
CHAPTER - IV

CHAPTER – IV**EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN
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CHAPTER – IV

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Sangli is the 10th smallest district in terms of size and 16th smallest in population in the state. It is one of the least urbanised districts in the State having one fifth of its population in urban area. It is the 7th density populated district in the state. There are only 4 uninhabited villages in the district. Whereas 20 villages are having a population of more than 10000. The economy of the district is mainly depends on cultivation. Out of 100 workers in the district 68 are engaged in primary sector. Kavathe Mahankal tehsil is one of drought affected tehsil as well as totally a rural area. Some employment opportunities to female in agriculture and allied activities in the study area are available. Employment activities can be classified into two groups viz. (1) Agriculture and 2) Allied Sector.

4.2 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

A progressive agriculture services as a powerful engine of economic growth. Agriculture helps the development of other sectors of the economy by providing necessary capital, labour, raw material, wage goods and foreign exchanges. Agriculture is the backbone of the tehsils economy. Agriculture in India contributes about 34 percent

to the national income and 69 percent to the employment opportunities in agriculture sector. Crops can be grown in three groups i.e. Rabi, kharif and cash crops. Employment opportunities in Rabi season is shown by following Table No.

4.2.1 Rabi Season

Table No. 4.1
Employment opportunities in Rabi Season
(Area in 00 hectares)

Sr. No.	Name of the crops	Land area
1	Jowar	16295
2	Wheat	1890
3	Maize	205
4	Kardai	400
5	Sunflower	90
6	Oil seed	95
7	Gram	1925
	Total	20900
	Estimated female employment	52225

Source Panchayat Samiti Kavathe Mahankal

Note: It is assumed that to cultivate 1 hectare of land it requires 5 workers.

The Table No. 4.1 shows that, the total crop area under major crops in Rabi season is 20900 hectares. In which direct employment opportunities in crop cultivation is available at large scale. Assuming one hectare of land area 5 employees work in the fields. Total area 20900 x 5 means 104500 workers enjoys direct employment in this land area. Out of total population 50 percent population is female. Hence it can be estimated that 52255 of female labours will be directly employed in the cultivable in rabbi season.

4.2.2 Employment opportunities in Kharif Season

As earlier using the same methodology we can estimate direct female employment in Kharif season also.

Table No. 4.2
Employment opportunities in Kharif Season

Sr. No.	Name of the crops	Land area
1	Kharif jowar	8865
2	Bajra	14450
3	Other cereal crops	590
4	Tur	690
5	Moong	225
6	Urid	715
7	Other legume	2950
8	Groundnut	705
9	Soyabean	1270
10	Sesame	70
11	Cotton	215
12	Sugarcane	1755
	Total	32500
	Estimated female employment	

Source: Agriculture Department in Kavathe Mahankal tehsil

The Table No. 4.2 shows that a large amount of land area is under the kharif jowar. Therefore, employment opportunities are also high in this crop. Bajra, sugarcane and legume crops are cultivated crops in the tehsil. So there is a large employment opportunity available in the tehsil area. Other than these major crops small percent of employment opportunity is also available to both male and female in other small farm sizes.

4.2.3 Employment opportunity in Cash Crops

Employment opportunities are also available in the plantation crops also. These crops generate comparatively very less employment opportunities than kharif and rabbi seasons.

Table No. 4.3
Employment Opportunities in Cash Crops

Sr. No.	Fruits crops	Area under fruits crops				Total	Employment
		1990-91	1994-95	1998-99	2000-2001		
1	Mango	27.28	42.2	82.5	24.10	176.08	352
2	Coconut	3.35	3.5	7.2	1.70	15.37	30
3	Chikku	3.2	19.75	60.5	11.30	94.75	188
4	Pomegranate	11.25	14.7	28.55	30.55	85.05	170
5	Ber	87.47	7.95	-	-	95.42	190
6	Custard Apple	11.2	15.35	13.1	-	39.65	78
7	Guava	8.95	6.95	7.95	1.60	25.45	50
8	Tamarind	-	4.4	19.33	-	23.73	46
9	Awala	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	152.7	221.82	114.8	220.55	69.65	1104

Source: Agriculture Department Kavathe Mahankal tehsil Office

Note: It is assumed that to cultivate 1 hectare of land area requires 22 workers.

The Table No. 4.3 shows employment opportunities in fruit crops and other plantation. The area under mango crops in 1990-91 was 27.28 hectares. In 1994-95 it raised to 4.2 hectares. In 1998-99, 82.5 hectares of land area was under mango crops. During the season 2000-2001 24.10 hectares of land area was under the mango crops. Today the total area under mango crops is 176.08 hectares. In this crop plantation 352 workers are working at present.

The crops like coconut fruit is under the cultivation of 3.5 hectares in 1990-91. In 1994-95, it had gone to 3.5 hectares. And in 1998-99, coconut fruit was seen in 7.2 hectares area and 1.70 hectares in 2000-2001. The coconut fruit is seen in 15.37 hectares of land area. While 30 female and male workers are getting an employment opportunity during the whole crop season. Out of them 50 percent of female workers involved in same activity. Chikku is assumed 3.2 hectares of land in 1990-91. In 1994-95, it is seen 19.75 hectare of land area under this crop. It is cultivated in 60.5 hectares of land area in 1998-99 and in 2000-2001 this fruit has been planted in 11.30 hectares of land area. The total area of 94.75 hectares is under Chikku crops. There are 170 workers engaged in Chikku orchards. Ber fruit has been planted in 87.47 hectares in 1990-91. It has gone to 795 hectares in 1994-95 and in 1998-99 and 2000-2001 the area under this crop went to 95.42 hectares. There are about 190 workers engaged in this crop. Pomegranate has been seen in 11.25 hectares in 1990-91 and in 1994-95 it has gone to 14.7 hectares. In 1998-99, it has been planted in 28.55 hectares and in 2000-2001 it went to 30.55 hectares and 85.05 hectares respectively. About 170 workers are working in this orchard. Custard Apple was cultivated in 11.2 hectares in 1990-91, which had gone to 15.35 hectares in 1994-95 and 13.1 hectares in 1998-99. Today the area under Custard Apple is seen in 39.65 hectares. It is estimated that around 78 workers are working in this plantation crop. Guava is planted

in 8.95 hectares in 1990-91 and 6.95 hectares in 1994-95 hectares in 1998-99 and 1.60 hectares area in 2000-2001. In total 25.45 hectares of land area is planted in with an employment to 50 workers. Tamarind was planted in 4.4 hectares in 1994-95 and 19.33 hectares in 1998-99. In total about 22.73 hectares of land area is under Tamarind. This crop gives an employment opportunity to 46 workers. Total employment in cash crop plantation is estimated 1104 workers out of which 50 percent employment goes to female workers.

4.3 POLYHOUSES

There is only one polyhouse in Kavathe Mahankal tehsil. Therefore the employment opportunities in this field are very limited. Employment position is shown in Table No. 4.4

Table No. 4.4
Employment in Polyhouse

Area under polyhouse	Work period	Female workers	Wages		Total investment
			8 to 2	8 to 5	
10 gunte	12 month	3	Rs. 50	Rs. 75	10 lakh

Source: Field Survey.

Only one polyhouse owned by Tanaji Rajaram Mane of village Ranjani has built a polyhouse in the year area under this polyhouse is 10 guntas. Work period for this polyhouse is 12 month. It requires 3 female workers. The wages of female workers are divided into two categories they get Rs. 50 and if they work from 8 a. m. to 2 p.m. they

get Rs. 50 and if they work from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. they get Rs. 75. The total investment in polyhouse is 10 lakhs and the farmer get 8 lakhs rupees per year as a net benefit. Farmer takes 3 season of carnation flower.

There are ample opportunities of developing polyhouses in the Kavathe Mahankal tehsil, which will provide more employment opportunities to the female workers.

4.4 GREEN HOUSE

Now-a-days green house culture is becoming more popular in Indian agriculture. The main objective of greenhouse is production of cash crops at limited temperature control system. Kavathe Mahankal tehsil is totally drought affected area. However, there is no green house in the tehsil. Therefore an employment opportunity in this field is zero at present. But in future some green houses may be established. After the establishment of green houses some employment opportunities are available in the tehsil.

4.5 GRAPE GARDENS

In India grape is cultivated under conditions that are entirely different from the major grape growing countries of the world. Peculiarities of Indian horticulture are the array of climate and soils evergreen nature of vines without entering into dormancy in subtropical and tropical regions of country greater degree of apical dominance exhibited by the country greater degree of apical dominance exhibited

by the rine and heavy fertilization. The grape cultivation is more developed in south India than north India. Grape gardening provides ample employment opportunities in input sector and processing of grapes alongwith direct employment in grape gardens. Good numbers of grape gardens are seen in Kavathe Mahankal tehsil. Lot of employment opportunities is available to female in this field. The area under grape cultivation is increasing at a higher rate since 1985-86.

Table No. 4.5
Area under Grape Cultivation
(in hectare)

Year	Area (in hectares)
1985-86	3
1986-87	86
1987-88	77
1998-89	84
1989-90	93
1990-91	103
1991-92	130
1992-93	149
1993-94	165
1994-95	185
1995-96	199
1996-97	210
1997-98	198
1998-99	194
1999-2000	966

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

The Table No. 4.5 shows the area under grape cultivation. In the year 1985-86 only 3 hectare area of land was under grape cultivation,

which has raised to 86 hectares in 1986-87. From year 1990-91 the area under cultivation had started to increase at a higher rate. In 1990 area under grape cultivation was less than 100 hectares. In the year 1999-2000 area under grape cultivation stood 966 hectares.

Employment opportunities in Grape Cultivation

Large employment opportunities both to male and female are present in grape cultivation more employment opportunities are available to female workers. Table No. shows that the employment opportunities available to female workers in Kavathe Mahankal.

Table No. 4.6
Employment Opportunities in Grape Cultivation

Year	Area	Period	Workers	Wages/day	Employment
1985	86 (215)	Before harvest	2x216	40 Rs.	432
		Harvest	10x216		2160
		Post harvest	2x216		432
Total					3024
1990	93 (432)	Before harvest	2x232		464
		Harvest	10x232		2320
		Post harvest	2x232		464
Total					3248
1995	185 (462)	Before harvest	2x462		924
		Harvest	10x462		4620
		Post harvest	2x462		924
Total					6468
1999	194 (485)	Before harvest	2x485		970
		Harvest	10x485		4850
		Post harvest	2x485		970
Total					6800

Source: Field Survey

In the year 1985 in before harvest period 432 women got an employment opportunity. In harvest period 2160 workers and post harvest season 432 women got employment opportunities. In total 3024 women had got employment opportunities in 1985. in the year 1990 during pre harvest period, 464 female workers in harvest period 2320 women and in post harvest period 464 women had got employment opportunities, i. e. 3248 women had got employment opportunities in the year 1995, during pre harvest period 924 women, in harvest 4620 women and in post harvest season 924 women had got employment opportunities (i. e. total 6468 women). In the year 1999 during pre harvest period 970 women, in harvest period 4850 women and in post harvest period 970 women had got employment opportunities. (total 6800). During the period from 1985 to 1999 total 19540 women got employment opportunities. From the Table No. 4.6, it is justified that employment opportunities are more in actual harvest period than pre harvest and post harvest period.

4.6 RAISIN MAKING

grapes are largely produced in Kavathe Mahankal tehsil. In times of excess production of grapes, the producers divert a part of full of his produce to raisin making and thus avoid glut of in the market and consequent crush of the price. It is therefore, interesting to delve into the details pertaining to the processing activity. Various methods of processing of grapes into green and yellow raisins are

followed. Various studies on processing and managerial costs of processing into green and yellow raisins with large storages are available in the tehsil. Almost all villagers are doing this business. Employment opportunities in raisin making are shown in Table No. 4.7.

Table No. 4.7
Raisin Making

No. of shedes	Production kg.	Price	Income
550	$550 \times 250 = 137500$	1 Kg. 80 Rs.	Rs. 11000000

Source: Field Survey.

Note: For clear fine 1 Kg. RAISIN 1 women get Re. 1.

In Kavathe Mahankal tehsil there are 550 Raising shedes. These shedes produces 250 tonnes of raisin. One woman get one Rs. for clarifying one kg. of raisin. One woman does on an average 80 kg. of raisin clarified in a day. Therefore, some employment opportunity is available in this field, in the region.

4.7 ALLIED SECTOR ACTIVITIES

the sectors that make use of agricultural products and agriculture are known as allied sectors. There are various types of allied activities like dairy, fishery, sericulture, poultry, textile, etc. these activities are also known as non farm activity.

Now a days the people are more attracting towards these business because alongwith agriculture these are becoming beneficial to the farmers and other people.

In these businesses the employment opportunities are also more. In rural area these sectors are the source of employment for people. As we know due to less literacy rate workforce in tertiary area are also less, so more illiterate people particularly women from rural area get attracted towards these business. Allied sector is giving more chances of employment to the rural people, particularly to the women and in future there will be the increment in these businesses and also there will be increment in these opportunities of employment.

Following allied activities are existing in Kavathe Mahankal tehsil.

1. Dairy Industry
2. Sugar Industry
3. Self Help Group
4. Vegetable Marketing
5. Sericulture
6. Poultry
7. Animal Husbandry
8. Fishery

4.7.1 Dairy Industry

Dairy industry is one of the important supplementary activities to agriculture. From the ancient period, dairy industry plays very important role. Development of this industry depends upon agriculture. Dairy development in India can be classified into three phases

viz. ancient period, pre-independence period and after independence period.

a) Ancient Period

Milk has long been recognised as the most complete single food available in nature for the maintenance of health and promotion of growth of the mammals. It is not exactly known when the man began to utilise milk of other animals. But it is an estimated food that the Aryans were the first to domesticate cattle and using cattle milk as a food. The Aryans began to worship the cow and to this date the same practices are followed by Hindus all over India. The cows and the buffaloes are reared by the Indians for milk, which is known as 'Go Mata', meaning the mother cow. The same reference towards her still continues and will remain for many decades to come. While analysing the importance of cow and the bullock the Royal Commission on Agriculture, said that the cows and the bullocks bear the whole burden of Indian agriculture.*

b) Pre independence Period

Prior to 1900 an enterprising Mr. Edward Karenter established modern dairy farm in Calcutta. There were dairy farms projected in Simla, Anand, Allahabad, Anand for butter making.

To fulfill the necessity, the commercial dairy plants in India have been organised. As a result, the Government of India organised the training courses to operate dairy plant and the overall handling of milk

and milk products. In 1915 the Board of Agriculture, Government of India reviewed the position of dairy and recommended the appointment of an imperial dairy in India. Accordingly the first imperial dairy was established in 1920.

c) Post independence Period.

After independence particularly with advent of the Five Year Plans, dairying has been receiving greater attention as more funds were allocated to it. It is growing realisation that promotion of dairying not only contributes towards nation but helps to build strength. And also creates substantial employment opportunities to the vulnerable group of the people. Thus dairy industry in India has developed rapidly during post independence period. In 1951, India ranked first among the Asian milk producing countries.

It is important to mention that prior to 1947 and even after many years the main problem was not of shortage of milk but its collection from the villages, transportation to large consuming centres, handling facilities and regular marketing.

Dairy industries in Kavathe Mahankal

In Kavathe Mahankal tehsil, there are various co-operative dairy societies, motivating and spreading the knowledge of milk business in the tehsil area. The Table No. 4.8 Show the situation of dairy in Kavathe Mahankal tehsil.

Table No. 4.8
Dairying in Kavathe Mahankal Tehsil

No. of dairy units	Collection of milk		Total milk collection	Total cost	Income
	Buffaloes milk	Cow milk			
83	353029 liters	6772963 liters	7125992	Rs. 2096680	Rs. 575398

Source: 23rd Annual Report of Shetkari Co-operative Milk Producers and Suppliers Ltd. Kavathe Mahankal, 1998-99

Table No. 4.8 shows that 83 dairy industries are available. Out of 83 units only 3 units employ female workers. Whereas animal husbandry and dairy activities have been totally handled by the youths. The female have got an opportunity in this field. In future this business must be owned by the female.

4.7.2 Sugar Industry

Allied activities contain various industrial activities. Sugar industry comes under agro based industry. In Kavathe Mahankal tehsil there is one sugar factory viz. Mahankali Co-op. Sugar Factory. This factory ranks second in Maharashtra. In this factory large scale employment opportunities are available. Some employment opportunity has been given to female workers. This is shown in Table no. 4.9

Table No. 4.9
Employment Opportunities in Sugar Industry

Sr. No.	Employment opportunities	No.	Direct	Indirect	Wages
1	Gardening	1	6		1200
2	Cutting of sugarcane	200	2000		2010
3	Hostels	5	-	20	500
4	Inn	4	-	25	400
5	School	1	7	7	7000
6	Mahankali Bazar	1	-	10	1500

Source: Sugar Factory in Kavathe Mahankal

Table No. 4.9 indicate employment opportunity in sugar factory. The opportunities are direct and indirect. This factory can give full time job to 6 female in gardening. This employment opportunity is direct second direct employment opportunity is seen in cane harvesting. This factory has given an employment opportunity to 2000 cane harvesting groups. Each group contains 10 male workers known as Koyata. Male uses 'Koyata' as weapon. Each Koyata i. e. a male worker is accompanied by 4 female workers normally the wives of the male workers.

The 200 groups are working, it means that there are around 4000 workers working among in the sector, out of which workers belong to female workers.

Another indirect employment opportunity is hotel and inns. There are 5 hotels in which 20 women can get work. Their wages ranges to Rs. 500 month. In Kavathe Mahankal there are 4 restaurants

where 16 women workers are employed. Their wages are 400 rupee per month and a lunch. Education facility is also available in sugar factory area. Education facility from KG to 6th standard is available in factory area. This school has been given an employment opportunity to 7 female teachers.

Another indirect employment opportunity is observed in Mahankali Bazar. This bazar employs 10 female workers. Their payment has given monthly around Rs. 1500.

In this way, sugar factory has given some employment opportunities to female. Sugar factory helps to decrease the female unemployment in this tehsil.

4.7.3 Self Help Groups (SHGs)

Self Help Groups scheme is organised by Panchayat Samiti. Central Government associate 75 percent subsidies and rest by State Government. This scheme contains saving group under Panchayat Samiti. There are 100 saving groups. Each group has 10 female members and each member collects Rs. 25 as saving. All members belong to the poverty line. Panchayat Samiti by this way provides Rs. 2.5 lakh to its members. Depending upon this lonely support about 50 percent subsidies has been given to with the help of this loans a female can buy chatani machine, magi machine, papad machine, buffaloes, cows, sheeps, bullocks and goats, etc. an independence business men she can develop her business and she will be given

an employment opportunities to other females. The scheme is started in 1st April 1999. still upto help of this group large scale loan is given.

This is shown in Table No. 4.10

Table No. 4.10
Employment Opportunity in SHGs

Year	Subsidy of loan	No. of saving groups	Current capital
1999-2000	20.53	-	-
2000-2001	8.92	24	2.40
2001-2002	5.51	8	0.80

Source: Panchayat Samiti, Kavathe Mahankal

Normally there are 10 women in each saving groups. As shown in Table No. 4.10 20.53 lakh loan amount was issued to female in 1999-2000. No record of saving groups for this year is observed. Besides 8.92 lakh loan amount was disbursed to 24 saving groups. There were 240 womens in 24 SHG with 2.40 lakh as current capital during the year. In 2001-2002, 5.51 lakh loan was made available for 8 saving groups. In the same year, 0.8 lakh loan amount was made as current capital. There were 16 women in this saving group in the year 2001-2002.

4.7.4 Vegetable Marketing

Vegetable marketing has become a supplementary business now of agriculture now-a-days. Some employment opportunities are available for women in the field. In the case of Kavathe Mahankal taluka, this field provides more employment opportunities to female

compared to male. Out of 60 villages 8 villages have weekly markets and remaining 52 villages have no weekly markets as well as daily market. People belonging to these villages have totally dependent on 8 villages having weekly markets available in Kavathe Mahankal town. Kavathe Mahankal has weekly as well as daily vegetable markets. Employment chances for women in 8 villages having weekly vegetable market are shown in Table No. 4.11.

Table No. 4.11
Employment Opportunities in Vegetable Market

Sr. No.	Name of the village/town	No. of women employees
1	Ranjani	20
2	Kavathe Mahankal	60
3	Deshing	25
4	Shirdhon	40
5	Dhalgaon	22
6	Nangole	26
7	Kokale	45
8	Kongnoli	27
	Total	265

Source: Field Survey

As shown in Table No. 4.11 more chances of employment are available in Kavathe Mahankal town and less chances are available in village Ranjani. It is seen that 265 women obtain employment in vegetable marketing.

Sericulture

Sericulture comes under the allied activities. Sericulture belongs to small scale industry. So more and more women take interest in this business.

Now-a-days in Kavathe Mahankal tehsil area particularly women are attracting towards the sericulture. This business provides the chances of employment to the women. These opportunities should grow in near future.

4.7.5 Poultry

This is also another supplementary business relating to agriculture sector. This business gives a large scale employment opportunities to female. There are total 158574 hens. Out of which 43542 are hybrid hens and 115052 are deshi hens.

There are 500-600 minimum hens beared in a poultry unit and the maximum number of hens depends on capacity of poultry farm. This is the field where employment opportunities are mostly available to women workers.

Table No. 4.12 shows the employment opportunities to women in poultry farms.

Table No. 4.12
Poultry and Employment

Years	Total hens	Total poultry	No. of women
1970-71	40211	80	160
1985-86	66581	133	266
1991-92	86526	173	346
1994-95	122339	245	490
1997-98	122343	245	490
1999-2000	122343	245	490

Source: Socio Economic Survey Report 1970-71 to 1999-2000

The minimum number of birds in poultry farm is 500. There were 80 poultry units in 1970-71 with 160 workers involved in this business. The number of poultries in 1985-86 went to 133, 173 in 1991-92, 245 in 1994-95. This number has remained constant for year 1997-98 and 1999-2000. Number of women workers involved in this business was 266 in 1985-86, 346 in 1991-92, 490 in 1994-95, 1997-98 and 1999-2000. Employment to women workers in this field has increased upto 1994-95 and remained constant for corresponding years.

4.7.6 Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry is one of the important allied activities. In ancient time when for the first time, man knew that with the help of animal he can develop his farm or field that was the genesis of the animal husbandry or at that time animal husbandry came into existence. Some employment opportunities in this field are available for female. This situation prevailing in Kavathe Mahankal tehsil is shown in Table No. 4.13.

Table No. 4.13
Employment Opportunity in Animal Husbandry

Sr. No.	Year	1970-71	1985-86	1991-92	1999-2000	Total employment
1	Total bullocks	13048	8762	7048	792	
2	Total cows	9270 (390)	9299 (3098)	1683 (561)	7044 (2358)	6407
3	Total buffaloes	434	580	289	883	
4	Total she buffaloes	5804 (1161)	9493 (1899)	8548 (1709)	11435 (2287)	7056
5	Sheep	18941 (758)	29406 (1176)	23314 (933)	30635 (1225)	4092
6	Goats	10583 (423)	20243 (810)	26702 (1068)	27984 (1119)	3420
7	Other livestock	378	364	242	134	

Source: Socio-Economic Survey Report, 1970-71, 1985-86, 1991-92, 1999-2000.

Note: The figures in parenthesis are estimated female employment in animal husbandry sector.

One female worker for 3 cows is assumed for estimating employment opportunities similarly for she buffalo, one woman for 5 buffaloes and one woman for 25 sheeps and 25 goats is assumed.

As shown in the Table figures in parenthesis shows women employment opportunities in the sector. More than 7056 women are involved in buffaloes rearing, 6407 in cow rearing, 4092 in sheep rearing and 3420 women are involved in goat rearing

4.7.7 Fishery

Fishery is recent agricultural activity, which is being practised on a business. This activity is gaining popularity, particularly in water logging area. This activity is an outcome of growing salinity in the area.

Where river canal irrigation schemes are located there the fishery is developing. It requires the water availability in a large scale though Kavathe Mahankal tehsil is drought affected area in Maharashtra, the seasonal fishery is developed in percolation tanks. The number of Percolation Tanks has gone to by the need of 2000-2001. The following Table no. 4.14 shows the fishery development in Kavathe Mahankal tehsil.

Table No. 4.14
Fishery Business in Kavathe Mahankal

Year	Length of river (km)	Favourable area for fishing business	Total area under fishery	Surface water fish production (MT)	Earning from fishing (Rs. lakh)	Use of fishery seeds for fisheries (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1997-98	23	747	747	106	21.20	1.95
1999-2000	23	747	747	290	58.00	1.65

Source: Socio Economic Survey Report, 1997-98, 1999-2000

Favourable area for fishery in Kavathe Mahankal is available in 747 hectares. Total area under fisher is 747 hectares. It means total favourable area is equal to total area under fishery. Fishery is somewhat popular in Kavathe Mahankal tehsil. It provides employment to only males but employment opportunities for women cannot be neglected.

4.8 CONCLUSIONS

There is growing importance in Kavathe Mahankal tehsil of agriculture and allied sector. Development of this tehsil is totally

depending upon the development of the fields. Due to which employment opportunities are available for the people. The share of women employment is more important in these sectors. Variety of the work is now available for women e. g. dairy industry, grapes, RAISIN making, poultry, sericulture, textile etc. Moreover activities in RAISIN making and grapes provide more number of employment opportunities. Grape agriculture alone provides continuous employment opportunities for women. Dairy industry also provides the dairy income to women workers in the tehsil. In future the Mhaishal Takari water scheme is going to operate. Due to which the development of these business will be accelerated. There will be increment in employment opportunities. In the field of education women are forward than men. Though more women are literate than male their involvement in tertiary field is less and more in agriculture field.

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