and Gaganbavada has absolutely no plain region. Thus 46 percent of the total area of the district is classified as hilly region and 20 percent as the plains and the low lands.

3.4 Climate And Rainfall –

The district has temperate climate. The western part of the district proximate to the Sahyadri is cooler than the eastern part which is liable to hot winds during April and May monsoon from June to October and winter from November to February.

The major portion of the district lies in the rain shadow region of the Sahyadri ranges. Kolhapur receives rain both from the South- West and the North-East monsoons. The quantum of rainfall received decreases rapidly from west to east. The eastern parts of the district have fertile soil but remain

barren on account of poor rainfall. The average annual rainfall varies from 60 mm in Shirol tahasil in the east of 6,000 mm in Gaganbavada tahasil in the west. The south-west mansoon commences by the first week of june and lasts till end of September. By the end of September the south-west mansoon loses its vigour and provides Rabi rain to the eastern part of the district. The central part of the district also gets some rain from about 14 degrees Celsius to 16 degrees Celsius December and January are the coldest months of the year. In summer especially in April, daily minimum temparature frequently exceeds 38 degrees Celsius. Thunder and storms are common in May and the rainfall in this season accounts for about 10 percent of the total annual rainfall.

3.5 Soil Profile –

The Kolhapur district can be divided in to three broad soil zones. The western zone of heavy rainfall covered with late rite soils, the central part with more or less assured rainfall covered with fertile, well drained brownish soils of natural reaction and the dry eastern zone with precarious rainfall covered with laterite soils, is found mainly in karveer, Ajara and Bhudargad, Gaganbavda, Radhanagari, Panhala and Shahuwadi talukas. The central part covered with brownish well drained soils is found in Radhanagari, Karveer, Hatkanangle and parts of Ajara and Bhudargad talukas. The dry eastern part having medium to deep black soils of varying depths is found in the talukas of Gadhinglaj, Kagal, Karveer, Hatkanangle and Shirol. In short Kolhapur has all type of soil.

3.6 Rivers In Kolhapur District –

The main rivers of kolhapur district are the Krishna, Warna, Punchaganga, doodhganga, vedganga and the Hiranyakeshi. The warna river, which has fairly South-Eastern trend, serves as the boundary between Kolhapur and Sangali districts. Its approximate length in the district is 130 Kilometers. The Punchganga is formed by the four tributaries namely, the

Kasari, Kumbhi, Tulashi and Bhogawati. The Panchaganga falls in to the Krishna at Narsobawadi in Shirol taluka after covering a distance of approximately 136 Kilometers in the district. There are also six small rivers flowing through the district viz. Tillari, Tamraparni, Ghataprabha, Chikotra, Dhamani and Markandeya. The panchaganga has blessed admirably the people of the district and has boasted significantly its agricultural economy. The following bifurcation can be made as per the water available in the river.

Perticulars	Name of River
1] Perennial	Krishna,Punchaganga,Warna, Dudhganga,Vedganga Bhogavati
2] Seasonal	Hiranyakeshi, Ghataprabha, Kumbhi, Kasari, Tulasi, Tillari, Tamraparni, Chikotra, Dhamani, Markandeya.

Source – District Census Handbook; kolhapur2001.

3.7 Irrigation In Kolhapur District –

The sources of irrigation to agricultural lands are either dug wells or rivers. No canal irrigation is available atleast until. The total irrigated area in the kolhapur district is 20.56%. The highest percentage of irrigation is in shirol taluka. It is (30.25%) followed by 26.57% in karveer, 20.56% in Hatkanangle, 12.91% in Panhala and 10.12% in Radhanagari tahasils and the lowest being in Bhudargad block where it is 3.91%.

Kolhapur type Weirs (K. T. Weirs) have been constructed on various rivers. In addition, two medium size dams at Radhanagari on Bhogawati river and Dhamod dam on Tulasi river have been constructed. Similar dams at patgaon, on vedganga river, Jangamhatti on Kasari river, Lakhampur on Kumbhi river, Parali Ninai on Kadvi river and Chitri dam on the river of Chikotra are in progress.

3.8 Territorial Changes During Last Four Decades :

The Kolhapur district was formed in March 1949with villages and town drawn from the former princely states (sansthans) of Kolhapur, Kurundwad and Miraj (senior) and with some villages from the Belgaum district. The district thus consisted of eight tahasils and three mahals. (These three mahals have been converted into Tahasils on 15-8-1967). In November 1956, the chandgad Tahasil of Belgaum district was transferred to Kolhapur district according to the recommendations of the states reorganisation commission. The village Watangi from Gadhinglaj Tahasil was transferred to Ajara subsequent to 1961 census[5].

During 1981 –91, 53 villages from Bavada Tahasil were transferred to newly formed vaibhavwadi Tahasil of Sindhudurg district. While 2 villages from chandgad Tahasil were tranfer to sawantwadi Tahasil of newly formed Sindhudurg district. On the contrary, during 1981-91 around 49 villages were added to Kolhapur district such as 14 to Karveer, 9 to Panhala, 1 to Hatkanangle, 2 to Shirol, 2 to Gadhinglaj , 5 to Ajara, 5 to Bhudargad and 11 to Radhanagari.

3.9. Relief Division Of Kolhapur District

   Administrative Set-Up-

3.9.1 Revenue – For the administrative purpose, the district is divided into twelve talukas and four sub-divisions known as prants, such sub-divisions are-

   a) Gadhinglaj :   Covering Ajara, Chandgad and Gadhinglaj Tahasils.
   b) Karveer :   Covering Karveer, Panhala, Shahuwadi and Kagal Tahasils.
   c) Ichalkaranji : Covering Hatkanangle and Shirol Tahasils.
   d) Radhanagari : Covering Bhudargad, Radhanagari and Gaganbavada Tahasils.

3.9.2 Government Local Bodies –

a) Zilla Parishad -

        In accordance with the provisions contained in the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act. 1961, there are twelve Panchayat samities in Kolhapur district. The jurisdiction of kolhapur Zilla Parishad corresponds to the revenue district boundaries. Similarly the boundaries of the twelve Panchayat samities co-terminated with the boundaries of the Tahasils. The municipal limits, however are excluded from the area of Zilla Parishad .

b) Municipal Councils –

        There are nine municipal councils in the district, viz. Gadhinglaj, Ichalkaranji, Jaysingpur, Kagal, Kurundwad, Malakapur, Murgud, Panhala and Vadgaon. All the municipal councils except Ichalkaranji are having population below 35,000 as per census 1991. it means that out of nine municipal councils only one i.e. Ichalkaranji is of class 'A' and remaining eight are of class 'C'.

C) Muncipal Corporation –

        There is only one municipal corporation i.e. Kolhapur, having population of ,.05, 118.

3.10 Population of Kolhapur District –

    The population of kolhapur district presented in the table 3.2 by sex and taluka wise by

Table 3.2 : Total Population of Kolhapur District by Sex and Talukawise.

District / Tahasil	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
Shahuwadi	86304 (48.80)	90505 (51.20)	176856 (5.02)
Panhala	124073 (52.05)	114310 (47.95)	238383 (6.77)
Hatkanangale	371250 (52.32)	338378 (47.68)	709628 (20.14)
Shirol	185014 (51.51)	174165 (48.49)	359179 (10.19)
Karveer	473090 (52.16)	433776 (47.84)	906866 (25.74)
Gaganbavada	16512 (50.77)	16004 (49.23)	32525 (0.92)
Radhanagari	96671 (51.40)	91436 (48.60)	188107 (5.34)
Kagal	127381 (5131)	120856 (48.69)	248237 (7.05)
Bhudurgad	72631 (50.12)	72279 (49.88)	144910 (4.11)
Ajara	58320 (48.03)	63110 (53.97)	1211430 (3.45)
Gadhinglaj	107291 (49.61)	108966 (50.39)	216.257 (6.14)
Chandgad	88924 (49.19)	91857 (50.81)	180781 (5.13)
Total	1807470 (51.30)	1715692 (45.70)	3523162 (100.00)

Source – Census of India, 2001 series 28, Maharashtra table pp. 132-134.

Note - figures in parenthesis shows percentage to total.

Figure 3.1 Percentage of Total Population in the Distrcit by Talukas
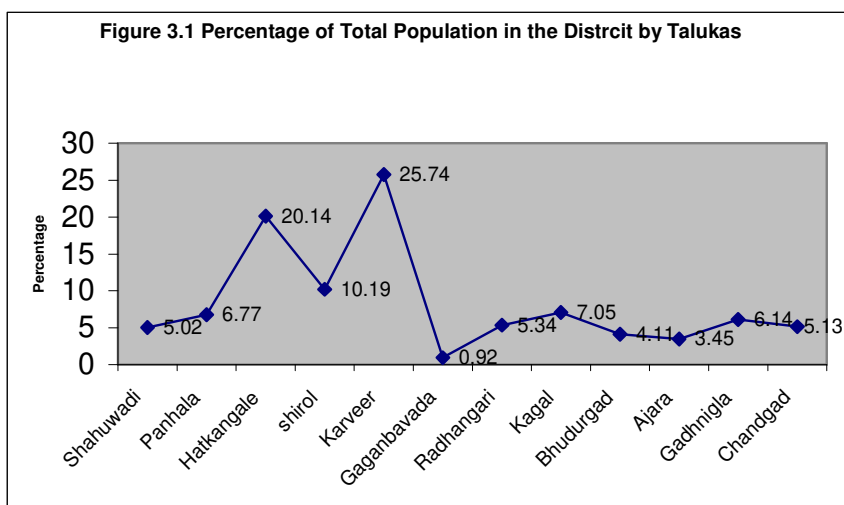
The above table and figure reveals that the percentage of total population is higher (25.74%) in Karveer taluka and lower (0.92%) in Gaganbavada taluka. Among the total population of district, male population is higher (52.32%) in Hatkanangale taluka and lower (48.03%) in Ajara taluka. Again the female population higher (53.97%) in Ajara taluka. It means that out of the total population the proportion of male population (51.30%) is higher than the female population (48.70%) in the district.

Table 3.3 : Distribution Of Population According To Working Status In Kolhapur District 2001.

Working Status	Total	Percentage
Main workers	1169813	39.13
Marginal workers	209456	7.00
Non workers	1610316	53.87
Total workers	2989585	100.00

Source – Socio-Economic survey of kolhapur district – 2001

The table shows that main workers constitute 39.13 percent of the total population in the district; while the marginal workers constitute 7.00 percent; Non-workers constitute 53.87 percent of the total population.

Figure 3.2 : Percentage Distribution of Total Workers.
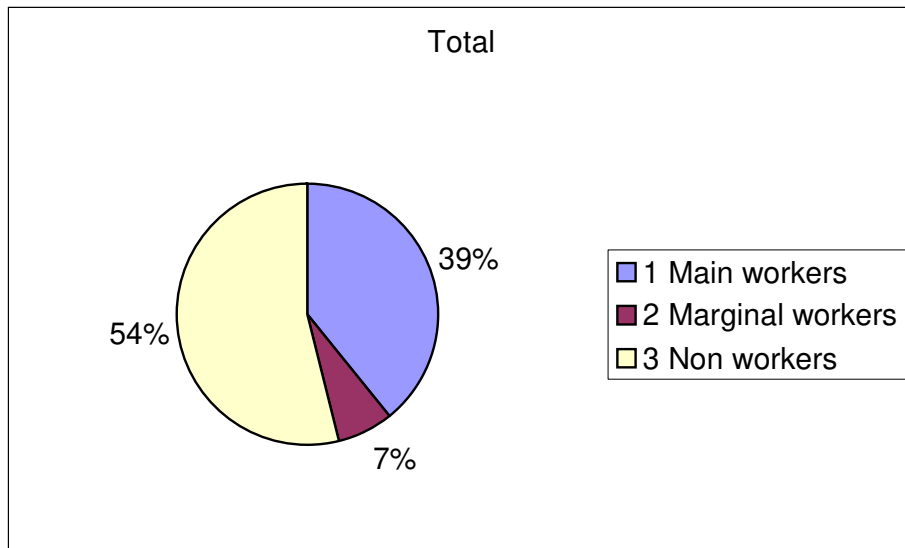
3.11 Occupational   Distribution of Population

The Population   mainly divided in to   three categories i.e. main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. However the main workers again classified in to cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. It presented in the table 3.3.

Table 3.4 : Occupational Distribution of Population in Kolhapur District.

Sr, No.	Particulars	Number	Percentage to total
1	Main workers	1169813	39.13%
	a) Cultivators	537002 (49.90)	NA
	b)Agricultural labourers	298821 (25.54)	NA
	c)Household Industry workers	53996 (4.62)	NA
	d) Other workers	409994 (35.04)	NA
2	Marginal workers	209456	7.00%
3	Non workers	1610316	53.87%

Note – Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to main workers.

Source – Primary census Abstract-General population-2001

Figure 3.3 Distribution of main workers.
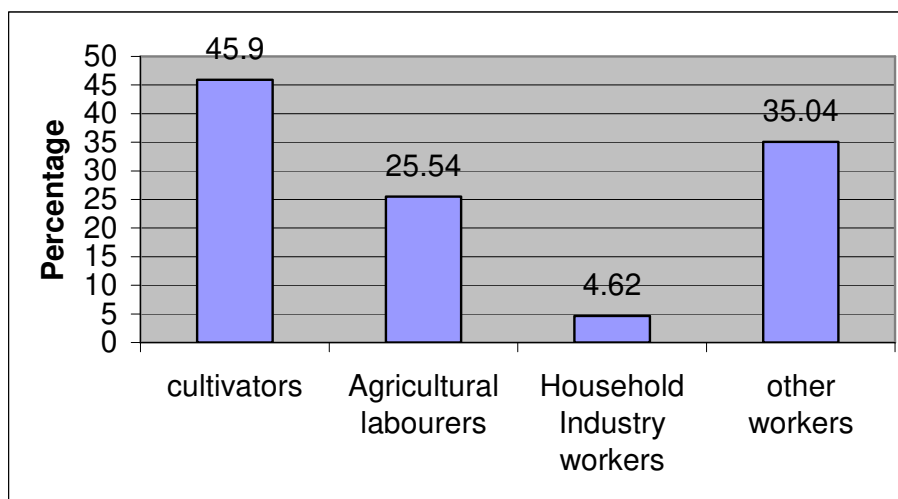
The table reveals that main workers constitute 39.13 percent of the total population, while the non-workers constitute 53.87 percent, marginal workers constitute 7.00 percent of the total population of the main workers cultivators constitute 45.90 percent and agricultural labourers 25.54 percent.

3.12 Land Use Pattern In Kolhapur District –

        Land is a crucial input in the process of agricultural production. Its availability and proper use is an essential condition for the development of agriculture.

        The spatial picture of land use pattern in the Kolhapur district has shown in the following table.

Table 3.5 : Land Use Pattern In Kolhapur District –

Particulars	Actual Area (Hect)	% of Hect
Area Under Cultivation	411418	53.00
Area Under Forest	143090	18.43
Barren/Uncultivable land	14132	1.82
Permanent pastures /grazing Land	31092	4.00
Miscellaneous tree growers	7232	0.93
Cultivable waste	37047	4.77
Follow land	42620	5.49
Socio-Economic infrastructures and urbanization/other non-agricultural activity	27013	3.47
Others	62617	8.09
Total Geographical Area	776261	100.00

Source – District Socio- Economic Survey year 1997-98. (Kolhapur)

        Table shows that out of the total geographical area of 7.76,261 hectares, 4,11,418 hectares (53%) are under cultivation. The district has 1,43,090 hectares (18.43%) of land under forest 14,132 hectares (1.82%) of the land is Barran/ uncultivable and 31.092 hectares (4.00%) are occupied by permanent pastures/grazing lands, while 7,232 hectares (0.93%) are under miscellaneous tree /growers. Additionally 37,047 (4.77%) and 42,460 (5.49%)hectares of the area are covered by cultivable waste and fallow land

respectively. In the, expanding economy of the district an increasing quantum of the land around 27,013 hectares (3.47%) is required for Socio- economic infrastructures and for absorbing the pressure of urbanization and other non-agricultural activities. Thus the total available land (net sown area + Cultivable waste + Follow lands) 5,23,702 hectares as much as (78.55%) of the land are being used for rising crops. Resultantly, the scope to bring additional area under cultivation is relatively limited. In such scenario the expansion of multiple cropped areas is the only ending way for increasing agricultural output. The district has a cropping intensity of 115.4, which is higher than the state average 114.2.

3.13 Cropping Pattern –

The nature of cropping pattern is considered an important factor in determining the growth prospects for agriculture. The district exhibits a mix of cropping patterns. Kolhapur district holds a leading rank in respect of sugarcane, cultivation and sugar Industry. The laterite soil in Gaganbavda, panhala, Radhanagari and Shahuwadi talukas is conductive for raising hill millets. Paddy is grown in the talukas Chandgad, Ajara, Gadhinglaj, Shahuwadi, Hatkanangale, Karveer, Radhanagari, Panhala and some parts of Bhudargad Kagal, Shirol and Gaganbavada talukas which have rich and fertile soils. Rice, jawar and groundnut are cultivated in the kharif season. Sugarcane and vegetables are grown where irrigation facilities are available. The eastern taluka of Hatkanangale and shirol focus on sugercane, groundnut and jowar together with fruits and vegetable cultivation. Broadly speaking, the cropping pattern of the district is administered by the foodgrain and cash crops viz. Rice (21%), kharif jowar (9%), other minor cereals and pulses and cash crops i.e. sugarcane (135)and groundnut (14%). The dam at Kalammawadi (24 TMC)which is nearing completion, is expected to lead to an increase in the net irrigated area of the district, particularly in the talukas of Radhanagari, Kagal and Shirol and bring about a major change in the cropping pattern of the district.

3.14 Foodgrain Production –

The growth profile of Kolhapur district of food grain production shows the compound growth rates in cropped areas, output and yield of major crops calculates in the basis of a two point period viz. 1980-81 and 1989-90 and is not derived from fitted statistical functions. Dandge observed that " growth rates obtained from it is estimated trend functions are better and more reliable, yet in the present case compound growth rates on two points of periods do not mark much differences as compared to growth rates based on fitted trends due to the lower magnitude of frequent random fluctuations in the series." [6]

The district performance of agriculture shows that food grains production increased in Kolhapur by 1.46 percent during 1990–00. Improvement in yield of food grains played significant role in enhancing the level of output. At the crop level, output of rice increased by 0.6% in the district and the output of wheat reduced by 4.3% Jawar showed an increase in output level through improvement in yield. In case of Bajra, output declined at the rate of 0.6% mainly an account of agricultural labour reduction in the cropped area. Cereal production increased by 1.52% while the performance of total pulses declined by 2.5%. Among cash crops, the output of sugarcane increased by 3% mainly through an expansion in the acreage under cultivation. Recently the area under oilseeds, particularly groundnut, Soyabeen and sunflower is increasing and shows a positive growth of recorded output.

The table indicates per hectare production, total production and area under major crop in the Kolhapur district.

Table 3.6 Production and Area Under Major Crops In Kolhapur

District-

Crop	Production per hectare	Total production	Area under crop (in hect)
Rice	2320	2469	106422.4
Wheat	1603	101	6300.6
Jawar	1213	319	26298.4
Bajra	396	1	252.5
Maize	893	50	559.9
Ragi	984	243	24698.1
Other cereals	506	42	8300.3
Total cereals	1815	3225	177685.9
Gram	691	67	9696.0
Tur	250	9	3600.0
Blackgram	844	27	3199.0
Greengram	625	10	1600.0
Masura	400	2	500.0
Other pulses	365	31	8493.1
Total pulses	537	146	27188.0
Groundnut	1669	1043	62492.5
Sugarcane	77239	68125	88199.1
Cotton	170	1	588.2
Seeds	360	2	555.5
Tobacco	2292	110	4799.3
Chili	340	18	5294.1
Turmeric	4,000	396	9900.0
Potato	2667	1024	38395.2

Note –   -   Per hectare production in kilogram.
-        Total production in '00' tones
-    Area under crop in hectare.

Source - Socio- Economic Survey of Kolhapur district 2001.

3.15 Inputs For Agriculture :

Inputs determine the quality and quantity of output in a productive enterprise. India hopes to produce about 245 –250 million tonnes of food grains by the turn of the present century. On increase of over 76 million tonnes from the present output of 200 million tonnes. How it is going to be achieved? As already mentioned, the land resources in the country being limited, the additional production will have to be achieved by increasing the productivity of land. That is possible by increasing the use of agricultural implements etc. the main agricultural inputs may be listed as : (a) Irrigation (b) Quality seeds (c) Fertilizer (d)Pesticides (e) Implements (f) Credit and (g) Technology. These are the pillars of modern agriculture. Each one of them is interlinked with the other and inter dependant.

3.16 Inputs Used In Agriculture :

Increase in crop output is a function of improvement in the yield rates for certain crops and expansion of the cultivated area. Extension of the land base for crop production generally proceeds along three dimensions : bringing marginal land under cultivation i.e. expansion in the net sown area, through more intensive cultivation i.e. talking more than one crop on a given piece of land and through an expansion in irrigation facilities which have the effect of relieving the scarcity of land by enabling multiple cropping or allowing agricultural labour change over improved crops with higher physical yields and economic return.[7]

The progress of irrigation in the district shows that out of the total cultivated area, 16% received irrigation facilities. Source wise analysis of irrigation indicates that most of the total irrigated area is irrigated by wells and the remaining by other resources growth differs according to source water from perennial source ensures timely and adequate supply and stimulates agricultural growth even under adverse conditions. On the other hand irrigation through tank, wells and other vacated water reservoirs which

depend on uncertain rainfall is not able to mitigate the adverse consequence of natural calamities. Hence, it is not only the level of irrigation, but also the quality, which is an important factor in, declined the prospect of agriculture. Since the district possesses relatively higher level of irrigation facilities, the consumption of chemical fertilizers is also high. As a result, consumption of fertilizers in Kolhapur (1996 kg. per hectare) is higher than that of state average.

3.17 Impact Of Inputs On Agricultural Production :

Enhancing irrigation facilities, introducing improved methods of irrigation and expanding the use of chemical fertilizers are highly responsive to the sugarcane crop in the district. The economic effect of increasing the area under sugarcane has a number of effects in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the district economic leading to the establishment of 13 sugar factories with another 5 in the pipeline. 10.39% of cultivable land is under sugarcane. The establishment of sugar co-operative factories in response to growing area under sugar cane has led a process of industrialization, stimulated the growth of agriculture and given an imputs to the growth of tertiary service sector. Services such as banking, insurance, transport and hotels etc. In fact, co-operative sugar factories have emerged as growth centers in the district and as a spin off, small engineering units, cement pipes, ancillary industries and other subsidiary activities such as dairy and poultry have developed rapidly. The growth of sugar factories has also facilitated the development of road and communication facilities and most villages have been linked through the construction of roads connecting the centers of sugar activity with other growth centers. This has led to the rural people increasing their contact with cities and through the demonstration effect, switching over to a new way of life. The growth of sugar factories has expanded the employment opportunities for the educated, uneducated, skilled, unskilled leading to a substantial migration of labour from nearly regions.

Such as Marathawada and Karnataka into the district. Most of the co-operative sugar factories have started their own schools and colleges to cater the educational needs of the command areas leading to an over all improvement in the level of education and an economic change from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture. Due to over irrigation and use of chemical fertilizers the problem of land salinity is also growing.

3.18 Dairy Development In Kolhapur District :

This is most profitable secondary business being developed in the state. In 1961, govt. opened a scheme i.e. milk development in the district. The scheme has the capacity to handle 52,000 lts. Milk at a time. The organization has 7 tankers and 3 other vehicles. This is now administered by district organization. Gokul and warana are the famous organizations from the district engaged on large scale in milk and milk products. There are 3 more organizations in the district.

Co-operative milk society is a major organization in the district, which deals with every aspect of business, Maintenance and development. It gives loans for purchasing, maintaining and developing the husbandry and further productive aspects including milk. The operation flood scheme was began in 1984, in Maharashtra, which inspired 4 major projects in the district viz, Kolhapur district co-operative milk production society, Warana co-operative society, Shirol taluka co-operative milk fedaration society and Gokul milk production Fedaration. Collection of milk and its trade are the major activities of these societies besides milk products.[8]

3.19 Employment Programmes In the District –

Employment exchange is the common factor in the state. It works for unemployment, uneducated and educated people on general, degree holders level in public and in universities. Till 1986, 1,38,472 applicants had registered and out of them 6516 received employment from the district. In

fourth five year plan (1969 - 74) economical self dependent schemes were improved by the state government and for social development 38.37% amount was allotted to spend. This constantly kept on changing in various ways including amount. In this programme IRDP – Integrated Rural Development Programme was introduced in every district. This included small farmers. Rural artisans, people from scheduled caste and tribes, people from below the poverty level. They were helped in farming animal husbandry, poultry, rearing of sheep – goat and such other professions as side business. For the purpose MFAL i.e. Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers institute was opened at kolhapur. These people are given 25% and 33% economical aid. The small farmer who completely depends upon the farming is considered as agricultural labour and is given 33% financial help.

Since 1970 central government began rural workers programme and 1972 it began second irrigation commission. The sukthankar samiti for draught prove recommended several programmes and state government employed these suggestions in various districts.

IRDP was carried out through Zilla parishad and panchyat Samiti especially for small scale farmers and people from below the poverty level. This scheme is carried out by Z.P. and panchayat samiti looks after the rural sections. Banks are involved in this programme. To dig, Or repair the wells, bors, electric motors and pump sets, oil engines, pipe lines, common lift irrigation programmes, training in farming, land development, equipments. storing facilities, supply of animals, poultry, fisheries, small scale industries and such self employment programmes are run under this scheme by providing loans. In the district 1,64,538 families have been benefited by these schemes. 12 panchayat samities distributed Rs. 13,346 thousands among the needy people and 15,239 families were benefited.

Employment guarantee schemes were carried out in the districts and in 1986, 26.59 lakh rupees were spent besides the gains etc. under this scheme 806 works were opened in 1985 and it increased to 2970 works in different depts.

Western Ghat Development Corporation is also active in this area, which concentrates especially on agricultural aspects. National rural employment programme is employed in the district through Grampanchayats. In 1987 – 75:15 lakh. Rupees were spent. Under National Landless Employment scheme several programmes were carried out by Government under revenue department and zilla parishads and panchayat samiti. Under the educated unemployed youth scheme Rs. 100 are given to each applicant and 4000 youths were aided. Under self-employment schemes the applicants are given trainings for few months and jobs are created where these youths are independently working.[9]

3.20 Distribution of Total Workers

In Kolhapur district the distribution of total workers as cultivators agricultural labourers, Workers in household industry and other workers in Kolhapur district presented in table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Distribution of total workers in Kolhapur District.

District/ Taluka	Total male female	Total workers	Category of workers			
			Cultivato-rs	Agricultural labourers	Workers in households industry	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kolhapur district	Total	1,688,667	674,644	304,775	57.673	651,575
	Male	1,020,895	365,203	124,617	31.473	499,602
	Females	667,772	309,441	180,158	26.200	151,973
Shahuwadi Taluka	Total	95092	511,39	15,407	2,943	25,603
	Male	46.670	25,812	5,295	1,420	14,143
	Females	48.422	25,327	10,112	1,523	11,460
Panhala Taluka	Total	131,840	62,632	22,366	3,720	43,122
	Male	71,623	33,263	8,777	1,886	27,697
	Females	60,217	29,369	13,589	1,834	15,425

Conted.

Conted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hatkanagale Taluka	Total	287,715	60,723	56,532	13,567	156,893
	Male	208,064	40,177	36,273	7,163	134,451
	Females	79,651	20,546	30,259	6,404	22,442
Shirol Taluka	Total	181,379	55,755	55,853	5,024	64,747
	Male	109,532	38,165	20,725	2,145	42,497
	Females	1,847	17,590	29,128	2,879	22,250
Karveer Taluka	Total	364,862	91,107	43,767	13,101	216
	Male	257,318	52,840	16,817	7,443	180,218
	Females	107,544	38,267	26,950	5,658	36,669
Gaganbavda Taluka	Total	18,490	10,873	4,101	404	3,112
	Male	9,589	5,645	1,592	257	2,095
	Females	8.901	5,228	2,509	147	1,017
Radhanagari Taluka	Total	108,599	62,245	19,498	3,801	23,055
	Male	57,314	32,049	7,348	2,304	15,613
	Females	51,285	30,196	12,150	1,497	7,442
Kagal Taluka	Total	138,042	68,672	25,295	4,669	39,406
	Male	74,576	37,325	10,236	2,492	24,523
	Females	63,466	31,347	15,059	2,177	14,883
Bhudargad Taluka	Total	81,541	50,877	13,087	2,016	15,561
	Male	41,686	24,149	4,785	1,436	11,316
	Females	39,855	28,728	8,302	580	4,245
Ajara Taluka	Total	03,750	38,491	9,487	2,196	13,576
	Male	31,588	16,795	3,172	1,256	10,362
	Females	32,162	21,696	6,315	937	3,214
Gadhinglaj Taluka	Total	118,530	60,298	24,757	3,694	29,781
	Male	62,754	30,046	9,153	2,150	21,405
	Females	55,776	30,252	15,604	1,544	8,376
Chandgad Taluka	Total	98,827	61,832	14,625	2,538	19,832
	Male	50,181	28,937	4,444	1,518	15,282
	Females	48,646	32,895	10,181	1,020	4,550

Source – Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur District.[10]

Table explains the talukawise total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers. According to 2001 the total workers in kolhapur district were 16,88,667. Out of that male workers were 10,20,895 and female workers were 6,67,772.

Further out of the total workers agricultural labourers 3,04,775 among them male agricultural labourers were 1,24,617 and female agricultural labourers were 180158 table reveals that the agricultural labourers highest in Hatkanangale taluka (56,532) and lowest in Gaganbavda taluka (4101)

Table 3.8 Percentage distribution of total workers in kolhapur district and talukas : 2001

District / Taluka	Total male female	Total workers	Category of workers			
			Cultivato-Rs	Agricultural labourers	Workers in households industry	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kolhapur district	Total	1,688,667	39.95	18.05	3.42	38.5
	Male	1,020,895	35.77	12.21	3.08	48.94
	Females	667,772	46.34	26.98	3.92	22.76
Shahuwadi Taluka	Total	95092	53.78	16.20	3.09	26.92
	Male	46.670	55.31	11.35	3.04	30.30
	Females	48.422	52.30	20.88	3.15	23.67
Panhala Taluka	Total	131,840	47.51	16.96	2.82	32.71
	Male	71,623	46.44	12.25	2.63	38.67
	Females	60,217	48.7	22.57	3.05	25.62
Hatkanagale Taluka	Total	287,715	21.11	19.65	4.72	54.53
	Male	208,064	19.31	12.63	3.44	64.62
	Females	79,651	25.80	37.99	8.04	28.18
Shirol Taluka	Total	181,379	30.74	30.79	2077	35.70
	Male	109,532	34.84	24.40	1.96	38.80
	Females	1,847	24.48	40.54	4.01	30.97
Karveer Taluka	Total	364,862	24.97	12.00	3.59	59.44
	Male	257,318	20.53	6.54	2.89	70.04
	Females	107,544	35.58	25.06	5.26	34.10
Gaganbavda Taluka	Total	18,490	58.80	22.18	2.18	16.83
	Male	9,589	58.87	16.60	2.68	21.85
	Females	8.901	58.73	28.19	1.65	11.43
Radhanagari Taluka	Total	108,599	54.32	20.95	3.50	21.83
	Male	57,314	55.12	12.82	4.92	27.24
	Females	51,285	58.88	23.69	2.92	14.51

Conted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kagal Taluka	Total	138,042	49.75	18.73	3.38	28.55
	Male	74,576	50.05	13.73	3.34	32.88
	Females	63,466	49.39	23.73	3.43	23.45
Bhudargad Taluka	Total	81,541	62.39	16.05	2.47	19.08
	Male	41,686	57.93	11.48	3.44	27.15
	Females	39,855	67.06	20.83	1.46	10.65
Ajara Taluka	Total	03,750	60.38	14.88	3.44	21.30
	Male	31,588	53.17	10.04	3.99	32.80
	Females	32,162	67.46	19.63	2.91	9.99
Gadhinglaj Taluka	Total	118,530	50.87	20.89	3.12	25.13
	Male	62,754	47.88	14.59	3.43	34.11
	Females	55,776	54.24	27.98	2.77	15.02
Chandgad Taluka	Total	98,827	60.57	16.80	2.57	20.07
	Male	50,181	57.67	8.86	3.03	30.45
	Females	48,646	67.62	20.93	2.10	9.35

Source : Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur District 2001-02.[11]

The table shows that out of the total workers cultivators were 39.95 percent, followed by other workers were 38.5 percent, agricultural labourers 18.05 percent and workers in household industry 3.42 percent respectively.

The talukawise agricultural labourers shows that their proportion was highest (30.79 percent) in shirol taluka followed   by Gaganbawada (22.16) percent Radhangari (20-95 percent), Gadhinglaj (20.89 percent) Hatkanangale (19.65percent) Kagal(18.73 percent), Panhala (16.96 percent), chandgad(16.80 percent), Shahuwadi (16.20percent), Bhudargad(16.05 percent) , Ajara(14.88 percent) and Karveer (12.00 percent) respectively. The male and female agricultural labourers were highest in the shirol Taluka (i.e 40.54) percent   and 24.40 percent respectively). The male agricultural labourers lowest in the changed taluka (8.86 percent) and female agricultural labourers lowest in Ajara taluka(19.63 percent). It reveals that the proportion of agricultural labourers was highest in shirol taluka and lowest in karveer taluka due to the nature of work and size of population is different.

3.21 Conclusion :

Out of the total population of the district the percentage of population is higher (25.74%) in karveer taluka and lower(0.92%) in Gaganbawda taluka and the proportion of male population (51.3%) is higher than the female population (48.70%) in the district. Again out of the total workers 39.13 percent are main workers, 53.87 percent non-workers and only 7.00 percent marginal workers. Out of the main workers, cultivators constitute 45.90 percent and agricultural labourers constitute 25.54 percent. Out of the total geographical area, 53.00 percent are in under cultivation. The major portion of the district lies in the rain shadow region of the sahyadri ranges. Kolhpaur receives rain both from the south-west and the north-east monsoons. In kolhapur district the highest percentage of irrigation is in shirol taluka (i.e. 30.25%) Co-operative milk society is a major organization in the district which deals with every aspect of business, maintenance and development.

It is observed that the proportion of agricultural labourers are higest (30.79%) in shirol taluka and lowest (12.00%) in karveer taluka, due to nature of work and size of population is different.

References :

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SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

4.1   Introduction

4.2   Distribution Of Sample Households

4.3   Age And Sex Composition

4.4   Working Status

4.5   Literacy Rate

4.6   Marital Status

4.7   Land Holdings

4.8   Farm And Household Assets

4.9   Livestocks

4.10   Total Assets

4.11   Conclusion

4.1 Introduction :

In the district under study about three fourth of the population lives in villages. The landless agricultural labour households and marginal farmer predominate the district. In this chapter an attempt has been made to study the agricultural labour households and view to understand their socio economic status.

The agricultural labour households has been classified into mainly two categories .

1) Landless agricultural labour households.

2) Landed agricultural labour households.

The landed agricultural labour households were further classified in to three categories.

1) Households possessing up to 1 acre of land.

2) Households possessing 1.1 acres to 2 acres of land.

3) Households who have more than 2 acres of land.

Out of the 450 sample agricultural labour households 44.44% are landless households and 55.56% possess land. The socio-economic profile of the sample households is presented accordingly.

4.2 Distribution of Sample Households –

Distribution of sample agricultural labour households as per size of the family and as per caste is reflected in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of sample Agricultural labour Households as per size of the family-

Size of family	Number of households	Percentage to total
Up to 2	32	7.11
3 to 4	176	39.11
5 to6	190	42.22
7 and above	52	11.56
Total	**450**	**100.00**

Figure 4.1 : Size of family of Agricultural Labour Households.
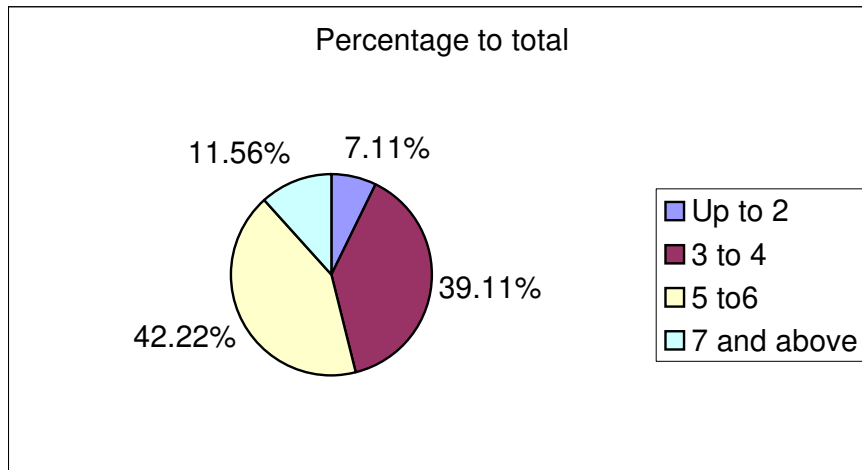
Table 4.1 reveals that out of the 450 sample agricultural labour households 42.22% are having an average family size of 5-6 members where as the 39.11 percent of the agricultural labour households have an average family size of 3-4 members, 11.56 percent of the households have an average size of 7 and above persons and 7.11 percent of the households have an average size of 2 persons per household.

The majority of the sample agricultural labour households have 5-6 members. The average size of the family in the sample households have 5.26 persons, per household.

Table – 4.2: Caste-Wise Distribution of Agricultural Labour Households

Caste	Number of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Scheduled Castes	243	54.00
Scheduled Tribes	NA	NA
Nomadic Tribes	42	9.33
Other Backward Classes	94	20.89
General	71	15.78
Total	**450**	**100.00**

Figure – 4.2 Caste –Wise sample Agricultural Labour Households.
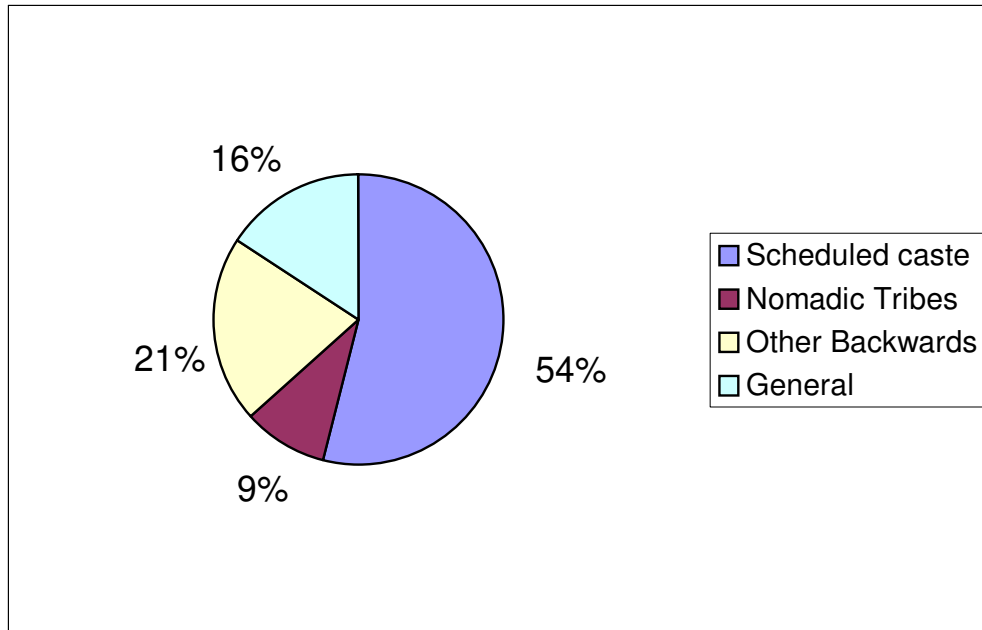
The table 4.2 shows that as much as 54 percent of the sample agricultural labours households belong to scheduled castes. Where as 20.89 percent of the sample households belong to other backward classes. 15.78 percent of the households belong to general category and 9.33 percent of the households are Nomadic Tribes.

It reveals that majority of the sample agricultural labour households are scheduled castes. No households are from scheduled tribes because and nomadic tribes as they are very rare in agricultural sector of the study area.

4.3 Age And Sex Composition –

Age and Sex composition of the population of households is reflected in the district accordingly.

Table 4.3 : Age and Sex Composition

(No's)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
0-14	455 (35.14)	383 (35.73)	838 (35.40)
15-30	264 (20.39)	212 (19.78)	476 (20.11)
31-45	337 (26.02)	284 (26.49)	621 (26.24)
46-60	183 (14.13)	154 (14.37)	337 (14.24)
60 and above	56 (4.32)	39 (3.63)	95 (4.01)
Total	**1295 (54.71)**	**1072 (45.29)**	**2367 (100.00) (100.00)**

Note : Figures in the Parenthesis denotes the percentage to total.

Figure – 4.3 Age and Sex composition.
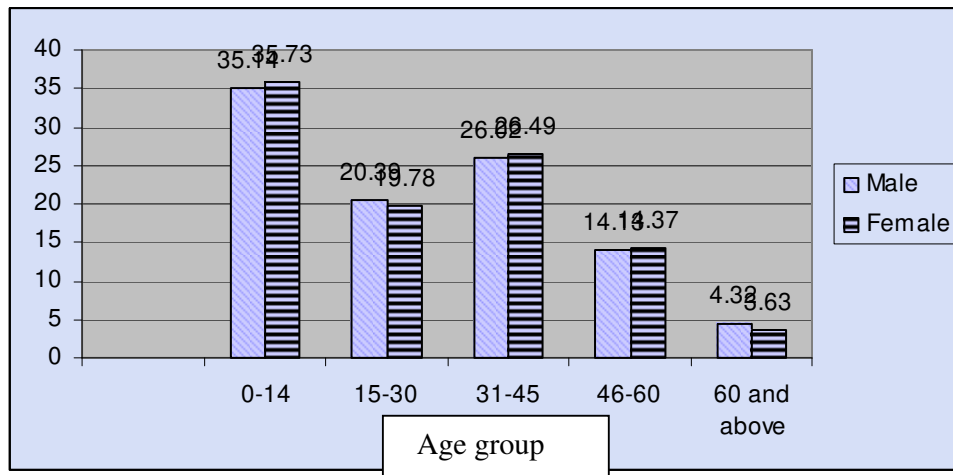
Table 4.3 presents the age and sex composition of the population in the sample agricultural labour households.

The total population of sample agricultural labour households is 2367 persons of which male's account for 1295 (54.71%) and females for 1072 (45.29%).

The sex composition pattern of the sample population reveals that in the age group of (0-14) years 35.14 percent are males and 35.73 percent are females, in the age group of 15-30 years 20.39 percent are males and 19.78 percent are females. In the age group of 31-45 the males are 26.02 percent and the females are 26.49 percent. In the age group of above 60 years males are 4.32 percent and females are 3.63 percent.

The age composition pattern of the sample population shows that 35.40 percent are in the age group of 0-14 years, 20.11 percent are in the age group of 15-30 years and 26.24 percent are in the age group of 31-45 years. The persons in the age group 46-60 years and above 60 years account for 14.24 percent and 4.01 percent respectively. The table reveals that about 60.59 percent of the sample population is in the age group of active economic participation. Among which 60.54 percent are male population and 60.64 percent are female population which is in the age of economic participation. And 41.73 percent are non-workers, among the households with land, 38.76 percent are main workers, 19.42 percent are female workers and 41.82 percent are non-workers.

This clearly shows that the percentage of non-workers is more in all the sample households. In the male population non-working population are more (42.55%)than the main workers and marginal workers. In the female population main workers are more (40.76%) in the landless households than the households with land, and non-working population is more (42.26%) in the landed households than the landless households.

Table – 4.4 Working Status Of The Population In The Sample Households.

Category	Male	Female	Total
	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons
1	2	3	4
Landless Households			
Main workers	223 (37.61)	192 (40.76)	415 (39.00)
Marginal workers	110 (18.55)	95 (20.17)	205 (19.27)
Non-workers	260 (43.84)	184 (39.07)	444 (41.73)
Total	**593 (100.00)**	**471 (100.00)**	**1064 (100.00)**
Households with Land			
Main workers	279 (39.74)	226 (37.60)	505 (38.76)
Marginal workers	132 (18.80)	121 (20.14)	253 (19.42)
Non-workers	291 (41.46)	254 (42.26)	545 (41.82)
Total	**702 (100.00)**	**601 (100.00)**	**1303 (100.00)**
All Households			
Main workers	502 (38.76)	418 (38.99)	920 (38.86)
Marginal workers	242 (18.69)	216 (20.15)	458 (19.35)
Non-workers	551 (42.55)	438 (40.86)	989 (41.79)
Grand Total	**1295 (100.00)**	**1072 (100.00)**	**2367 (100.00)**

Note : figures in the parenthesis indicate percent age to the total.

4.4 Working Status –

    The working status of the sample households is mainly divided into three categories viz- main workers marginal workers and non workers. It is presents in table 4.4.

    According to 1981 census, main workers are those who have worked or engaged when there is economically productive activity for a major part of the year or more than six months during the reference year. Marginal workers are those who have worked less than six months during the reference year. Non-workers are those who have not worked in any productive activity at any time during the reference year. According to the above definition, the population of the sample households has been classified into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Table 4.4 shows the working status of the population in the sample agricultural labour households.

    The table shows that out of 2367 persons in the sample agricultural labour household, main workers constitute 38.86 percent, marginal workers 19.35 percent and non-workers account for 41.79 percent of the population.

    In the landless households, 39 percent pf the population consist of main workers, 19.27 are marginal workers and 41.73 percent are non workers. In the households with land 38.76 percent populationconstitute main workers, 19.42 percent are marginal workers and 41.82 percent are non-workers.

    Table no 4.5 shows the workers status of population in the sample households as per income level. Among the total sample population 28.83 percent and 27.79 percent population from the income group third and fourth, respectively (i.e. 10001 – 15000 and Rs. 15001 – 20,000). Followed by 24.71 percent from second category, 12.00 percent from fifth category, 3.59 percent from sixth category, 3.59 percent from sixth category, and 1.86 percent from first income category and 1.62 percent persons from seventh income category respectively.

Table 4.5 working status of population in the sample households by income levels.

Income levels	Working Status			Total
	Main	Marginal	Non-Marginal	
1	2	3	4	5
below Rs.5,000	o (--)	22 (50.00)	22 (50.00)	44 (1.86)
Rs. 5001-10000	120 (20.51)	176 (30.09)	289 (49.40)	585 (24.71)
Rs.10001-15000	212 (30.95)	129 (18.83)	344 (50.22)	685 (28.83)
Rs.15001-20000	379 (58.67)	77 (11.92)	190 (29.41)	646 (27.29)
Rs.20001-25000	130 (45.77)	42 (14.79)	112 (39.44)	284 (12.00)
Rs.25001-30000	52 (61.18)	08 (9.41)	25 (29.41)	85 (3.59)
Above Rs.30000	27 (71.05)	04 (10.53)	07 (18.42)	38 (100.00) (1.62)
Total	**920 (38.86)**	**458 (19.35)**	**989 (41.79)**	**2367 (100)**

Note : Figure in the parenthesis denote percentage to total.

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Figure 4.4 Working status of the population in the sample households by income level.
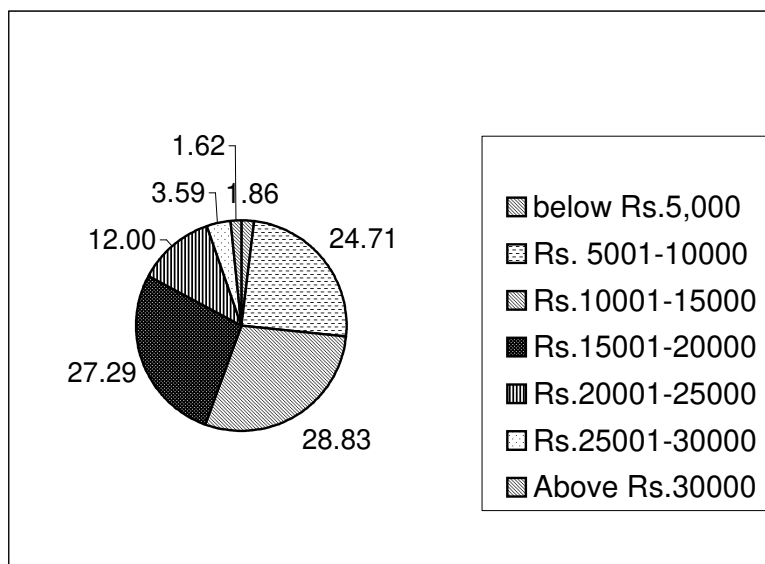
Table 4.5 shows the distribution of the sample population by, working status and by income levels of the simple households. The table reveals that there are 44 persons in the first income category of which 50 percent are marginal workers and 50 percent are Non-workers. In the second income category (Rs. 5001-10000) out of 885 persons 20.51 percent are main workers 30.09 percent are marginal workers and 49.40 percent are non-workers. In the third income category (Rs 10001-15000.) out of 685 person's 30.95 percent are main workers, 18.83 percent are marginal workers and 50.22 percent are non-workers. In the fourth income category 58.67 percent are main workers, 11.92 percent are marginal workers and 29.41 percent are non-workers. In the fifth income category 45.77 percent are main worker, 14.79 are marginal workers and 39.44 percent are non-workers. In the sixth and seventh income category main workers are higher i.e. 61.18 percent and 71.05 percent respectively.

A close examination of the table shows that there is a gradual increase in the ratio of main workers except the fifth income group, with increase in the income. While there is a gradual decrease in the ratio of marginal and Non-workers except the fifth income group.

127

4.5 Literacy Rate :

Literacy rate of the sample population shows the education levels which is categorised as illiterates, primary education, secondary education and higher education which is reflected in table 4.6

Table – 4.6 : Literacy status of the population in the sample households.

Education levels	Male	Female	Total
1	2	4	6
illiterates	372 (28.73)	429 (40.02)	801 (33.84)
Literates	258 (19.92)	322 (30.04)	580 (24.50)
Primary Education	489 (37.76)	204 (19.03)	693 (29.28)
Secondary education	140 (10.81)	90 (8.4)	230 (9.72)
higher Education and other Technical Education	36 (2.78)	27 (2.51)	63 (2.66)
Total	**1295 (100.00)**	**1072 (100.00)**	**2367 (100.00)**

Note : Figure in the parenthesis denote percentage to total.

Figure - 4.5 : Literacy status of the population in the sample Households.
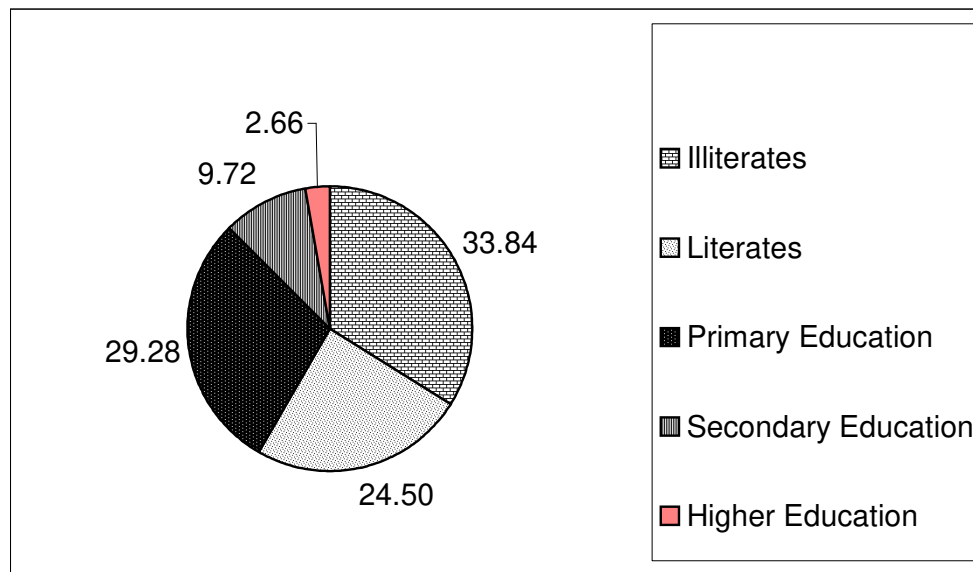
The table 4.6 reveals that out of the total population 33.84 percent population are illiterates. Among them 28.73 percent are male population and 40.02 percent are female population illiterate. The total percentage of literates are 66.16 percent among them 24.50 percent are only literates, followed by 29.28 percent population completed primary education, 9.27 percent population having completed secondary education and only 2.66 percent population have completed higher education and other technical education respectively.

The percentage of literates among males constitute 71.27 percent where as only 19.92 percent are literates Saksharta Abiyan Yojana, they have not been taken education in school. Again 37.76 percent, 10.81 percent and 2.78 percent population have completed primary, secondary and higher education respectively. The percentage of literates among female population constitutes 59.98 percent and illiterates are 40.02 percent.

Table 4.7 Literacy status of the population in the sample Households

By Income Levels.

Income levels	Literacy Status		Total
	illiterates	Literates	
1	2	3	4
below Rs.5,000	95 (44.99)	126 (57.01)	221 (9.34)
Rs. 5001-10000	166 (29.91)	389 (70.09)	555 (23.45)
Rs.10001-15000	312 (43.09)	412 (56.91)	724 (30.59)
Rs.15001-20000	194 (38.11)	315 (61.89)	509 (21.5)
Rs.20001-25000	52 (19.70)	212 (79.30)	264 (11.15)
Rs.25001-30000	22 (30.56)	50 (79.44)	72 (3.04)
Above Rs.30000	--	22 (100.00)	22 (0.93)
Total	801 (33.84)	1566 (66.16)	2367 (100.00)

Note : Figure in parenthesis denotes percentage to total.

The table 4.7 reveals that the percentage of illiterates is less than that of the literates in all the income size groups. All the literate persons are only in the income size group of above Rs. 30,000. Followed by 79.44 percent literates and 30.56 percent illiterates in the income size group of Rs.25001- 30,000. In the income group of Rs 20001 – 25000 the illiterate persons account for 19.70 percent and literate persons account for 79.30 percent. After that 29.91 percent are illiterate and 70.09 percent are literate persons in the income group of Rs. 5001 – 10000. In the income group of Rs 15001 to 20,000 literates are 61.89 percent, and illiterates are 38.11 percent.

The notable thing is that out of 2367 sample population 66.16 percent are literates and 33.84 percent are illiterates.

4.6 Marital Status :

The marital status of the population is categorized as married, unmarried and widow/ widower in the sample households.

Table - 4.8 : Marital Status Of The Population.

Category	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4
Landless Households			
Married	308 (51.25)	239 (45.70)	547 (48.67)
Unmarried	278 (46.26)	250 (47.80)	528 (46.98)
Widow/ Widower	15 (2.49)	34 (6.50)	49 (4.35)
Total	**601 (100.00)**	**523 (100.00)**	**1124 (100)**
Households with land			
Married	387 (55.76)	243 (44.26)	630 (50.68)
Unmarried	287 (41.35)	255 (46.45)	542 (43.6)
Widow/ Widower	20 (2.39)	51 (9.29)	71 (5.72)
Landed and Landless households	694 (100.00)	549 (100.00)	1243 (100.00)
Married	695 (53.67)	482 (44.96)	1177 (45.12)
Unmarried	56535 (43.63)	505 (47.11)	1070 (55.02)
Widow/ Widower	35 (2.70)	85 (7.93)	120 (5.07)
Grand Total	**1295 (100.00)**	**1072 (100.00)**	**2367 (100.00)**

Note – figures in bracket shows percentage.

Table 4.8 reveals that out of the total households 49.73 percent are married. 45.20 percent are unmarried and 5.07 percent are widow and widower. In the landless households 50.68 percent are married, 46.98 percent are unmarried and 4.35 percent are widow and widower. Among the households who posses the land 50.68 percent are married, 43.60 percent are unmarried and 5.72 Percent are widow and widower.

Among the male population in all households 53.67 percent are married, 43.63 percent are unmarried and 2.70 percent are widower. Wherever as in the male population percentage of married in households with land is more than the landless households. Unmarried male population is more in the landless households than the households with land and widow person is more in the households with land than the landless households. Among the female population 44.96 percent are married, 47.11 percent are unmarried and 7.93 percent are widows. In the landless households 45.70 percent are married female 47.80 percent are unmarried females and 6.50 percent are widow. In the households with land married females. Unmarried females and window constitute 44.26 percent 46.45 percent and 9.29 percent respectively.

4.7 Land Holdings –

Table 4.9 presents the particulars of land holdings of the sample households.

The sample agricultural labour households possess 81.05 Hectares of land. Out of the total land, the households in the size group I (0-.40) posses 36.32 Hectares of land, sample households in the size group II (.41-.80) possess 22.53 Hectares of land and sample households in the last group possess 22.20 Hectares of land. The proportion of unirrigated land is high compared to the irrigated land in all the size groups.

Table – 4.9 Land holdings of the sample households.

In Hect / in Rs.

Particulars	Size group in Hect			Total
	0- .40	.41-.80	Above 0.80	
No. of households	189	48	13	250
Irrigated land	13.3	4.25	1.15	18.70
Unirrigated land	18.9	16.12	14.80	49.82
Uncultivable land	4.12	2.16	6.25	12.53
Total Land	**36.32**	**22.53**	**22.20**	**81.05**
Average per Household	0.19	0.46	1.7	0.32
Average per capita	0.04	0.09	0.34	0.06
Total value	7,224,000	3,506,000	34,40,000	1,41,70000
Average value per Households	38,222	73,041	264615.00	56680.00
Average value per capita	7,644	14,608	52,923	11404.42

The total value of the land has been estimated for Rs. 1,41,70,000. Among them the value of the land in the size group I, II and III constituting of Rs. 72,24,000, Rs. 35,06,000 and Rs. 34,40,000 respectively. The average value of land per household works out to Rs. 56,680.00. The per capital value of land is worked out to Rs. 11,404.42. The table reveals that though some households possess land, they get marginal returns and hence they depend more on wage employment in agriculture to take out their livelihood. The total irrigated area of the sample households is 18.70 acres, unirrigated land and uncultivable land is 49.82 acres and 12.53 acres respectively.

Table 4.10 presents the particulars of housing the agricultural labour households.

Table - 4.10 : Type of Houses of the Sample Households.

Type of Houses	Landless Household	Households with Land	Total
1	2	3	4
Thatched	82 (41.00)	80 (32.00)	162 (34.00)
Mud stoned	102 (51.00)	148 (59.20)	250 (55.44)
Asbestos	16 (8.00)	30 (12.00)	46 (10.22)
Rcc	N.A. (00.00)	02 (0.80)	2 (0.44)
Total	**200 (100.00)**	**250 (100.00)**	**450 (100.00)**

Note : figure in the parenthesis denotes the percentage to total.

Among the 450 sample agricultural labour households 162 houses (34.00%) have thatched, 250 houses (55.44%) have mudstoned, 46 houses (10.22%) have asbestos roofing and only 2 houses (0.44%) have R.C. C. roofing. In the landless households 41 percent houses have thatched, 51 percent have mudstoned and 8 percent have Asbestos ruffs. There are no houses of RCC roofing in the landless sample agricultural labour households. Among the households with land 32 percent houses have thatched, 59.20 percent houses have mudstoned, 12 percent houses have asbestos and only 0.80 percent houses have RCC roofing. The house of mudstone is high in landed households and landless households also. It means that the 89.44 percent of the sample agricultural labour households still live in mudstoned and thatched houses.

4.8 Farm and Household Assets :

Table 4.11, indicates the farm and household Assets of the sample households.

Table 4.11: Estimated value of farm and Household Assets

(in Rs.)

Assets	Landless households			Households with land			Total		
	Total Value	Average per household	Average per Capita	Total Value	Average per household	Average per capita	Total value	Average per household	Average per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Houses	24,51,200 (84.78)	12256	2220	3448700 (73.51)	13794	2730	5899900 (77.80)	13110	2493
T.V.	48500 (1.68)	242	44	240000 (5.12)	960	190	288500 (3.80)	641	122
Radio	42,000 (1.45)	210	38	38600 (0.82)	154	31	80600 (1.06)	179	34
Watch	22500 (0.78)	112	20	37500 (0.80)	150	30	60000 (0.79)	133	25
Bicycles	28400 (0.98)	142	26	62400 (1.33)	249	49	90800 (1.20)	201	38
Pumpsets	--	--	--	130000 (2.77)	520	102	130000 (1.71)	288	55
Agriculture Equipments	3,550 (0.12)	18	3	52000 (4.43)	208	41	55550 (0.73)	123	23
Ornament	2,42,500 (8.39)	1212	219	625000 (13.32)	2500	494	867500 (11.44)	1927	366
Other Household Assets	52,400 (1.32)	262	47	57200 (1.22)	228	45	109600 (1.44)	243	46
Total	28,91,050 (100.00)	14454	2618	4691400 (100.00)	18765	3714	7582450 (100.00)	16849	3203

Note – figure in parenthesis shows percentage to total.

The table 4.11 shows that out of the total household and farm assets 77.80 percent of the value of houses are found in all households.. Followed by ornament value which account, for 11.44 percent. T.V. account, for 3.80 percent, pump sets 1.44 percent, bicycle 1.20 percent, radio 1.06 percent, watchs 0.79 percent, and agricultural equipments account for 0.73

percent. It can be noted that the maximum share (77.80%) of houses is observed in the assets value. The average value of the household assets per household has been worked out to Rs. 13110 and the average value per capita works out to Rs. 2493.

Among landless households 84.75 percent consist of value of the houses and only 15.22 percent consist of value of the T.V., radio, watch, bicycles, pump sets, Agricultural equipments, ornaments and other household assets. Among the households who possess the land the value of houses worked out to 73.51 percent, and only 26.49 percent consist of value of the T.V., Radio, bicycles, pump sets, Agricultural equipments, ornaments and other household assets.

It can be noted that the average value for the landless households worked out to Rs. 14,445 and per . capita worked out to Rs. 2,618. and the households who possess land the average value per household worked out to Rs. 18,765 and per capita average value worked out to Rs. 3,714. Hence it is revealed that the average value of assets per households is higher in landed households than the landless households.

The table 4.12 shows that out of the total value of farm and household assets 32.3 percent value of the third income group (Rs. 1001 - 15000) was at 29.77 percent. Second income group stood at 16.38 percent, first income group 5.94 percent, fifth and seventh income groups value of farm and household assets is 5.74% and in case of the sixth income group the value of farm and household assets is 4.12 percent.

Table 4.12 Estimate Value of Farm and Household

Assets as Per Income Levels.

(in Rs.)

Income level	Total value Of assets	Average per households	Average Value per capita
Below Rs 5000	4,50,400 (5.94)	1250	250
5001-10000	1242200 (16.38)	2800	310
10001-15000	2449450 (32.30)	2150	600
15001-20000	2257250 (29.77)	2200	540
20001-25000	435500 (5.74)	2950	379
25001-30000	312400 (4.14)	2100	452
Above rs 30000	435250 (5.74)	2999	672
TOTAL	7582450 (100.00)	16,849	3,203

Note : Figure in the parenthesis shows the percentage to the total.

It highlights that the value of farm and household assets per households is highest in the highest income level. (i.e. seventh income group) and the lowest value per household in lower income levels (i.e. first income group). The average per capita value also is highest in the higher income group and average value per capita is lowest in lower income group.

4.9 Live stocks

The table 4.13 presents the value of livestock in the sample households.

Table 4.13 Estimated value of Livestock in the sample households

Partculars of Livestocks	Landless households			Households with land			Total		
	Total Value	Average per household	Average per Capita	Total Value	Average per household	Average per capita	Total value	Average per household	Average per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Milch Animals (Buffalows and cows)	2,81,200 (57.14)	1,406	254.71	8,15,300 (58.31)	3,261.20	674.03	10,96,500 (58.00)	2436.66	868.00
Poultry	48,500 (9.86)	242.50	43.93	76.400 (5.46)	305.60	60.49	1,24,900 (6.60)	277.55	52.76
Sheep and Goats	64,400 (13.09)	322.00	58.33	58,500 (4.18)	234.00	46.31	1,22,900 (6.50)	273.11	51.92
Bullocks	NA	NA	NA	3,20,000 (22.89)	1280.00	253.36	3,20,000 (16.93)	711.11	135.19
Non Milch Animals	98,000 (19.91)	490	88.76	1,28,000 (9.16)	284.44	101.34	2,26,000 (11.97)	502.22	95.47
Total	4,92,100 (100.00)	2460	455.74	13,98,200 (100.00)	5,592	1107	18,90,300 (100.00)	4,200	789

Note : Figure in the parenthesis shows percentage to the total.

Table 4.13 reveals that out of the total value of livestock in the sample agricultural labour households 58.00 percent value is of milch animals. Followed by 16.93 percent value of bullocks , similarly the animals who are not the category of milch animals are valued at   11.97 percent. Again 6.60 percent and 6.50 percent of value is of poultry and sheep respectively. The average value of livestocks per households stood at Rs. 4200 and average value per capita is at Rs. 798.

In the landless households out of the total value of livestock 57.14 percent value consists of milch animals and remaining 42.86 percent value are of other live stocks (including poultry, sheep and goats, bullocks, buffalos and cows who are not included in milch animals). It revals that the average value of livestock per households and per capita of the landless agricultural labourers is Rs. 2460 and Rs. 445.74 respectively.

In case of households having the land 58.31 percent value belongs to milch animals and 41.69 percent value is of the remaining livestock. The average value is of per household and per capita is at Rs. 5,592 and Rs. 1107 respectively in the households who possess the land.

Table - 4.14 Estimated value of livestock in the sample households Vis-à-vis income level

(in Rs.)

Income level	Total value	Average per house hold	Average per capita
1	2	3	4
Below Rs 5000	42000 (2.22)	700	90
5001-10000	278500 (14.73)	900	110
10001-15000	425000 (22.480)	800	90
15001-20000	598000 (31.64)	800	140
20001-25000	328000 (17.35)	350	80
25001-30000	125500 (6.64)	300	140
Above Rs 30000	93300 (4.94)	350	148
TOTAL	1890300 (100.00)	4200	798

Note : Figure in the parenthesis shows percentage to the total.

It is observed that out of the total value of live stock of the sample households. 31.64 percent value is in the fourth income group. Followed by the third income group (22.48%), fifth income group (17.35%), second income group (14.73%), sixth income group (6.64%), seventh income group (4.94%) and the first income group (2.22%).

The average value of livestock per sample households account for Rs. 42000 and the average value of per capita is at the Rs. 798. It can be noted that the average value of per household is highest in the second income group i.e. Rs. 5001 – 10000. and the average value per capita is highest in the seventh income group .

4.10 Total Assets

The total assets of the sample households includes the household assets, from assets and livestock presents in the table 4.15.

Table 4.15 Estimated value of total assets of sample Agricultural labour households

(in Rs.)

Assets	Landless Households	Households with land	Total
1	2	3	4
Total Value	**28,91.050**	**46,91,400**	**75,82,450**
Average per household	14455	18765	16,846
Average per capita	2618	3714	3203
Percentage	85.45	77.04	80.04
Livestock			
Total Value	**4,92,100**	**13,98,200**	**18,90,300**
Average per household	2460	5592	4,200
Average per capita	445	1107	798
Percentage	14.55	22.96	19.96
Total			
Total Value of households and livestock	33,83,150	60,89,600	94,72,750
Average per household	16,915	24357	21049
Average per capita	3063	4821	4001
Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 4.15   gives the estimated value of total assets of sample agricultural labour households. The total estimated value of assets of sample households is Rs. 94,72,750. The average value of assets per household is worked out to Rs. 21,049, and the average value of per capita is Rs. 4001. It reveals that the average value of assets per household and per capita is higher in households with land than that of the landless households.

The total value of livestock of sample households is Rs. 18,90,300. the average value of livestock per household and per capita is worked out to Rs. 4200 and Rs. 498 respectively. The average value of livestock per household and per capita is higher in households with land (i.e Rs. 5592 and Rs. 1107) than that of the landless households (i.e.Rs. 2460 and 445). The total value of household and farm assets is Rs. 75,82,450. The average value of the household and farm assets per household and per capita worked out to Rs 16,849 and Rs. 3203 respectively.

It can be noted that out of the total value of assets 80.04 percent value belongs to household and farm assets and only 19.96 percent value belongs to livestock. Among the households with land out of the total value of assets 77.04 percent value are households with land and 22.96 percent value are landless households. In the landless households 85.45 percent value belongs to household and farm assets and 14.55 percent value is of livestock.

Table 4.16 Estimated value of total assets of sample Agricultural labour households Vis-a-Vis income levels –

(in Rs.)

Assets	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-25000	25001-30000	Above 30000	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Household & farm Assets							
Total Value	1242200	2449450	2257250	435500	312400	435250	7582450
Average per household	2800	2150	2200	3350	2100	2999	16849
Average per capita	310	600	540	379	452	672	3203
Percentage	81.86	85.21	79.06	57.04	71.34	82.35	80.04
Livestocks							
Total Value	278500	425000	598000	328000	125500	93300	1890300
Average per household	900	800	800	350	300	350	4200
Average per capita	110	90	140	80	140	148	798
Percentage	18.32	14.79	20.94	42.96	28.66	17.64	19.96
Total							
Total Value	1520700	2874450	2855250	763500	437900	528550	9472750
Average per household	3700	2950	3000	6700	2400	3349	21049
Average per capita	420	690	680	459	582	820	4001
Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.16 gives the average value of assets per sample household and per capita of the sample households in different income groups. The average value of the assets per household is Rs. 21049, and it is highest in the fifth income group (Rs. 20001 – 25000) and the lowest in the first income group (below Rs. 5000). The average per capita value of assets is estimated at Rs. 4001. The value of household and farm assets is much higher than that of the value of livestock. The value of livestock is higher in the fifth income group (Rs. 20,001 – 25,000) and the value of household and farm assets is higher in first income group.

Hence it reveals that the average per capita value is highest (Rs. 820) in the higher income group (i.e. above Rs. 30000) and the per capita value is lowest (Rs. 340) in lower income group (i.e. below Rs. 5000).

4.11 Conclusion :

Out of the 450 sample agricultural labour households 55.56 percent possess marginal land, most of which is dry and barren. The landless labour households constitute 44.44 percent of the total sample households. The sample households have been classified on the basis of their gross income. Majority of the households earn annual income of Rs. 15001 – 20,000 per annum. Among the sample households, as many as 54.00 percent of the households belong to scheduled castes. 9.33 Percent belong to Nomadic tribes and 20.89 percent belong to other backward classes. The general category account for 15.78 percent. This shows that most of the agricultural labour households are from scheduled castes.

The total population of the sample households is 2367 persons of which main workers constitute 38.86 percent and marginal workers constitute 19.35 percent. The non-workers account for 41.79 percent of the population. As many as 33.84 percent of the population in the sample households are illiterates. Out of the 450 sample households 250 households have ownership of 81.05 hectares of land. The average land per household works out to 0.32 hectares. The average value of per household of farm and household assets works out to Rs. 16,849 and the average value of livestock per household work out to Rs. 4200. The average value of farm and house assets and livestock works out to Rs. 3203 and Rs. 798 respectively. Out of total sample agricultural labour households 34.00 percent live in thatched houses and 55.44 percent people live in mudstone houses.

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EMPLOYMENT PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN THE DISTRICT

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Factors Influencing the Employment

5.3 Types of Employment in the Study Area

5.4 Population and workforce Structure of Sample Agricultural

   Labourers

5.5 Nature of Employment

5.6 Season Wise Employment of the Agricultural Labourers

5.6.1 Kharif Season

5.6.2 Rabi Season

5.6.3 Zaid Season

5.7 Employment Through Animal Husbandry

5.8 Employment by Income Levels

5.9 Operation Wise Employment

5.10 Age Wise Employment

5.11 Sex Wise Employment

5.12 Crop Wise Employment

5.13 Hours of Work of Sample Agricultural Labourers

5.14 Conclusion

5.1 Introduction:

Employment has been a major objective of planning in India. Growth of the employment opportunities tended on the whole to lag behind an increase in labour force. Hence with the increase in labour force is concerned as one of the main aim of the Indian planning.

According to census of the India, 2001 the agricultural labourers (Cultivators + Agricultural labourers) accounted for 235.1 million or about 58.4% of the total working population, and the bulk of the addition to the labour force continues to be absorbed in agriculture. The heavy dependence on agriculture is aggravated by rapid population growth. The consequences of agricultural underemployment is that large numbers of rural workers are constantly on the move in search of better employment in the urban sector. The migrated labour is mostly unorganized and migratory agricultural labourers have no proper knowledge of employment opportunity in the urban areas. It is not possible to rural people from drifting to towns with the result that growing urbanisation is rarely synonymous with industrial expansion. The employment of agricultural labourers may either be casual or seasonal. In case of casual employment labourers work on daily wages and for specified operations of short durations. They are employed during peak agricultural seasons while seasonal workers attend routine operations all the year and are often employed on oral or written contracts for three or six months or even a year. Thus seasonal workers have seasonal contracts with a provision that they may work elsewhere when there is no work either on farm or in the home of employer.

Here an attempt is made to assess the employment of agricultural labourers in the agricultural sector. Various aspects of employment like number of labourers employed in the agricultural sectors, type of work done,

month wise employment, seasons wise employment, operation wise employment, Sex wise employment, age wise employment of the sample agricultural labourers has been analyzed. It also deals with non agricultural employment and employment through animal husbandry have been collected through field survey.

5.2 Factors Influencing the Employment:

The employment patterns of agricultural labourers is influenced by several factors. The employment of agricultural labourers depend on the size of land holdings of the cultivators in the sample villages. If the size of the land holdings is small, the demand for hired labour will be low and if the size of land holding is high demand for hired labour will be high. The employment of agricultural labourers depends on demand and supply of labourers. If the supply of labour is high unemployment prevails in the villages. If the supply of labour is low employment position of the labour will be favorable and demand for labour is felt.

Irrigation facilities influence the period of demand for labour. If irrigation facilities are available throughout the year the demand for labour will be available for the whole year. In areas where agriculture depends mainly on rainfall labour is not needed when the rainy season is over Assured irrigation facilitates to the farmers to grow several varieties of crops in the whole year will ultimately result in an increase in employment opportunities for the agricultural labours. In chandgad taluka wells, small canals and rivers are the sources of irrigation. In Karveer and Radhanagari talukas the major source of irrigation is small canals and rivers. Cultivated areas influence the demand for labour in the sense that if more land is brought under cultivation

there will be more demand for labour and hence help to increase the employment opportunities of agricultural labourers.

Farm mechanization and technology are assumed to have significant influence on the employment in the sense that when certain activities are mechanized the demand for labour for those activities decrease. For example if there is tractorization, the demand for ploughing and land leveling will fall to a considerable extent. The high yielding varieties are assumed to have increased the employment potential of the labourers. It helps for frequent application of water, fertilizers and pesticides. Large volume of transportation, better transplantation, scientific farming, sowing and other improved agricultural operations, require more labour.

The demand for certain type of labour varies from crop to crop. The demand for female labour is low when compared to male labour in extensive sugarcane growing areas. The activities an including ploughing, plantation, irrgation, manuring and sugarcane cutting, need mostly male labour. But in extensive rice growing areas the demand for female labour is high compared to male. The demand for labour also varies from operation to operation. Certain operations would require hard manual labour which cannot be under taken by aged labour and female labour.

5.3 Types of Employment in the Study Area:

Agricultural labourers in the study area are broadly divided into two categories i.e attached laborers and casual labourers.
Attached labourers are attached to the specific land lords for a specific period. Agricultural labourers who have been regularly employed on some contract or on some particular understanding during the most part of a year and are paid wages per annum are considered as attached labourers. They have to work

only on the farm of the employer or cultivator. In addition to working on the farm they are often to do some non agricultural work for the landlords family. The contracts of attachment with a particular employer for specified period have been done on oral understanding in the study area.

Agricultural labourers who have not been in continuous employment and who have not been working for a single landlord all the days during the period of investigation and have also been working irregularly in the past seasonally or annually are considered as casual labourers. Casual labourers can be divided into two categories i.e. landless casual labourers are those casual labourers who do not possess any land and who are purely depending on wage paid agricultural employment. Unlike attached labourers they have to face the problem of seasonal unemployment. The advantage of casual labourers over attached labourers is that they get more wages if work is available in the whole year. The casual labourers with land are those who possess some land holdings. In addition to working on their own farms they work for wages for most of the days in a year. The researcher has done the study of only casual labourers. Hence the present study is limited to casual or hired agricultural labourers.

5.4 Population and Work Force Structure of Sample Agricultural Labourers:

Before going into details of employment of landless labourers in the agricultural sector, it will be worth while to know the number of workers employed in the agricultural sector. Table 5.1 shows the work force structure in the agricultural sector. The total population of 450 households account for 2367 of them 1295 are males and 1072 are females. Among the total

148

population agricultural labourers account for 1370 (744 are males and 634 are females).

Table 5.1 Population and Workforce structure of Agricultural Labourers

Item	No. of Persons	Percentage
1	2	3
Population of Sample Households		
Males	1295	54.71
Females	1072	45.29
Persons	2367	100.00
Agricultural labourers		
Males	744	53.99
Females	634	46.01
Persons	1378	100.00

Out of the total population 54.71% population are males and 45.29% are females and out of agricultural labourers. 53.99% are males and 46.01% are females. It means that the percentage of male population is larger as compared to females in agricultural workforce.

5.5 Nature of Employment:

The average person days employed by sample labourers during the reference year is explained in the nature of employment. Table 5.2 reveals that the labourers in the sample households have worked for 2,56,414 person days of which they have engaged in agricultural work for as much as 60.26% of the person days. Non agricultural work accounts for 19.30% and the sample labourers employed in their own work for 20.44% of the person days.

On an average the employment of labourers per household out of 569 person days and the per capita employment to 261.98 person days in a year. There is no remarkable difference between the pattern of employment of labourers between the household with land or landless. This is due to the fact that majority of households possess small piece of land which is mostly unirrigated.

Table 5.2 Employment of Agricultural Labourers by Category

Category	Total	Average per house holds	Average per capita	Percentage to total
Landless Households				
Agricultural Labour	69,814	349.07	162.35	63.08
Non agricultural Labour	23,650	118.25	55.00	21.37
Self Empployment	17,200	86.00	40.00	15.55
Total	**110,664**	**553.32**	**257.35**	**100.00**
Households with Land				
Agricultural Labour	84,700	338.80	154.00	58.11
Non agricultural Labour	25,850	103.04	47.00	17.74
Self Empployment	35,200	140.08	64.00	24.15
Total	**145,750**	**581.92**	**265.00**	**100.00**
Landless & Landed Households				
Agricultural Labour	1,54,514	343.36	157.86	60.26
Non agricultural Labour	49,500	110.00	50.57	19.30
Self Empployment	52,400	116.44	53.55	20.44
Grand Total	**2,56,414**	**569.80**	**261.98**	**100.00**

Figure 5.1 : Employment of Agricultural Labourers
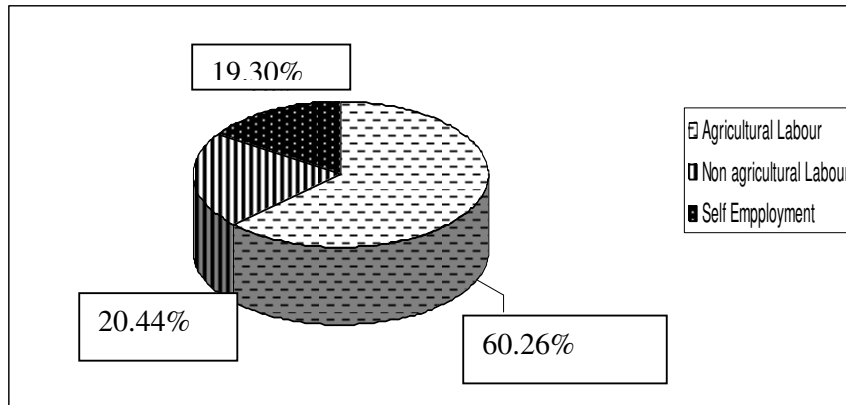
Landless casual labourers worked for 1,10,664 person days of which 63.08% of the person days worked was found in agriculture. Non agricultural work accounts for 21.37%. On an average the employment of labourers per household works out to the 553.32 person days.

And the per capita employment to 257.35 person days in a year. The agricultural labourers with land in the sample households worked for 1,45,750 person days of which agricultural labour worked for 58.11%. Non agricultural work accounts for 17.74% of the person days and the labourers are employed in their own work for 24.15% of the person days. On an average the employment of the labourers per household works out to 581.92 person days and the per capita employment to 265 person days in a year.

Table 5.3 shows the average person days employed by labourers during the reference year. In chandgad taluka the labourers have worked for 85,564 person days of which 61.41% were engaged in agricultural work. Non agricultural work accounts for 20.59% of the person days and the labourers work for 17.10% of the person days. On an average the employment of labourers per household works out of 570.41 per person days and the per capita employment to 259.27 person days in the reference year.

Table 5.3 : Employment of Agricultural Labourers by Selected Talukas

Talukas	Total	Average per house holds	Average per capita	Percent age to total
1	2	3	4	5
Chandagad				
Agricultural Labour	52,544	350.29	159.22	61.41
Non agricultural Labour	17,620	117.46	53.39	20.59
Self Employed	15,400	102.66	46.66	18.00
Total	**85,564 (33.37)**	**570.41**	**259.27**	**100.00**
Karveer				
Agricultural Labour	47,400	316.00	143.63	59.16
Non agricultural Labour	14,500	96.66	43.93	18.1
Self Employed	18,220	121.47	55.21	22.74
Total	**80,120 (31.25)**	**534.13**	**242.77**	**100.00**
Radhanagari				
Agricultural Labour	54,570	363.80	165.36	60.15
Non agricultural Labour	17,380	115.86	52.66	19.16
Self Empployed	18,780	125.20	56.90	20.69
Total	**90,730**	**604.86**	**274.92**	**100.00**
1	2	3	4	5
All Talukas				
Agricultural Labour	154,514	343.36	157.87	60.26
Non agricultural Labour	49,500	110.00	50.57	19.30
Self Employed	52,400	116.44	53.54	20.44
Grand Total	**256,414**	**569.80**	**261.98**	**100.00**

Figure 5.2 : Employment in Selected Talukas
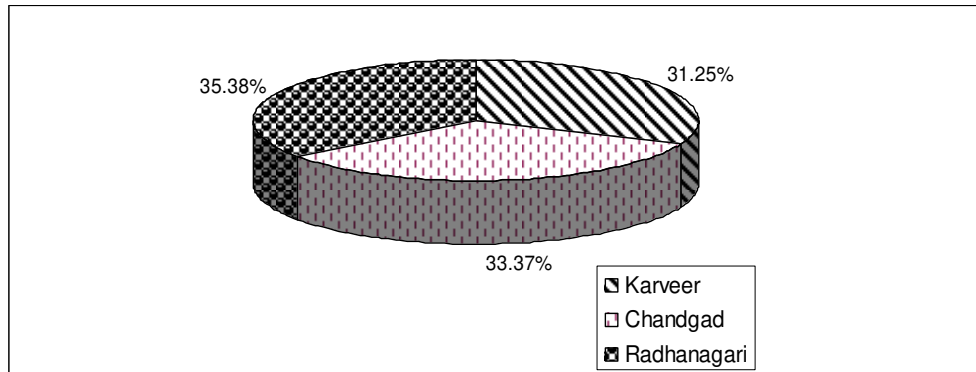
In Karveer taluka the labourers engaged in all the works accounts for 80,120 person days. Of which 59.16% are engaged in agricultural work. Non agricultural labour work accounts for 18.10% and 22.74% labourers are employed in their own work. On an average the employment of sample agricultural labourers per household works out to 540.13 person days and per capita employment works out to 242.67 person days.

In Radhanagari taluka the total employment of sample agricultural labourers works out to 90.,730 person days of which agricultural work accounts for 60.15% of the person days. Non agricultural work account for 19.16% of person days and the sample labourers employed in their own work accounts for 20.69% of the person days. On an average the employment of labourers per household per capita works out to 604.86 person days and 274.92 person days in the reference year respectively. The data reveals that the percentage of employed is marginally higher in Radhanagari taluka followed by Cahandgad and Karveer taluka.

153

Table 5.4 :Month Wise Average Employment of the Agricultural Labourers in the Agricultural Sector

Months	Male	Female	Total of Male & Female
1	2	3	4
January	5.2 (3.45)	4.4 (2.68)	4.8 (3.64)
February	6 (3.98)	8.0 (4.85)	7.0 (4.44)
March	4 (2.65)	8.0 (4.85)	6.0 (3.84)
April	6.4 (4.24)	7.0 (4.26)	6.7 (4.25)
May	11 (7.29)	9.0 (5.49)	10.0 (6.34)
June	16.4 (10.88)	18.0 (10.98)	17.2 (10.90)
July	22.4 (14.85)	20.0 (12.14)	21.2 (13.43)
August	23.3 (15.46)	21.4 (12.98)	21.8 (13.81)
September	14 (9.28)	22.0 (13.35)	18.0 (11.41)
October	14.6 (9.68)	22.0 (13.35)	16.3 (1033)
November	15.5 (10.28)	14.0 (8.05)	14.7 (9.32)
December	12 (7.96)	11.0 (6.67)	11.5 (7.29)
Total Employment	150.8 (100.00)	164.8 (100.00)	157.8 (100.00)
Average Employment	**12.6**	**13.6**	**13.1**

Note - Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage.

Figure 5.3 ; Percentage of Total Employment in Agricultural Sector.

Table 5.4 shows month wise employment of the sample agricultural labourers in the agricultural sector. The male labourer were employed for 150.8 days and female labour were employed for 164.8 days in a year. On an average the male labourer were employed for 12.6 days and female labour were employed for only 13.6 days per month.

The average employment of agricultural labourers per capita works out to 157.8 person days of which they are engaged for only 13.81% of the person days in August followed by 13.43% of the person days in July and 11.41% in September. Again only 3.84% of the person days employment is found in march and 3.64% of the person days in January. Generally Kharif season will start from the month of mid June to mid November. Rabi season will start from mid November to mid April. In the Kharif season the employment is higher than the Rabi season.

5.6 Season wise employment of the agricultural labourers

Kolhapur district carries diversified agricultural cropping pattern with a wide range of crops. There are three main agricultural seasons.

Season	Duration	Main crops grown
Kharif	Mid June to mid November	Paddy, Jawar, Nachani, Chili, groundnut, bajara, oilseeds, fodder, sugarcane, potato, vegetables etc.
Rabi	Mid November to mid April	Wheat, gram, barley, oilseed, all pulses, sugarcane
Zaid	Mid April to mid June	Cashew, vegetables etc.

5.6.1 Kharif season:

The Kharif season generally extends from mid June to mid November. The Kharif crops are generally cheap and farmers depend considerably on rain water. Employment of sample agricultural labourers during kharif season is shown in table 5.5 (Figure 5.4). The table indicates that on an average agricultural labourers get employment for as much as 94.74 person days during the Kharif season. The employment of male laboures was 89.5 days and the employment of female labourers was 101.4 days.

Table 5.5: Employment of agricultural labourers during kharif season

Months	Male	Female	Average
1	2	3	4
Mid June	9.0 (10.06)	10.0 (9.86)	9.43 (9.95)
July	22.4 (25.03)	20.0 (19.72)	21.02 (22.18)
August	23.3 (26.03)	21.4 (21.10)	22.35 (23.60)
Septeember	14.0 (15.64)	22.0 (21.70)	17.85 (18.84)
October	14.6 (16.31)	22.0 (21.70)	18.03 (19.03)
Mid November	06.2 (6.93)	6.0 (5.92)	6.06 (6.40)
Total	89.5 (100.00)	101.4 (100.00)	94.74 (100.00)
Average Employment days per Month	17.9	20.2	18.9

Note - Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage.

Figure 5.4 Employment During Kharif Season.
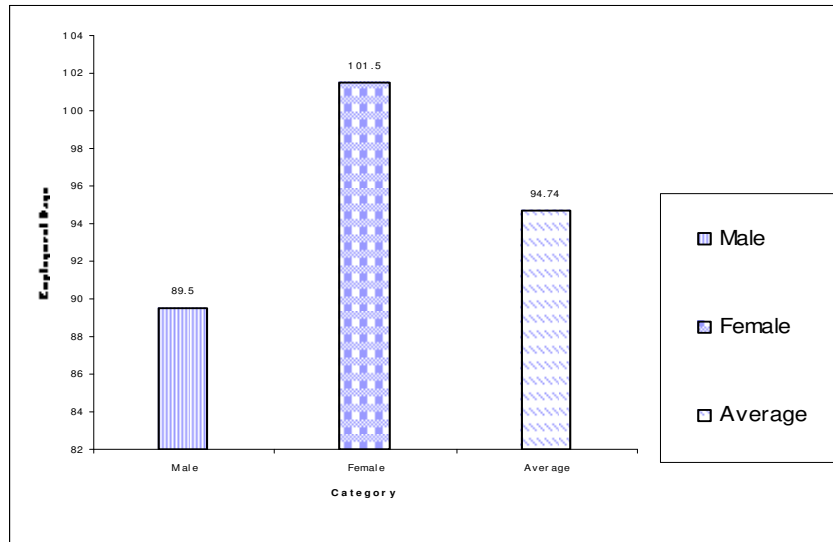
The per month average employment for males was 17.9 days and for females 20.2 days. The per month hired out employment in the case of an average male laboures varied from 6.2 days to 23.3 days and in the case of an average female labour the per month hired out employment varied from 6 days to 22 days on an average the per month employed varied from 6.06 days to 22.35 days, during kharif season. From the point of employment the period of July to September is the peak period for the agricultural labourers. In Kolhapur district during the months of July, August and September operations of transplanting/plantation of kharif crops takes place the rigorously. Due to this fact the agricultural labourers got maximum employment.

5.6.2 Rabi Season:

The rabi season extends from mid November to mid April. The rabi crops are generally costly and require a good amount of irrigation facilities. Table 5.5 (Figure 5.5) shows the employment of the sample agricultural labourers during rabi season. On an average the agricultural labourers are

required for 41 days during rabi season. A maximum labour force is absorbed in the month of December (11.5days) followed by mid November (8.7 days).

The table further shows that male and female agricultural labourers get employment, for 39.7 days and 42.4 days respectively.

Table 5.6 : Employment of agricultural labourers during rabi season

Months	Employment Days per Labour				
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mid November	9.5	32.43	8.0	18.87	8.70
December	12.0	30.23	11.0	25.94	11.50
January	5.2	13.09	4.4	10.38	4.80
February	6.0	16.11	8.0	18.87	7.00
March	4.0	10.08	8.0	18.87	6.00
MidApril	3.0	7.06	3.0	7.07	3.00
Total	**39.7**	**100.00**	**42.4**	**100.00**	**41.00**
Average Employment per Month	7.9	N.A.	8.4	N.A.	20.5

Figure 5.5 Employment During Rabi Season.
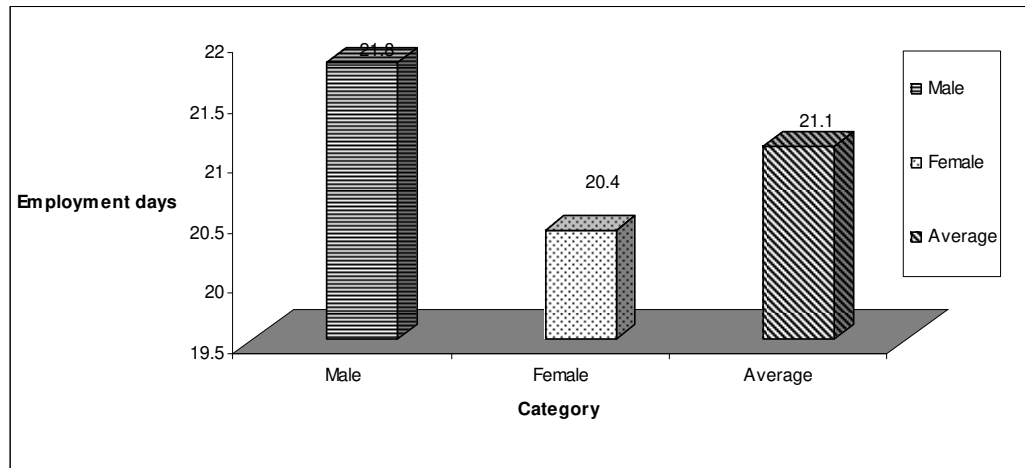
Male agricultural labourers got their maximum employment in the month of December (12 days) followed by mid November (9.5 days) and mid April (3.0 days). Female agricultural labourers got their maximum employment in the month of December (11 days) followed by mid November, February and March.

Hence, it reveals that December and mid November are the months of work, for both male and female agricultural labourers during rabi season. In the month of mid November to January the main operations are threshing and harvesting. And in the month of February to mid April the main operations are irrigation, Intercultural and preparation of land.

5.6.3 Zaid season:

Zaid season is generally extends from mid April to mid June.. Employment of agricultural labourers during zaid season is presented in table 5.7 (Figure 5.6).

The table reveals that the total employment of male agricultural labourers during the zaid season is 21.8 days of which 50.46% person days are in the month of mid June and 15.60% of person days in the month on mid April. The total employment of female agricultural labourers, was 20.4 days during.

Table 5.7 : Employment of agricultural labourers during zaid season

Months	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mid April	3.4	15.6	4.0	19.61	11.50
May	11.0	50.46	9.0	44.12	27.56
Mid June	7.4	33.94	7.4	36.27	7.40
Total	21.8	100.00	20.4	100.00	21.10

Figure 5.6 Employment During Zaid Season.
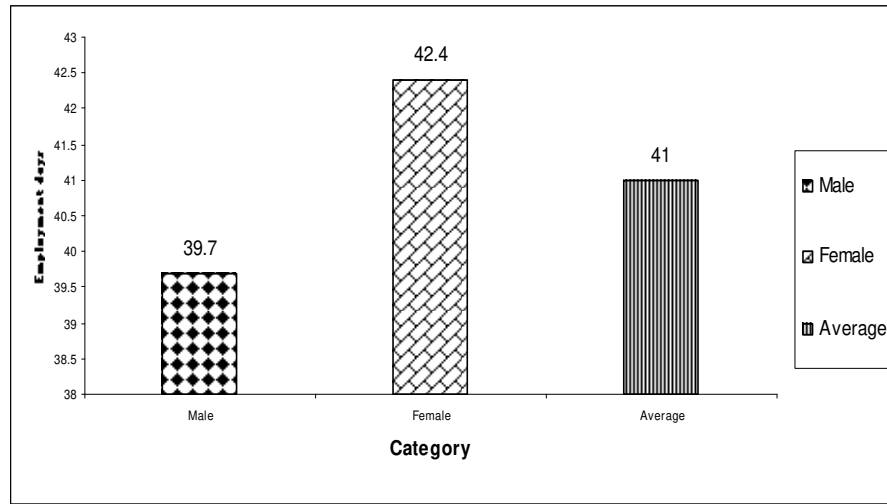
Zaid season. Of which 44.12% of person days are in the month of May 36.27% of person days are in the month of mid June. On an average the total employment of agricultural labourers during zaid season was 21.1 days of which 27.56 days are in the month of May 11.50 days are in the Month of mid June.

5.7 Employment Through Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry is one of the important sector of rural economy and it is closely related to agricultural sector. Animal husbandry sector has the capacity of employment generation and important income source for the small farmers and agricultural labourers. Due to continuous high growth rate of population. law of inheritance and limited availability of land, size of land holding in India is declining rapidly leading to increase in agricultural labourers. This has resulted in mass migration of labourers from rural to urban areas in search of employment. Such a situation is an alarming one and demands an urgent need to create employment opportunities in the rural areas.

Dairy and allied activities have been recognized as second best alternative to provide employment opportunities and help to increase income for the rural population. These are not only labour intensive but also provides ready cash to rural households and meet their basic needs. Animal husbandry is becoming subsidiary cultivation. In agrarian sector, the land being the principle means of production is concentrated in the hands of the rich. Landless laboures supplemented their income through keeping of few livestock like cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, poultry etc. Animal husbandry is labour intensive and has favorable cost benefit ratios. It is particularly suitable for land less labourers and has redistribution effect on their income. The employment of the sample agricultural labourers through animal husbandry is presented in Table 5.8 (Figure 5.7).

The total employment of male agricultural labour per capita works out of 60.8 days in the reference year. The average employment days per month for male account for 5.7 days. The per month employment in animal husbandry in case of an average male agricultural labour varies from 3.8 to 7.0 days. Again total employment of female agricultural labourers per capita works out to 73.2 days in the reference year. The average employment days per month for females account to 6.2 days.

Table 5.8 : Month Wise Employment of the Agricultural Labourers

Through Animal Husbandry

Months	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	4.40	7.24	5.0	6.64	4.7
February	3.80	6.24	4.0	5.46	3.9
March	4.00	6.58	5.4	7.38	4.7
April	4.40	7.24	6.0	8.20	5.2
May	5.00	8.22	6.0	8.20	5.5
June	6.60	10.86	7.0	9.56	6.8
July	7.00	11.51	6.4	8.74	6.7
August	6.00	6.87	6.0	8.20	6.0
September	6.20	10.20	6.6	9.02	6.4
October	5.40	8.88	8.2	11.20	6.8
November	4.00	6.58	6.0	8.20	5.0
December	4.00	6.58	6.6	9.20	5.3
Total	60.8	100.00	73.2	100.00	66.90
Employment Days per month	5.7	NA	6.2	NA	NA

Figure 5.7 Percentage of Employment Through Animal Husbandry.
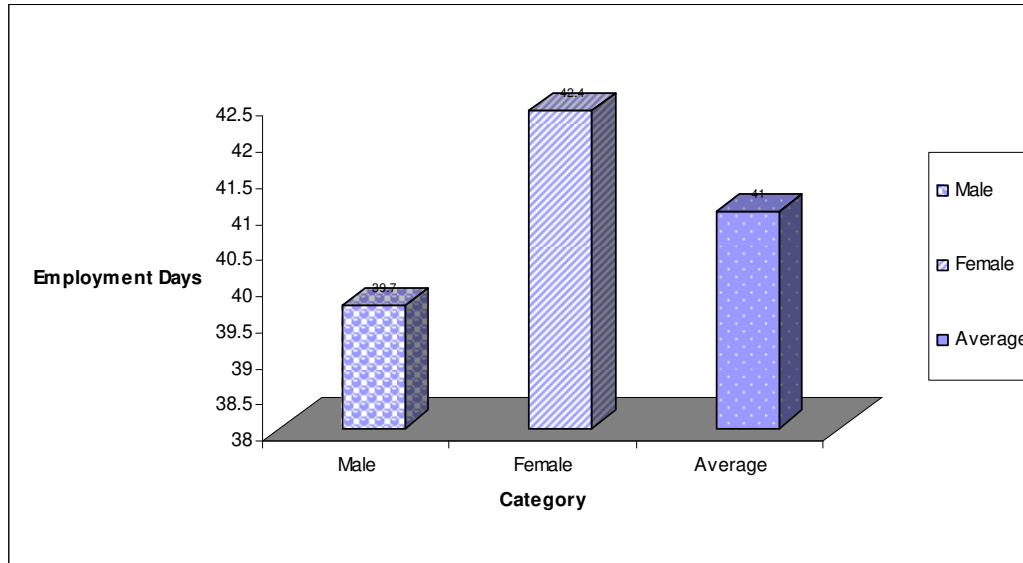
The per month employment in animal husbandry in case of an average female agricultural labour varied from 4.0 days to 7.0 days. The total employment of agricultural labour per capita works out to 66.9 days in the reference year. The average employment days per month works out to 5.6 days. The average per month employment varied from 3.9 days to 6.8 days.

It is interesting to note that the female agricultural labour employed for greater days than the male agricultural labour because male labour may migrate from villages to city in search of better employment and the female labour remain at their village, so female labour take care of animals. Again it is noted that out of the total employment of agricultural labourers 42.40% of the person days employment has been received from animal husbandry in the reference year. In case of male agricultural labourers out of the total employment 40.32% of person days employment has been received from animal husbandry and in case of female agricultural labour out of the total employment 44.42% of the person days employment is received from the

animal husbandry in the reference year. Hence the researcher has revealed that animal husbandry is one of the important factor to create the employment generation and to improve the socio economic conditions of agricultural labour.

Table 5.9: Employment of agricultural labourers by Income levels

Income Levels	Agricultural labour	Non-- Agricultural labour	Self Employ ment	Total	Average per house holds	Average per capita	Perce ntage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Below Rs. 5000	2152 (72.43)	450 (15.15)	369 (12.45)	2971 (100.00)	135.05	62.09	1.65
5001 - 10000	15540 (69.27)	4500 (20.05)	2,400 (10.68)	22,440 (100.00)	361.93	166.4	9.9
10001-15000	42,240 (63.64)	12,280 18.50)	11850 (17.86)	66,370 (100.00)	457.72	210.44	25.88
15001-20000	45,480 (60.33)	14,490 (19.22)	15415 (20.45)	75385 (100.00)	495.95	228.02	29.00
20001-25000	22,890 (56.32)	8254 (20.31)	9500 (23.37)	40,644 (100.00)	495.66	227.88	14.85
25001-30000	18400 (58.67)	4512 (14.39)	8452 (26.94)	31,364 (100.00)	540.75	248.62	12.00
Above Rs.300 00	7812 (45.31)	5014 (29.08)	4414 (25.61)	17240 (100.00)	594.48	273.32	6.72
Total	1,54,514 (60.26)	49500 (19.30)	52400 (20.44)	17240 (100.00)	569.8	261.98	100.00

Note - Figure in ( ) denote percentage to column 5.

Figure 5.8 percentage of employment by income levels.
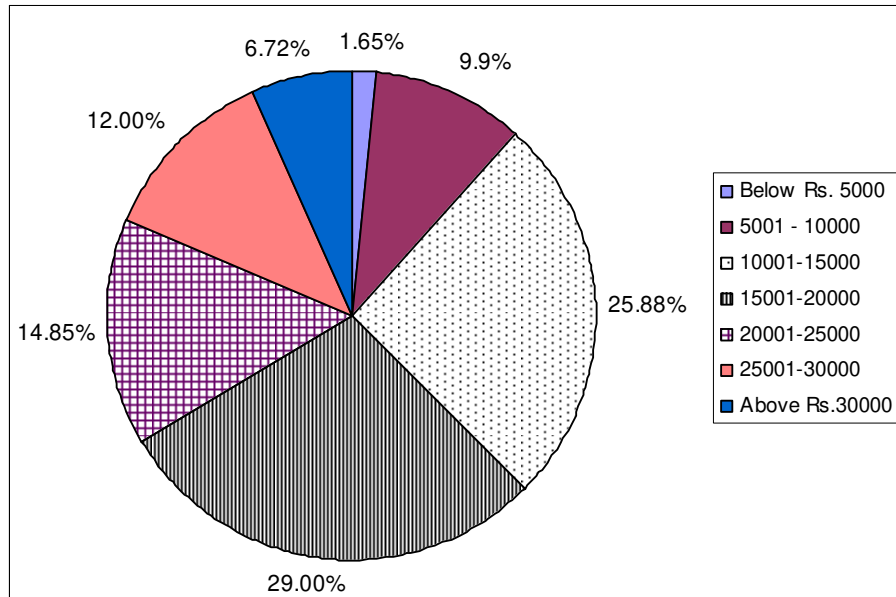
5.8 Employment by income levels:

The average person days employed by sample agricultural labourers is correlated to income levels during the reference year. The agricultural labourers in the lowest income group household works out for 2971 person days of which 72.43% are engaged in agricultural work. Non agricultural work accounts for 15.15% of the person days and self employment for 12.42% of the person days. In second income group the sample agricultural labourers worked for 22440 person days of which 69.27% are in agricultural work. Again 20.05% are employed in non agricultural work and 10.68% are self employed. In the third income group sample agricultural labourers worked for 66370 person days of which agricultural work accounts for as much as 63.64% of the person days. Non agricultural work accounts for 18.50% of the person days and self employment for 17.86% of the person days. In the fourth income group sample labourers have worked for 75,385 person days of which 60.33% are engaged in agricultural work while non

agricultural work and self employment accounts for 19.22% and 20.45% of the person days respectively.

In the fifth income group sample laboures have worked for 40,644 person days of which they have engaged in agricultural work for 56.32% of the person days while non agricultural work and self employment accounts for 20.31% of the person days and 23.37% of the person days respectively. In the sixth income group sample labourers work out of 31,364 person days of which 58.67% are engaged in agricultural work. While non agricultural work and self employment accounts for 14.39% of the person days and 26.94% of the persosn days. In the top income group sample labourers worked. for 17240 person days of which 45.31% are engaged in agricultural work while non agricultural work and self employment accounts for 29.08% of the person days and 25.61% of the person days respectively.

Hence it reveals that the percentage of non agricultural work is gradually increasing with increase in income level except the sixth income group. The percentage of self employment is also gradually increasing with an increase in income level except the second income group while the percentage of person days employed as agricultural labour to total has declined gradually with the increase in income. The average employment per household and per capita is gradually increasing with the increase in the income level.

5.9 Operation wise employment :

Operation wise employment is also found in agricultural labourers during the reference year. The total employment of agricultural labourers is worked out to 2,56,414 person days of which the highest employment is found in harvesting operation i.e 28.08% of the person days followed by transplantation (21.42%), threshing (9.65%), sowing (7.44%), intercultural

(7.37%), application of manure (7.02%), head loaded (6.14%), irrigation (6.14%), preparation of land (3.86%) and other operation (2.88%).

Out of the total employment of male agricultural labourers account for 1,25,854 person days during the reference year. of which the highest employment is found in harvesting operation i.e. 27.41% of the person days followed by transplantation (18.12%) threshing (10.65%) application of manure (9.06%), irrigation (8.50%), head loaded (7.51%), intercultural (6.04%), sowing (5.56%), preparation of land (4.53%) and other operation (2.62%). Among the total employment female agricultural laboures have worked to 1,30,560 person days. Of which highest employment is 28.72% through harvesting operations i.e. 28.72% followed by transplantation operation (24.59%), sowing (9.25%), threshing (8.69%), interculture (8.51%) , application of manures (5.06%), head loaded (4.83%), irrigation (3.87%) other operations (3.26%) and preparation of land (3.22%).

It is interesting to note that among the various operations 49.50% of the person days employment is available from harvesting and transplantation due to the major crops like paddy and sugarcane. The average per household and per capita employment accounts to 569.8 person days and 261.98 person days respectively.

Table 5.10 Operation wise employment of the agricultural labourers in the district.

Operations	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage to total	Average per house hold	Average per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sowing	7,000	5.56	12080	9.25	19080	7.44	42.4	19.49
Transplantation Plantation	22,800	18.12	32100	24.59	54900	21.42	122.0	56.09
Application of manures	11,400	9.06	6600	5.06	18000	7.02	40.0	18.39
Irrigation	10,700	8.50	5050	3.87	15750	6.14	35.0	16.09
Harvesting	34,500	27.41	37500	28.72	72000	28.08	160.0	73.56
Threshing	13,400	10.65	11350	8.69	24750	9.65	55.0	25.28
Interculture	7,600	6.04	11300	8.51	18900	7.37	42.0	19.31
Preparation of land	5,704	4.53	4200	3.22	9904	3.86	22.0	10.14
Head Loaded	9,450	7.51	6300	4.83	15750	6.14	35.0	16.09
Other operations	3,300	2.62	4080	3.26	7380	2.88	16.4	7.54
Total	**125,854**	**100.00**	**130560**	**100.00**	**256414**	**100.00**	**569.8**	**261.98**

Figure 5.9 Operation wise Employment
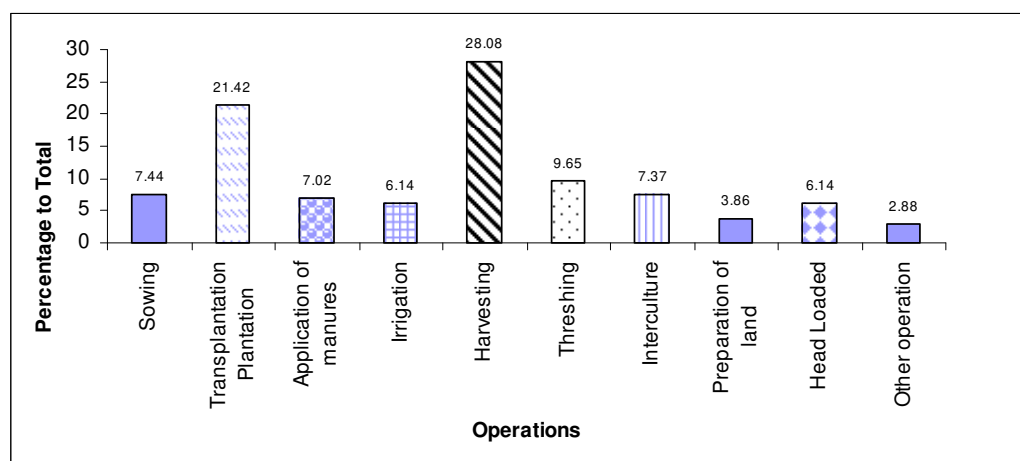
5.10 Age wise employment:

The age wise employment of agricultural labourers is also found in the study area. Table 5.11 reveals that out of the total employment 2522 person days employment is found in the age group of below 14 years of which 38.54% of the person days is in agricultural work. Non agricultural work accounts for 3.09% and self employment accounts for 58.37% of the person days. In the age group of 15 – 30 years the employment worked to 90,072 person days in a reference year of which 58.25% agricultural labourers are engaged in agricultural work. Non agricultural work accounts for 21.54% of the person days and self employment accounts to 20.21% of the person days. In the third age group of 31 – 45 years the employment of agricultural labourers is worked out to 89,950 person days of which the agricultural work accounts to 66.04%.

Table 5.11 : Age wise Employment of Agricultural Labourers in the District

Age Group	Agricultural labour	Non-- Agricultural labour	Self Employment	Total Employment	Average per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-14	972 (38.54)	78 (3.09)	1472 (58.37)	2522 (0.90)	77.30
15-30	52,472 (58.25)	19400 (21.54)	18200 (20.21)	900072 (35.13)	240.76
31-45	59,400 (66.04)	15250 (16.95)	15300 (17.01)	89950 (35.08)	275.7
46-60	38,210 (59.09)	12900 (19.95)	13550 (20.96)	64660 (25.22)	337.82
Above	3460 (37.56)	1872 (20.33)	3878 (42.11)	9210 (3.59)	94.09
Total	154514 (60.26)	49500 (19.30)	52400 (20.44)	256414 (100.00)	1033.67

Note - Figures in parenthesis shows percentage to total.

Figure 5.10 Age- Wise Employment
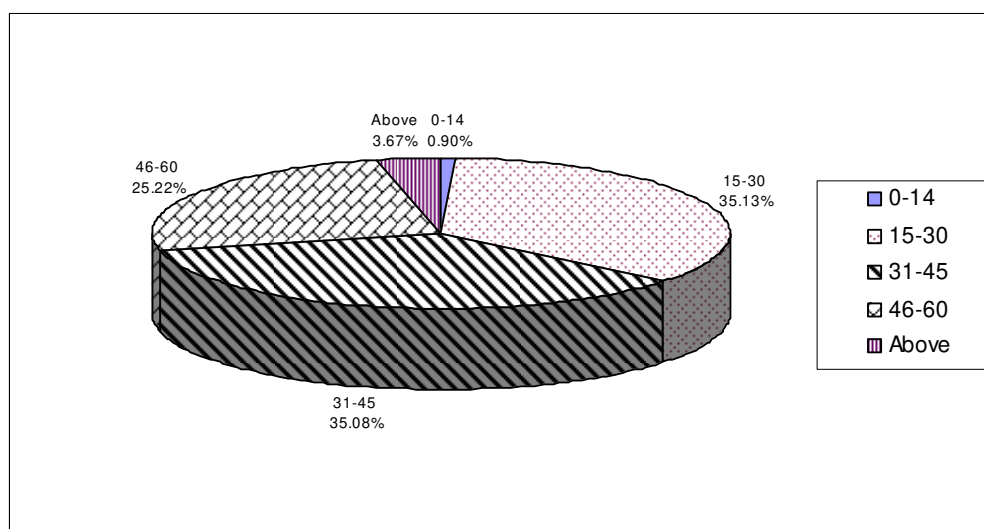
Non agricultural work and self employment have worked to 16.95% and 17.01% of the person days.

In the fourth age group of 46 – 60 years the employment of agricultural labourers have worked to 64,660 person days of which the agricultural work have worked to 59.09%. Non agricultural work and self employment have worked to 19.95% respectively and 20.96% of the percentage in the reference year. In the fifth age group of above years the total employment is worked to 9310 person days of which 37.56% person days are in agricultural work. Non agricultural work self employment have worked to 20.33% and 42.11% of the person days respectively.

It is evident that out of the total employment maximum employment (i.e. 70.21% of the person days) is in the age group of 15 – 45 and only 29.71% of the person days have got in the age group of 0 – 14 and 46 – above 60. The labourers in the age group of 46 – 60 have worked for 337.82 person days per labour on an average while the average number of days employed per person in the age group of 31 – 45days are 275.70 person days. The labourers in the age group of 15-30 years have worked for 240.76 days per labour on an average. The average per capita employment of labourers in the age group of less than 14 years and more than 60 years is worked out to 77.30 person days and 94.09 person days respectively.

5.11 Sex wise employment:

The sex wise employment of agricultural labourers in the study area is noteworthy. It is clear that the agricultural labourers worked to 15,4514 person days in the agricultural sector. Of which the male agricultural labourers engaged in their work for 46.76% of the person days and female agricultural

labourers engaged for 53.24% of the person days. In the paddy crop total employment of sample labourers have worked out to 65954 of which male labourers worked to 47.82% of the person days and female labourers worked to 52.18% of the person days. In sugarcane crop the total employment is worked out to 34124 person days of which the male labourers have got maximum employment. They worked to 64.24% of the person days and female labourers have a accounted to 35.76% of the person days. In the crops like Jawar, Nachani, chilly, groundnut and various vegetables the total employment of agricultural labourers is worked out to 31,815 person days of which less employment is of male labourers i.e 38.86% of the person days and the maximum employment is of female labourers i.e. 61.14% of the person days. In other crops the labourers worked to 22621 person days.

Table 5.12: Sex wise employment of agricultural labourers in different crops

Crops	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
Paddy	31542 (47.82)	38412 (52.18)	65954 (42.68)
Sugarcane	21,922 (64.24)	12202 (35.76)	34,124 (22.08)
Jawar/Nachani /Vegetabls/Gro undnut	12,365 (38.86)	19450 (61.13)	31815 (20.59)
other crops	06,423 (28.39)	16,198 (71.61)	22621 (14.65)
Total	**72,252 (46.76)**	**82,262 (53.24)**	**15414 (100.00)**
Average per households	160.56	182.8	343.36
Average per capita	73.82	84.05	157.86

Figure 5.11 Sex- Wise Employment
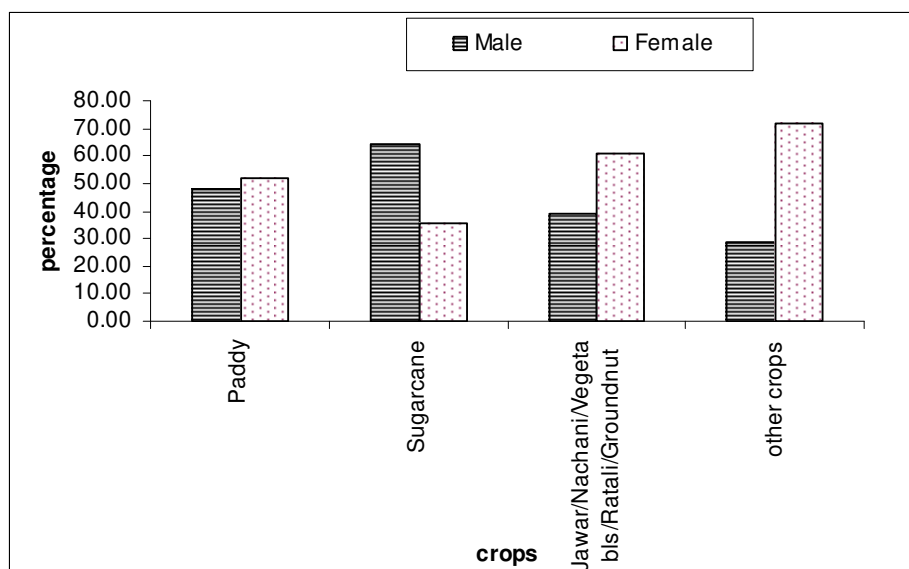
Of which the male and female agricultural labourers accounts to 28.39% of the person days and 71.61% of the person days.

It is to conclude that paddy cultivation utilized more number of female labourers where as sugarcane crop has utilized more number of male labourer. Jawar Nachani groundnut vegetables and other crops utilized more of female labourers. The average employment per household for males is worked out to 160.56 person days as against 182.80 person days for females. The average per capita employment for males is worked out to 73.82 person days as against 84.05 person days for females.

5.12 Crop Wise Employment:

The crop wise employment pattern of sample agricultural labourers varies according to crops tables 5.13 shows that paddy crop provides employment for 42.69% of the person days. Sugarcane provides employment for 22.08% of the person days. Jawar, Nachani, groundnut chilli vegetables

provides employment for 20.59% of the person days and other crops provides employment for 14.64% of the person days. The average per household employment is higher in the paddy crops 146.56 person days and lowest employment in the Jawar Nachani groundnut vegetables. These crops works out to 75.83 person days. The average per capita employment is higher in the paddy crops i.e 42.69person days and lowest employment in the other crops which work out to 23.11 person days during the reference year.

Tables 5.13 Crop wise Employment of Agricultural Labourers in the District:

Crops	Total Employment	Percentage to total	Average Per Households	Average Per capita
1	2	5	3	4
Paddy	65,954	42.69	146.56	67.38
Sugarcane	34,124	22.08	75.83	34.86
Jawar/Nachani/Vegetabls/Groundnut	31,815	20.59	28.46	13.08
other crops	22,621	14.64	50.27	23.11
Total	**154,514**	**100.00**	**343.36**	**157.86**

Figure 5.13 Crop-Wise employment

175
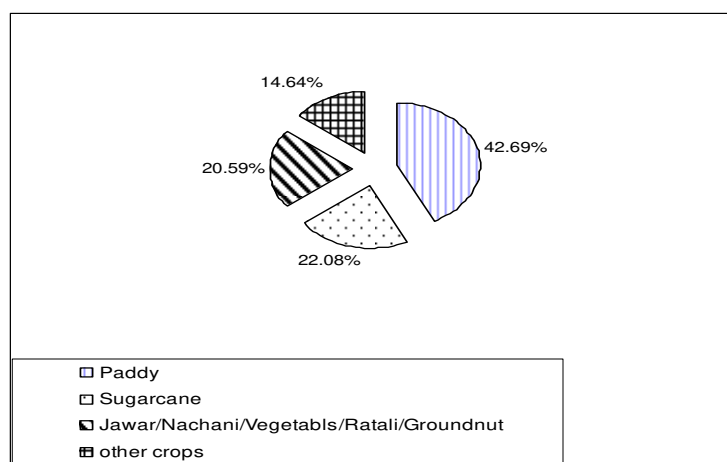
The average per household employment of agricultural labourers in the agricultural activities works out to 343.36 person days and average per capita employment in agricultural activities works out to 157.86 person days in the reference year.

5.13 Hours of Work of Agricultural Labourers

Hours of work of agricultural labourers vary from time to time and from operations to operation. There is no rigidity in the hours of work. It depends upon the necessity and the nature of operation. The working hours may not vary from busy season to slack season. The hours of work are fixed according to traditions in the villages. As per table 5.14 it is observed that in strenuous operations there is less hours of work than in light operations. There are no fixed hours of work for agricultural labourers. They use to perform various activities throughout the day usually work for more hours in case of busy periods and in the slack season, they work for less number of hours. By observing the whole situation it may be said that the longer hours of work require rest at intervals . The usual rest period varies from place to place and from operation to operation depending upon the tradition. In case of strenuous operations at the time of break fast half an hour rest is permitted.

Table 5.14 : Hours of work for Agricultural Operations

Category	Average Hours Of Per day ,per Labour
Sowing	7.5
Transplantation / plantation	8.2
Application of manures	7.8
Irrigation	8.0
Harvesting	8.2
Threshing	8.0
Interculture	8.0
Preperation of Land	7.5
Head Loaded	7.0
Other operations	8.0

The break for rest also varies from summer to winter season. As the mid days are generally hot during summer season the break for rest will be two and half hour. In majority of cases cultivators were not objecting the rest pauses. It should be availed by the workers within reasonable limits. These rest pauses neither reduce the efficiency of the workers nor decrease production. As a matter of fact they are important for the workers to recoup their lost energy and to acquire fresh vigor

5.14 Conclusion

The study reveals that the employment pattern of agricultural labourers depends on several factors like size of land, supply of labour irrigation facilities cropping pattern age and sex composition of labours force. In the sample household, agricultural labour is employed in agricultural operations for 157.86 person days in non agricultural work 50.57 person days and in self employment 53.55 person days. On the whole agricultural labour is employed for 261.98 person days in a year on an average. No significant variation is observed in the average number of person days employed between the selected talukas covered by the study. An analysis of the pattern of employment of sample labourers by income levels reveals that the proportion of non agricultural labour and self employment has increased wih the increase in the income level. Season wise employment of the study shows that in the khariff season the employment is higher than the rabi season. Among the various operations as much as 49.50% of the person days employment has been received from the harvesting and transplantation because in the study area the major crop is paddy and sugarcane.

Animal husbandry is one of the most important factor to create the employment generation and to improve the socio economic conditions of agricultural labourers. The study reveals that out of the total employment of agricultural labourers 42.40% of the person days employment is from the animal husbandry in the reference year. It is interesting to note that female agricultural laboures are employed for greater days than the male agricultural labour in total employment because females take more care of animals. than males Again the hours of work were determined by traditions in the concerned areas and also by nature of agricultural operations.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN THE STUDY AREA

6.1   Introduction

6.2   Method of Wage payment

6.3   Determinants of Agricultural Wages

6.4   Wages of Agricultural Labourers

6.5   Wages by Income Levels

6.6   Crop-Wise Wages

6.7   Operation-Wise Wages

6.8   Season-Wise Wages

6.9   Sex-Wise Wages

6.10   Wages by Age

6.11   Non-Agricultural Wages

6.12   Conclusion

6.1 Introduction –

Wages are the main source of income of agricultural labourers. The problems of agricultural wages are different from industrial wages. The problems of wages in agricultural sector are very complex, determined by factors which are related to economic analysis. Agricultural work in India is seasonal in character regardless of the number of crops grown and the availability of irrigation facilities and the traditional pattern of cultivation in a region. When the bulk of agricultural labourers are unable to secure employment in agriculture, they must find themselves in non-agricultural pursuits. Due to inadequate growth of non-agricultural sectors, most of the Rural labourers are to depend on agricultural employment for their livelihood. Rapid growth of agricultural labouers resulted in surplus manpower in agricultural sector and the consequence is low wages in agriculture. The purpose of the study is to understand the wages of agricultural labourers. The chapter deals with the wages earned by different categories of agricultural labourers, determinants of agricultural wages, crop-wise wages, season wise wages, operation-wise wage income and it also deals with the age and sex-wise wage income of the agricultural labouers.

6.2   Method of Wage Payment -

It is observed in the study area that the tradition of the society play a dominant role in the method of wage payment. Agricultural labourers are paid on a daily basis or yearly basis depending upon the type of labour they provide. Casual agricultural labourers are paid usually on daily basis. In case they are employed regularly for three or four days for one operation of a farmer, the amount will be paid in one installment calculated on daily basis.

Payment of wages to agricultural labourers is made in cash in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. Wages are paid on piece rate basis in operations like harvesting. A few labourers as a group enter contract with the cultivator to complete an agricultural operation. They will be paid the entire amount agreed upon immediately after the activity is completed. The amount will be shared by the labourers among themselves. Sometimes particularly in the case of groundnut harvest, wages are paid in kind proportionately with the produce harvested by labourers.

Wages are generally paid in cash, in case of sugarcane harvesting, preparation of land, and land interculture. The most notable fact about agricultural wages is the total absence of uniformity, not only in the method of payment but also in the total amount of wages paid and in the different proportions in which the wages are paid in cash, kind and perquisites, in the district.

6.3 Determinants of Agricultural Wages –

In the study area the wages of agricultural labourers are determined by several socio-economic factors like occupational diversification, seasonal conditions, land productivity, supply and demand for labour , local traditions, irrigated area, crop output, literacy rate, age and sex composition of labourers etc. No legislation can make the conditions of wage better unless is an improvement in the conditions governing agricultural wage structure. In the study area the wage rates differ for different types of agricultural operations. Wage rates vary from operation to operation depending upon the necessity and intensity of work. Local traditions also play a significant role in governing wages. The wages prevalent according to traditions have been governed by various factors like supply and demand for

labour, type of crops grown and fertility of land, methods of production, etc. There is also a positive cor-relation between the age and sex of the agricultural labourers and their wages. Old persons, females and children get low wages than young and energetic male workers. Old persons, females and children cannot efficiently perform certain hard work operations. Wage rates also differ depending on both the real and apparent notions about the capacity and reality of hard work.

The seasonal conditions, as a matter of fact influence demand and supply of agricultural labourers. The demand for agricultural labourers often is much greater than the supply of labourers at the time of peak season. As the wages differ for different agricultural operations, the seasonal conditions and the demand and supply side exercise their influence in governing the wages. In certain operations women are paid lower wages than men. The difference in the rates is mainly due to the capacity of male and female workers in the performance of certain operations which require more physical strength. For this reason woman's are employed mostly in the secondary type of operations, and are paid lower rates of wages.

An attempt is made to examine the factors influencing the agricultural wages in the study area. The empirical estimation of a wage determination model can be approached from two angles. Agricultural farms and labourers are heterogeneous in character on account of variations in factors such as gross irrigated area and land productivity. However, an empirical examination of the relationship with a wage determination model is unique in which the wage rate has been formed.

In the present study, besides examining wage determination in the standard demand- supply framework, we have introduced such variables relating to human development. The variable has been tried to be summarized in table 6.1.

Table 6.1 – Summary of Regression Variables

Variable	Definition	Mean	Standard Deviation
Occupational diversification	Proportion of non-agricultural labour in total labour	29.52	8.89
Irrigation rate	Proportion of gross irrigated area to total cropped area	10.22	6.41
Crop output	Ratio of total money value of principal crops to total area under crops.	1245.70	489.20
Literacy Rate	Proportion of literate to total population	65.40	20.49

Before discussing the main findings of our determinant analysis, a brief discussion of the specification of the regression equation is in order. The basic framework of regression analysis is the standard OLS model. The general form of the estimated model is represented as follows.

$$(Y_t) = \alpha i + \beta i \ \text{In} \ (Xit) \_ \mu_i$$

Where

Y_t = Represents real wage rates (dependant variable) in study area in the reference year.

α = Represents the specific characteristics influencing wage rates in study area not captured by other variables.

β = Co- eficient

Xi = are K exogenous variables (independent variables) such as Occupational Diversification (OD), Irrigation Rate (IR)

Crop Output (CO) and Literacy Rate (LR)

The main results are presented in table 6.2

Table 6.2 - Results of Regression with Wage Rate as a Dependant Variable.

Variable	Co-efficient	t Ratio
Occupational diversification	0.06391	2.7818*
Irrigation Rate	0.07013	3.05571*
Literacy Rate	0.04006	1.0011*
Group output	0.1334	3.8021
	$R^2 = 0.61$ F = 6.98	

Note - * Significant at 5 percent, otherwise at 10 percent.

It suggest that irrigation rate, occupational diversification and crop output are found to be significantly positive. It means that the diversification of occupation raises the agricultural wage rates by raising the bargaining power of labour. Irrigation facilities can be effective strategies to raise the wage rates, as irrigation is highly correlated with agricultural productivity.

The crop output is indirectly associated with the higher productivity leading to raises the wage rate. It means there is a positive Co-relation between wage rate and productivity. As against the favorable role of these variables, in case of literacy rate as a human development indicator are negatively associated with the wage rates.

6.4   Wages of Agricultural Labourers

The wage particulars relating to average wages for various categories of agricultural labourers is different.

Table 6.3 shows that the total agricultural wages earned by the sample labourers is worked out to Rs. 56,80,900 which include wages in cash amounting to 89.34 percent, wages in kind accounts for 7.62 percent and perquisites accounts for 3.04 percent. The average wages per household is worked out to Rs 12,624.22 and the average wages per capita worked out to Rs. 4125.56. The average wage per day is worked out to Rs. 36.77.

Table – 6.3 Wages of Agricultural   Labourers

(In Rupees)

Wage particulars	Households with land	Landless Households	All households
1	2	3	4
Cash	2821720 (90.22)	2253320 (88.25)	5075040 (89.34)
Kind	215450 (6.89)	217680 (8.53)	433130 (7.62)
Perquisites	90330 (2.89)	82400 (3.22)	172730 (3.04)
Total	3127500 (55.06)	2553400 (44.94)	5680900 (100.00)
Average wage per household	12510	12767	12624.22
Average wage per capita	408823	4172.22	4125.56
Number of person days	84700	69814	154514
Average wage per day	37.34	36.15	36.77

Note : Figures in Parenthesis shows percentage to total

The average wages per household in the landed households are worked out to Rs. 12,510 while the average wages per household in the landless households worked out to Rs. 12,767. The average per capita in the sample households with land worked out to Rs. 4088.23 while the average wages per capita in the landless labourers worked out to Rs. 4172.22. The average wage per day in the households with land is worked out to Rs. 37.34 and in the landless households it is worked out to Rs. 36.15.

In the sample villages agricultural labourers are provided with one meal in the afternoon and its value has been computed at Rs. 10 for male labour and Rs. 8 for female labour. The value of meal has been included in perquisites. The perquisites also include bidi, cigarate, pan, supari, tobacco, alcohol and tea which are provided to agricultural labourers.

Table 6.4 gives the wage particulars relating to average wages of sample agricultural labourers in the selected talukas.

In Chandgad taluka the total agricultural wages of the sample agricultural labourers are accounted for Rs. 19,33,730 which include wages in cash which accounts for 88.66 percent, wages in kind 7.97 percent and perquisites for 3.67 percent. The average wages per households are worked out to Rs. 12,891.53 and the average wages per capita worked out to Rs. 4212.92. The average wage per day is worked out to Rs. 37.56.

Table 6.4 - Wages of Agricultural Labourers in the selected Talukas

(In Rupees)

Particulars of Wages	Chandgad	Karveer	Radhanagari	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Cash	1714500 (88.66)	1690400 (90.31)	1670140 (89.05)	5075040 (89.34)
Kind	154130 (7.97)	132940 (7.10)	146060 (7.78)	433130 (7.62)
Perquisites	65100 (3.67)	48230 (2.59)	59400 (3.17)	172730 (3.04)
Total	**1933730 (34.04)**	**1871570 (32.94)**	**1875600 (33.02)**	**5680900 (100.00)**
Average wage per household	12891.53	12477.13	12504.00	12624.22
Average wage per capita	4215.92	4077.46	4086.27	4125.56
Number of person days	53234	49800	51480	154514
Average wage per day	37.56	36.35	36.43	36.77

Note – Figures in parenthesis shows percentage to total.

Figure 6.2 Percentage of Wages in Selected Talukas
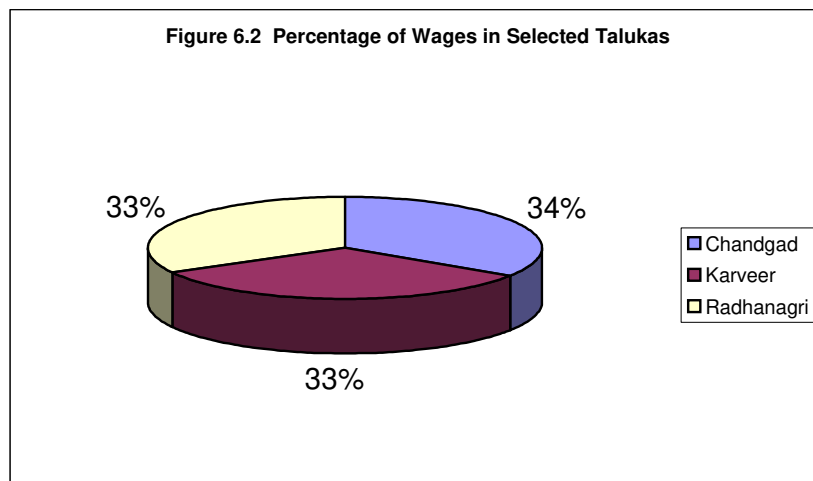
In Karveer Taluka the total wages of sample agricultural Labourers are worked out to Rs. 18,71,570 which includes wages in cash which accounts for 90.31 percent, wages in kind for 7.10 percent and wages in perquisites for 3.17 percents. The average wages per household are worked out to Rs 12,477.13 and average wages per capita are worked out to Rs.4077.46 The average wage per day is worked out to Rs. 36.35. Agricultural labourers have earned total wages of Rs. 18,75,600 in the Radhanagari taluka which include wages in cash accounts for 89.05 percent. Wages in kind for 7.78 percent and perquisites for 3.17 percent. The average wages per household and per capita worked out to Rs. 12,504 and Rs. 4,086.27 respectively, while the average wage per day is worked out to Rs. 36.43. The total employment of sample agricultural labourers worked out to 1,54,514 person days of which 53,234 person days is of chandgad taluka, 49,800 person days is of karveer taluka and 51,480 person days is of Radhangari taluka respectively.

The table reveals that the average wage per day is higher in chandgad taluka than the other two talukas In all the difference is not significant.

6.5 Wages by Income Levels

Among the different income group of the households the average wages per household, are highest for sixth income group accounting to Rs. 19,667.60 followed by fifth income group which accounts to Rs.18,829.67, fourth income group at Rs. 13,556.63, second income group accounting to Rs. 11,850, third income group accounting to Rs. 9685.21, first income group accounting to Rs 8731.42 and the lowest seventh income group accounting to Rs.7,213.25 (See Table 6.5)

Table 6.5 - Wages of Agricultural Labourers by Income Levels

(In Rupees)

Income levels	Wages in cash	Wages in kind	Per quisites	Total wages	Average wages per household	Average wages per capita	Number of person days	Average wages per day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below Rs 5000	215400 (4.24)	19590 (4.52)	9490 (5.49)	244480 (4.30)	8731.42	2853.41	10440	2544
5001-10000	635400 (12.52)	56300 (13.00)	19300 (11.17)	711000 (12.52)	11850.00	3872.54	26390	34.52
10001-15000	1214500 (23.93)	112400 (25.95)	48400 (28.02)	1375300 (24.21)	9685.21	3165.10	39900	28.21
15001-20000	1472900 (29.02)	98840 (22.82)	41.500 (24.03)	1613240 (28.40)	13556.63	4430.27	35.350	39.50
20001-25000	1019380 (20.09)	79500 (18.35)	30900 (17.89)	1129780 (19.89)	18829.67	6153.49	25500	49.47
25001-30000	8415400 (8.19)	57900 (13.37)	18390 (10.65)	491690 (8.66)	19667.60	6427.32	14900	46.36
Above Rs. 30,000	0102060 (2.01)	8600 (1.99)	4750 (2.75)	115410 (2.02)	7213.25	2357.27	2034	26.54
Total	5075040 (89.34) [100.00]	433130 (7.62) [100.00]	172730 (3.04) [100.00]	5680900 [100.00]	12624.22	4125.56	154514	36.77

Note – Figures in parenthesis shows percentage to total .

Figure 6.3 Percentage of Wages of Agricultural Labourers by income Levels.

2.02

8.66   4.3   12.52

19.89

24.21

28.4

Legend:
- Below Rs. 5000
- 5001-10000
- 10001-15000
- 15001-20000
- 20001-25000
- 25001-30000
- above Rs. 30000
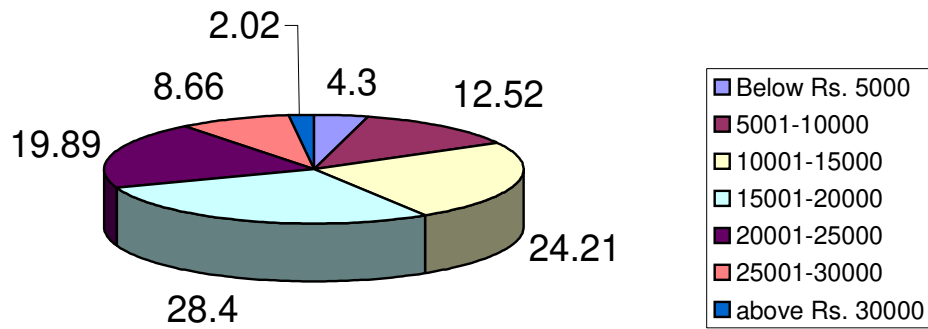
The average wage per capita recorded the highest, in the sixth income group and lowest in the seventh income group. It is observed that there is no specific trend in one direction with regard to average wage per household and per capita. The average wage per day is highest in the fifth income group (i.e..49.47) and lowest in the lower income group i.e. Rs. 25.44. It is also observed that there is also no specific trend in one direction with regard to the average wage per day.

It shows that the quantum of agricultural wages depends upon the number of workers and the days employed in the households.

6.6 Crop-Wise Wages –

Table 6.6 reveals that out of the total wages, paddy accounts for 31.24 percent, sugarcane accounts for 20.13 percent Jawar, Nachani vegetables and groundnut accounts for 27.43 percent and other crops account for 21.20 percent. The average wage income per household from paddy is worked out to Rs. 3,943.37 while the average wage income from sugarcane is worked out to Rs. 2541.52. The average wages per household from Jawar, Nachani, Groundnut and vegetables accounts for Rs. 3462.88 while other crops account to Rs. 2676.44.

Table – 6.6 - Crop-wise Wages of Agricultural Labourers

(In Rupees)

Wage particulars	Paddy	Sugarcane	Jawar/Nachani/ Vegetables/ groundnut	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cash	1554540 (87.60)	1018410 (89.05)	1412600 (90.65)	1089490 (90.46)	5075040 (89.34)
Kind	174488 (9.83)	62356 (5.45)	110.400 (7.08	85886 (7.13)	433130 (7.62)
Perquisites	45490 (2.57)	62920 (5.50)	35300 (2.27)	29020 (2.41)	172730 (3.04)
Total	**1774518 (31.24)**	**1143686 (20.13)**	**1558300 (27.43)**	**1204396 (21.20)**	**5680900 (100)**
Average wage per household	3943.37	2441.52	3462.88	2676.44	12624.22
Average wage per capita	1288.68	830.56	1131.66	874.65	4125.56
Number of person days	65954	34124	31815	22621	15414
Average wage per day	26.90	33.52	48.90	53.24	36.77

Note – Figures in parenthesis shows percentage to total

Figure 6..4 Crop wise Average Wages
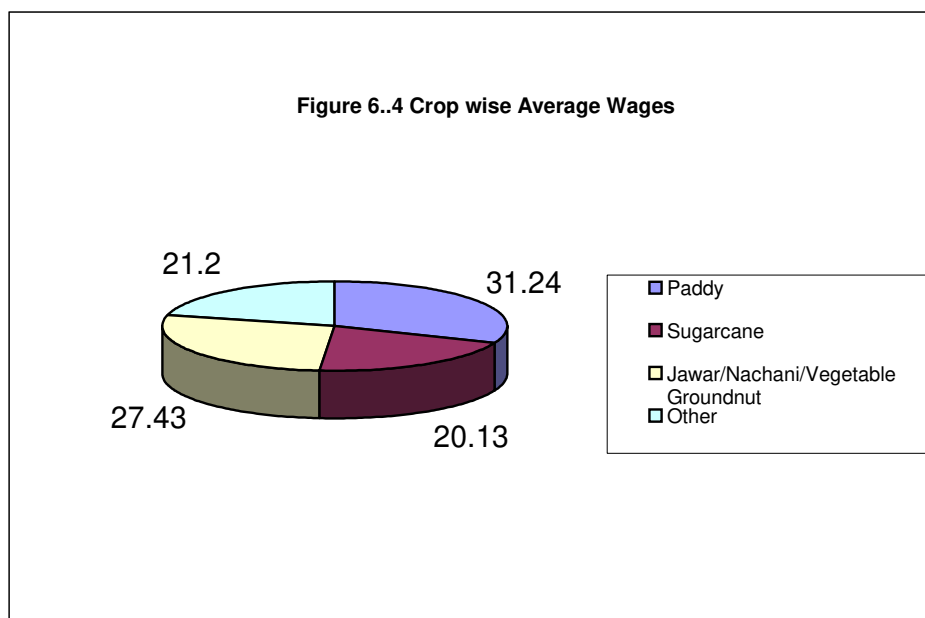
The average wages per capita from paddy is worked out to Rs. 1288.68 while the average wages from sugarcane is worked out to Rs. 830.56. The wages from Jawar, Nachani, Groundnut and vegetables is worked out to Rs. 1131.66 and the wages from per capita crops worked out to Rs. 874.65. The average wages per day is Rs. 26.90 in the case of paddy while in case of sugarcane it is accounted to Rs. 33.52. Again in case of Jawar, Nachani, vegetables and groundnut the average wage is Rs 48.90 while in case of other crops it is estimated to Rs 53.24.

Hence it reveals that Jawar, Nachani, groundnut, vegetables and paddy crops provide more agricultural wages per household and per capita as they are the predominant crops in the study area.

6.7   Operation-Wise Wages

The operation-wise average wages of agricultural labourers varies according to agricultural operations.

Out   of the   total   the highest wages are received from transplantation and plantation operation i.e. 18.88 percent   followed by harvesting   operation (18.25 percent) interculture (11.94 percent), irrigation (10.96 percent), application of manures (8.44 percent) threshing (8.38 percent), sowing (8.27 percent), head loaded (6.12 percent), preparation of land (4.36 percent) and other operations (4.40 percent) respectively. In harvesting operation kind wages are higher compared to other operations because in the study area for harvesting   of paddy and groundnut   wages are generally paid in kind.

The average wage per household is higher in the harvesting operation and lowest in other operations. The average wage per capita is also the same in harvesting operations and lowest in the other operations. The average per day is highest for interculture operation compared to the other operations.

The   trend   in   operation-wise   average   wages   reveals   that transplantation, plantation and harvesting operations accounts for a major percentage, because employment in these operations are more compared to other operations.

Table 6.7

6.8   Season-Wise Wages –

The data on season- wise average wages in table 6.6   reveals that Kharif season has accounted for 61.09 percent of the total wages while Rabi season has accounted for 38.91 percent of the total wages. The average wages per household is worked out to Rs. 12624.22. which include average wages per household in Kharif season i. e. Rs. 7711.89 and in Rabi season it is Rs. 4912.33. The average wages per capita is worked out to Rs. 4125.56. Which include average wages per capita in Kharif season   i.e. Rs. 2520.22 and in Rabi season it is worked out to Rs. 1605.34. The total employment in agricultural   sector is worked out to 1,54,514 person days of which   the employment in kharif season   is worked out to 94,414 person days and in Rabi season it is worked out to 58,100 person days. Average wage per day is accounted for Rs. 36.75 in Kharif season and Rs. 38.04 in Rabi season.

Table 6.8– Season-Wise Wages of Agricultural Labourers

(in Rupees)

Particulars	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4
Total wages	**3470350 (61.09)**	**2210550 (38.91)**	**5680900 (100.00)**
Average wages per household	7711.89	4912.33	12624.22
Average wages per capita	2520.22	1605.34	4125.56
Number of person days	94.414	58100	154514
Average wage per day	36.75	38.04	36.77

Note – Figures in parenthesis shows percentage to total.

The table reveals that the higher average wages in Rabi season is due to fact that the sugarcane interculture and preparation of land wages are high as compare to other operations and the major work of these operations is found in Rabi season.

6.9 Sex-Wise Wages –

The sex-wise wages shows that the average per day wages is higher for male labourers than the female labourers and its varies with operation to operation. It is reflected in the table 6.9.

The table 6.9 reveals that the total wage income by the paddy crop is accounted to Rs. 18,34,532 of which the male labourers have accounted for 66.08 percent while the female labourers earned 33.92 percent of the total wages. In sugarcane crops are accounted to Rs. 13,35,410 of which the male labourers have accounted to 38.52 percent and female labourers have accounted to 61.48 percent respectively. In the case of Jawar, groundnut, Nachani vegetable the total wages worked out to Rs. 14,40,810 of which the male labourers worked out to 42.50 percent and in case of female labourers it is worked out to 57.50 percent. In case of other crops the total wages have worked out to Rs. 10,70,148 of which the male labouers get 43.00 percent and female labouers get 57.00 percent share.

Table 6.9– Sex-Wise Wages of Agricultural Labourers.

(in Rupees)

Particulars	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4
Paddy	1212350 (66.08)	622182 (33.92)	1834532
Sugarcane	0514400 (38.52)	0821010 (61.48)	1335410
Jawar/Groundnut/ Nachani/Sweat Potato/ vegetables	0612400 (42.50)	828410 (57.50)	1440810
Other crops	0460112 (43.00)	610036 (57.00)	1070148
Total	2799262 (49.27)	2881638 (50.73)	5680900 (100.00)
Average wages per household	6220.58	6403.64	12624.22
Average wages per capita	2032.86	2092.69	4125.56
Number of person days	68094	86420	154514
Average wages per day	44.64	32.50	36.77

Note – figures in Parenthesis shows percentage to total.

The average per household wage income is worked out to Rs. 6220.58 for male labourers and Rs. 6,403.64 for female labourer. The average per capita wage is worked out ot Rs. 2032.86 for male labourers and Rs. 2092.69 for female labourers. The average wage per day is worked out to Rs. 44.64 for male labourers and Rs. 32.50 for female labouers.

The table reveals that out of the total wage income male labourers have accounted for 49.27 percent and the female labourers have earned 50.73 percent of the total wages. The average wage per household and per capita is higher in female labourers than the male labourers, but the average wages per day is higher in male labourers than the female labourers due to wage difference and employment opportunity of sample agricultural labourers in the study area.

6.10   Wages By Age –

The agricultural labourers have been classified into five groups on the basis of age criteria. The wage income earned by labouers in different age group depends upon the age composition of active workers.

It is evident from the table 6.8 that out of the total wages, labourers in the age group of 31-45 years, have earned 34.43% of they followed by the labourers in the age group of 46-60 years, whose total wages are accounted for 32.48 percent, the labourers in the age group of 15-30 years have earned 22.98 percent of the total wage income. The labourers in the age group of above 60 years have earned 8.38 percent of the wage income. The wages-

Table –6.10 Age-Wise Wages of Agricultural Labourers.

(In Rupees)

Wages	Age group					Total
	0-14	15-30	31-45	46-60	Above 60	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Cash	80554 (82.69)	1164.900 (89.22)	1752330 (89.58)	1679900 (91.04)	397356 (83.42)	5075040 (89.34)
Kind	12354 (12.68)	102412 (7.84)	149565 (7.65)	112400 (6.09)	56399 (11.84)	433130 (7.62)
Perquisites	4512 (4.63)	38359 (2.94)	54340 (2.77)	52.920 (2.87)	22599 (4.74)	172730 (3.04)
Total	**97420 (1.71)**	**1305671 (22.98)**	**1956235 (34.43)**	**1845220 (32.48)**	**476354 (8.38)**	**5680900 (100.00)**
Average wage per capita	956.10	3169.10	4507.45	5784.39	4291.47	4125.56
Number of person days	972	52472	59400	38210	3460	154514
Average wage per day	100.22	24.88	31.25	48.29	137.67	36.77

Note – figures in the parenthesis indicate percentages to total.

of agricultural labourers in the age group of less than 14 years have earned around 1.71 percent. The wages of labourers in the age group of less than 14 years and more than 60 years are relatively less as compared to active age group. The percentage of wage income earned by labourers in different age group depends upon the age composition of active workers. The average per capita wage income is worked out to Rs. 5784.39 for the labourers in the age group of 46-60 years followed by Rs. 4507.15 for the labourers in the age group of 31-45 years. The average per capita wage income is worked out to Rs. 4291.47 for the age group of above 60 years. The average per capita wage income is worked out to Rs. 3169.10 for the age group of 15-30 years and Rs. 956.10 for the age group of less than 14 years. The average wage per day is estimated at Rs. 137.67 for the labourers in the age group of above 60 years, followed by Rs. 100.22 for the age group of 0-14 years, Rs. 48.29 for the age group of 46-60 years, Rs. 31.24 for the age group of 31-45 years and Rs. 24.88 for the age group of 15-30 years respectively.

It reveals that the average wage per day is high in the age group of above 60 years and 0-14 years as the per capita employment is more than the other age group of agricultural labourers. The average wage per day is higher in case of 0-14 years age group as the number of person days worked is lesser than the other category and total wages are relatively higher.

6.11   Non-Agricultural Wages

The wages earned from non-agricultural occupations, it is called as non-agricultural wages. The agricultural labourers earned wages to some extent by non-agricultural   occupations e.g. building   construction, road construction canal, wells construction, etc.

Table 6.11 - Non- Agricultural Wages of Agricultural Labourers

(In Rupees)

Particulars	Wages / Person days
1	2
Total Non-Agricultural Wages	1021660
Average Wages per household	2270.36
Average wage per capita	741.94
Number of person days employed	49500
Average wage per day	20.63

Table   6.11 presents   the   average wages earned   from non-agricultural   occupations by the   agricultural labourers in the sample households.

The labourers in the sample households earned wages from non-agricultural operations to the extent of Rs. 10,21,660. The average wages from non-agricultural work per household are worked out to Rs. 2270.36 and the average wages from non-agricultural work per capita are worked out to

Rs. 741.94. The average non-agricultural wages per day are worked out to Rs. 20.63.

It reveals that the average non-agricultural wages are very less in order to maintain minimum level of living.

6.12   Conclusion

Wages constitute the main source of income of agricultural labourers. It is observed that the agricultural labourers in the sample households have earned Rs. 56,80,900 as wages of which 89.34 percent has been paid in cash 7.62 percent in kind and 3.04 percent in the form of perquisites. The average wage income per household is computed at Rs 12,624.22 and the average wage per labour at Rs. 4,125.56. The average wage income per household is higher in Chandgad Taluka and less in Karveer Taluka. Similar trend is observed in the case of average wage per capita and per day.

An analysis of average wages of agricultural labourers by income levels shows that there is no specific trend in one direction. The wage income from different crops depends upon the area under the crop and the average wages depends upon the number of workers in the household and number of days employed. The trend in operation wise average wages reveals that plantation and harvesting operations account for a major percentage (37.13%) because the availability of employment in these operations are more as compared to other operations .

Out of the total wage income of labourers the female labourers earned 50.73 percent while the male labourers earned 49.27 percent. There is a marginal difference in wage income due to the number of labourers and availability of workdays in the study area. The average wages from non-agricultural work per household is worked out to Rs. 2270.36 and the average wages from non-agricultural work per capita are worked out to Rs. 741.94. It means the overall wages of agricultural labourers are very low which hardly permits them to meet their subsistence needs. Provision of financial assistance through suitable development schemes would improve their asset position and generate income of the agricultural labourers.

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ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN THE DISTRICT

7.1   Introduction

7.2   Pattern of Income by Sources

7.3   Taluka –wise pattern of Income

7.4   Source wise pattern of Income by Income Level

7.5   Patern of Income by family size

7.6   Pattern of Expenditure on Different Items

7.7   Pattern of Expenditure In the Selected Talukas.

7.8   Pattern of Expenditure by Income Levels

7.9   Conclusion

7.1 Introduction

Here an attempt is made to analyse the income and expenditure pattern of the sample agricultural labour households.

The income pattern of the Sample agricultural labour households, from different Sources is analysed in the begining.To estimate the total income, per household income and per capita incomes by category in selected talukas income levels of the agricultural labour households are also taken into consideration.

In the later Portion the expenditure pattern of the sample agricultural labour households is analysed. Here an attempt is made to analyse the expenditure on different items of the sample households by category, by selected talukas and by income levels of the agricultural labour households.

7.2 Pattern of Income By Sources

Agricultural labour households have earned a total income of Rs. 86,74,700. The households with land have recorded a total income of Rs. 49,90,900, while the total income earned by landless households is worked out to Rs. 36,83,800 during the reference year. Agricultural wages are the main sources of income for the sample households accounting to 65.48 percent of the total income, of which the sample households with land have recorded to 62.66 percent while the landless labour households have recorded to 69.86 percent. Income from milk production has become the next important source which account to 12.09 percent of which the households with land have recorded to 11.87 percent and landless labour households have recorded to 12.42 percent. Income from non- agricultural wages accounts to 11.78 percent of which the households with land have recorded to 7.59 percent and landless labour households have recorded to 17.54 percent. Income from crop production accounts to 17.35 percent from the households with land. There is no crop income from landless households. The income from livestocks are accounted to 0.79 percent of which the sample households with land have

recorded to 0.73 percent and the landless households have recorded to 0.88 percent respectively. It is observed that the agricultural wage is the main source of livelihood for the agricultural labour households.

Table 7.1 : Pattern of Income By Different Sources of Agricultural Labour Households

(In Rupees per Annum)

Sources of Income	Landless Household	Households with Land	All Households
1	2	3	4
Income From Agricultural Wages	2553400 (69.86)	3127500 (62.66)	5680900 (65.48)
a) Cash	2253320 (61.47)	2821720 (56.52)	5075040 (58.50)
b) Kind	217680 (5.94)	215450 (4.31)	433130 (4.99)
c) Perquisites	82400 (2.45)	90330 (1.83)	172730 (1.99)
Income from Non-Agricultural Wages	642750 (17.54)	378910 (7.59)	1021660 (11.78)
Income from Crop Production	NA	855400 (17.35)	855400 (9.86)
Income from Milk Production	455300 (12.42)	592600 (11.87)	1047900 (12.09)
Income from Livestock	32350 (0.88)	36490 (0.73)	68840 (0.79)
Grand Total	**3683800 (100.00)**	**4990900 (100.00)**	**8674700 (100.00)**

Note :- Figures in Parenthesis shows percentage to total.

Figure 7.1 :- Percentage of Income by Different Sources

Legend:
- Agri. Wages
- Non-Agri. Wages
- Crop Production
- Milk Production
- Live Stock

Values shown on pie: 12.09, 0.79, 9.86, 11.78, 65.48
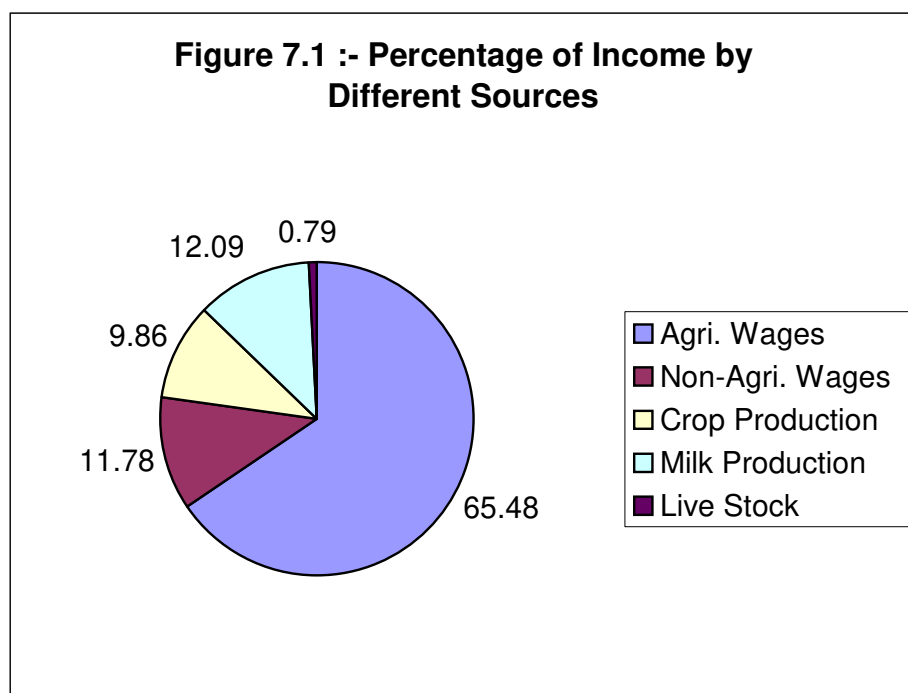
Table 7.2 shows the average per capita income earned by the sample households. The average per capita income from all sources of the sample households is worked out to Rs. 3664.85. Of which the landless households is worked out to Rs. 33455.73while the households with land have realized a per capita income of Rs. 4016.82 on an average. The average per capita income from agricultural wages is higher at Rs. 2517.10 for the households with land than the per capita income of Rs. 2450.04 for the landless households. On the whole, the per capita agricultural wages are worked out to Rs. 2400.04. The average per capita income from non-agricultural wages is higher at Rs. 571.84 for landless households than the per capita income of Rs. 304.96 for the households with land. On the whole the per capita non – agricultural wages are worked out to Rs. 431.63. The average per capita income from crop production are worked out to Rs. 361.39 while the households with land have worked out to Rs. 688.45. The average per capita income from milk production is higher at Rs. 476.94 for the households with land than the landless households. On the whole the per

capita income from milk production are worked out to Rs. 442.71. The average per capita income from livestock is higher at Rs. 29.37 for the households with land than the average per capita income of Rs. 28.78 for the landless households. On the whole he average per capita income from livestock are worked out to Rs. 29.08.

Table 7.2 :- Per Capita Income by Different Sources of sample Agricultural labour Households

(In Rupees per Annum)

Source of Income	Landless Household	Households with Land	All Households
1	2	3	4
Income From Agricultural Wages	2450.04 (70.89)	2517.10 (62.66)	2400.04 (65.48)
a) Cash	2162.49 (62.58)	2271.00 (56.54)	2144.08 (58.50)
b) Kind	208.90 (6.04)	173.40 (4.32)	182.98 (4.99)
c) Perquisites	79.08 (2.29)	73.60 (1.83)	72.98 (1.99)
Income from Non-Agricultural Wages	571.84 (16.55)	304.96 (7.59)	431.63 (11.78)
Income from Crop Production	-- (00)	688.45 (17.14)	361.39 (9.86)
Income from Milk Production	405.07 (11.72)	476.94 (11.87)	442.71 (12.09)
Income from Livestock	28.78 (0.83)	29.37 (0.73)	29.08 (0.79)
Grand Total	**3455.73 (100.00)**	**4016.82 (100.00)**	**3664.85 (100.00)**

Note :- Figurers in Parenthesis shows percentage to total.

7.3 : Taluka Wise Pattern of Income

Taluka wise pattern of income varies with the sources of income. There are considerable difference in the incomes of all talukas.

The sample agricultural labour households earns annually Rs. 19277.11 per households on an average. There are considerable variations in the average income of agricultural labour households in three talukas. The average per household income in Karveer talukas is the highest at Rs. 20,008.59. In Radhanagari taluka it is worked out at Rs. 19032.67 from all sources and in chandgad taluka it is recorded at Rs. 18790.04 from all the sources. The average per household income from agricultural wages is worked out to 65.50 percent. The average per household agricultural wages in karveer taluka is highest (67.65 percent) followed by Chandgad taluka (64.62 percent) and Radhanagari taluka 64.08 percent respectively. The average per household income from non-agricultural wages is worked out to 11.78 percent. It is highest in Radhanagari taluka (13.48 percent) and lowest in Chandgad taluka (10.08 percent).

The average per household income from crop production is worked out to 9.86 percent. It is highest in Chandgad taluka (11.44 percent) and lowest in Karveer taluka (8.95 percent). The average per household income from milk production is worked to 12.07 percent. It is highest in Chandgad taluka (12.85 percent) and lowest in karveer taluka (10.81 percent). The average per household income from livestock is worked out to 0.79 percent. It is highest in Chandgad taluka (1.01 percent) followed by Karveer taluka (0.84 percent) and Radhanagari taluka (0.53 percent) respectively. It is observed that the proportion of livestock in total income is very meager than the other income sources in all talukas.

Table 7.3 :- Per Household Income by Different Sources of Agricultural labour Households in the selected Talukas.

(In Rupees per Annum)

Source of Income	Chandgad	Karveer	Radha-nagari	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Income From Agricultural Wages	12141.48 (64.62)	13536.42 (67.65)	12194.75 (64.08)	12624.51 (65.50)
a) Cash	10522.94 (56.00)	12235.68 (61.15)	11074.97 (58.19)	11278.16 (58.52)
b) Kind	1162.33 (6.19)	949.33 (4.74)	775.87 (4.08)	962.51 (4.99)
c) Perquisites	456.21 (2.43)	351.41 (1.76)	343.91 (1.81)	383.84 (1.99)
Income from Non-Agricultural Wages	1894.65 (10.08)	2350.78 (11.75)	2565.63 (13.48)	2270.36 (11.78)
Income from Crop Production	2149.73 (11.44)	1789.87 (8.95)	1763.08 (9.26)	1900.89 (9.86)
Income from Milk Production	2414.74 (12.85)	2162.78 (10.81)	2408.47 (12.65)	2328.67 (12.07)
Income from Livestock	189.44 (1.01)	168.74 (0.84)	100.74 (0.53)	152.98 (0.79)
Grand Total	**18790.04 (100.00)**	**20008.59 (100.00)**	**19032.67 (100.00)**	**19277.11 (100.00)**

Note :- Figurers in Parenthesis shows percentage to total.

Figure 7.2 :- Percentage of Income in Selected Talukas.
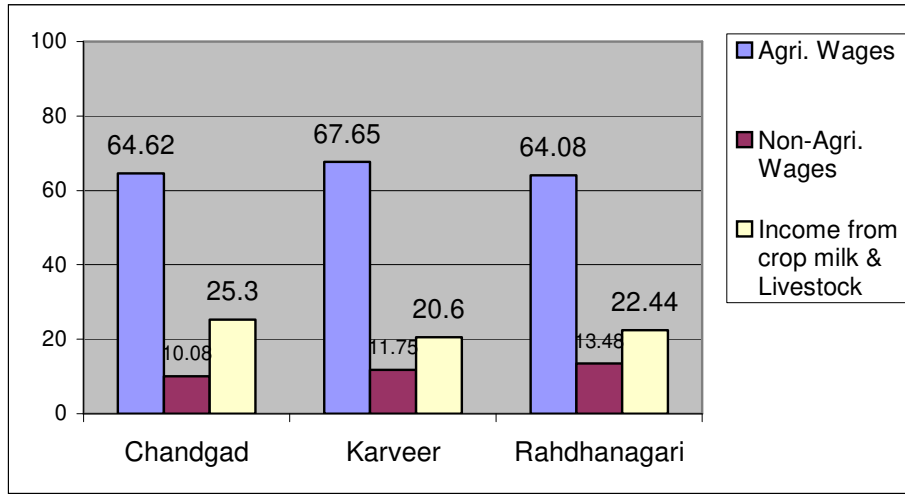
Table 7.4 shows the average per capita income earned by sample households in the selected talukas of the district.

The average per capita income of the agricultural labourers works out to Rs. 3664.85 on the whole. However there are variations in the average per capita income levels in the selected talukas. The average per capita income of Karveer taluka is highest at Rs. 4108.53, while Radhanagari and Chandgad taluka are recorded at Rs. 3695.66 and Rs. 3262.15 respectively, in this matter. Agricultural labour households in Karveer taluka have earned the highest average per capita income of Rs. 2779.54 from agricultural wages followed by Radhanagari with an average income per capita of Rs. 2367.91 and Chandgad taluka with an average income per capita of Rs. 2107.89 respectively. The average per capita income from non-agricultural wages in Radhanagari taluka is highest at Rs. 498.18, while in Karveer taluka it is recorded at Rs. 482.71 and lowest in Chandgad taluka which is recorded at Rs. 328.93. The average per capita income from crop production is worked out to Rs. 361.39. The average per capita income from crop production is highest at.

Table 7. 4 Average Per Capita Income by Different Sources of Agricultural Labour Households in the Selected Talukas.

(In Rupees per Annum)

Source of Income	Chandgad	Karveer	Radha-nagari	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Income From Agricultural Wages	2107.89	2779.54	2367.91	2400.09
a) Cash	1826.90	2512.45	2150.48	2144.14
b) Kind	201.79	194.93	150.65	182.98
c) Perquisites	79.20	72.16	66.78	72.97
Income from Non-Agricultural Wages	328.93	482.71	498.18	431.62
Income from Crop Production	373.22	367.53	342.35	361.39
Income from Milk Production	419.22	444.10	467.66	442.71
Income from Livestock	32.89	34.65	19.56	29.08
Grand Total	**3262.15**	**4108.53**	**3695.66**	**3664.85**

Rs. 373.22 in Chandgad taluka, and lowest in Radhanagari taluka at Rs. 342.35. The average per capita income from milk production is highest at Rs. 467.66 in Radhanagari taluka, followed by Rs. 444.10 in Karveer taluka and Rs. 419.22 in Chandgad taluka. Again the average per capita income from livestock is marginally higher in Karveer taluka than Chandgad and Radhanagari taluka.

7.4 :- Source – Wise Pattern Of Income By Income Level

Agricultural labour households earn annually Rs. 19,277.11 on an average. However there are considerable variations in the average income of the households across different income groups, which is presented in the table 7.5. The average income of the lowest income group is worked out to Rs. 4,798.67 per household and the average income of the highest income group is worked out to Rs. 66,336.07 per household. The table shows that the average income has an increasing trend with the increase in the income level.

The average per household income from the agricultural wages is worked out to Rs. 12624.22. There are also considerable variations in the average income of the households across different income groups. The average households income from agricultural wages is lower (i.e. 2921.42) in the lowest income group and higher (i.e. Rs. 37,745.44) in the highest income group. It reveals that the average per household income from agricultural wages has an increasing trend with the increase in the income levels. The average per households income from milk production is worked out to 12.07 percent followed by the income from non-agricultural wages which is worked out to 11.78 percent, income from crop production worked out to 9.86 percent and income from livestock is worked out to 0.79 percent respectively.

It is interesting note that the average per households income has an increasing trend with the increase in the income level. It means the income from all sources shows a trend in one direction and it is observed between different income groups. But the proportion of all income sources shows that there is no specific trend in one direction in all the income groups.

Table 7.5

Table 7.6 show the average per capita income of the sample agricultural labour households by income levels.

The average per capita income of the sample agricultural labourers is worked out to Rs. 3664.85. However there are considerable variations in the per capita income level in different income groups. The average per capita income of the highest income group is Rs. 8,396.72 whereas the income of the lowest income group is Rs. 1599.40. The average per capita income from agricultural wages is highest (Rs. 4777.90) in the higher income group is lowest (Rs. 973.81) in the lower income group. There is a positive relationship between per capita income and income levels of the households. The pattern of per capita income across the income levels appears to be similar to the average household income pattern when looked at in absolute terms. However, there is a considerable difference in the average per capita income and the average per household income of the various income levels.

Table 7.6

7.5 :- Pattern of Income By Family Size

The sample agricultural labour households earns annually about Rs. 19277.11 on an average from all sources. The average per household income is the highest at Rs. 20832.34 recorded by the households with the small family size (up to 2), and the lowest income of Rs. 17435.42 is recorded by the households with the large family size (7 and above). The average per household income from agricultural wages is the highest (i.e. 65.94 percent) recorded by the household with the family size of 5-6 members and the lowest (i.e. 63.14 percent) is recorded by the households with the small family size. The average per household income from non-agricultural wages in highest (i.e. 12.26 percent) recorded by the household with the third family size group (5 and 6 members) and lowest (i.e. 10.90 percent) in case of the household with small family size group. The average per household income from crop production is highest (i.e. 12.66 percent) in case of the household with the small family size group and lowest (i.e. 9.42 percent) in case of the household with the family size of 5-6 members. The average per household income from milk production is highest (i.e. 14.37 percent) recorded by the households with large family size group and lowest (i.e. 11.56 percent) in the family size of 5-6 members. Again the average per household income from livestock is highest (i.e. 1.26 percent) in the small size group and lowest (i.e. 0.61 percent) in the second family size group.

It reveals that the average per household income has decreased with increase size of the family except in case of income from milk production because in large family the dependent members are more than the small family, but the proportion of all income sources shows there is no specific trend in one direction.

Table 7.7:- Per Household Income by Different Sources of Agricultural Labour Households by Family Size.

(In Rupees per Annum)

Source of Income	Family size (In persons)				Total
	Up to 2	3 -4	5 - 6	7 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Income from Agricultural Wages	13152.39	12720.10	12860.44	11111.52	12624.22
a) Cash	(63.14)	(65.92)	(65.94)	(63.73)	(65.50)
	11385.94	11468.57	11677.60	9105.29	11277.86
b) Kind	(54.66)	(59.44)	(59.88)	(52.22)	(58.52)
	1192.23	878.69	854.60	1499.06	962.51
c) Perquisites	(5.72)	(4.55)	(4.38)	(8.61)	(4.99)
	574.12	372.84	328.24	507.17	383.84
	(2.76)	(1.93)	(1.68)	(2.90)	(1.99)
Income from Non-Agricultural Wages	2270.90	2243.98	2392.72	1912.17	2270.36
	(10.90)	(11.63)	(12.26)	(10.97)	(11.78)
Income from Crop Production	2636.40	1891.53	1838.63	1707.40	1900.89
	(12.66)	(9.80)	(9.42)	(9.79)	(9.86)
Income from Milk Production	2509.84	2323.35	2254.47	2506.25	2328.67
	(12.04)	(12.04)	(11.56)	(14.37)	(12.07)
Income from Livestock	262.81	115.45	156.89	198.08	152.98
	(1.26)	(0.61)	(0.82)	(1.14)	(0.79)
Grand Total	**20832.34**	**19294.41**	**19503.17**	**17435.42**	**19277.11**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**100.00)**	**(100.00)**

Note :- Figurers in Parenthesis shows percentage to total.

7.6 Pattern of Expenditure on Different Items –

The total expenditure of the sample households during the reference year is worked out to Rs. 79,68, 500. The agricultural labour households with land have recorded a total expenditure Rs. 46,39,900 while the total expenditure by landless households amounts to Rs. 33,28,100. The expenditure of alcohol has occupied the second place recording at Rs. 6,30,000. followed by clothing (Rs. 4,80,000) household requisites (Rs. 4,80,000) payments of debts (Rs. 3,05,000), fuel and lighting (Rs. 2,74,500), services (Rs. 2,47,500), habits (Rs. 93500), education (Rs. 1,84,500). Social ceremonies (Rs. 1,84,500), medical (Rs. 1,80,000), house repair (Rs. 1,35,000), traveling (Rs. 1,12,500), acquiring of gold, silver (Rs. 1,12,500) and interest on loans (Rs99,000) respectively, the expenditure of landless households is lower than that of the households with land.

The expenditure on food alone is accounted for 51.01 percent of the total expenditure. In landless households it is 51.38 percent. It means there is a smaller difference in expenditure pattern between the landless households and landed households.

Table – 7.8- Expenditure Pattern of Agricultual Labour Households

(In Rupees per Annum)

Items of Expenditure	Landless Households	Households with Land	All Households
1	2	3	4
Crop Cultivation	N.A.	**305000**	**302000**
		(6.57)	**(3.83)**
Food Expenditure	1710000	2355000	4065000
	(51.38)	(50.76)	(51.01)
a. Rice , wheat, Jawar Ragi etc.	970000	305000	305000
	(29.15)	(25.22)	(26.86)
b. All pulses	162500	1170000	2140000
	(4.88)	(5.98)	(5.52)
c. Vegetable	175000	277500	440000
	(5.26)	(4.96)	(5.08)
d. Milk, Fruits	55000	230000	405000
	(1.65)	(2.69)	(2.26)
e. Eatable oil	145000	125000	180000
	(4.36)	(4.63)	(4.52)
f. Non-veg.	202500	215000	360000`
	(6.08)	(7.27)	(6.78)
Fuel & Lighting	119500	155000	274500
	(3.59)	(3.34)	(3.44)
Clothing	202500	277500	480000
	(6.08)	(5.98)	(6.02)
House Repair	72500	62500	135000
	(2.18)	(1.35)	(1.69)
Habits			
a) Tobacco Bidi, Cigar, Pan etc.	93500	100000	193500
	(2.81)	(2.16)	(2.43)
b) Alcohol	305000	325000	630000
	(9.16)	(7.00)	(7.91)
Services (Barber, Tailer, Carpentor, Chambhar)	97500	150000	247500
	(2.93)	(3.23)	(3.11)

Conted.

Conted.

1	2	3	4
Household Requisites	155000 (4.66)	250000 (5.39)	405000 (5.08)
Travelling	37000 (1.11)	75000 (1.62)	112500 (1.41)
Education	79500 (2.39)	105000 (2.26)	184500 (2.32)
Medical	80000 (2.40)	100000 (2.16)	180000 (2.26)
Social Ceremonies	82000 (2.46)	102500 (2.21)	184500 (2.32)
Acquiring of Gold, Silver	37500 (1.13)	45000 (1.62)	112500 (1.41)
Interest on Loans	49000 (1.47)	50000 (1.08)	99000 (1.24)
Payments of Debts	207600 (6.24)	152400 (3.28)	305000 (4.52)
Total	**3328100 (100.00)**	**4639900 (100.00)**	**7968500 (100.00)**

Note – Figures in parenthesis shows percentage to total.

This clearly shows that there is no significant divergence in the percentage of expenditure on many items between the sample agriculture labour households with land and without land.

From the table 7.9 it is observed that the average per capita expenditure in the sample agricultural labour households is worked out to Rs. 3,469.20. The average per capita expenditure of the households with land and landless is accounted for Rs. 3,591.55 and Rs. 3,064.66 respectively which shows that there is a difference of Rs. 526.89 of these two categories of households. The average per capita expenditure on food alone is accounted for Rs. 1,717.11, followed by the expenditure on alcohol (Rs. 266.16), clothing (Rs. 202.66) household requisites(Rs. 171.10), payments of debts (Rs. 152.09), fuel and

lighting (Rs.115.97), services (Rs.104.56) habits (Rs.81.75) education (Rs. 77.95) social ceremonies (Rs.77.95) medical (Rs.76.05), house repair (Rs.57.03) traveling (Rs.47.53), acquiring of gold, silver (Rs. 47.53) and interest on loans (Rs.41.82) respectively. Regarding the average per capita expenditure on different items, the difference between the two categories of households with land and without land is less marked.

Table 7.9 - Per Capita Expenditure on Different Items of Agricultural Labour Households.

(In Rupees per Annum)

Items of Expenditure	Landless Households	Households with Land	All Households
Crop Cultivation	**N.A.**	**234.17**	**231.94**
Food Expenditure	1607.15	1808.06	1717.11
A) Rice,Wheat, Jawar, Chilli etc.	911.65	898.27	903.99
B) All pulses	152.63	213.05	185.74
C) Vegetables	164.47	176.58	171.10
D) Milk fruits	51.69	95.97	76.05
E) Eatable Oil	136.28	165.07	152.09
F) Non-veg.	190.23	159.12	228.14
Fuel and lighting	112.41	119.00	115.97
Clothing	190.41	213.05	202.66
House repair	68.05	47.98	57.03
Habits			
a) Tabacco, Bidi, Cigarate, pan etc.	87.97	76.78	81.75
b) Alchol	286.65	249.52	266.16
Services (Barber, Tailor, Carpenters, Chambhar etc.)	91.73	115.16	104.56
Household Requisites	145.67	191.94	171.10
Traveling	34.77	57.58	47.53
Education	74.81	80.61	77.95
Medical	75.19	76.78	76.05
Social ceremonies	77.07	78.69	77.95
Acquiring of Gold silver	35.34	57.58	47.53
Interest on loans	46.05	38.38	41.82
Payments of Debts	156.02	146.26	152.09
Total	**3064.66**	**3591.55**	**3469.20**

7.7   Pattern of Expenditure in the Selected Talukas –

The average per household expenditure on different items in the selected talukas are given in table 7.10.

The average annual expenditure   of the agricultural   labour households is worked out to Rs. 17,707.78. However there are marginal variations in the   average per household expenditure   across the selected talukas. The average per household expenditure in Karveer taluka is highest at Rs. 18150.73, followed by Radhanagari at (Rs. 17,237.00) and in Chandgad at (Rs.17,228.93) taluka. The average per household expenditure on food alone is worked out to 51.01 percent of which Radhanagri taluka (i.e. 52.38%) is   marginally higher, followed by   Chandgad   (51.09%)   and Karveer taluka, (49.66%). The average per household expenditure on alchol is highest in chandgad taluka which works out to 8.21 percent and lower in Karveer taluka which works out to 7.43 percent. Followed by the average expenditure   on clothing being   highest in Karveer taluka and lowest in Radhanagri taluka. Hence the average expenditure on remaining other items have no significant   divergence. There is a marginal variation across the selected talukas.

Table 7.10 Talukawise Average Per Household Expenditure On Different Items

(In Rupees per Annum)

Items of Expenditure	Chandgad	Karveer	Radhanagari	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Crop Cultivation	636.33	695.33	701.67	677.78
	(3.59)	(3.83)	(4.07)	(3.83)
Food Expenditure	9057.67	9013.20	9059.13	9033.33
	(51.09)	(49.66)	(52.38)	(51.01)
a) Rice,Wheat, Jawar, Chilli etc.	4683.33	4743.27	4840.07	4755.56
	(26.42)	(26.13)	(28.08)	(26.86)
	1015.33	952.67	965.33	977.78
b) All pulses	(5.73)	(5.25)	(5.60)	(5.52)
	855.33	936.00	908.67	900.00
c) Vegetables	(4.82)	(5.16)	(5.27)	(5.08)
	432.33	415.93	351.73	400.00
d) Milk fruits	(2.44)	(2.29)	(2.04)	(2.26)
	789.33	802.67	808.00	800.00
e) Eatable Oil	(4.45)	(4.42)	(4.69)	(4.52)
	1282.00	1162.67	1155.33	1200.00
f) Non-veg.	(7.23)	(6.41)	(6.70)	(6.78)
Fuel and lighting	550.27	682.00	597.73	610.00
	(3.10)	(3.76)	(3.47)	(3.44)
Clothing	1056.00	1149.33	994.67	1066.67
	(5.96)	(6.33)	(5.77)	(6.02)
House repairy	283.00	353.00	264.00	300.00
	(1.60)	(1.94)	(1.53)	(1.69)
Habits				
c) Tabacco, Bidi, Cigar, pan etc.	529.67	415.33	1345.00	430.00
	(2.99)	(2.29)	(2.00)	(2.43)
d) Alchol	1456.33	1349.00	1394.67	1400.00
	(8.21)	(7.43)	(8.09)	(7.91)

Conted.

Conted.

1	2	3	4	5
Services (Barber, Tailor, Carpenter, Chambhar etc.)	548.67 (3.09)	606.13 (3.34)	495.20 (2.87)	550.00 (3.11)
Household Requisites	886.00 (5.00)	971.00 (5.35)	836.33 (4.85)	900.00 (5.08)
Traveling	215.00 (1.22)	289.07 (1.59)	245.00 (1.42)	250.00 (1.41)
Education	362.33 (2.04)	497.07 (2.74)	370.00 (2.15)	410.00 (2.32)
Medical	405.00 (2.28)	429.00 (2.36)	366.00 (2.12)	400.00 (2.26)
Social ceremonies	483.07 (2.72)	409.93 (2.26)	337.00 (1.96)	410.00 (2.32)
Acquiring of Gold silver	270.33 (1.52)	239.33 (1.32)	240.33 (1.39)	250.00 (1.41)
Interest on loans	235.33 (1.33)	196.00 (1.08)	228.67 (1.33)	220.00 (1.24)
Payments of Debts	753.00 (4.25)	856.00 (4.72)	791.00 (4.59)	800.00 (4.52)
Total	**17728.93 (100.00)**	**18150.73 (100.00)**	**17237.00 (100.00)**	**17707.78 (100.00)**

Note – Figures   in the parenthesis shows percentage to total.

Agricultural labour household spend a meager proportion on the education of their children and acquiring of assets. It is observed from analysis that in general there is much similarity in the expenditure pattern of sample agricultural labour households in the selected talukas. An attempt has been made to analyse the absolute amount and the percentage of expenditure incurred by agricultural labour households. Since the average family size varies form taluka to taluka, it is appears more relevant to compare average per capita expenditure levels in the selected talukas.

Table 7.11- Talukawise Average Per Capita Expenditure On Different Items

(In Rupees per Annum)

Items of Expenditure	Chandgad	Karveer	Radhanagari	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Crop Cultivation	110.47	142.78	136.25	128.86
Food Expenditure	1572.51	1850.76	1753.23	1717.36
A. All cereals	813.08	973.98	939.82	904.10
B. All pulses	176.27	195.62	187.44	185.89
C. Vegetables	148.50	192.20	176.44	171.10
D. Milk fruits	75.06	85.41	68.30	76.05
E. Eatable dil	137.04	164.82	156.89	152.09
F. Non-veg.	222.57	238.74	224.34	228.14
Fuel and lighting	95.53	140.04	116.06	115.97
Clothing	183.33	236.00	193.14	202.79
House repair	49.13	72.48	51.26	57.03
Habits				
a) Tabacco, Bidi, Cigar, pan etc.	91.96	85.28	66.19	81.75
b) Alchol	252.84	277.00	270.81	266.16
Services (Barber, Tailor, Carpenter, Chambhar etc.)	95.26	124.46	96.16	104.56
Household Requisites	153.82	199.38	162.39	171.10
Traveling	37.49	69.36	47.57	47.53
Education	62.91	102.07	71.96	77.95
Medical	70.31	88.09	71.07	76.05

Conted.

Conted.

1	2	3	4	5
Social ceremonies	83.87	84.18	65.44	77.95
Acquiring of Gold silver	46.93	49.14	46.67	47.53
Interest on loans	40.86	40.25	44.40	41.83
Payments of Debts	130.73	175.77	153.59	152.09
Total	**3077.94**	**3727.05**	**3346.99**	**3365.50**

The table 7.11 revel that the average per capita expenditure of the sample household works out to Rs 3365.50 per annum. However, the expenditure is highest in Karveer taluka at Rs 3,727.05 followed by Radhanagri at Rs 3346.99 and Chandgad at Rs 3077.94. The per capita expenditure on food is worked out to Rs 1717.36 on an average. the highest per capita expenditure on food is recorded by Karveer taluka at Rs 1850.76 followed by Radhanagari at Rs 1753.23 and chandgad at Rs 1572.51

The average per capita expenditure on alcohol is second highest at Rs.266.16 followed by clothing (Rs 202.79) household requisites (Rs 171.10), payments of debts (Rs 152.09) fuel and lighting (Rs 115.97), services (Rs 104.56) tobacco, bidi (Rs 81.75), education (Rs 77.95), Social ceremonies (Rs 77.95), medical (Rs 76.05), house repair (Rs 57.03), acquiring of gold, silver (Rs 47.53) and interest on loans (Rs 41.83) respectively

It is observed that there are marginal variations in the average expenditure on different items across the talukas.

7.8 Pattern Of Expenditure By Income Levels

There are considerable variations in the levels of expenditure across the income levels. The average expenditure in the lowest income group is worked out to Rs 7,855.00 per household and the average expenditure in the highest income group is worked out to Rs 33,585.27 per household. The table reveals that the average expenditure has an increasing trend with the increase in the income levels.

In general it is observed that the expenditure on each items is increasing with the increasing income levels. There is a positive relation between the average per household expenditure and the income levels. The average per household expenditure of the top income group is five times higher as compare to the expenditure of the lowest income group. On the contrary it shows that there is no specific trend of expenditure pattern in one direction across the income groups.

Table 7.12 Average Per Household Expenditure On Different Items Vis-A-Vis Income Levels.

(in Rs.)

Items of Expenditure	Below Rs.5000	Rs. 5001-100000	Rs, 10,001-15000	Rs. 15001-20,000	Rs .20,001 -25,000	Rs.25,001 -30,000	Above Rs.30,000	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Crop production	-	456.03	277.82	512.31	913.67	2603.91	2929.55	677.78
	-	(1.57)	(1.80)	(2.73)	(4.36)	(9.18)	(8.72)	(3.83)
Food	3196.07	6549.66	8393.24	10123.88	11040.33	12584.78	12155.73	9033.33
	(40.69)	(51.34)	(54.50)	(54.03)	(52.67)	(44.36)	(36.19)	(51.01)
Fuel & Lighting	458.93	387.07	561.76	619.57	742.67	856.09	1031.36	610.00
	(5.84)	(3.03)	(3.65)	(3.31)	(3.54)	(3.02)	(3.07)	(3.44)
Clothing	803.57	825.86	908.38	1312.09	831.08	1673.48	1760.91	1066.67
	(10.23)	(6.47)	(5.90)	(7.00)	(3.97)	(5.90)	(5.24)	(6.02)

Conted.

Conted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
House Repair	481.07 (6.12)	300.00 (2.35)	211.06 (1.37)	283.43 (1.51)	415.00 (1.98)	389.57 (1.37)	677.27 (2.02)	300.00 (1.69)
Habits								
a) Tabacco, Bidi, Cigar, Pan etc	298.93 (3.81)	337.07 (2.64)	300.49 (1.95)	390.43 (2.08)	683.00 (3.26)	634.78 (2.24)	984.09 (2.93)	430.00 (2.43)
b) Alcohol	441.07 (5.62)	1258.45 (9.87)	320.07 (8.57)	1661.97 (8087)	863.92 (4.12)	979.13 (3.45)	1018.41 (11.96)	1400.00 (7.91)
Services	302.14 (3.85)	318.97 (2.50)	481.69 (3.13)	572.22 (3.05)	761.00 (3.63)	803.91 (2.83)	956.36 (2.85)	550.00 (3.11)
Households Requisites	317.86 (4.05)	497.41 (3.90)	794.79 (5.16)	885.38 (4.73)	881.50 (4.21)	1760.43 (6.21)	2246.36 (6.69)	900.00 (5.08)
Traveling	125.00 (1.59)	144.83 (1.14)	185.77 (1.21)	204.79 (1.09)	305.83 (1.46)	496.52 (1.75)	931.36 (2.77)	250.00 (1.41)
Education	228.57 (2.91)	262.07 (2.05)	393.38 (2.55)	341.20 (1.82)	647.50 (3.09)	1072.61 (3.78)	1072.73 (3.19)	410.00 (2.32)
Medical	189.29 (2.41)	255.86 (2.01)	280.28 (1.82)	332.99 (1.78)	611.17 (2.92)	986.52 (3.48)	975.91 (2.91)	400.00 (2.26)
Social Ceremonies	301.79 (3.84)	318.79 (2.50)	291.20 (1.89)	349.57 (1.87)	655.83 (3.13)	841.74 (2.97)	754.55 (2.25)	410.00 (2.32)
Acquiring of Gold, silver etc.	214.29 (2.73)	135.34 (1.06)	185.14 (1.20)	243.16 (1.30)	408.67 (1.95)	366.52 (1.29)	498.18 (1.48)	250.00 (1.41)
Interest on Loans	160.71 (2.05)	149.31 (1.17)	171.48 (1.11)	196.24 (1.05)	324.67 (1.55)	390.87 (1.38)	457.27 (1.36)	220.00 (1.24)
Payment of debts	335.71 (4.27)	559.66 (4.39)	643.59 (4.18)	709.06 (1.78)	874.17 (4.17)	1928.91 (6.80)	2135.23 (6.36)	800.00 (4.52)
Total	7855.00 (100.00)	1256.38 (100.00)	15400.14 (100.00)	18738.29 (100.00)	20960.00 (100.00)	28369.78 (100.00)	33585.27 (100.00)	17707.78 (100.00)

Note – Figures in Parenthesis Shows Percentage to total.

The average per capita expenditure of the sample agricultural labour households is worked out to Rs 3,365.50. However, there are differences in the average per capita expenditure among the households of different income groups. The average per capita expenditure of the lowest income group is recorded at Rs. 2,618.33. Households under second income group and third income group recorded an average per capita expenditure of Rs. 3665.63 and Rs. 3,221.79 respectively. The fourth income group and fifth income group households have spent Rs 3,170.62 and Rs 3,224.62 per capita. Again the sixth income group and seventh income group households have spent Rs 4,503.14 and Rs 4,251.30 per capita respectively on an average. The analysis shows that the average per capita expenditure pattern of the labourers is closely related to the average per household expenditure pattern across the income groups.

Table 7.13: Average Per Capita Expenditure of Agricultural Labour Households in Different Income Groups.

(in Rupees)

Items of Expenditure	Below Rs.5000	5001-100000	10,001-15000	15001-20,000	20,001-25,000	25,001-30,000	Above Rs.30,000	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Crop production	-	131.04	58.12	86.68	140.56	413.32	370.83	128.86
Food	1065.36	1882.08	1755.91	1713.01	1698.51	1997.58	1538.70	1717.36
Fuel & Lighting	152.98	111.23	117.52	104.83	114.26	135.89	130.55	115.97
Clothing	267.86	237.31	190.04	222.01	127.86	265.63	222.90	202.79
House Repair	160.36	86.21	44.15	47.96	63.85	61.84	85.73	57.03
Habits c) Tabacco, Bidi, Cigar, Pan etc	99.64	96.86	62.86	66.06	105.08	100.76	124.57	81.75
d) Alcohol	147.02	361.62	276.17	281.21	132.91	155.42	508.66	266.16
Services	100.71	91.66	100.17	96.82	117.08	127.61	121.06	104.56
Household Requisites	105.95	142.93	166.27	149.81	135.62	279.43	284.35	171.10
Traveling	41.67	41.62	38.86	34.65	47.05	78.81	117.89	47.53
Education	76.19	75.71	82.30	57.73	99.62	170.26	135.79	77.95
Medical	63.10	75.52	58.64	56.34	94.03	156.59	123.53	76.05
Social Ceremonies	100.60	91.61	60.92	59.15	100.90	133.61	95.51	77.95
Acquiring of Gold, silver etc.	71.43	38.89	38.73	41.14	62.87	58.18	63.06	47.53
Interest on Loans	53.57	42.91	35.87	33.20	49.95	62.04	57.88	41.83
Payment of debts	111.90	160.82	134.64	119.98	134.49	306.14	270.28	152.09
Total	**2618.33**	**3665.63**	**3221.79**	**3170.61**	**3224.62**	**4503.14**	**4225.30**	**3365.50**

7.9   Conclusion -

  The   average income of landless households is estimated at Rs 36,83,800 as against   landed households. The average income of landed households is highest due to the crop production. The households with land earn Rs 3,421.60 per household   from crop production on an average . Agricultural wages constitute major source of income for all the agricultural labour households. The average per capita of households with land and without land works out to Rs 3,261.37 and Rs 4,016.82 respectively. It is observed that the percentage of income from agricultural wages in the total income has declined gradually with the increase in the income level. There is a positive relation between per capita income and income levels of all households.

  The average expenditure of landless households has been estimated at Rs 33,28,100 as against the households with land of Rs. 46,39,900. It is observed that the expenditure on each item is higher in the households with land than the landless households. Among all the categories of sample households, food constitute the major items of expenditure. It is observed that the households spent meager amount on education asset and clothing. It is again observed that the average per household expenditure has increased with the increase in the income levels.

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INDEBTEDNESS AND POVERTY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN THE STUDY AREA

8.1   Introduction

8.2   Nature of Debt

8.3   Sources of Debt.

8.4   Purpose of Debt.

8.5   Estimation of Poverty

8.6   Poverty on the Basis of Per Capita Income

8.7   Poverty on the Basis of Per Capita Expenditure

8.8   Conclusion.

8.1   Introduction

The nature and extent of indebtedness of the sample agricultural labour households is more or less serious. Out of the 450 sample households 73.45 percent have reported to be indebted. Among the 200 landless sample agricultural labour households as many as 72.50 percent are indebted, while the corresponding percentage for the 250 sample households with land is 74.40 percent. Among the three talukas covered in the study, the percentage of indebted households is the highest at 76.45 percent in Chandgad taluka followed by 74.00 percent in Radhanagari taluka and 69.40 percent in Karveer taluka. It means the majority agricultural labour households are indebted.

The study deals with the source wise indebtedness of sample households by category, selected talukas, income levels and the size of the family. The study also deals with the purpose wise indebtedness of the sample households by category, selected talukas, income levels and the size of the family. An attempt is also made to estimate the poverty on the basis of per capita income and per capita expenditure among the sample agricultural labour households.

8.2   Nature of Debt

The agricultural labour households have reported a total debt of Rs. 30,82,500 at the end of the reference year. The average outstanding debt per household works out to Rs. 6850.00. The average debt per household of landless households is higher i.e. Rs. 7540.75 than the average debt of households with land i.e. Rs. 6297.40. The average per capita debt on the whole works out to Rs. 1302.28 and it is higher for landless households i.e. Rs. 1417.43 than the households with land i.e. Rs. 1208.71.

Among the different talukas the average debt per household is the highest in Chandgad taluka i.e. Rs. 7863.00, followed by Rs. 6563.00 in Radhanagari while it is lowest in Karveer taluka i.e. Rs. 6124.00. In the landless households the average debt per household and per capita is highest at Rs. 9113.85 and Rs. 1713.12 in Chandgad taluka, followed by Radhanagari i.e. Rs. 7041.43 and Rs. 1323.58 and lowest in Karveer at Rs. 6505.38 and Rs. 1212.82 respectively. However in households with land the average per household and per capita is highest in Chandgad taluka, followed by Radhanagari and Karveer taluka respectively.

The average debt per household and per capita is highest in landless households than the landed households in all the sample talukas (See table 8.1).

Table 8.1 : Average Amount of Debt of Agricultural Labour Households

(In Rupees)

Talukas		Landless Households	Households With Land	All Households
1		2	3	4
Chandgad				
• Total		592400.00 (50.23)	587050.00 (49.77)	1179450.00 (38.26)
• Average Per Household		9113.85	6906.47	7863.00
• Average Per Capita		1713.12	1325.62	1494.87
Karveer				
• **Total**		422850.00 (46.03)	495750.00 (53.97)	918600.00 (29.80)
• Average Per Household		6505.38	5832.35	6124.00
• Average Per Capita		1212.82	1119.45	1164.26
Radhanagari				
• Total		492900.00 (50.07)	491550.00 (49.93)	984450.00 (31.94)
• Average Per Household		7041.43	6144.38	6563.00
• Average Per Capita		1323.58	1179.34	1247.72
All Talukas				
• Total		1508150.00 (48.93)	1574350.00 (51.07)	3082500.00 (100.00)
• Average Per Household		7540.75	6297.40	6850.00
• Average Per Capita		1417.43	1208.71	1302.28

Note :- The figures in parenthesis shows percentage.

8.3   Sources of Debt

The low level of real wage earnings oblige agricultural labour households to borrow for subsistence needs. The incidence of indebtedness is yet another important indicator of their economic well - being. In fact mounting burden of debt has acquired serious dimensions in recent times, it has been reported as one of the important reasons for increasing number of suicidal deaths among marginal and small farmers of which many of them are agricultural labour. The agricultural labour households have been traditionally

borrowing from non- institutional sources like money lenders. They do not have any worth while collateral to offer, which is essential to borrow from institutional sources.

Table 8.2 shows the sources of debt of the indebted sample agricultural labour households. The table reveals that out of the average debt outstanding the sample households have to play 21.99 % to institutional sources. The households are indebted to moneylenders to the extent of 43.01 percent. Whereas land owners 17.83 percent, relatives 10.75 percent friends 3.03 percent merchants 1.84 percent and others 1.55 percent. It means that agricultural labours are depending significantly on non-institutional sources to meet their consumption and investment needs. In the case of landless households, they owe to the institutional sources 22.48 percent of the average outstanding debt where as the corresponding percentage for the households with land is worked out to 22.19 percent. It means there is no significant difference of the outstanding debt in the landless labourers and landed labourers. In the non-institutional sources 77.52 percent of the average outstanding debt is found in landless households whereas 77.81 percent of the average outstanding debt is found in the landed households. It means there is a marginal difference in the landless and landed households. The proportion of non-institutional sources is higher than the institutional sources.

Table 8.2

Figure – 8.1 :- Source Wise Percentage of Debt of Indebted Households
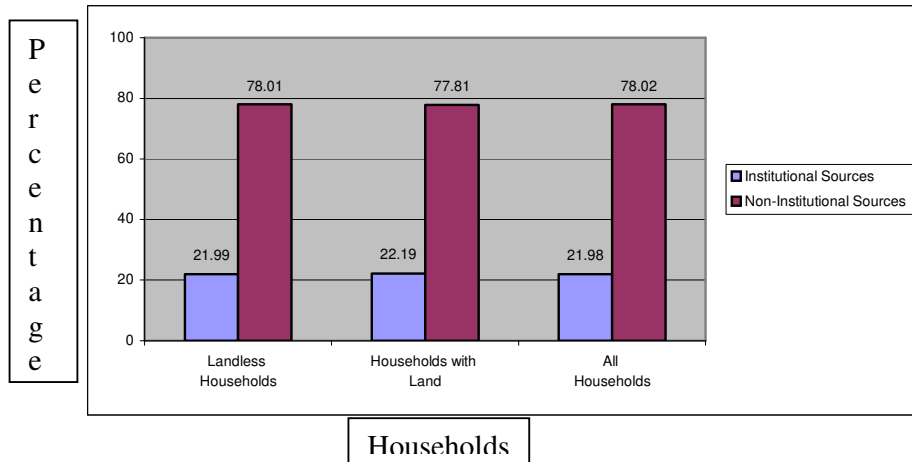
Table 8.3 reveals that out of the average debt outstanding. In karveer taluka the sample households have to pay 23.63 percent of the average debt per household and per capita to institutional sources followed by Radhanagari taluka 24.72 percent and Chandgad taluka 21.90 percent respectively. In non-institutional sources out of the average debt outstanding in Chandgad taluka carries 78.10 percent of the average debt per household and per capita, followed by Karveer taluka 76.37 and Radhanagari 75.28 percent respectively.

It indicates that in different talukas agricultural labour households mostly depend on non-institutional sources to meet their expenses. Whereas moneylenders are the main sources of sample households for debt. The share of money landers in Chandgad taluka is 44.46 percent, Karveer taluka 41.42 percent and in Radhanagari taluka 41.24 percent respectively. It means the agricultural labourers mostly depend on the money lenders for borrowing the debt.

Table 8.3

Figure – 8.2 :- Percentage of Debt in Selected Talukas.
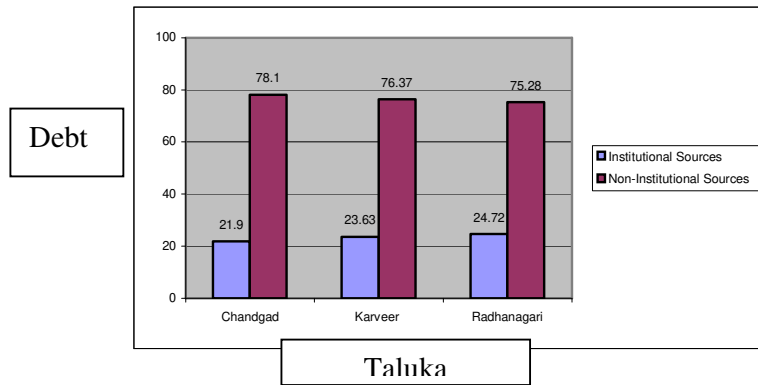
Table 8.4 shows the source of debt of the indebted sample households by income levels. The data in the table shows no specific trend in a particular direction in the average debt per household and per capita across households of different income categories. But the average debt per households has increased in one direction up to the fifth income group (Rs. 20001-25000). The average debt per household is highest (i.e. Rs. 8698.88) in the fifth income group and lowest (i.e. Rs. 2467.62) in the lower income group. It is interesting to note that the percentage of average debt outstanding to institutional agencies is highest in the top income groups and lowest in the lower income group, and the percentage of average debt outstanding in case of non-institutional sources is highest in the lower income group and lowest in the higher income group. This indicates that the households with higher income have more access to institutional credit and the households with lower income have access to non-institutional credit.

Table 8.4

8.4 Purpose of Debt

The purpose of borrowing is considered important from the economic point of view. The borrowing may be made either for consumption or production purposes. The responses of indebted households n respect of the purpose of debt are provided in table 8.5

Table 8.5 Purpose - Wise Debt of the Indebted Agricultural Labour Households

(In Rupees)

Purpose of Debt	Landless Households		Household With Land		All Households	
	Average Per Household	Average Per Capita	Average Per Household	Average Per Capita	Average Per Household	Average Per Capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consumption Purposes						
• Household Consumption	2125.66	399.56 (28.19)	1114.89	213.99 (17.70)	1547.39	294.18 (22.59)
• Social Ceremonies	2566.21	482.39 (34.03)	1617.76	310.51 (25.69)	1854.52	352.57 (27.07)
• Family Illness	394.64	74.18 (5.23)	532.36	102.18 (8.45)	432.69	82.26 (6.32)
• Repayment of Old Debt	203.17	38.19 (2.69)	288.43	55.36 (4.58)	224.02	42.59 (3.27)
Productive Purposes						
• Purchase of Milch Animal	1023.30	230.76 (16.28)	834.59	160.19 (13.25)	908.61	172.74 (13.26)
• Crop Cultivation						
• Purchase of Land	N.A.	N.A.	548.77	105.33 (8.71)	554.04	105.33 (8.08)
• Construction of House	N.A.	N.A	365.64	70.18 (5.81)	369.15	70.18 (5.39)
	N.A.	192.35 (13.57)	994.95	190.97 (15.80)	959.58	182.43 (14.00)
Total	**7540.79**	**1417.43 (100.00)**	**6297.39**	**1208.71 (100.00)**	**6849.99**	**1302.28 (100.00)**

Note :- Figures in parenthesis shows percentage to total.

Figure – 8.3 :- Purposes wise Debt of Indebted Households
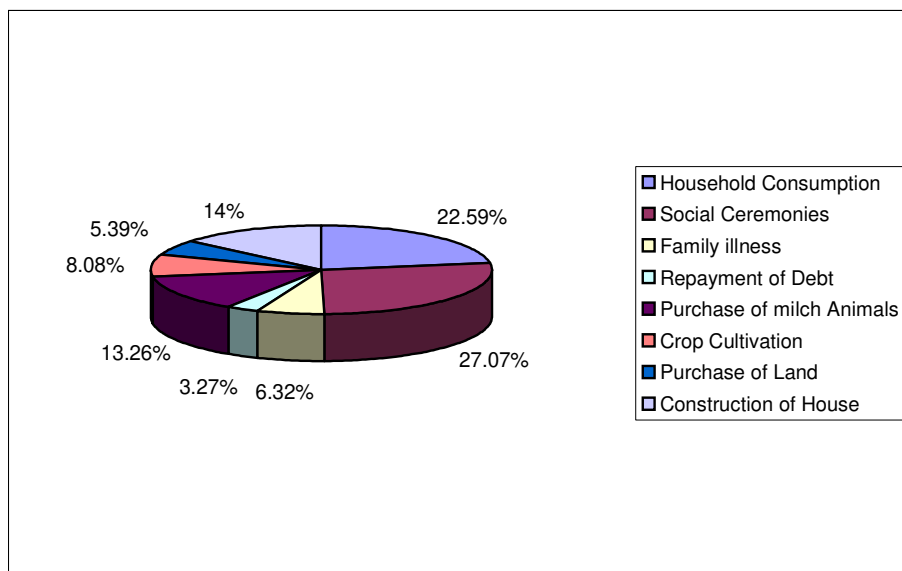
From the table it is observed that the sample households have a debt of Rs. 6849.99 per household on an average. In this table an attempt is made to show the purpose- wise debt which reveals the reasons for indebtedness of sample labour households. In case of consumption purposes the social ceremonies account for 27.07 percent of the average debt per household and it is followed by household consumption 22.59 percent, family illness 6.32 percent and repayment of old debt 3.27 percent of the average debt. It means out of the total debt, sample households borrow 59.25 percent for consumption purposes and 40.75 percent borrow for the productive purposes.

Out of the total debt, in landless households social ceremonies and household consumption account for 34.03 percent and 28.19 percent of the average debt and in family illness and repayment of old debt account for 5.23 percent and 2.69 percent of the average debt respectively. For the households who possess land the social ceremonies and households consumption account for 25.69 percent and 17.70 percent of the average debt and family illness

and repayment of debt account for 8.45 percent and 4.58 percent respectively. It is observed that 70.15 percent debt is raised for consumption purposes in landless households and 56.43 percent debt is borrowed for consumption purposes in households with land. Again 29.85 percent and 43.57 percent debt is raised for productive purposes in landless households and households with land respectively. Thus there is a significant difference between the landless households and households with land in the pattern of debt for different purposes.

Table 8.6 shows the purpose wise debt of the indebted sample households by selected talukas. It reveals that the average per household debt is highest (Rs. 8610.45) in Chandgad taluka. Of which 60.62 percent is borrowed for the consumption purposes and 39.38 percent debt for productive purposes, on an average per household and per capita. In Radhanagari taluka the average debt per household is Rs. 6425.76 of which 56.09 percent for consumption purposes and 43.11 percent is used for productive purposes. In Karveer taluka the average debt per household is Rs. 5669.95 of which 56.21 percent for consumption purposes and 43.79 percent for productive purposes. It means the average debt per household and per capita is higher for consumption purposes than the productive purposes in all the talukas. There is a marginal difference between the talukas in the pattern of debt for different purposes.

Table 8.6

Figure – 8.4 :- Percentage of Debt in Selected Talukas
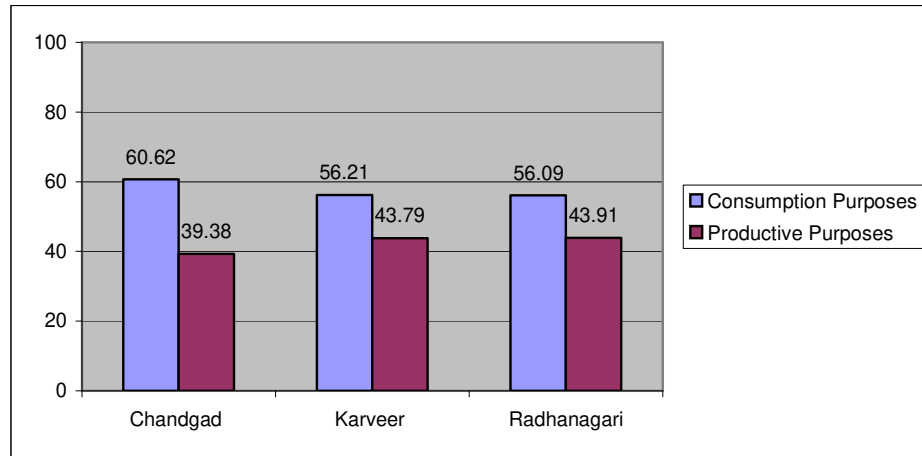
The table 8.7 shows the purpose-wise debt of the indebted households by income levels. The sample households having an annual income of less than Rs. 5000 have raised debt up to 90.37 percent for unproductive purpose and only 9.63 percent have raised for productive purposes. For the second income group (Rs. 5001- 10,000) the debt raised consumption for purposes account for 69.21 percent and 30.79 percent account for productive purposes. While in the third and fourth income group debt raised for consumption purposes account for 64.91 and 56.28 percent of the average per household debt and productive purpose account for 35.09 percent and 43.72 percent average debt respectively. Again in case of fifth and sixth income groups the debt raised for consumption purposes account for 58.48 percent and 46.04 percent and the debt raised for productive purposes account for 41.52 percent and 46.04 percent respectively. The highest income group having an annual income of Rs. 30,000 and above having raised debt for consumption purposes account for 39.06 percent and the debt raised for productive purposes account for 60.94 percent.

Hence the analysis strikes the fact that lower income groups are often indebted to meet the consumption needs while the higher income households raise debt for productive purpose.

Table 8.7

8.5   Estimation of Poverty:-

A minimum amount of income is needed to fulfill the needs of human life. Any deficiencies in getting income to meet the needs may be categorized as poor. Similarly when a household lacks in getting certain quantity of basis amenities irrespective of their income it is also considered as poor.

Various estimates of poverty line and proportion of below poverty line have been made from time to time.

In Economic literature two types of norms of poverty are common, i.e. absolute and relative poverty. In the absolute poverly standard, minimum physical quantities of cereals, pulses, milk, butter etc. are determined for subsistence levels, then the price quotations are converted   into monetary terms in the physical quantities.

Income distribution of the population in different groups is estimated and a comparison of the levels of living of the top 5 to 10 percent with the bottom 5 to 10 percent of the population reflects the relative standards of poverty. Even in affluent society such poverty exists[1]. The   poverty line according to the tenth five year plan is Rs. 20,000 per household per year. and Rs. 4000 per Capita per year.[2]

8.6   Poverty on the Basis of Per Capita Income :-

The poverty measure has been worked out by taking an income of Rs. 4000 per capita per year as a level of poverty line. The poverty on the basis of per capita income presents in table 8.8

Table 8.8 :- Poverty on the Basis of per capita Income by Category.

(In Rupees)

Description	Landless Households	Households With Land	All Households
1	2	3	4
Proportion of Persons Below the Poverty Line (in percentage)	72.40	63.60	68.00
Average Per Household Income of Persons Below the Poverty Line	12482.84	13700.22	13086.88
Average Per Capita Income of Persons Below the Poverty Line	2346.40	2629.60	2488.00

Figure 8.5:- % of Persons BPL by Category

249
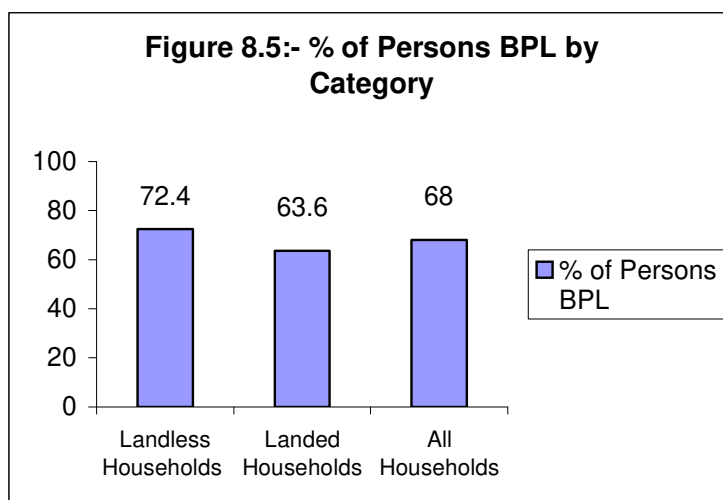
Table 8.9 :- Poverty on the Basis of Per Capita of Income in Selected Talukas.

(In Rupees)

Description	Chandgad	Karveeer	Radhanagari	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Proportion of Persons Below the Poverty Line	74.60	66.45	63.40	68.00
Average Per Household Income of Persons Below the Poverty Line	13306.98	12489.00	13290.09	13086.88
Average Per Capita Income of Persons Below the Poverty Line	2310.24	2564.48	2580.60	2488.00

Figure 8.6 :- % of Persons BPL in selected Talukas
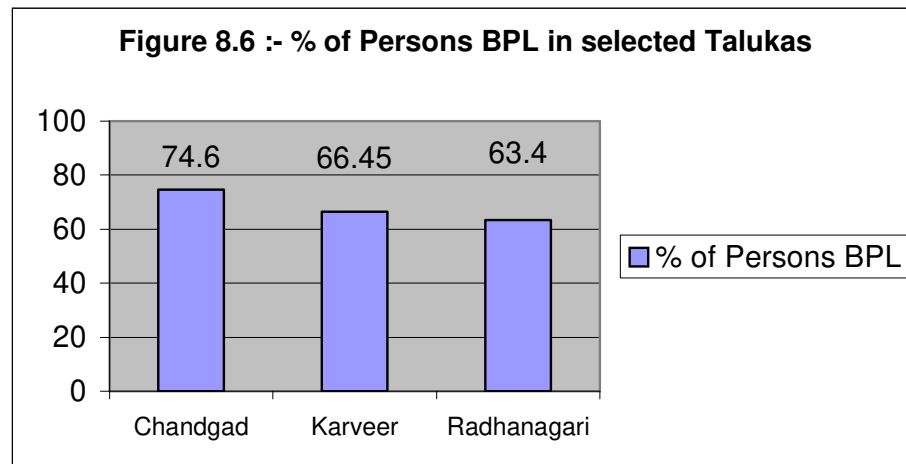
It may be observed from the table that the proportion of persons below the poverty line is higher (74.60%) in Chandgad taluka. Followed by Karveer taluka (66.45%) and Radhanagari taluka (63.40) respectively. Furthermore, the average per household income of persons below the poverty line is relatively high in Chandgad taluka (Rs. 13306.98) followed by Radnagari Rs. 13290.09 and Karveer Rs 12489.00 respectively. Again the average per capita

income of persons below the poverty line is higher in Radhanagari taluka than the Karveer and Chandgad taluka.

Table 8.10 :- Poverty on the Basis of Per Capita Income Vis-A-Vis Income Levels.

Description	Below Rs. 5000	Rs. 5001-10000	Rs. 10001-15000	Rs 15001- & Above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Proportion of Persons Below the Poverty Line	97.48	80.19	57.18	40.00	68.00
Average Per Household Income of Persons Below the Poverty Line	4696.50	9936.69	14769.84	16100.85	13086.88
Average Per Capita Income of Persons Below the Poverty Line	1565.50	2280.66	2880.72	3220.17	2488.00

The table shows that the proportion of the persons below the poverty line in the first income group (Below Rs. 5000) is higher (94.78%) than the second income group80.19% , third income group (57.18%) and fourth income group (40.00%). The average per household income is highest (Rs. 16100.85) in the fourth income group followed by third income group (Rs. 14769.84), second income group (Rs. 9936.69) and first income group (Rs. 4696.50). The average per capita income also is highest in fourth income group and lowest in first income group. There is no households in the fifth, sixth and seventh income groups having per capita income below the poverty line.

Table 8.11 :- Poverty on the Basis of Per Capita Income by Size of the Family.

(In Rupees)

Description	Size of the Family				
	Up to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	7 and Above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Proportion of Persons Below the Poverty Line	62.14	84.14	72.78	52.19	68.00
Average Per Household Income of Persons Below the Poverty Line	6857.68	6762.14	13381.90	14486.02	13086.88
Average Per Capita Income of Persons Below the Poverty Line	3428.84	2452.80	2268.12	1749.52	2488.00

Table 8.11 reveals that the percentage of persons below the poverty line is highest (84.14%) in the family of 3 to 4 members. Followed by 72.78% in the family size of 5 to 6 members, 62.14% in first group and 52.19% in fourth group respectively. The average per household income is highest (Rs. 14486) in big family and lowest in small family group. Again the average per capita income is highest (Rs. 3428.84) in small family size group and lowest in the lower family size group.

It means the average per household income of persons below the poverty line and family size have positive correlation, but in case of average per capita income and family size we found negative correlation.

8.7   Poverty on the Basis of Per Capita Expenditure :-

On the basis of the per capita expenditure of Rs. 4000, as many as 71.87 of persons in the sample households are living below the poverty line. However, there are marginal variations in the percentage of persons living below the poverty line in the landless households.

Table 8.12 :- Poverty on the Basis of Per Capita Expenditure :-

(In Rupees)

Description	Landless Households	Household With Land	All Households
1	2	3	4
Proportion of Persons Below the Poverty Line	78.28	73.47	71.87
Average Per Household Expenditure of Persons Below the Poverty Line	15188.83	16910.62	16059.35
Average Per Capita Expenditure of Persons Below the Poverty Line	2860.42	3245.80	3053.11

Figure No. 8.7: Proportion of persons BPL as per expenditure by category
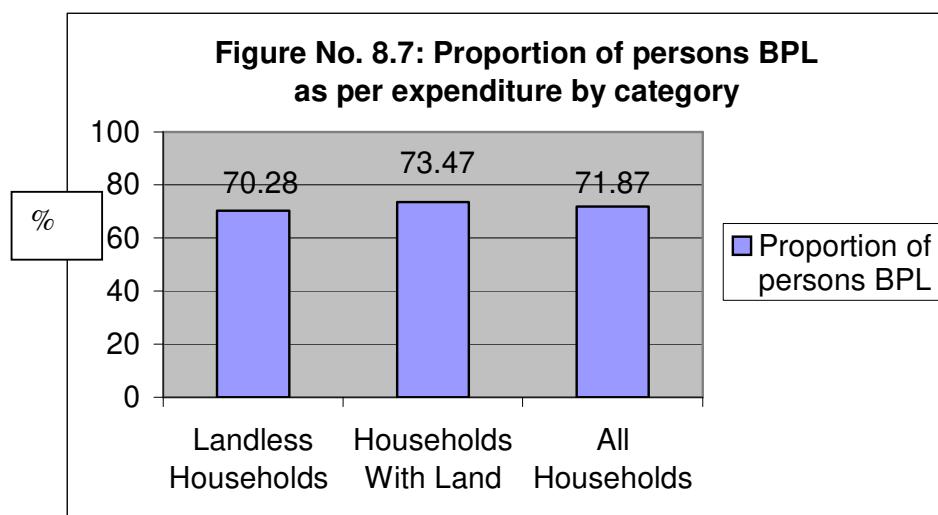
The table clearly shows that the proportion of the persons below the poverty line in the households with land is higher (73.47%) than that of the landless households (70.28%). On the other hand the average per households and per capita expenditure of the persons below the poverty line is higher (i.e. Rs. 16910.62 and Rs 3245.80) in the households with land than that of the landless households (i.e. Rs. 15188.83 and Rs. 2860.42) The average per households and per capita expenditure of the person below the poverty line is Rs. 16049.72 and Rs. 3053.11 respectively.

8.13   Talukawise Poverty on the Basis of Per Capita Expenditure

Description	Chandgad	Karveeer	Radhanagari	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Proportion of Persons Below the Poverty Line	74.72	70.42	68.40	71.87
Average Per Household Expenditure of Persons Below the Poverty Line	17133.98	15424.16	15550.94	16059.35
Average Per Capita Expenditure of Persons Below the Poverty Line	2974.65	3167.18	3019.60	3053.11

The average per capita expenditure of the persons below the poverty line is about Rs. 3167.18 for Karveer taluka, Rs. 3019.60 for Radhanagari and 2974.65 for Chandgad taluka. The average per household expenditure of persons below the poverty line is about 17133.98 for Chandgad taluka, Rs. 15550.94 for Radhanagari and Rs. 15424.10 for Karveer taluka However the percentage of persons below the poverty line is higher (74.72%) in chandgad taluka, followed by karveer taluka (70.42%) and Radhanagari (68.40%) respectively.

8.14 Poverty on the Basis of Per Capita Expenditure by Income Levels.

(In Rupees)

Description	Below 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Proportion of Persons Below the Poverty Line	73.40	69.27	75.19	68.60	71.87
Average Per Household expenditure of Persons Below the Poverty Line	7560.54	11344.38	15251.40	17496.00	16059.35
Average Per Capita expenditure of Persons Below the Poverty Line	2520.18	3259.88	3190.67	3240.00	3053.11

Figure 8.8 :- Proportion of persons BPL by Income Levels
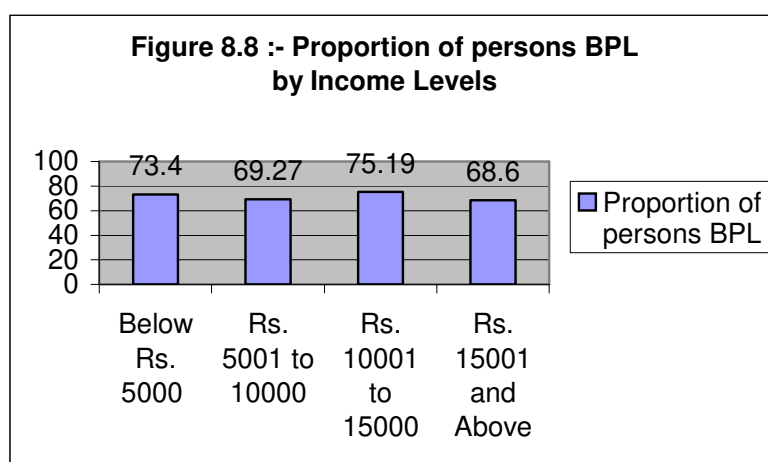
The table clearly shows that the percentage of persons below the poverty line is highest (75.19%) for third income group, followed by the first income group (73.40%) second income group (69.27%) and fourth income group (68.60%) respectively. The average per households expenditure is highest in the fourth income group, followed by the third income group, second income group and first income group respectively. The average per

capita expenditure of the persons below the poverty line is highest (Rs. 3259.88) in the second income group followed by Rs. 3240.00 fourth income group, (Rs, 3190.67) third income group and (Rs. 2520.18) first income group respectively.

8.15 Poverty on the Basis of Per Capita Expenditure by Size of Family.

(In Rupees)

Description	Size of the Family				
	Up to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	7 and Above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Proportion of Persons Below the Poverty Line	72.49	70.89	74.79	67.80	71.87
Average Per Household expenditure of Persons Below the Poverty Line	6705.18	12896.91	18409.98	19910.40	16059.35
Average Per Capita expenditure of Persons Below the Poverty Line	3352.59	3240.43	3120.32	2488.80	3053.11

Fogure 8. 9 :- Proportion of persons BPL as per Size of Family

256
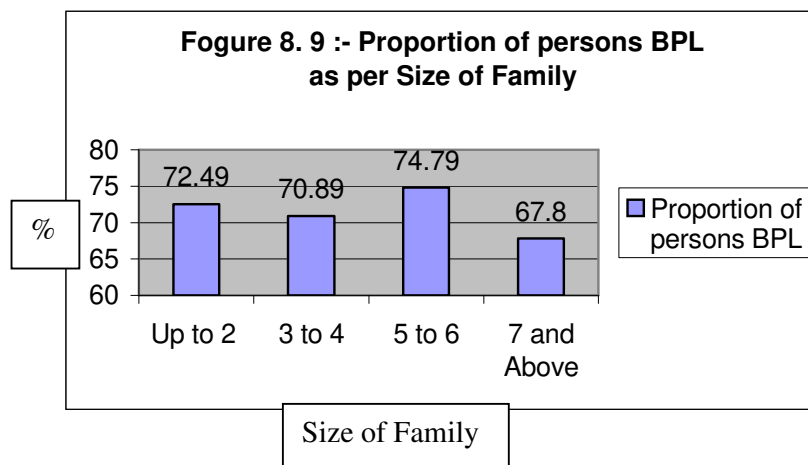
The table reveals that the percentage of persons below the poverty line is highest (74.79%) in third family size group followed by in first group (72.49%) second group (70.89%) and fourth group (67.80%) respectively. The average per households expenditure is highest (Rs.19910.40) in big family size and lowest in small family size of persons below the poverty line. Again the average per capita expenditure of persons below the poverty line is highest in second family size group and lowest in big family size group. It means that the average per household expenditure of persons below the poverty line and family size have positive co-relation and the per capita expenditure of persons below poverty line and family size have negative correlation except in case of second family size.

8.8 :- Conclusion :-

It is observed that the 73.45 percent households are indebted among which 72.50 percent are landless households and 74.40 percent are landed households. The percentage of indebted households is highest in Chandgad taluka compared to karveer and Radhanagari taluka. The average debt per household and per capita is highest in landless households than the landed households in all the selected talukas. There is marginal difference of average outstanding debt in the landless and landed households. The agricultural labour households are depending on significantly non-institutional sources to meet their consumption and investment needs. Where as money lenders and landlords are the main sources of debt for agricultural labourers. It is interesting to note that the percentage of average debt outstanding to institutional agencies is highest in the top income group and in case of non-institutional sources it is highest in the lower income groups and lowest in the higher income groups. This indicate that the households with higher income have more access to institutional credit and the households with lower income

have more access to non-institutional credit. The data shows that 59.25 percent households generally borrow for consumption purposes, and 40.75 percent borrow for productive purposes. The average debt per households and per capita is higher for consumption purposes than the productive purposes in all the sample talukas. There is marginal difference in the pattern of debt for different purposes in all Talukas.

The proportion of persons below the poverty line in the landless households is higher (72.40%) than the landed households (63.60%) on the basis of per capita income distribution. Even though they are borrowing more to meet certain minimum needs. Again the proportion of persons below the poverty line is higher (74.60%) in Chandgad taluka than the Karveer and Radhanagari taluka, but the average per capita income of persons below the poverty line is higher in Radhanagari taluka than the other talukas. On the basis of per capita distribution of expenditure the persons below the poverty line in the landed households is higher (73.47%) than the landless households (70.28%). However the percentage of persons below the poverty line is higher (74.72%) in Chandgad taluka than the other talukas. Due to this the average amount of debt is also higher in Chandgad taluka. It is should be noted that the average per household income and expenditure of persons below the poverty line and family size group have positive correlation while in case of average per capita income and expenditure of persons below the poverty line and family size group have negative correlation.

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IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

9.1 Introduction -

Government appointed several commissions and committees to inquire into the problems of agricultural labourers and on the basis of recommendations of the commissions it adopted a number of protective legislative measures and formulated policy and accordingly designed various programmes and projects with the view to generate employment, and to improve the conditions of agricultural labourers. One of the important legislative measure was the minimum wages Act – 1948, subsequently followed by bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act – 1976, Equal Remuneration Act – 1976, and the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation Employment and conditions of services) Act; 1979 have been enacted to insure the minimum subsistence level of income to the labourers. Among the statutory legislations the minimum Wages Act – 1948 assumes special significance.

Here and attempt is made to measure the impact of Govt. policies to ameliorate the conditions of agricultural labourers in the district from time to time. The study also deals with major programmes of swarna Jayanti Gramin Rozgar Yojana , Indira Awas Yojana and Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana.

9.2 Minimum Wage Legislation And Agricultural Labour

Agricultural labourers are basically vulnerable as compared to other groups. In many parts of the study area their wages have been lower

than the minimum wages prescribed by the government. In the study area though wages have increased they did not cover the increasing need for food and other substantial items. The legislative measures did not provide much relief to the labouring classes, particularly the agricultural labourers and other workers in rural areas who are unorganized.

The govt. should appoint a high level committee with technically competent people, to go into all aspects of the inter-related questions of agricultural labour and to formulate wage policy.

9.3 Subsidized Insurance Scheme –

The Government of India as well as several state Government have launched a variety of subsidized insurance schemes for the benefit of the workers people through the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India.

The Government of India has introduced the following schemes through the L.I.C.

1) Landless Agricultural Labour Group Insurance Scheme

2) Group Insurance Scheme for the beneficiaries of the IRDP

3) Group Insurance Scheme for the weaker sections

4) Rural Group Insurance Scheme

5) Geevan Suraksha

The government of India through the General Insurance Corporation and its Subsidiaries had introduced the following schemes

1) Personal Accident Social Security Schemes for poor families

2) Hut Insurance Scheme

3) Jan Arogya

4) Comprehensive Corporation Insurance scheme.[1]

These schemes provided limited benefits and were therefore not very popular.

In the study area when there are no single agricultural labourer who has benefited from these schemes, even though majority of sample agricultural labourers have not the basic information about these schemes. It means these policies are not properly implemented. Hence the impact of these policies in study area is very less.

9.4 Khetidar Mazdoor Bima Yojana –

The government of India have also introduced another insurance scheme for the benefit of agricultural workers called khetidar Mazdoor Bima Yojana. The introduction of this scheme was announced on 18th of May 2001 at the end of the inaugural session of the 37th Indian Labour Conference and it is reported to have been actually launched with effect from July 1, 2001. The scheme was to be implemented in the clusters of 5 to 6 villages each in 100 carefully chosen districts. It is understood to have been introduced in fifty chosen districts to begin with.

The following benefits will be provided under the scheme.

1) Lump sum payment of Rs. 20,000 on natural death.

2) Lump sum payment of Rs. 50,000 in case of death due to accident.

3) Lump sum payment of Rs. 50,000 in case of permanent disability of Rs. 25,000 in case of partial disability due to accident.

4) If the agricultural worker survive above the age of 60 he will be entitled to a pension ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1900 per month depending on age entry in case of death after the age of 60.

5) On the death after commencement of pension the family will be paid agricultural labour lump sum amount ranging from Rs. 13,000 to 2,50,000 depending on the age of entry to the scheme [2].

But in sample talukas of kolhapur district no any respondent has been found as the beneficiaries of these schemes.

9.5 Social Security For agricultural Labour –

Agricultural labourers who constitute major proportion of total rural labour households, suffer from seasonal unemployment, job insecurity, poverty, indebtedness, bondage, migration, inability to get statutory minimum wages, illiteracy, malnourishment, lack of access to assets like cultivated land, discrimination and incapability to from or join any organization.

Therefore to protect these Agricultural labourers from risk and to improve their living standard, there is a need to evolve effective social security programmes and institutional arrangements for implementing these programmes effectively. In India, various social security measures are applicable only to the workers of the organized sector, which constitutes

about 8 percent of the workforce. However, the unorganized sector, which comprises 92 percent of the workforce and contributes about 60 percent of the national income, still remains out of the purview of these acts.

Social security measures adopted by the government for the agricultural and other unorganized sector workers may be divided into two categories. First category comprises all those programmes and schemes, which are being implemented by the government to directly protect workers interest (Protective measures) and the second category consist of poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes (promotional measures) Protective measures can further be divided in to two groups. 1) Social Insurance Schemes and 2) Social Assistance Schemes. Social Insurance Schemes are financed mainly through contributions by employees and employers. Some Social Insurance Schemes for the poor have also been financed by the government. Social Assistance programme provide some benefits to the target group of people and are financed from the general revenue of the state.[3]

9.6 Annapurna Scheme –

In this scheme is an elderly destitute is provided with 10 kilograms of wheat or rice free of cost through the existing public distribution system. The scheme will be quit effective in improving the food security of the poor elderly people. As the life expectancy of female in particular, and all population in general, has been increasing census after census, social security

scheme like Annapurna would be quite effective to take care of nutritional problem by elderly rural destitute.

Agricultural labourers are the most neglected and deprived section of the rural society. To improve their standards better access to health education, food and shelter and to protect them from personal and other risks, there is need to develop efficient institutional arrangement for designing, implementing and monitoring social security schemes.

Government should play major role in providing social security to the agricultural labour. However mobilization of adequate funds of finance the social security programmes has become the major constraint on the part of the Government because of increasing fiscal deficit and increase in non-plan expenditure (interest payment on central government debt, defence expenditure, subsidy and administrative expenses). Existing funds for social security are grossly inadequate and need to be augmented.

Under 73rd constitutional Amendment Act, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been assigned the responsibility of preparation and implementation of plans of economic development and social justice in rural areas. Under this new dispensation almost all the promotional and protective social security schemes have constitutionally come under the purview of PRIs. But due to repugnance of government officials and unfriendly attitude of state and central level political leaders, PRI still could not be entrusted with all the 29 items of works as enlisted in the 11th schedule of the constitution in

most of the states. Out of these 29 items of work, the following are directly related to social security:

- Poverty Alleviation programmes
- Education including primary and secondary schools.
- Medical and sanitation (Public health)
- Social welfare including old age and widow pension schemes.
- Maternity and child Development.
- Welfare of Weaker Sections
- Rural housing Programmes
- Public Distribution system.

Hence there is, a need to transfer all these social schemes to three – tier system of panchayat in real terms, not merely on paper PRIs should not only be involved in identification of beneficiaries of targeted social security programmes, but also in their implementation, and monitoring due to representation of women and other weaker sections of society in panchayat, a new dynamic social change is taking place. The weaker and the poorer sections will now have greater assertiveness in panchyats. Despite certain limitations, reservation of SC/ST, women and other weaker sections in panchayats will help in developing the required leadership to move up the ladder in governing their own affairs in the rural areas [4].

9.7 Rural Development Programmes –

The ministry of Rural Development has a number of schemes for rural development and poverty alleviation. India is passing through a momentous stage in rural development and has made significant progress in various sectors. The problems of agricultural labourers cannot be viewed in isolation but its solution has to be sought in alleviation of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas, as a large proportion of rural population is living below the poverty line. Even today, nearly 27 percent of the rural poor subsist in poverty and there remains an acute shortage of basic facilities. Therefore, alleviation of rural poverty has been one of the primary objectives in the economic planning and development process in the country. Various programmes have endorsed to improve the life support system and infrastructure of this most disintegrated section of the society. To ensure more intense levels of participation in rural development, the historic 73rd constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 was passed which aims at imparting de-facto powers to the panchayat Raj institutions.

As per the 73rd constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, the panchayati Raj Institutions have been empowered and authorized to function as institutions of self government. The Act also contains provision of developing powers and responsibilities upon panchayats at the appropriate level with reference to (a)The preparation of plans for economic development and socialjustice and (b)The implementation of such schemes as may be entrusted to them. India's anti-poverty strategy comprises of a wide range of

poverty alleviation and rural development programmes. Some of the major rural development and anti – poverty progremmes are given below.

9.7.1 **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):**

It aims at promoting micro enter- prises and to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self help groups (SHG's) through the process of social mobilization, training and capacity building on provision of income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The programme was started with effect from 01-04-1999 after review and restructuring of the erstwhile IRDP and its allied programmes namely TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA and GKY, besides MWSS. the earlier programmes are no longer in operation with launching of the SGSY. The scheme is going to be implemented on agricultural labour cost-sharing ratio of 3:1 between the center and states.

SGSY is a credit – cum subsidiary programme. Credit here is a critical component in the scheme, subsidy being only agricultural labour minor and enabling element. In order to develop close linkages with credit mechanism an approach of multiple credit rather than agricultural labour one time credit injection is adopted under the programme. Subsidy under SGSY is uniform at   30 percent of the project cost, subject to agricultural labour maximum of Rs. 7,500. However, for SC/ST's subsidy is 50 percent and Rs. 10,000 respectively. For a group of swarnrozagaries (i.e. self help groups) the

subsidy is at 50 percent of the cost of the scheme, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh. There is a no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy is back – ended. All SGSY loans are treated as medium term loans with minimum repayment period of 5 years.

9.7.2   Implementation of SGSY in Study Area -

SGSY is being implemented by District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) through the intermediated tier of the panchayat Raj system and with the active involvement of panchayat Raj Institutions, the banks, the line departments and the non-governmental organizations. A close co-ordination between different agencies responsible for implementation of SGSY is critical for the success of the programme. In order to insure proper and effective co-ordination, committees at block, district, and central levels have been constituted under the scheme. An assessment and performance of SGSY in the study area presented in following table.

Table - 9.1 : Fund Allocation of the SGSY In Sample Talukas

Description	Available Funds(in Lacs.)	Released funds (in Lacs.)	% of column 4 to column 3
1	2	3	4
Chandgad			
a) Year 2003 - 04	16.19	14.42	89.07
b) Year 2004 - 05	19.85	16.18	81.51
Karveer			
a) Year 2003 - 04	5.86	4.72	80.55
b) Year 2004 - 05	7.63	6.8	89.12
Radhanagari			
a) Year 2003 - 04	10.8	8.12	75.19
b) Year 2004 - 05	13.73	12.49	90.97
Total			
a) Year 2003 - 04	32.85	27.26	82.98
b) Year 2004 - 05	41.21	35.47	86.07

Source: Annual Administrative Report of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad.

Table reveals that in chandgad taluka during 2003 – 04 as against an available funds 16.19 lakh, Rs 14.42 lakcs were released under this programme. It means 89.07 percent released funds were used during the year 2003-04 and 81.51 percent during 2004-05. In Karveer taluka 80.55 percent funds were released during 2003 – 04 and 89.12 percent during 2004 -05. It means there is a good performance in SGSY in

Karveer taluka. In Radhanagari taluka 75.19 percent funds were released during 2003 – 04 and 90.97 percent during 2004-05.There is also good performance regarding this programme. The total funds released in all sample talukas during 2003-04 is 82.98 percent and 86.07 percent during 2004 -05.

During 2003-04 the percentage of utilization of total available funds was highest (89.07%) in Chandgad taluka and during 2004-05 the percentage of utilization of total available funds was highest(90.99%) in Radhanagari taluka. However the performance of the programme shows a progress of the SGSY.

Table 9.2- Beneficiaries of SGSY by Category

Category	No. of Male Agr. Labourers	Benefited Male Agri. Labourers (3/2)	No. of Female Agri. Labourers	Benefited Female Agri. Labourers (5/4)	Total no. of Agri. Labourers	Benefitted No. of Agri. Labourers (7/2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Landless Households	362 (48.06)	112 (30.93)	306 (8.26)	119 (38.89)	668 (48.48)	231 (59.08) (34.58)
Landed Households	382 (51.34)	82 (21.46)	328 (51.74)	78 ((23.78)	710 (51.52)	160 (40.92) (22.53)
All Households	744 (100.00)	194 (26.08)	634 (100.00)	197 (31.07)	1378 (100.00)	391 (100.00) (28.37)

Note – 1) Figures in (   ) shows percentage to the total.

272

Figure 9.1 Percentage of Beneficieries of SGSY
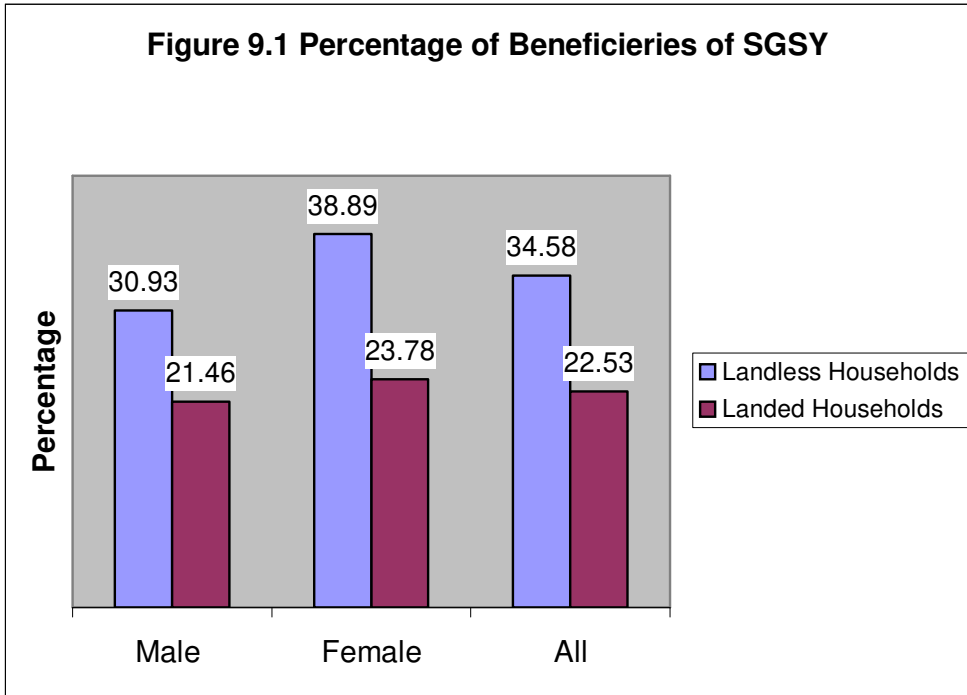
The table 9.2 (figure 9.1) reveals that out of the total no. of agricultural labourers 28.37 percent agricultural labourers benefited from the SGSY, of which 34.58 percent in landless households and 22.53 percent in landed households. The sexwise data shows that 26.08 percent male agricultural labourers benefited from this scheme, of which 30.93 percent are from in landless households and 21.46 percent are from in landed household. Again among the total agricultural labourers 31.07 percent female labourers were benfitted of which 38.89 percent in landless households and 23.78 percent in landed households.

It should be noted that only one fourth of agricultural labourers are is meager benefited by the SGSY. Hence the performance of the programme.

Table 9.3 Beneficiaries of SGSY by Selected Talukas

Talukas	No. of Male Agr. Labourers	Benefitted Male Agri. Labourers (3/2)	No. of Female Agri. Labourers	Benefited Female Agri. Labourers (5/4)	Total no. of Agri. Labourers	Benefitted No. of Agri. Labourers (7/6)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandgad	232 (31.18)	62 (26.72)	228 (35.96)	89 (39.04)	460 (33.38)	151 (32.89) (38.62)
Karveer	249 (33.47)	79 (31.73)	212 (33.44)	61 (28.77)	461 (33.45)	140 (30.36) (35.81)
Radhangari	263 (35.35)	53 (20.15)	194 (30.60)	47 (24.23)	457 (33.16)	100 (21.88) (25.58)
Total	**744 (100.00)**	**194 (26.08)**	**634 (100.00)**	**197 (31.07)**	**1378 (100.00)**	**391 (100.00) (28.37)**

Note – 1. Figures in (   ) shows the percentage to totals

Figure 9.2 % of Benefitted Agricultual Laboures in selected Talukas

25.58

38.62

35.81

Chandgad
Karveer
Radhnagari
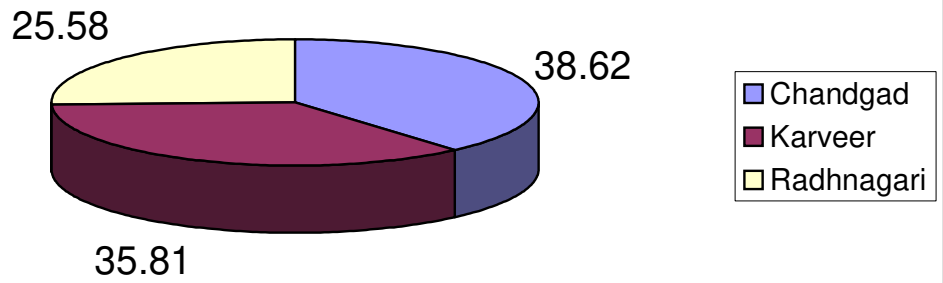
The table 9.3 (figure 9.2) clearly shows that the benefited no. of agricultural labourers is slightly higher (32.89%) in Chandgad taluka. Followed by in Karveer taluka (30.36%) and Radhanagari taluka (21.88%) respectively. Out of the total male agricultural labourers 26.08 percent were benefited, of which 31.73 percent in Karveer taluka, followed by 26.72 percent in Chandgad and 20.15 percent in Radhanagari taluka respectively. Among the female agricultural labourers 39.04 percent are in chandgad taluka, followed by 28.77 percent in Karveer taluka and 24.23 percent in Radhangari taluka benefited by the SGSY. It is observed that the male agricultural labourers benefited relatively higher in karveer taluka and female agricultural labourers were benefited in chandgad taluka.

9.7.3 Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) –

There were two major programmes for wage employment generation in the rural areas, one dedicated to wage employment itself namely the Employment Assurance scheme (EAS) and the other for infrastructure creation at the village level known as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The need was felt that the different programmme for wage employment in the rural areas be merged and one ambitious programme be introduced which would take care of food security, additional wage employment programme namely the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched on 25th September 2001 with an annual outlay of Rs. 10,000 crores.

The basic objective of the first stream would be to provide additional wage employment while the second stream would primarily aim at creation of need based rural infrastructure. An assessment and performance of the sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana is presented in the following table.

Table 9.4 : Fund Allocation of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

Description	Available Funds(in Lac.)	Released funds (in Lac.)	Percentage column 4 to column 3
1	2	3	4
Chandgad			
a) Year 2003 - 04	45.72	28.22	61.72
b) Year 2004 - 05	56.18	32.55	57.93
Karveer			
a) Year 2003 - 04	28.54	17.51	61.35
b) Year 2004 - 05	42.64	32.69	76.66
Radhanagari			
a) Year 2003 - 04	35.40	25.69	72.57
b) Year 2004 - 05	45.59	32.04	70.27
Total			
a) Year 2003 - 04	109.66	71.42	65.12
b) Year 2004 - 05	144.41	97.28	67.36

Source: Annual Administrative Report of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad.

The table reveals that the percentage of utilization of total available funds during 2004 – 05 was higher than the previous year. However in Chandgad and Radhanagari the percentage of utilization of available funds during 2004-05 was less than the previous year. But in the Karveer taluka the percentage of utilization of available funds was higher than the previous year. It means the total performance of sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana showing in progrees.

Table 9.5 Beneficiaries of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

(2003-04)

Category	Total no. of Agri. Labourer	No. of Benefitted Agri. Labourers	Total Employment (person days)	Average per Labour Employment days
1	2	3	4	6
Landless Households	668	241 (36.08_	10122	42
Landed Households	710	260 (36.61)	9620	37
All Households	1378	501 (36.35)	19742	39.40

Note – 1) Figures in parenthesis denotes percentage of Col. 3 to col. 2.

It is clearly shows that out of the total no. of agricultural labourers 36.35 percent labourers got employment by SGRY, of which 36.08 percent agricultural labourers benefited from landless households and 36.61 percent from landed households, in the reference year 2003-04. The average per agricultural labour employment in landless households was 42 days and 37

days in landed households. It is observed that 39.40 days average per agricultural labour employment in all households during the referece year.

9.7.4 Indira Awas Yojana – (IAY)

The scheme is a part of the comprehensive Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGY) introduced during the year 2000 to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level. The PMGY envisages allocation of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the states improving the outlay of Basic Minimum Services including "Rural Shelter" in the rural areas. The ministry of rural Development is the nodal ministry for implementation and monitoring of the scheme, which is implemented on the pattern of the Indira Awas Yojana. The Additional Central Assistance is allocated by the planning and released to the state government by the Ministry Of Finance / Ministry of Home Affairs on the basis of recommendations made by the ministry of Rural Development. An amount of Rs. 126.34 crore was released till January 2002 out of a total allocation of Rs. 280 crore for the year 2001-02.

Table 9.6: Fund Allocation of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in the year 2004-05

Description	Available Funds(in Lac.)	No of (stipulated target)	Released funds (in Lac.) (4/2)	No. of Houses Built (Achieved Target) (5/3)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandgad	67.88	252	67.8 (100.00)	176 (69.84)
Karveer	31.87	168	31.87 (100.00)	114 (67.86)
Radhanagari	107.19	274	98.78 (92.15)	310 (113.14)
Total	**206.94**	**694**	**198.53 (95.94)**	**600 (186.46)**

Source: Annual Administrative Report of Kolhapur Zilla Parishad.

The table reveals that during 2004 – 05 the percentage of utilization of total available funds is fully utilized in chandgad and Karveer taluka. In Radhanagari taluka the percentage of utilization of total available funds is 92.15 percent during 2004 – 05. Further as against the stipulated target 176 houses were built (i. e. 69.84%) in chandgad taluka and 114 houses (i.e. 67.86%) houses in Karveer taluka. But in Radhanagari taluka against the 274 stipulated target, 310 houses were built (i.e. 113.14%). It indicates that the achievements are more than stipulated target in Radhanagari taluka.

9.7.4. 1: Identification of Beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

In view of the large magnitude of the problems and the limited availability of resources for the purpose, it is necessary that fair and effective system should be evolved for identifying the persons to be benefited under this scheme. The scheme is intended for the poor, on the basis of poverty criteria. The order of the priority will therefore be SC/ST households who are victims of poverty headed by widows and unmarried women. SC/ST households are affected by flood, earthquake and similar natural calamities. The information regarding direct benefits from IAY to agricultural labourers is presented in table 9.7.

Table 9.7 – Beneficiaries of IAY by category

Category	Total no. of Male Agri. Labourer	Benefitted Male Agri. Labourers (3/2)	No. of Female Agri. Labourers	Benefitted female Agri Labourers (5/4)	Total no. of Agri. Labourers	Benefited total Agri. Labourers (7/6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Landless Households	362 (48.66)	15 (4.24)	306 (48.26)	19 (6.20)	668 (48.48)	34 (5.09)
Landed Households	382 (51.34)	08 (2.09)	328 (51.74)	11 (3.35)	710 (51.52)	19 (2.67)
All Households	**744 (100.00)**	**23 (3.09)**	**634 (100.00)**	**30 (4.73)**	**1378 (100.00)**	**53 (3.85)**

Note – Figures in Parenthesis shows percentage to the total

The table 9.7 reveals that out of the total no. of agricultural labourers 3.85 percent agricultural labourers are benefited from Indira Awas Yojana of which 5.09 percent are landless households and 2.67 percent in households with land. Again 3.09 percent male agricultural labourers were benefited from the scheme. Of which 4.14 percent households are with land. In female agricultural labourers 4.73 percent were benefited, of which 6.20 percent are landless households and 3.35 percent are households with land. It is concluded that the proportion of benefited female agricultural labourers are higher than the male agricultural labourers in all the sample households, but this proportion is very less. It means that the scheme has been not effectively implemented

Table 9.8 Beneficiaries of IAY by Talukas

Talukas	Total no. of Agri. Labourers	Benefited Agri. Labourers (3/2)
1	2	3
Chandgad	460 (33.38)	22 (4.79)
Karveer	461 (33.45)	14 (3.04)
Radhanagari	457 (33.16)	17 (3.72)
Total	**1378 (100.00)**	**53 (3.85)**

Note – Figures in parenthesis denotes percentage to total.

The table 9.8 reveals that out of the total agricultural labourers 3.85 percent agricultural labourers have been benefited by IAY. The benefited agricultural labourers were higher (4.79%) in Chandgad taluka, while lower (3.72 percent) in Radhangari and in Karveer taluka (3.04 percent) respectively.

9.8 : Overall Impact Of Government Policies

Agricultural labourers constitute the largest segment of the labour force in the district. They are also the most Vulnerable group in the rural society, for they lack virtually all productive assets, such as land, capital, skills, etc. they are absolutely dependent on the landed classes in rural area. It is observed that there is acute indebtedness amongst the agricultural labourers.

Government appointed several commissions and committees to inquire into the problems of agricultural labourers and by the recommendations of the commissions it adopted a number of protective legislative measures and formulated various policies to improve the socio economic conditions of agricultural laboures. Among the statutory legislations the minimum wages Act-1948 has a special significance. The researcher has seen that the wages have increased but the increased wage did not cover their increasing need for food and other substantial items in Kolhapur district. As a result, legislative measures did not provide much relief

to the labouring classes, particularly the agricultural labourers who are unorganized.

Social security for agricultural labourers is important to improve their standard of living and better access to health, education food and shelter and to protect them from personal and other risks there is a need to develop an efficient institutional arrangement for designing implementing and monitoring social security scheme. Implementation and monitoring of centrally sponsored schemes are necessary to help the socially depressed class.

All the Schemes have constitutionally come under the purview of Panchayat Raj Institutions.The government launched various programmes to generate employment and asset base for rural labour. But evidence show that the level of achievement was much less than what was and what has been intended. The poverty of the agricultural labourers is characterized by several factors such as low wages, unemployment, indebtedness, lack of education, ill - health and malnutrition. However, some approaches are suggested to improve the agriculture labour such as:

9.8.1 Ameliorative Approach :

This approach calls for a systematic implementation of various existing   and required development programmes and schemes to sustain and improve the status of agricultural labour households in particular and rural labour general.

This successful implementation require adoption of micro-level planning approach which will take into account and begin with family, locality, its status, requirement etc. category-wise, every community or agricultural labour group lives in a situation which is best with diversity. Hence, a diversified micro-level planning should have to be evolved to solve the problems of the agricultural labour.

Social security should also form agricultural labour plank in the ameliorative approach. This will reduce the dependency syndrome of the agricultural labour on the exploitative system.

9.8.2 Participatory Approach –

Development process is characterized by agricultural labour process "bringing up". The philosophy behind this approach should be to assist the agricultural labourers to take up their own tasks. Hence they should be slowly but steadily involved in every activity (from initiation, planning, implementation, monitory and evaluation) to make them learn the managing strategy and technique of their development efforts. This will lead to sustainable development stage which will gradually develop into agricultural labour "continuum" of creation [5].

9.9. Conclusion –

Here an attempt has been made by the center and state government to ameliorate the conditions of agricultural labourers from time to time and to assess their impact, implications and drawbacks. The government adopted number of protective legislative measures and formulated policy accordingly designed various welfare programmes and projects with the view to generate employment and asset base. But the various research studies and government publications show that the legislative measures did not provide much relief to the labouring class, particularly the agricultural labour.and other workers in rural areas who are unorganized. The achievement was much less than what was and what has been intended.

There is a need to encourage member based organizations of social security of agricultural labourers. In this regard participatory approach is important. People participation and involvement in various rural development programmes through Pancayat Raj institution in the state should have enhanced the efficiency of delivery of various rural development programmes.

The role of voluntary organizations operating in rural areas must be vital in agricultural labourers in self-help groups.

The social security provision in the conventional sense were made in the social welfare laws in health care. The welfare funds can however be transformed into instruments of social security if they can be restructured suitably as indicated below

a) The coverage of the funds should be expanded.

b) The average of benefits provided under the welfare funds should be broadened.

c) The financial arrangements for providing those benefits should be modified and

d) Financial administration of the funds should be decentralized and made participatory.

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CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Agricultural labourers constitute the largest segment of the workforce in India. Wage paid employment is the main source of their liveihood according to the Rural Labour Enquiry Committee Reports there is a faster growth in the agricultural labour population in India and Maharashtra also.

Majority of agricultural labourers belong to backward communities. Most of them still live in mudstone and thatched houses. They remain unemployed for more than 100 days in a year on an average. The average income of most of the agricultural labour households is below the poverty line. The average expenditure of the agricultural labour households is low and a major share of expenditure has been spent on food. This shows that agricultural laboures are indebted and significantly depends on non-intuitional sources to meet their consumption needs and also productive needs. It means they continue to live in the midst of poverty which calls for the suitable strategy to protect these sections from the victims of poverty. The following conclusions emerge from the results of the study.

10.1 Conclusions

1. Out of the 450 sample agricultural labour households it is observed that 42.22 percent of the sample households possess an average family size of 5-6 members where as 39.11 percent households have an average size of 3-4 members per household 11.56 percent of the households have an average of 7 and above persons per household and 7.11 percent of the households have an average of 2 persons per household. It indicates the overall average size of the family is 5.26 persons per household.

2. It is found that 54 percent of the sample agricultural labour households belongs to scheduled castes, where as 20.89 percent of the sample household belongs to other backward classes. 15.78 percent of the households belongs to general category and 9.33 percent households belongs to nomadic tribes. It means 84.22 percent of sample households are from backward community and only 15.78 percent households are from general category involved in agricultural sector.

3. In the sample agricultural labour households main workers constitute 38.86 percent, marginal workers constitute 19.35 percent and non-workers depending on working population constitute nearly 41.79 percent of the population. It clearly shows that non-working and

marginal working population is more (58.21%) as compared to main workers. Accordingly there is a over burden of dependancy on working population in sample agricultural labour households.

4. Out of the total sample population it is observed that the maximum population (i.e. 56.62%) constitutes the income group of Rs. 10,001,- 20,000, and only 1.62 percent population is from the income group of Rs. above 30,000, it means that the majority of sample population is having a lower income level as the non-working population is higher in the lower income groups as compared to working population.

5. The total percentage of literate sample population are 41.66 percent, among them 10.00 percent were taking education 19.25 percent completed primary education, 9.72 percent completed secondary education and only 2.66 percent population have completed higher and other technical education. The total percentage of literate population are 58.34 percent of which 9.39 percent were in the age group of less than six year, 48.95 percent were fully illiterate. It means that the literacy rate of sample population was meager.

6. It is observed that the percentage of illiterates is less than that of the literates in all the income size groups. The notable thing is that 100 percent literates are found in Rs.30000 and above income size group

and lowest literacy rate (i.e. 56.91%) are found in Rs.10,001, to 15,000 income group.

7. Out of the total sample population (2367) 49.73 percent population were married, 45.20 percent were unmarried and 5.07 percent were widows. In the landless households 50.68 percent population were married, 46.98 percent were unmarried and 4.35 percent widows. Among the landed households 50.68 percent population were married 43.60 percent unmarried and 5.72 percent were widows. It indicates that married population is higher in the landed households as compared to the landless households.

8. The total landed sample agricultural labour households are around 250 having 81.05 hectors of land. Out of the total land the households in 0 to 0.40 hectors are 77.6% having 36.32 hectors of land. Again the households in 0.41 to 0.80 hectors are 17.6% having 22.53 hectors of land and the households in 0.80 hectors and above are only 4.5% having 22.20 hectors of land. Again the non-irrigated land is high as compared to the irrigated land in all the categories .

9. Out of the total sample households it is observed that 162 houses (34.00%) have thatched typed of shelter. 250 houses (55.44%) have mudstone houses, 45 houses (10.22%) have asbestos roofing and only

2 houses (0.44%) have R.C.C. roofing. It is interesting to note that there are no houses of RCC roofing in the landless sample households. Hence 89.44 percent of the sample agricultural labour households still live in mudstone and thatched houses.

10. It is found that out of the total assets held by sample households 77.80 percent of the assets are in the form of houses,which followed by ornaments with the account of 11.44 percent T.V. account for 3.80 percent, radio 1.06 percent, pump sets 1.44 percent, bicycle 1.20 percent, watches 0.79 percent and agricultural equipments account for 0.73 percent. It means the maximum share in the asset value is found in houses.

11. It is observed that the value of farm and household assets is highest in the higher income groups and the lowest in the lower income groups. The average per capita of assets value is also highest   in the higher income groups and lowest in the lower income groups.

12. In the sample households out of the total value of livestock is 58.00 percent belongs to milch animals, followed by 28.90 percent in the category of non milch animals, 6.60 percent and 6.50 percent belong to poultry and sheep respectively. The average value of livestock per household is around Rs.4200 and average value per capita is at Rs. 798.

13. It is observed that the average value of per household is higher in the income group of Rs.5001-10000 and lower in the income of Rs.25,001 to 30,000. The average value per capita is higher in the income group of Rs.30000 and above and lower in the income group of Rs.5000 & below.

14. It is observed that the labour participation ratio of male and female population do not show any remarkable difference, but the female participation ratio is slightly higher (59.14%) than the male participation (57.45%). It means that the demand for female labour is slightly high as compared to the male labour in agricultural sector.

15. The labourers in the sample households have worked for 2,56,414 man days of which they have engaged in agricultural work for as much as 60.26 percent of the man days. Non- agricultural work accounts for 19.30 percent and the sample labouers are employed in their own work for 20.44 percent of the man days. On an average the employment of labourers per household works out to 569.00 man days and the per capita employment to 261.98 man days in a reference year.

16. It is found that there is no remarkable difference in the pattern of employment of labourers between the landed households and landless households. This is due to the fact that majority of households possess small pieces of land are mostly non irrigated in the landed households.

17. It is observed that in the selected talukas of study area the agricultural labourers gainfully employed is marginally higher (35.38%) in Radhanagri taluka, followed by Chandgad (33.37%) and Karveer taluka (21.25%) respectively. Due to the irrigation facilities, seasonal employment, nature of work and demand and supply of labour in different talukas, there is a marginal difference in employment.

18. Further it is observed that on an average the male agricultural labourers get employment for 12.6 days per month and female agricultural labourers employed 13.6 days per month. It means that there is a marginal increase in the employment of female agricultural labourers as compared to male agricultural labourers.

19. In the khariff season the employment of agricultural labourers is higher (94.74 person days) than the Rabbi season (41 person days) and Zaid season (21.1 person days)

20. Out of the total employment of agricultural labourers 66.9 person days employment is due to animal husbandry. Among them the male agricultural labourers works out to 60.8 person days and female agricultural labourers works out to 73.2 person days in a year. It means that the female labour employed is greater than the male labour, because male labourer migrates from village to city in search of better employment so female labour take care of animals.

21. It is found that the percentage of non agricultural work is gradually increasing (15.15% to 29.08%) with an increase in income level except the income level of Rs.25,001-30,000. The percentage of self employment is gradually increasing (12.42% to 25.61%) with increase in the income level except the sample households in income of Rs. 5,001-10,000. While the percentage of person days employed as agricultural labour to total has declined gradually (72.43% to 45.13%) with the increase in income levels. The average employment per household and per capita is gradually increasing with the increase in the income levels.

22. It is found that the employment of agricultural labourers was higher in the harvesting operation (28.08 % of the person days) followed by plantation (21.42%), threshing (9.65%), sowing (7.44%), interculture (7.37%) use of manures (7.02 %), head loading work (6.14%), irrigation (6.14%), preparation of land (3.86 %) and other operations (2.88%) respectively. It means that nearly 50 percent employment is observed in harvesting and plantation due to paddy and sugarcane cultivation.

23. Out of the total employment of sample agricultural labourers the higher employment is (70.21%of the person days) in the age group of 15 – 45, followed by the age group of 46-60 years (25.22 %) and age group of above 60 years. (3.59 %).

24. It is also found that in the paddy operation, female labourers are more utilized (52.18%) than the male labourers (47.82%) where as in sugar-cane operation utilized more male labourers (64.24%) than the female labourers (35.76%). The average employment per household and per capita for female labourers is worked out to 182.80 person days and 84.05 person days. While the average employment per household and per capita for male labourers is worked out to 160.56 person days and 73.82 person days respectively.

25. It is observed that the hours of work of agricultural labourers vary from time to time and from operation to operation. There is no rigidity in the hours of work, it depends upon the necessity and the nature of operation. It is also observed that in case of strenuous operations there is less hours of work than in light operations.

26. It is observed that the total agricultural wages earned by sample labourers are worked out at Rs.56,80,900. It includes wages in cash (89.34 %) wages in kind (7.62 %) and perquisites (3.04 %) during the reference year. The average wages of per household is worked out to Rs. 12,624.22. The average wage per day is worked out to Rs. 36.77.

27. It is found that the average wage per day is higher in Chandgad taluka (Rs.37.56) than the other two sample talukas, Karveer taluka (Rs.36.35) and Radhanagari taluka (Rs.36.43) where the wage difference is not significant.

28. It is found that wages is the prime source of income of agricultural labour households. Out of the total income of sample households agricultural wage income is high (65.49%) compared to the other source of income (34.51%)

29. Among the different income group of the households the average wages per household is the highest in the income group of Rs. 25001 to 30000 and lowest in the income group of Rs. 15,001, to 20,000. There is no specific trend in one direction. It has been observed with regard to the average wages per household, because the agricultural wages depends upon the number of workers in the household and number of days employed.

30. The regression results shows that irrigation rate, occupational diversification and crop output are found to be significantly positive. It means that the diversification of occupation raises the agricultural wage rate by raising the bargaining power of labour. There is a positive cor-relation between wage rate and productivity.

31. It is observed that the trend in operation-wise average wages reveals that plantation and harvesting operations accounts for a major percentage (37.13%) because availability of employment in these operations are more as compared to the other operations.

32. It is found that the average wage per day is high (Rs 38.04) in the Rabbi season and lower (Rs. 36.75) in the Khariff Season. It is due to the fact that the sugarcane intercultural and preparation of land for these operations wages are high compared to the other operations and the major work of these operations in Rabbi season.

33. Out of the total wage income of sample labourers the female labourers earned 50.73 percent while the male labourers earned 49.27 percent. There is a marginal difference in wage income due to the number of labourers and availability of workdays in the study area.

34. Pattern of income by different sources of sample households shows that as much as 65.49 percent of the total income is earned through agricultural wages while non-agricultural wages account for 11.78 percent, crop production constitutes 9.86 percent, milk production accounts for 12.08 percent and from livestock worked out to only 0.79 percent. It means agricultural wages is the main source of livelihood for the sample households.

35. The landed households have earned 57.53 percent of the total income while the landless households have earned 42.47 percent of the total income. It means the income of the landed households is high than the landless households, due to the ownership of land and crop production.

36. In the sample agricultural labour households the average per household income and per capita income is higher in Karveer taluka (i.e Rs. 20,008. 59 and Rs.4108.53), followed by Radhanagari taluka (Rs 19032.67 and Rs. 3695.66) and in Chandgad taluka (Rs.18790.04 and 3262.15).

37. Among the different income groups of the sample agricultural labour households the average income per household and per capita is the highest in the top income group (i.e above Rs. 30,000) & the average income per household and per capita is lowest in the lower income group (i.e below Rs. 5,000). It is found that the average income of per household and per capita has increased with increase in the income level.

38. The average per household and per capita income is highest (Rs. 20832.34 and 10416.17 respectively) with the lowest family size (up to 2 member), while the average per household and per capita income is lowest (Rs. 17435.42 and 2105.71 respectively) with the large family size (above 7 members) because in large family the dependant members are more than the small family.

39. Out of the total expenditure of sample households the expenditure on food in the landed households is worked out to (Rs. 51.38 %), while the corresponding percentage for landless households is accounted for 50.76 percent. This shows that there is no significant divergence in the percentage of expenditure between the landed households and landless households.

40. In all the selected sample talukas, the expenditure on food accounts for the major proportion of the total expenditure followed by the expenditure on alcohol, (7.91%), clothing (6.02%) and household requisites (5.08%), the percentage of expenditure on different items is almost the same for all selected talukas. The expenditure on food is highest for the Radhanagagi taluka (52.38%) followed by the Chandgad taluka (51.09%) and Karveer taluka (49.66%) respectively.

41. In all the income groups there is no specific trend in one direcion, regarding the expenditure on food though a positive relationship is observed in the case of average expenditure on food per household. Similar trend is observed in the case of expenditure on most of the other items also.

42. Among the sample talukas, the average debt per household and per capita is the highest Rs. 7863 and Rs. 1494.87 in Chandgad taluka, followed by Rs. 6563 and Rs 1247.72 in Radhanagri taluka, while it is the lowest Rs. 6124 and Rs. 1164.26 in Karveer taluka. The average debt per household and per capita of landless households are higher than that of the landed households in all the sample talukas.

43. It is found that the sample agricultural labourers are depending significantly on non-institutional sources to meet their consumption needs and also investment needs. In case of landless households, they owe to the non-institutional sources (77.52%) whereas the corresponding percentage for the landed households is worked out to 77.81 percent. It means that all the sample households mostly depend on non-institutional sources to meet their expenses.

44. The major proportion of outstanding debt is higher for consumption purpose (59.24%) rather than the productive purposes (40.74%) in all the sample households. There is a marginal difference between the landless households and landed households in the pattern of debt for different purposes.

45. Among the sample agricultural labour households 55.50 percent households have an income level below the poverty line. In landless households 60.40 percent are living below the poverty line while the corresponding percentage for landed households is working out at 51.60 percent. This shows that the incidence of poverty is more in the case of landless households than the landed households.

46. The incidence of poverty is more in Chandgad taluka than the Karveer and Radhanagari. It is observed that there is no specific trend in one direction in the percentage of person below the poverty line across the different income groups. The analysis shows that the incidence of poverty depends on the income, assets, proportion of irrigated area, cropping pattern and cropping intensity in the study area.

47. on the basis of per capita expenditure the proportion of the persons below the poverty line in the landed households is higher (73.47%) than the landless households (70.28%), However it is observed that the percentage of persons below the poverty line is higher (74.72%) in chandgad taluka, followed by Karveer taluka (70.42%) and Radhangari (68.40%) respectively.

48. on the basis of per capita expenditure there is a specific trend in one direction in the percentage of person below the poverty line across the different income groups except the third income group.

49. It is observed that the average per household income and expenditure of persons below the poverty line and family size group have positive cor-relation while in case of   average   per capita income and expenditure of persons below the poverty line and family size group have negative cor-relation.

50. The state and   central Government   adopted number of protective measures and welfare programmes for agricultural laboiurers. But it is observed that the measures did not provide much relief to agricultural labourers. It means   these policies did not properly implemented. Hence the achievement was much less than that has been intended.

10.2 Suggestions :

The major suggestions based on the observations for improving the overall position of agricultural labourers are as follows.

1. To reduce poor rate of literacy we need to link education with agriculture, to replace the traditional system of cultivation by modern technology. If the agricultural labourers become educated the induction of modern technologies would bring favourable results. Not only this the labourers would be organize and their bargaining capacity would be raised. This would also help to accelerate the rate of agricultural productivity and would develop a sense of co-operation among the agricultural labourers.

2. There is a need to introduce labour intensive system of cultivation. The researcher has found limited commercial cropping. In landed households the majority farmers prefer to concentrate on the plantation of paddy and sugarcane. If we change the system of cultivation and encourage the plantation of commercial crops, the required number of labourers would be raised.

3. HYV technology has increased labour absorption   capacity of agriculture through its effect on cropping intensity arising out of a rise in multiple cropping. Hence priority is given to raise the area under HYV technology.

   But this may be possible when credit is more easily available to farmers to facilitate the adoption of HYV technology in farming operations. At the same time credit should equally be made available to landless labourers to ensure self employment and to improve their economic status.'

4. Agricultural labourer must be encouraged to take up subsidiary occupations such as dairy, poultry, household industries, retailing of consumer goods etc.

5. Especially female agricultural labour must be encouraged to take up subsidiary occupations such as preparation of jams, papad tiny industries etc. by establishing Mahila Madals or through Self Help Groups.

6. Within agricultural activities other than traditional crop production, like watershed and westeland development projects, forestery,

horticulture and floriculture, dairy product based activities, sericulture etc. should be promoted.

7. While evaluating the different development and welfare programmes, the researcher has found that the rural development programmes and welfare funds have not been received by in time. Again adequate allocation of funds, delay of disbursement of funds and misutilisation of funds have been also identified. It is in this regard the development planners have to provide maximum allocation of funds for the development and welfare of the agricultural labourers. Besides, this would also expand the employment opportunities and would promote the welfare activities by maximum allocation of funds. Hence it would be advisable that the government should make huge budgetary provision for the expansion of development activities and promotion of welfare programmes.

8. There is a need to encourage member based organizations of social security for agricultural labourers. The role of voluntary organizations operating in rural areas must be vital in agricultural labourers in Self-Help Groups.

9. There is a need to increase investment in agriculture. To the extent it can not be met by public resources. Hence private investments should be promoted.

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MAP 1.1 **KOLHAPUR DISTRICT**
LOCATION MAP

SHAHUWADI

16.20%

16.96%

PANHALA

HATKANANGALE

19.65%

KARVEER

SHIROL

22.18%

GAGANBAVADA

1 5

1 2

12.00%

1 3

30.79%

1 1

1

1 4

6

8

9

RADHANAGARI

KAGAL

1 0

7

18.73%

20.95%

16.05%

SAMPLE TALUKAS

BHUDARGAD

CHANDGAD

GADHINGLAJ

KARVEER

RADHANAGARI

AJARA

20.89%

14.88%

SAMPLE VILLAGES

◆

1. ADKUR

2. AMROLI

2

3. MANGAON

1

4. HERE

N

3

5. KANUR

CHANDGAD

6. GANESHWADI

7. MAHE

4

16.80%

5

8. SHIROLI (PULACHI)

9. VASAGADE

10. SAGRUL

11. SARAWADE

12. SHELEWADI

13. DHAMOD

14. KASARWADA

15. SHIRGAON

Note : Bar Diagram shows Percentage of Agricultural Labour
to Total Working Population in All Talukas

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" A STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT "

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

I – IDENTIFICATION

1. Name of the respondent--
2. Sex -   1) Male   2) Female
3. Marital Status -   1) Married   2) Unmarried
4. Caste - 1) SC   2) ST   3) NT   4)OBC   5)OTHER
5. Religion - 1) Hindu   2) Muslim   3) Jain 4) Boudh   5) –
6. Education – 1) illiterate 2)Primary   3) Secondary   4)HigherSec.5) Graduate
7. Main occupation - 1) Agriculture   2) Dairy   3) Service

II – HOUSEHOLD PERTICULARS

No. of persons in family	Age composition				Marital status		Educational Qualification					No of earners	No. of unemployed
	Total	0-15	16-60	60+	Married	Unmarried	Ill.	Liter.	Up to 10th	Grad.	other		
Male													
Female													
Total													

3] LAND AND HOUSING
3.1   Do you have agricultural land?   1) Yes   2) No

3.2   if yes, give details

Particulars	Size of land in Acre		Uncultivable
	Irrigated	Un irrigated	
Land owned			
Land taken of lease			
Land given on lease			

3.3   If the land is owned by you, how was it acquired?
      1) Heriditary   2) Purchased   3) Received in Gift
3.4   Do you cultivate the land? 1) Yes   2) No
3.5   Have you sold any land during the five years
      1) Yes   2) No
3.6   Is the house in which you live owned by you or rented?
      1) owned   2) Rented
3.7   Type of Material of which house is made o f –
      1) Mudstoned   2) Thatched   3) Asbestos   4) RCC
3.8   Do you spend any money on the repairs of your house annually ?
      1) Yes   2) No
      if yes – Total amount in last your ------
3.9   Did you sell any house during the last five years ?
      1) Yes   2) No
      if yes what have been the reasons ?

4. ASSETS

4.1   What are your assets ?

Sr. no.	Description	Total No./Size	Present Market value in Rs.
1.	House		
2.	Total Land		
3.	T.V.		
4.	Radio		
5.	Watch		
6.	By cycle		
7.	Pumpsets		
8.	Agricultural equipments		
LIVE STOCK			
9.	Milch Animals		
10.	Poultry		
11.	Sheep and Goats		
12.	Bullock Cart		
13.	Bullocks		
14.	Others Vehicals		
15.	Any other		

5. EMPLOYMENT

5.1   How many are earning members in your household and how many are
      dependents ?
      Earners ----------------------   Dependents -------------------------------

5.2   How Many agricultural labourers in your household?

Particulars	Total No.
Male Agri. Labourers	
Female Agri. Labourers	
Child Agri. Labourers	

5.3   Periodicity of Payment
      1) Annual   2) Monthly   3) Weekly   4) Daily
5.4   Mode of Payment
      1) Cash   2) Kind   3) Cash & Kind
5.5   How Many Working hour's per day ---------
5.6   Type of Work done

Type of Work	No. of	
	Male	Female
1. Preparation of Land		
2. Harvesting		
3. Intercultural		
4. Threshing		
5. Application of Manures		
6. Sowing		
7. Transplantation		
8. Irrigation		
9. Animal Husbandry		
10. Other		

5.7   Month wise Employment days per worker

Month	Male	Female
January		
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		

5.8   Crop-wise Employment

Crops	Employment days
1. Paddy 2. Sugar Cane 3. Jawar/Nachani/Vegetables/Groundnut/sweet potato 4. Other Crops	

5. WAGES

6.1 What is the average daily wage prevailing for the following operations?

6.2

Sr. no.	Particulars	Male	Female
1	Sowing		
2	Transplantation		
3	Application of Manures		
4	Irrigation		
5	Harvesting		
6	Threshing		
7	Intercultural		
8	Preparation of Land		
9	Other		

6.3 What are the Benefits you get except wages?
     1) Tea   2) Lunch   3) Tobacco   4) Bidi   4) Cigar
     5) Alcohol   7) Any Agricultural Production   8) other

6.4 Has there been a rise or decline in the wage rates during the last five years?
     a) Rise   b) Decline -   1) Yes   2) No

6.5 What is your average wage per day?
                  In Rs. ----------------

6.6 What are the factors that determine wage structure in agricultural field? Mark as per your preference.
     1) Type of Agricultural production
     2) Seasonal Conditions]
     3) Type of operations
     4) Supply or Demand of Labour
     5) Local Traditons
     6) Occupational Diversification
     7) Irrigation
     8) Literay

9)

6.7 What is the mode of wage- Payment?
     1) Cash   1. Yes   2. No
     2) Kind   1. Yes   2. No
     3) Cash and Kind -   1. Yes   2. No.

6.8 What has been the approximate number of days of your employment in the last
     year under various modes of wage payment?

Sr. No.	Mode of Payment	No. of days
1	Cash	
2	Kind	
3	Cash and Kind	

6.9 A) Are you aware of the fixation of minimum wages in Agricultural work?
              1) Yes   2) No.
     b) If yes, are you receiving the wages accordingly?
              1) Yes   2) No
     c) If not, have you made any complaint for the same?
              1) Yes   2) No.

7. INCOME PATTERN

7.1   How would you classify the average annual income of the household
        derived out of the following sources.

Sr. No.	Source of income	In Rs.
1	Income from agricultural wages a) Cash b) Kind	
2	Income from Non-agricultural wages.	
3	Income from crop production	
4	Income from dairy	
5	Income from livestocks	

7.2   Do you or any member of your household receive income in cash or
        kind from any of your relatives , friends or well-wishers?
             1) Yes   2) No.
        If yes give relation ship and amount
        Relation --------------------Amount -----------------

8. EXPENDITURE PATTERN –

8.1   How would you classify the average annual expenditure of the household on different items.

Sr. no.	Items of Expenditure	Expenditure in Rs.
1	Crop Cultivation	

2	Food Expenditure
	    a) Rice, Wheat, Jawar, Ragi etc.
	    b) All Pulses
	    c) Vegetables
	    d) Milk, Fruits etc
	    e) Eatable oil
	    f) Non-Veg.	

3	Fuel and Lighting	
4	Clothing	
5	House repairy	

6	Habits
	    a) Tobacco, Bidi, Cigarate, Pan etc.
	    b) Alcohol	

7	Services (Barfer, Tailer, Carpenter, Chambhar etc.)	
8	Household Requisites	
9	Traveling	
10	Education	
11	Medical	
12	Social Ceremonies	
13	Acquiring of Gold, Silver etc.	
14	Interest on Loans	
15	Payments of Debts	
	Total	

9. INDEBTEDNESS
9.1   Do you have taken loan from any institution or private agencies ?
    1) Yes   2) No.
      if yes give the details

Source	Total Amt.	Rate of interest	Amt interest	Balance Loan

Institutional Sources
  1) Co-op. agri Societies
  2) Nationalized Banks				

Source				
3) Private Banks				
Non-Institutional Sources				
4) Land Awners				
5) Money Lenders				
6) Relatives				
7) Friends				
8) Merchants				
9) Any other				

9.2 Purposes of Debt

Source	Total Amt.	Rate of interest	Amt interest	Balance Loan
Consumption Purposes				
1) Household Consumption				
2) Social Ceremonies				
3) Family illness				
4) Repayment of Old Debt				
Productive Purposes				
5) Purchase of milch animals				
6) Crop Cultivation				
7) Purchase of Land				
8) Construction of house				

10 AWARENESS ABOUT GOVT. SCHMES –

10.1   Swarna Jayani Swarozagar Yojana (SGSY)
10.2   Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
10.3   Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
10.4   Sanjay Gandhi Aid programme
10.5   Pension scheme for agricultural Labourers
10.6   Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
10.7   National family Welfare Scheme
10.8   Social Security scheme for Agricultural labourers
10.9   Have you got-additional employment from following schemes.

Schemes	Employment Days	
	Male	Female
SGSY		
SGRY		

10.10   Have you got benefit from Indira Awas Yojana .1) Yes   2) No

11 Opinions of Agricultural Labour _____
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_____