

CHAPTER - VII

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE OF VINEYARDS

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C H A P T E R - V I I

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE OF VINEYARDS

7.1 INTRODUCTION :

In this chapter we discuss employment profile of the vineyards. It is generally claimed that grape cultivation is a labour intensive activity. We tried to findout the per are composition of labour input in number of days. For this purpose we have classified labour input as hired labour and family labour as also male and female labour.

7.2 PER ARE COMPOSITION OF LABOUR :

TABLE NO.7.1

PER ARE COMPOSITION OF LABOUR 1986-1987

No.of Farmers	Hired labour			Family Labour			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	12.70	4.49	17.19	12.35	12.35	24.70	41.89
2	13.34	19.86	33.20	24.70	-	24.70	59.90
3	28.25	4.80	33.05	70.62	35.31	105.93	138.98
4	27.26	7.62	34.88	35.31	35.31	70.62	105.50
5	8.25	9.43	17.68	12.35	-	12.35	30.03
6	8.50	13.48	21.98	12.35	-	12.35	34.33
7	8.79	14.62	23.41	12.35	-	12.35	35.76

(Contd...Table No.7.1)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	8.60	13.58	22.18	12.35	-	12.35	34.53
9	8.26	9.62	17.92	26.00	-	26.00	43.92
10	10.37	4.72	15.09	13.73	13.76	22.46	42.55
11	09.20	9.14	18.34	28.23	-	28.23	46.57
12	8.75	9.20	17.95	14.11	14.11	28.22	46.17
13	13.93	10.66	24.59	13.00	-	13.00	37.59
14	10.37	5.73	16.10	12.35	-	12.35	28.45
15	10.47	5.78	16.25	12.35	-	12.35	28.60
16	11.06	7.11	18.17	19.76	-	19.76	37.93
17	11.39	5.00	16.39	16.477	-	16.47	32.86
18	13.83	9.55	23.48	8.23	-	8.23	31.71
19	7.14	4.85	11.99	14.11	7.05	21.16	33.15
20	13.95	22.00	15.95	7.72	-	7.72	23.67
21	10.47	4.19	14.66	12.35	12.35	24.70	39.36
22	11.14	4.81	15.95	18.53	12.35	30.88	46.83
23	14.31	9.37	23.68	14.12	7.60	21.72	45.40
24	16.97	3.67	20.64	17.23	5.74	22.97	43.61
25	15.67	2.37	18.04	4.94	-	4.94	22.98
26	13.04	11.19	24.23	8.23	8.23	16.46	40.69
27	12.79	10.68	23.47	10.90	3.63	14.53	38.00
28	12.23	09.94	22.17	12.35	9.26	21.61	43.78
29	13.34	10.65	23.99	15.44	-	15.14	39.43
30	11.15	9.29	20.44	4.94	-	4.94	25.38
31	08.25	7.22	15.47	1.54	-	1.54	17.01
32	11.41	6.22	17.63	8.98	2.25	11.23	28.86
33	9.53	5.04	14.57	4.94	-	4.94	19.51

TABLE NO.7.3

PER ARES COMPOSITION OF LABOUR 1986-1987 C-2 CLASS

(More than 20 Ares Upto 40 Ares) (Days)

No.No. of Farmers	Hired Labour			Family Labour			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
C2 1	12.70	4.49	17.19	12.35	12.35	24.70	41.89
C2 2	88.25	9.43	17.68	12.35	-	12.35	30.03
C2 3	8.50	13.48	21.98	12.35	-	12.35	34.33
C2 4	9.79	14.62	23.41	12.35	-	12.35	35.76
C2 5	8.60	13.58	22.18	12.35	-	12.35	34.53
C2 6	10.37	5.73	16.10	12.35	-	12.35	28.45
C2 7	10.47	5.78	16.25	12.35	-	12.35	28.60
C2 8	11.06	7.11	18.17	19.76	-	19.76	37.93
C2 9	11.39	5.00	16.39	16.47	6	16.47	32.86
C2 10	13.83	9.55	23.48	8.23	-	8.23	31.71
C2 11	7.14	4.85	11.99	14.11	7.05	21.16	31.15
C2 12	13.95	2.00	15.95	7.72	-	7.72	23.67
C2 13	14.31	9.37	23.68	14.12	7.60	21.72	45.40
Total							438.31

TABLE NO.7.6

PER ARE COMPOSITION OF LABOUR 1986-1987

(More than 100 Ares Upto 170 Ares) (Days)

No.of Farmers	Hired Labour			Family Labour			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
C5 1	8.25	7.22	15.47	1.54	-	1.54	17.61
C5 2	11.41	6.22	17.63	8.98	2.25	11.23	28.86
C5 3	9.53	5.04	14.57	4.94	-	4.94	19.51
Total							65.38

From the Table No. 7.2 to Table No. 7.6 we have given information in respect of per are labour input for different classes of grape cultivators. The average per are labour inputs turns out to be 64.89 mandays per year. The range is between 37.59 mandays to 138.98 mandays. It is also seen that on the average, class 1 cultivators required 24.37 mandays of hired labour and 40.52 mandays of family labour. In other words, more than 60% of the labour input of class 1 cultivators belongs to family labour. Similarly, 33% of the total labour input is female labour out of which more than 56% is female labour from the family.

In the case of class 2 grape cultivators (more than 20 to 40 ares) the maximum labour input required is 45.40 mandays and the minimum labour input 23.67 mandays. Here also 44.23 of the labour input is family labour out of which more than 44% is female labour. Similarly, of the female labour 20.47% are the

family labour.

In the case of class 3 grape cultivators (40 Ares to 60 Ares) the minimum labour input per are is about 23 mandays, and the maximum is 47 mandays, of the total labour input, about 50% is family labour. Similarly, out of the total labour input 30.71% is female labour out of which 17.06% is family female labour.

In the case of class 4 grape cultivators (60 to 90 Ares) the minimum labour input per are is 38 mandays and the maximum is about 44 mandays. On the average the per are labour input required by class 4 grape cultivators is around 40.47 mandays out of which more than 42% labour input is family labour. Out of this labour input 39.26% is female labour out of which only 13.04 is family female labour.

In the case of class 5 grape cultivators (100 ares to 170 ares) the per are composition of labour input is quite different. The minimum labour input required by class 5 cultivators is around 17 mandays and the maximum is around 29 mandays. On the average, class 5 grape cultivators required the lowest quantity of labour input i.e. 21.79 mandays, per are per year. The proportion of family labour in this case is only 27.07%. Similarly, the proportion of female labour is only 31.71% out of which 3.44% is family female labour.

7.4 OVERALL PER HECTARE PER YEAR LABOUR INPUT :

On the basis of above data and analysis we can calculate on the average the per hectare per year generation of employment opportunity by grape cultivation.

1. Per hectare per year labour input for grape cultivation comes to be 3929.6 mandays. In other words, without weekly holiday one hectare of grape cultivation can employ about 11 persons throughout the year.
2. Of the total mandays mentioned above nearly 1920.4 mandays labour input will come from the family labour which means that one hectare of grape cultivation can employ about 5 family members for the entire year. This means that on the average a grape cultivator with one hectare of vineyard can give employment to 6 hired labourers for the entire year.
3. It is also to be noted that, on the average one hectare of grape cultivation can create round the year employment for 3.60 female workers which will be divided 60% hired female labour and 40% family female labour.

TABLE NO.7.7

CLASSWISE PER ARE COMPOSITION OF LABOUR 1986-1987 (Days)

No.of Farmers	Hired Labour			Family Labour			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
C1	14.92	9.45	24.37	28.21	12.31	40.52	64.89
C2	10.72	8.08	18.80	12.83	2.08	14.91	33.71
C3	13.08	4.86	17.94	11.60	6.08	17.68	35.62
C4	12.95	10.61	23.46	11.73	5.28	17.01	40.47
C5	9.73	6.16	15.89	5.15	0.75	5.90	21.79

We have given per are composition of labour inputs for different classes of grape cultivators in Table No. 7.7.