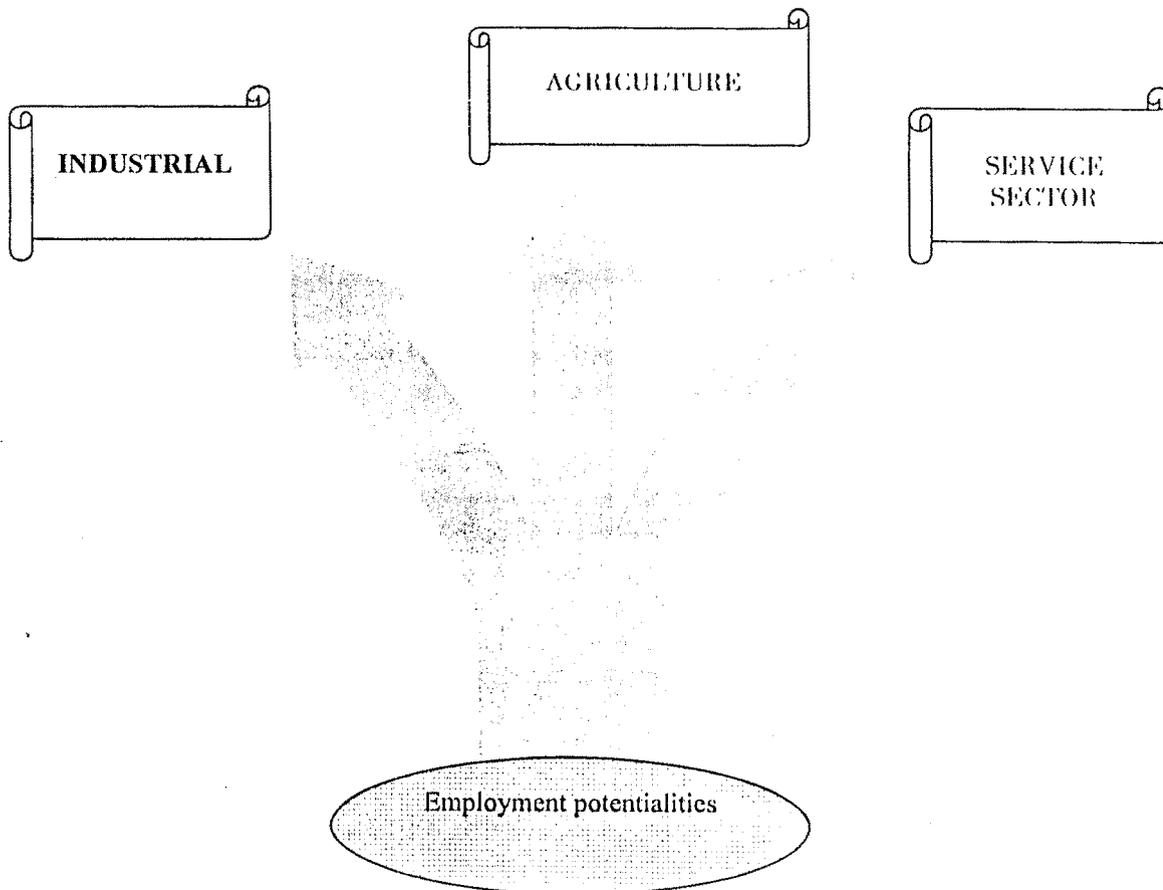


CHAPTER - VI

EMPLOYMENT POTENTIALITIES IN WAI - TALUKA



CHAPTER – VI**139****Employment Potentialities in Wai Taluka.**

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Employment Potentialities in Wai Taluka.

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6.1 INTRODUCTION :

To be a human being means to work. Work is a matter of joy and pride. Tendency to work comes by instinct. Therefore right to work and right to get minimum wages was regarded as the fundamental right. Both the leftist and rightist parties taking part in the freedom movement conceptualised the freedom as, right to work, right to income and right to leisure. **Pandit Nehru** while paying his Trust with Destiny on the eve of Independence Day and swearing in ceremony emphasized 'Right to work' as a fundamental right.

However, in the 21st century, the fact stands that crores of men and women are still without any kind of employment in India in general and Maharashtra in particular. **Mr. V.S. Page**, a great freedom fighter and social thinker, insisted that giving work and minimum wages, to the millions of people in rural area, is the responsibility of the 'Welfare State'. The most prudent chief minister of Maharashtra state **Mr. Vasant Rao Naik** has started '**Rozgar Hami Yojana**' since 1972.

During the last decade (1990-2000), we have accepted the Policy of Liberalisation, Privatisation, Modernisation and Globalisation Since 21st June 1991. As a result already existing unemployment in rural and Urban area has been started increasing by leaps and bounds. Moreover, the problem of educated unemployment in both (rural and urban) sectors has been increasing enormously. Hence the researcher tried to find out the employment opportunities so far available or would be made available to the educated

Unemployed in Wai Taluka. More stress is given on the self-employment opportunities, which could be available now or near future (i.e. 2001-2010) in Wai Taluka.

6.2 EMPLOYMENT POTENTIALITY IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN

WAI TALUKA:-

There are various types of Soils in Wai Taluka. The soil fertility, productivity, rainfall, temperature, infra structure facility differ from Western to Eastern part of Wai Taluka. The Western part of the tehsil is less fertile, with less temperature and heavy rainfall due to hilly areas, whereas, central part of Wai taluka has medium fertile Soil, moderate temperature with moderate rainfall, while Eastern part of Wai taluka is most fertile with adequate source of irrigation (by wells and Cannals). Therefore, this region is useful for cash crops, like vegetables, fruits and sugarcane. Horticulture sector has ample opportunity to develop in the region. Since the domestic markets and access to international market through Pune and Mumbai as the nearest airport and ports to the taluka, the fruits and vegetables along with floriculture and medicinal plants can be developed. It is estimated that horticulture not only gives employment to the farmers/ owners but also allows to hire the workforce. Besides, it renders various services to the sectors developing the services sectors in the region in near future.

(A) **Sericulture** – Non-traditional, Profitable and Employment oriented occupation in agricultural sector in India is sericulture. China stood first in mulbary production followed by Japan and India, Russia, Korea and Brazil. It provided an employment opportunities to about 2 crores people in China, 60 lakh people in India and about 54 people in Wai taluka, during the last decade.

In India, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, TamilNadu, W. Bengal, Maharashtra and Assam are wellknown states for sericulture production. In Maharashtra, Satara, Wai, Pune, Sangli, Kolhapur and Western part of Maharashtra are having a suitable and favourable land and temperature for sericulture. In Wai taluka, Sericultural Research and Training Institute is established in 1959.

The productivity and profitability in sericulture depends mainly on maximisation of leaf yield, per unit acre at reasonable cost.

Mulberry is a perennial crop and once it is properly established during the first year, it can come to full yielding capacity during the second year and last for over 15 years without any significant deterioration in leaf yield.

The Western and Central part of Wai taluka is most suitable for mulberry cultivation. An assured water by government cannal for every 15 days is available. The climate, temperature and rainfall of this area are also suitable to this cash crop.

(i) **Economics of sericulture** – The plantation of mulberry is fully established during the first year and reaches optimum productivity from second year onwards upto 15 years, with the leaf yield around 35000 kg/annum and rearing capacity of about 4600 dfs in five crops. The net profit per acre of land is about Rs 20000 per annum for the first year and thereafter it goes on increasing upto 15 years.

Cost of Cultivation of one acre of mulberry under irrigated conditions are given In Table No.6.1

Table No. 6.1: Cost of Cultivation.

Sr. No.	Operations	Requirements (unit)	Rate (Rs.)	Amount in Rupees
1.	Deep ploughing by mould board plough (Tractor power)	4 Hrs.	300	1200.00
2.	Disc harrowing (Tractor power)	2 Hrs.	200	400.00
3.	Final preparation of land (Bullock power)	3 Pairs	150	450.00
4.	Farm Yard Manure	8 tonns	1000	8000.00
5.	Application of farm yard Manure	8 Mandays	50	400.00
6.	Planting Material	4 Cart load.	500	2000.00
7.	Preparation of Cutting	20 mandays	50	1000.00
8.	Making ridges and furrow	10 Mandays	50	500.00
9.	Planting of Mulberry	20 Mandays	50	1000.00
10.	Hoeing and Weeding (5 times)	50 Mandays	50	2500.00
11.	Miscellaneous			250.00
	(A) Total			17700.00
12.	Digging, Weeding and Making ridges and furrows	125 Mandays	50	6250.00
13.	Irrigation	80 Mandays	50	4000.00
14.	Fertilizer			
	(i) Suphala	100 kg.	400	800.00
	(ii) Urea	100 kg.	350	700.00
15.	Application of fertilizer	6 mandays	50	300.00
16.	Harvesting of 800 kg. Leaf.	30 mandays	50	1500.00
17.	Non-recurring expenditure			1200.00
18.	Land revenue			200.00
	(B) Total			14950.00
	Grand Total (A+B) Expenditure for first year -			32650.00

Source: Economics of Sericulture in India - 1979

This is the initial expenditure for planting. The garden is expected to give consistently good yield for a period of 15 years. So the cost has to be divided over a period of 15 years as non-recurring expenditure. It is at present Rs. 1180. Therefore the annual cost of mulberry production is Rs. $1180 + 14950 = \text{Rs. } 16130$ per year.

Income – At present the average rate of Cocoons is ranging in between Rs. 60 – Rs. 125. So the average rate is Rs. 100/- per kg. of Cocoons.

400 kg. Cocoons x Rs. 100 average rate = Rs. 40000/- (Total Income/Year)

Net Profit per acre (2nd Year onwards)

Rs. 16130 Non-recurring cost + Rs. 4000 recurring cost = Rs. 20130 (Total Cost).

Net Profit = Income - Cost (Recurring + Non-recurring)

Profit = 40000 - 20130

Net Profit per acre for first years. - 19860/-

Net Profit per acre in second year – 30000/-

For the first year the profit is Rs. 19860/- per acre, subsequently the cost goes on reducing and income goes on increasing. Hence mulberry cultivation is the most – profitable business in Wai Taluka, and for generating employment in the Tehsil area.

(ii) Present situation – At present there are 18 cultivators of seven villages who have started the mulberry cultivation in Wai Taluka. They are producing 2021.5 kg. of Cocoons in 25 Hectares of land. They are getting Rs. 230620 per year and provides an employment (Self-employment) to 54 farmers along with and so many labourers as wage employments. Every farmer engaged in this

cultivation is getting Rs. 15000/- as the net profit per acre per year in Wai Taluka.

(iii) Future Vision – If the educated unemployed in Wai taluka enter into this occupation, then about 200 educated youth can get self-employment opportunities within next 5 to 7 years. Therefore, this occupation has higher employment potentialities in Wai Taluka. The researcher therefore, recommends that those male educated youths having medium size of family and land should opt for sericulture in Wai taluka.

(B) Dairy Development in Wai Taluka.-

Dairy development plays a very important role in a country like India in general and Wai taluka in a particular. In spite of many constraints, India has become the largest milk producer in the world. For instance in 1997-98 India exported 1319 tonnes of skimmed milk powder, 182 tonnes of whole milk powder and 455 tonnes of ghee and butter¹.

Milk consumption is itself subject to rapid changes in composition and volume due to urbanisation and spread of new life style in Wai taluka. There is a continuous hike in demand for milk within the tehsil and outside the tehsil (i.e. nearby tourist hill stations). Therefore, much progress could be achieved in dairy development in Wai taluka.

Next to crop husbandry, as the most important subsidiary activity has been animal husbandry in general and dairy development in particular in Wai taluka since 1970. An extensive nation-wide survey carried out by NCAER (National council for Applied Economic research) in 1990 found that revenue from milk sale alone accounted for 22% of the family income in rural India.

With this background, the researcher has made an attempt to analyse the present scenario in milk production employability and income earned in Wai taluka during the period 1999-2000.

It is found that during the period milk producers co-operative society's were 98, membership was 3412 and the milk collected by these Co-operative societies was 58040000 Liter (i.e. 16000 liters per day) in Wai Taluka whereas the private producer has collected 9000 Liters of milk per day, and the milk used for domestic purposes by the producers families were 5000 Liters. Thus the total milk production per day was about 30000 Liters per day. Therefore total annual milk production goes to 1,09,50,000 Liters and the annual income of Rs. 1,09,50,0000 (at the rate of Rs 10/- per liter) is earned out of it

(a) Present Scenario – The per capita availability of milk in Wai taluka was 170 grams per day per person in 2001. However, the per capita per day availability of milk is still lower as compared to nutritional norm of 240 grams per person per day recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). Therefore still 13230 Liters of milk production per day is required to be produced in Wai taluka [(70mg x 1,89,213) = 13,213 Liters]. The average milk production per cattle in Wai taluka during the period was 2.5 Liters per day / per Cattle. Therefore about 5000 Cattles (Cows and the bufflows) are required. ***Hence about 1000 persons can get self-employment in milk production in Wai taluka.***

(b) Future Vision - Human population in India is continuously increasing. It is expected to reach 1500 million by 2020. On the other hand the demand for milk and milk products is also increasing at higher rate. Demand for milk and milk products is

projected to increase by 10% per annum during the decade 2001-2011. To maintain the current required availability of milk per day per person, the required milk production is 51700 Liters per day ($240 \text{ mg} \times 2,12,795$) = 51700. Therefore the additional demand for milk per day would be 21,000 Liters /day. Therefore additional 8400 Cattle would be required in 2011. **Hence about 1680 person would get an employment opportunities in Wai Taluka. in 2011.**

This, additional employment to 1680 persons would earn the annual income of milk to Rs.2,79,22,500. (at rate of Rs15/Liter). In short, milk production is the most important occupation to the educated unemployed in Wai taluka. A graduate of Art, Commerce, Science and agricultural faculties should opt for dairy business in Wai taluka.

(C) Fisheries Development in Wai Taluka –

Western region of Wai taluka is most suitable area for fisheries development in Wai taluka.

The river Krishna is flowing from Western to Eastern part of Wai taluka to about 30 km. Dhom dam reservoir is just 8 km away from Wai city. About 46 Hectors of land, Which is unuseful for cultivation can be used for fisheries in Wai Taluka. About 530 metric tones of production of fish is possible in Wai Taluka. About Rs. 132. 50 lakhs can be earned by this occupation. At present about 900 people are engaged as principal or subsidiary activity in fisheries. It is estimated that 46 Hectors of land can be used for fisheries production and **about 100 persons can get self-employment in Wai taluka. during next five to seven years.**

Economics of Fisheries – The economics of fishery can be understood by following estimations.

Table No.6.2 Economics of Fisheries**Particulars**

(i)	Area of pond	1 acre	
(ii)	Water supply facility	Cannal, Wells, Irrigation Pum.	
		Fish	Prons
(iii)	Period for growth of fishery/Prons	10 Month	6 Month
(iv)	Seeding capacity of pond	2000 Fingertips	8000 Prons
(v)	Servival percentage of seedings	70 %	50 %
(vi)	Average body weight during harvesting	750 grams	50 grams
(vii)	Average yield of Fish/prowns	1200 kg.	200 kg.
(viii)	Estimated capital cost. Tank. Construction and water drainage etc.	Rs.100000	Rs.5000
(ix)	Recurring cost –Preparing for fishing, Land Manure, Urea, Super Phospet etc.		Rs.6000/-
(x)	Supplimentary Food per annum		Rs.17000/-
(xi)	Labour cost		Rs. 1320/-
(xii)	Total cost		Rs.13380/-
	Capital cost		Rs. 5000/-
	Grand Cost		Rs.18380/-

Annual Income – 1200 kg. X Rs. 40/kg = Rs. 48000 – (Income from fish)
 200 kg. X Rs. 150/Kg = Rs. 30000 – Income from prons.

Total Income **78000 – Per annum**

- Bank Loan Repayment 30000 – Per annum

Total Net Income 48000/- per annum

Total cost = 18000

Profit Per year = 30000

Monthly income Rs. 2500/- Month.

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(D) Employment opportunities in vegetables, Fruit and Flouriculture -

The Central region of Wai taluka is famous for vegetable production. The vegetable production is one of the major branches of horticulture. Vegetables are being considered as an asset, providing a good source of income and employment opportunities to the farmers or growers and they form a vital part of the human diet. The vegetables cultivation is mainly centered around big cities and towns due to their perishable nature and heavy demand from urban areas. In Wai taluka too, the land under irrigation has been used either for vegetable production or Nursery for vegetable, fruit and floriculture. Recently the area under production of these crops have been increased enormously. For instance, vegetables like sweet potato, cauliflower, cabbage, Peas, Onion, Garlic, Carrot, Bitter Gourd, Tomato, Brinjals etc. have the self-employment opportunities in the Wai taluka. Recently few advanced farmers have started nursery of Strawberry cultivation, which would provide better income and higher employment opportunities to the members of farmer of Wai Taluka.

(E) Grapes -

The Eastern part of Wai taluka is useful for Grapes cultivation. It has temperature between 28⁰c to 32⁰c and moderate rainfall and climate suitable for grape cultivation.

Grape is the most important sub-tropical fruit in the world. This one of the most delicious, refreshing and nourishing fruits. They are easily digestible and rich in energy giving. Sugar, certain minerals and vitamins. In India 80% of the production is used for table purposes, 10% for raising and 10% for wine preparation. While in

western country 80% of grape is used for winery and 20% for table purposes.

In India, grapes are grown over area about 11000 hectares. In Maharashtra it is grown over 2200 hectares. In Maharashtra, Sangli, Pune, A'Nagar, Solapur, Naisk and Aurngabad are the main grape growing districts. Recently in Satara District, especially in eastern part of Wai and western part of Koregaon tehsil is famous for grape cultivation. Thompson seedless fetches maximum price in a market.

Grape cultivation requires 125-150 days for harvesting after planting. October to January is a common season of planting. It gives yield of 8-10 tonnes per acre and the cost per acre is about Rs. 2.00 to 3.00 lakhs and Income is earned to the extent of Rs.4 to 5 lakhs per acre. Thus it provide handsome income and employment.

6.3 EMPLOYMENT POTENTIALITIES IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR OF WAI TALUKA. –

At present there are three big industries namely Garware Wall Ropes, Garware Elastomeric Pvt. Ltd. And Bharat Petroleum Ltd (Bharat Gas) functioning in Wai M.I.D.C, area. All the three companies are having about 2000 workers, out of which only 800 are permanent and residual 1200 workers are temporary or employed on contract basis. Garware Wall Ropes and Garware Elastomeric Producing and exporting different types of nets and Elastic Rubber tape to the U.S.A and other European Countries.

There are seven middle sized industries (an industries having more than 10 (ten) workers), where about 150 workers are engaged in production and distribution activities. And rest 66 industries are small scale/Micro enterprises having workers less than

10 per unit. In this small scale units, about 356 workers are engaged in productive activities. Different production activities like, food processing, Bakery, Pvc pipe, Fabricaion, pharmaceutical product, electrical goods, electronic goods making etc are undertaken during last 10 years.

In Wai taluka, satara Sahakari Sugar factory (Kisan Veer, Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Kisan Veer nagar) was started functioning since 1971, producing sugar, with a crashing capacity of 3000 m. ton per day and has employed about 1876 workers (Permanent, temporary and contract basis).

In 1991, Wai Sahakari Sut-Girini was established in Bavdhan. Due to various reasons it couldn't operate.

Thus the total No.of Labourers employed in the industrial sector in Wai taluka goes to 4376 which is 7.17% of the total working population (i.e. 61070 in 2001).

Future Vision - In near future i.e. from 2001 to 2011, the Garware wall ropes and Gareware Elastomeric Ltd., would provide additional job for more than 200 to 250 Labourers in Wai M.I.D.C. An expansion activities has already carried out. **It would provide additional 250 jobs to the workers within coming 5 to 7 years.**

Agro processing industries like sauces, ketchups, Jams jellies, Jelly sweets, squashes surplus, fruit crushes, cordials, pickles, Tapioka processing etc. **It would provide additional employment opportunities to about 200 workers.**

Kisan veer Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, is expected to undertake the production of bye-products which would provide additional job opportunities to 100 workers. Likewise, it is said that,

Wai taluka Sahakari Sutgirani would start its functioning in near future, which would provide additional jobs to 250 workers.

Thus during the period, it is expected that about 800 workers would get employment opportunities in Wai taluka in the industrial sector.

It is observed that the development of industrial sector in Wai taluka, when compared with other M.I.D.C Centres like, Satara, Karad, Phaltan, Shirval is lagging behind due to various reasons.

6.4 EMPLOYMENT POTENTIALITY IN SERVICE SECTORS :

(g)Development of Tourism as a Sun-rise Industry –

Tourism is the second largest profession in the world. It absorbs 20 crores people out of which 20 lakhs are Indians. Singapor's national economy hinges on its tourism. The economy of Jamu and Kashmir and Himchal Pradesh derives a major portion of its state income from tourism. State like Goa is known for tourism.

The educated unemployed people, particularly the youth can make their careers in several avenues which are closely related to tourism. Organising tours, service in a tourist company, Co-ordinating the efforts of tourism and employees of tourism companies, transportation of tourists, making tour reservations for tourists, making available Pass-ports and Visa, Counselling tourist on different aspects of tourism etc., are the diverse openings where the young people can shape their careers .Those who are inclined to pursuit these careers will have to complete the courses like Diploma in Tourism and Travel Industry Management after their graduation.

A brief resume of some of the openings where young and energetic people can get themselves actively absorbed is indicated below :-

(1) Preparation and sale of literature pertaining to tourism.-

Publishing the details regarding tourist spots at Villages, towns, taluka and District levels which are unknown or little known will open an avenue for self-employment. An example will make the point more clear and convincing. There are scores of tourist attractions like ancient shrines and sculpture on the bank of river Krishna. There are many places of historic importance, cultural centres, Water falls etc. These can be brought into limelight in such publications. These publications can be kept for sell at Bus stations, Rly stations and even Air ports. Thus some youth can get self-employment in this sphere.

(2) Travel Agency -

The town Wai is an important touching point in between Pune – Panchagani and Mahabaleshwar which could attract around one lakh and two lakh tourist respectively every year. Wai being a cheaper place as compared to hill stations like Panchagani and Mahabaleshwar and nearer to these place, it can be developed as a base –camp which will provide all required facilities to the tourist on the journey towards these hill stations. Travel agents can operate from Wai and can make available innumerable facilities like road, rail and air travel reservations making available maps and providing guides and Photo Grapher having 200 meter lens Camera. Telescope and other counseling formation required to the tourist and also counseling to make their stay more comfortable, easier happy and economical in these hill stations and can earn adequate income from it.

(3) To act as guides –

Youth from Wai and neighboring towns like Panchgani, Mahabaleshwar, who were past students of Wai college and have acquired the diploma, degree or certificate courses in tourism can work as guide. Recently, the Depo Manager of the Mahabaleshwar has provided Licences to some of the youth to act as guide and can collect Rs. Five as service charges from every passenger from S.T. Darsnan buses. The guide should get prepared for collecting informations and speak in English, Hindi, Marathi and even Gujarathi languages. About 50 educated youth can get self-employment opportunities in this field.

(4) Photography Vedeo Shooting etc –

This is an age of publicity where such activities have an increasing scope, particularly in and around the tourist attractions like hill stations.

(5) Mobile Van Service -

Innumerable two and four wheelers are flying on way to hill stations. Some of these vehicles may face mechanical troubles and spoil the mood of tourist especially in Wai – Pasarni – ghat section. Services like repairs, Petrol –diesel provisions, spare parts, can be promptly made available through mobile Vans. Such tourist will certainly get a much needed relief at critical conditions. The tourist may pay higher price than the usual conditions service charges.

(6)Tour Management Services -

The tourism industry is developing rapidly. There are many tourist who wish to proceed to other tourist spots like Goa, Bangalore, Mysore, Ooty, at the end of their trips to Panchagani and Mahabaleshwar. Booking of hotels, tourist buses, Cars etc will

immensely ease their problems and they can really enjoy such tours. The concept of Management consultancy is rapidly catching up and the unemployed youths of Wai taluka can certainly exploit this opportunity for their advantages, of course, this will have to be preceded by intensive training in different facets of tourism.

(7) Tourism Website –

The existing tourist spots can be developed so as to attract more tourists. Some new tourist spots like New Mahabaleshwar Project are being contemplated. Such information can widely be published by incorporating it on the Websites. Especially newly developed water sport tourist spot in and around Wai taluka can be included in such Website.

(8) Roaming in the company of Nature -

Many people particularly, the young generation, are taking to roaming (on foot) in the company of Nature. There are many such spots in and around Wai taluka. For instance Pandavgad, Vairatgad, Pratapgad, Lingmala Waterfall, Venna lake, Dhom Dam etc. Water sports are also available in Dhom dam. These spots can be exploited imaginatively. Many youths can get a job. There are many forts, hills, forest places, historic important places, cultural important place like Marathi Encyclopaedia (Vishwakosh) in and around Wai taluka, which can be targeted in this context.

(9) Nature Tourism, Health Tourism: -

Such new facets of tourism will unlock tremendous employment opportunities for the younger generation. Modern, well equipped, skilled and trained staff hospital is also badly needed which can be established at Wai.

(10) Film Shooting –

Recently, the film '**Gangajal**' is shooted at Wai. There are hundreds of such useful spots for serial and film shootings, etc. Many graduate artist can get self –employment in this sphere.

6.5 CONCLUSION : -

To sum up , one of the most daunting challenges facing by India is to provide employment not only for the addition to the labour force, but also to reduce the backlog of unemployment accumulated from the past. Fast growing population is continuously intensifying this problem. Therefore , new strategy of development should be evolved, so as to reduce the incidences of unemployment particularly in Wai Taluka.

In Wai Taluka , 74% of the workforce is engaged in agriculture directly or indirectly. The proportion of rural population is higher than the Maharashtra State and Satara District. an assured water supply is made by Dhom, Balkavdi and Nagewadi projects. Therefore, more stress should be given on Agricultural development and irrigation development, so that self-employment opportunities can be increased in all the three sectors of Wai taluka. In short, The employment potentiality is greater in Agriculture Sector than Industry and Service Sector of Wai tehsil.
