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LABOURS IN JAGGERY HOUSES FROM KARVEER TAHSHIL IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT : A CASE STUDY

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Abstract:

Production of Jaggery is very old business in Kolhapur district. This process has been running for previous two hundred and fifty years in Kolhapur district. It has been prepared in traditional ways. That is the juice of sugar poured in a big deep pan (big cowdron) has been boiled and made jaggery with the help of labours. The natural things such as air water. Land are suitable to the production of the jaggery. Jaggery of Kolhapur is famous all over India.

KEYWORDS:

Labours , Production , natural , motivation.

INTRODUCTION

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj has established Markets for Jaggery in 1905 at Shahupuri in Kolhapur for the development of motivation of the jaggery production. The number of market is increased due to the concession given by Shahu Maharaj. Due to the increasing demand of jaggery, the more land of sugar has been brought under the cultivation. This business is seasonal. The production process period is from October to May. Through this business many labours get chance to do work and earn bread and butter for their livelihood. It is traditional business of many labours. The nature of this business has been considered as cottage industry before three years. But due to the increasing demand of jaggery and availability of the electricity, the big factories have been established. The main jaggery markets in Kolhapur district are in Jayshingpur, Shahupuri, Gadhinglas, Ichalkaranji and Kolhapur. But in the Jaggery production process, labours play significant role. This jaggery production helps to develop the social and economical condition of labours. That is why, the labours in jaggery houses from Karveer Tahshil, Kolhapur : A Case Study is selected for study.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.To study the wages of labours from jaggery houses.
- 2.To study the expenditure of labours from jaggery houses.
- 3.To study the loan taken by the labours from jaggery houses
- 4.To study the shelter of labours from jaggery houses.
- 5.To study the addiction of labours from jaggery houses.

HYPOTHESIS:

The role of labours in jaggery houses is really significant. Jaggery houses help to develop the

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social and economical condition of labours.

REASON BEHIND SELECTION OF PRESENT ISSUE:

Jaggery houses of Kolhapur, Maharashtra are famous all over India. Jaggery of Kolhapur has a special kind of taste and sweetness. Jaggery houses from Karveer tahshil play significant role in the social and economical development of labours. The present issue is important. That is the main reason behind the selection of this issue.

METHODOLOGY:

There are almost 1100 jaggery houses in Kolhapur District. Out of 1100 Jaggery house, 500 are being run in Karveer. The total number of labours are 13550 (100%) out of that 270 (2%) have been selected as respondents. While doing the field work questionnaire, interview and observation have been implemented systematically. The questionnaire has been used for the sake of the collection of the facts and figures from the labours of the jaggery houses. That's why the present research paper is totally based on primary sources. This is a glance on the labours of Jaggery houses.

THE DETAILS ABOUT MARRIAGES OF LABOURS:

The selection 270 labours as respondents, out of that 238 (80.15%) have got married and remaining that is 32 (11.85%) unmarried.

CATEGORY-WISE DETAILS OF LABOURS OF JAGGERY HOUSES:

The category-wise details of labours of jaggery houses have been mentioned in the following table.

Table No.1
Caste of Labours

| Sr.No. | Caste | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | Maratha | 203 | 75.19% |
| 2 | Mahar | 27 | 10% |
| 3 | Mang | 22 | 8.15% |
| 4 | Gosavi | 18 | 6.66% |
| | Total | 270 | 100% |

Table No.1 clears that there are 270 labours who have been selected for interview, out of 270 labours, 203 (75.19%) labours are from Maratha community and rest of other that is 63 (24.81%) are from Backward classes.

DETAILS OF WAGES:

The wage is given to the labours of jaggery-houses. The details of wages given to the labours of jaggery houses of Karveer, are mentioned in the following table.

Table No.2
Wage of Labours

| Sr.No. | Year | Per day per labour wage (Rs.) | Per month per labour wage (Rs.) |
|--------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2008-09 | 100 | 2600/- |
| 2 | 2009-10 | 115 | 2990/- |
| 3 | 2010-11 | 125 | 3250/- |

It has been shows from the table No.2 that the wage has been increasing year by year. In 2008-09 the wage as per worker is 100/- Rupees and 2600/- Ruppes for per day and per month respectively in 2009-10 – 115/- and 2990/- respectively and in 2010-11 – 125/- and 3250/-

ANNUAL INCOME:

The labours of jaggery houses earn the amount with the help of various sources. The labours have been interviewed for the sake of getting information related to annual income. The details of their annual income have been mentioned in the following table.

Table No.3
Annual Income of Labours

| Sr. No. | Source of Income | Year 2010-11 | | Percentage |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | Average Income | Total Income | |
| 1 | Income from Jaggery Houses | 13,000 | 35,10,000 | 37.43% |
| 2 | Income from other sources | 22,000 | 59,40,000 | 62.57% |
| | Total | 35,000 | 94,50,000 | 100% |

Table No.3 clearly shows that in 2010-11 the average annual income per labour is 13000 (37.43%) whereas the total income 35,10,000/- on the other hand, the average annual income and total income of labours of the jaggery houses are 22,000/- and 59,40,000/- respectively. The above facts and figures show that the average annual income and income from various sources are 94,50,000/- and 35,000/- respectively.

DETAILS OF LABOURS EXPENDITURE:

The views of the labours of jaggery houses of Karveer, have been considered significant in terms of expenditure on necessary things. The details are given in the following table.

Table No.5
Particulars of Labours Expenditure

| Sr. No. | Particulars | Year 2010-11 | | |
|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | | Per month total cost | Per month Average cost | Percentage |
| 1 | Foodgrain | 1,84,140 | 682 | 23.6 |
| 2 | General Stationary | 1,48,500 | 550 | 19.03 |
| 3 | Bill of energy | 55,350 | 205 | 7.09 |
| 4 | Bill of water | 16,200 | 60 | 2.07 |
| 5 | Health expenditure | 55,350 | 205 | 7.09 |
| 6 | Education expenditure | 48,600 | 180 | 6.23 |
| 7 | Traveling expenditure | 29,700 | 110 | 3.80 |
| 8 | Cloth expenditure | 59,400 | 220 | 7.61 |
| 9 | Addiction expenditure | 35,100 | 130 | 4.49 |
| 10 | Entertainment expenditure | 25,650 | 95 | 3.28 |
| 11 | Milk, fruits, vegetable | 83,160 | 308 | 10.66 |
| 12 | Religious expenditure | 25,650 | 95 | 3.28 |
| 13 | Other expenditure | 13,230 | 49 | 1.69 |
| | Total | 7,80,030 | 2889 | 100% |

Table No.4 shows that in 2010-11 average expenditure and total expenditure of labours of the jaggery houses of Karveer are 2889/- and 7,80,030/- respectively.

DETAILS OF LABOUR'S LOAN:

All the labours of jaggery houses of Karveer are not from the wealthy family or economically strong. In other words their economical condition is not at all comfortable. That is why they take loan for various reasons. The details are given in the following table.

Table No.5
Particulars of Labours Loan

| Labour strengths | Year 2010-11 | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | Average Ratio of Loan | Average ratio of Return Loans | Total Ratio of Loan | Total Ratio of Return Loan |
| 216 | 25,000 | 15,750 | 54,00,000 | 34,00,000 |

Table No.5 shows clearly that the two hundred and seventy labours of jaggery houses of Karveer who have been selected as respondent, out of that two hundred and sixteen labours have taken loan for their need. The average extent of the loan which has been taken by the labours of jaggery houses, is 25000/- and total extent 54,00,000/-. The repaying average extent and total extent are 15750/- and 34,00,000/- respectively.

DETAILS ADDICTION OF LABOURS:

The information has been taken related to the addiction of the labours of jaggery houses of Karveer. There are two hundred and seventy labours who have been selected at respondents for the field work. The details are given in the following table.

Table No.6
Particulars of Labours addiction

| Sr. No. | Type of addiction | Year 2010-11 | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------|-----|-------|------------|-------|-------|
| | | Frequency | | | Percentage | | |
| | | Yes | No | Total | Yes | No | Total |
| 1. | Bidi/Cigare | 40 | 230 | 270 | 14.81 | 85.19 | 100 |
| 2. | Paan/Tobacco | 243 | 27 | 270 | 90 | 10 | 100 |
| 3. | Jugar | 54 | 216 | 270 | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 4. | Wine | 68 | 202 | 270 | 25.19 | 74.81 | 100 |
| 6. | Other | 65 | 205 | 270 | 24.07 | 75.93 | 100 |

Table No.6 indicates that there are addicted labours in the jaggery houses of Karveer. The extent of the addiction of various things, such of smoking cigare, chewing tobacco, drining wine, playing cavds, gambling etc. is shown in the above table. The details are as follows. The extent of smoking cigare or bidi (beedi) 14.81%. In otherwords, forty labours out of two hundred and seventy have an addiction if smoking cigare or bidi. Tobacco chewing labours are more than the other addictions. There are 243 (90%) labours who have a habit of chewing tobacco or paan. Fifty four labours have of an addiction of gombling, 68 drinking wine and other addictions 65 (24.09%).

DETAILS ABOUT THE SHELTER OF LABOURS:

All the labours don't have their own houses some of the labours have their own houses and rest of

others live in the rental houses. There are 270 labours of jaggery houses from Karveer as respondents for field work. Two hundred and Forty Eight labours have their own houses. Twenty two labours do not have their own houses. They live in rental houses. The information about the building quality of houses of owners houses is mentioned in the following table.

Table No.7
Quality of House

| Sr.No. | Quality of House | Year 2010-11 | |
|--------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1. | Rough House | 89 | 35.88 |
| 2. | Well-built House | 123 | 49.60 |
| 3. | R.C.C. | 36 | 14.52 |
| | Total | 248 | 100% |

The detailed information of the quality of building house has been shown in the above table systematically. In 2010-11 two hundred and forty eight labours out of two hundred and seventy of the jaggery houses are selected as respondent. There are three types o/v buildings such as Rough houses, Well-building qualities are R.C.C. the frequency of rough houses of the labours of the jaggery houses is Eighty nine (35.88%), Well- built house one hundred and twenty three (49.60%) and at last R.C.C. Thirty six (14.52%).

CONCLUSION:

- 1)Two hundred and thirty eight (88.16%) labour of jaggery houses of Karveer out of two hundred and seventy have got married and remaining that is thirty two (11.85%) unmarried.
- 2)Two hundred and three labours of jaggery houses (75.19%) out of two hundred and seventy (100%) are from maratha caste (community), 27 (10%) from Mahar community, 22 (8.15%) Mang community and 18 (6.60%) from Gosawi community.
- 3)The wage of the labour of jaggery houses of Karveer has been increasing year by year.
- 4)In 2008-09 the wage as per worker is 100/- ruppes and 2600/- ruppes for per day and per month respectively.
- 5)In 2009-10 the wage of as per worker is 115/- and 2990/- for per day per month respectively.
- 6)In 2010-11 the wage of labours of the jaggery houses at the Karveer as per worker is 125/- and 3250/- per day and per month respectively.
- 7)In 2010-11 the annual income of the labours of Jaggery houses from Karveer is 35,10,000 (37.43%) and income from the other sources 59,40,000/- (62.57%)
- 8)The average expenditure of every labours per month is 2889/-
- 9)The total expenditure of the labours of jaggery houses on various things which are necessary to them is 7,80,030/-
- 10)Forty (14.8%) labours of jaggery houses from Karveer out of two hundred and seventy labours have an addiction of smoking cigar or bidi, two hundred and forty three (90%) tobacco chewing, fifty four (20%) gambling, sixty eight (25.19%) drinking wine and sixty five (24.07%) other addictions.
- 11)Two hundred and forty eight labours of jaggery houses out of two hundred and seventy have their own houses.
- 12)The extent of the houses rough houses of labours is 35.88%
- 13)The extent of the well-built (Well equipped) houses of labours is 49.60% and R.C.C. 14.52%

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