

# Chapter - 5

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### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This dissertation titled "A Study of Labours in Shahu Market Yard Kolhapur" is an attempt to study the economic condition of labours in the Shahu Market Yards. The main objectives of the study are –

1. To study the marketing operation and labour use of Shahu Market Yard
2. To study the economic status of labours
3. To study the working conditions of labours in the market yard.

#### Chapter – 1

Chapter 1 deals with the new economic policy and labour, the establishment of Shahu Market Yard and the working held in the Agricultural Produce Market Committee etc. Further the chapter also deals with the main objectives of the study, research methodology, chapter scheme. In this chapter we have also given the definition of the term labour and other synonymous words. The sample workers chosen for study are 80 labours. They are 71 (88.78%) are Hamal, 2 weightman, 4 assistant and 1 warehouseman. The reason for the selection of maximum number of hamal is also given in this chapter.

## Chapter – 2

The chapter begins with introduction of agricultural marketing and profile of Shahu Market Yard. The structure of Shahu Market Yard and the changes are also explained. The change in employment shows the number of labours employed since the inception of Shahu Market Yard upto now. This data of employment of labours is based on the licenses issued to the labours. Accordingly in 1945 300 (76.72%) hamals and 91 (23.27%) weightmans were employed. In 1975 total of 1349 labours were employed, of which 742 (55%) are hamals, 89 (6.59%) are weightmans and 517 (38.83%) were assistant. In the year 2005, 608 (76.47%) were hamals, 134 (16.85%) were weightmans, 52 (6.54%) were assistant and only one persons is employed as warehouseman.

### i) Work Structure

In Shahu Market Yard hamals, weightmans, assistants, warehouseman and hotel workers are working in different departments like jaggery department, onion potato department, fruit department, vegetable department etc. The working charges are fixed once in every three or five years jointly with the APMC, lender of labours and the officers of Mathadi Board. The working charges operationalised since January 15, 2005

The license charges are given in Table No. 2.4. Under the Maharashtra APMC Act 1963 licenses are issued to the traders, commission agents, dalals, weightman, surveyor, hamal and assistants

for entering into market premises and license fee are charged for one year. In current license fee for weightman is Rs. 20, hamals Rs. 6, assistant Rs. 10, warehouseman Rs. 10, Surveyor Rs. 30, cartman Rs. 40 etc.

## ii) **Activitywise Classification of Labour**

It can be seen from the table No. 2.5 that 66 (82.5%) labours are of the total 80 labours are license holders. the activitywise classification of labours given in table No. 2.6. Accordingly 28 (55%) labours are working in jaggery and onion potato section each, 16 (20%) labours are working in vegetable market, 2(2.5%) labours are working in fruit market, 2 (2.5%) labours in transports department and 4 (5%) labours are working in other department.

## iii) **Age**

We have also done the agewise classification of labours. According to the labours are in the 26 – 35 age group.

## iv) **Caste**

Castewise classification of labours is given in table No. 2.8. Accordingly 52 (65%) labours belong to open category, 8 (10%) labours belongs to Scheduled Caste, 2 (2.5%) to Scheduled Tribe, 16 (20%) to Nomadic Tribe and 2 (2.5%) to Other Backward Class.

**v) Family Member**

The table No. 2.9 shows the classification of labours according to their family member size. Accordingly out of 80 labours 60 (75%) labours have the family size of 4 to 6.

**vi) Education**

Out of 80 labours chosen as sample, 24 (30%) labours are illiterate while 56 (70%) labours are literate.

**vii) Migration**

The labours working the market are the immigrants from nearby place of Kolhapur district as well as other districts. Out of total 80 labours 90% labours are from the Kolhapur district and remaining 10% are from the other district. Within the Kolhapur district 34 (42.5%) labours are from Shahuwadi taluka and 28 (35%) are from Panhala taluka.

**Chapter – 3**

This chapter deals with the study of labours income, expenditure, savings and loans etc. Labours get their income from different sources like wages, agriculture, animal husbandry etc. It is observed according to their income level. Accordingly 44 (55%) labours fall in the annual income range of Rs. 25001 to 50000 with an average arithmetic mean 36875.37 and its standard deviation 4204.2. The coefficient of variation is 11.40, which shows variation in the income of labours.

**i) Wage Income**

Classification of labours according to their wage income is observed. Accordingly out of the 80 labours, 26 (32.5%) labours have their wage income in the range of Rs. 20001 – 30000. While 24 (30%) labours have wage income in the range of Rs. 16000 – 20000 with an average arithmetic mean 24750.45 and its standard deviation is 2406.93. The coefficient of variation is 9.72 of the sample labours wage income.

**ii) Land Holdings**

Out of the 80 labours chosen as sample 56 (70%) labours have agricultural land. Of these 56 labours 34 (60.71%) have the land holdings of 0 – 1 acres. All the labours have the land holdings of less than 5 acres. It is observed according to the classification of labours agriculture income.

**iii) Income from Agriculture**

The labours agriculture income is also observed. Out of the 56 labours that have agricultural land, 32 (57.14%) gets agricultural income of less than Rs. 10000. The average arithmetic mean is 15357.35 and its standard deviation is 1860.02. The coefficient of variation is 12.11, which shows variation in the income from agriculture.

**iv) Income from Animal Husbandry**

The income from animal husbandry is mostly earned by the labours other family members. Out of the 80 labours chosen as sample nearly 50% labours family are engaged in animal husbandry. Of these 52 (80%) labours gets animal husbandry income of less than Rs. 10000, 8 (20%) labours earn income from animal husbandry in the range of Rs. 10000 – 20000 with an average arithmetic mean 11000.1 and its standard deviation 180.37. The coefficient of variation is 1.63 in the income of animal husbandry.

**v) Total Income of Labours**

The classification of the total income of labour observed according to the income source of labours. The total income of labours 65.15% labours income comes from wages, 23.60% from agriculture and 11.26 % from animal husbandry.

**vi) Expenditure of Labours**

The expenditure done by the labours on food, clothing, house rent, various house goods, health, education etc. It is observed that 48 (60%) labours fall in the annual expenditure range of Rs. 25000 – 5000, while 2 (2.5%) labours fall in the expenditure range of Rs. 100000 and above. The average arithmetic mean is 43125.43 and its standard deviation is 4309.16. The coefficient of variation is 9.99 in the annual expenditure of labours.

**vii) House Rent Expenditure**

Of the 80 labours chosen as sample, 14 (17.5%) labours incur expenditure of house rent. Of them 10 (71.42%) labours house rent expenditure in the range of Rs. 5001 – 10000 per annum with an average arithmetic mean of 7500.42 and its standard deviation 461.98. The coefficient of variation is 6.15 in the house rent expenditure of labours.

**viii) Expenditure on durable goods**

Out of the 80 labours, 56 (70%) labours incur expenditure on the purchase of durable like bicycle, TV, tape recorder, pressure cooker, mixer etc. 38(67.85%) labours fall in the durable goods expenditure range of Rs. 0 – 5000 per annum with an average arithmetic mean 4464.44 and its standard deviation 963.91. The coefficient of variation is 21.59 in the expenditure of durable goods.

**ix) Expenditure on Education**

Out of the 80 labours chosen as samples 38 (47.5%) labours incur expenditure on education of these 26 (68.42%) labours education expenditure in the range of Rs. 0 – 5000 per annum with an average arithmetic mean 4605.42 and its standard deviation 1101.47. The coefficient of variation is 23.91 of the labours expenditure on education.



**x) Expenditure on Health**

All the sample labours incur expenditure on health. Out of the 80 labours maximum 58 (72.5%) labours incur health expenditure in the range of Rs. 0 – 5000 per annum with an average arithmetic mean 4625.13 and its standard deviation 1498.81. The coefficient of variation is 32.40 of the labours expenditure on health.

**xi) Food Expenditure**

Food expenditure is done by all the labours as it is unescapable. All the labours incur food expenditure in between Rs. 5001 – 30000 per annum. Of these 34 (42.5%) labours food expenditure in the range of Rs. 15001 to 20000 per annum with an average arithmetic mean 15750.5 and its standard deviation 870.74. The coefficient of variation is 5.52 of the labours expenditure on cloth and other goods.

**xii) Clothing and Other Expenditure**

The maximum amount of clothing and other expenditure done by the sample labours is about Rs. 30000. Of the 80 labours chosen as sample nearly 24 (30%) labours incur clothing and other expenditure is in between Rs. 10001 – 15000 per annum with an average arithmetic mean 11250.38 and its standard deviation 1978.77. The coefficient of variation is 17.58 of the labours expenditure on clothing and others.

**xiii) Total Expenditure**

The distribution of expenditure accordingly to different heads is observed. Accordingly out of the total expenditure 3.32% expenditure is done on house rent, 8.53% on food and 28.33% on clothing and other items.

**xiv) Savings of Labours**

Out of 80 labours, only 14 (17.5%) labours save their income and remaining 66 (82.5%) are non saver labours. From the 14 (17.5%) labours 12 (85.71%) labours are saving in the range of Rs. 0 – 10000 with an average arithmetic mean 8928.71 and its standard deviation 4232.72. The coefficient of variation is 47.40 of the savings of labours.

**xv) Indebtedness of Labours**

Labours take loans for different reasons like marriage of their son or daughter, construction of house, agriculture activities, animal husbandry, etc. Of the 80 labours 34 (42.5%) labours are loan holder and 46 (57.5%) does not have any loan. The classification of loan of labours is observed. According 22 (64.70%) labours have loan in the range of Rs. 0 – 2000 and 2 labours have loan of more than Rs. 1 lakh with an average arithmetic mean 25294.25 and its standard deviation 1727.41. The coefficient of variation is 46.36 of the loans of labours.

The coefficient of variation of the annual savings of the labours is 47.40 and the coefficient of variation of the loans of the labours is 46.36.

#### **Chapter – 4**

This chapter deals with the working conditions and social security of the labours in Shahu Market Yard.

#### **A) Working Conditions**

##### **i) Health Facilities**

There are no health facilities in Shahu Market Yard. However, the labours holding license of Mathadi Board are provided limited health facilities.

##### **ii) Rest House**

There is one rest house in the market yard where the labour takes rest in the afternoon. However the rest house is limited compared to the number of labours working in the market yards. Therefore labours prefer to take rest in the shops of traders.

##### **iii) Canteen**

There is no canteen facility in the market yard. As a result labours take their breakfast and tea in the private hotels.

**iv) Latrine facility**

The latrine and toilet facility is provided in the Shahu Market Yard. However it is at the one side of the market. Therefore labours use it rarely as they have to travel a lot for getting up to the latrine and toilet. Moreover the labours have to pay for using the latrine facility.

**v) Drinking Water Facility**

The entire department does not have the drinking water facility. At some places the facility for drinking water is available. Most of the labours use in summer season water from the mataka which is kept in some traders shop.

**vi) Bathroom Facility**

No bathroom facility is provided to the labours in Shahu Market Yard. Labours have to bath on the open ground.

**vii) Housing Facility**

No housing facility is provided to the labours. They have to sleep in the front sheds of the traders shop.

**viii) Wage**

Wages are paid by the Mathadi Board. The wages of hamal and weightmans depends on their work. Traders monthly wage of labours paid in Mathadi Board and labours paid by Mathadi Board.

**ix) Working Hours**

Most of the labours work for 10 to 12 hours for getting higher wages.

**B) Social Security**

Maharashtra government has established Maharashtra State Mathadi Labour Board. At every district level Mathadi Labours Board is established by State Mathadi Labour Board.

The Kolhapur District Mathadi Unorganized Labour Board has been in operation since 1985 in Shahu Market Yard. This board implements different scheme of social security and welfare for the labours. It provides facilities like provident fund, pension, education and health to the mathadi labours. Further it tries to settle the disputes between the labours and traders. It also put forward the demands relating to working charges in front of the APMC on behalf of labours.

**Suggestions**

1. Minimum wage should be revised and given to labours for increasing their income level.
2. Special measures should be taken by credit societies for increasing saving habit of labours. SHG should be promoted.
3. While granting loan to labours the total income needs to be considered.

4. Special measures of adult literacy should be taken by government increasing labours' literacy.
5. Canteen facility should be made available to labours.
6. Entertainment facility should be made available to labours to cultivate good habits.
7. Hostel facility should be available to immigrant labours.