

# Chapter - 2

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### **EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING STRUCTURE OF SHAHU MARKET YARD**

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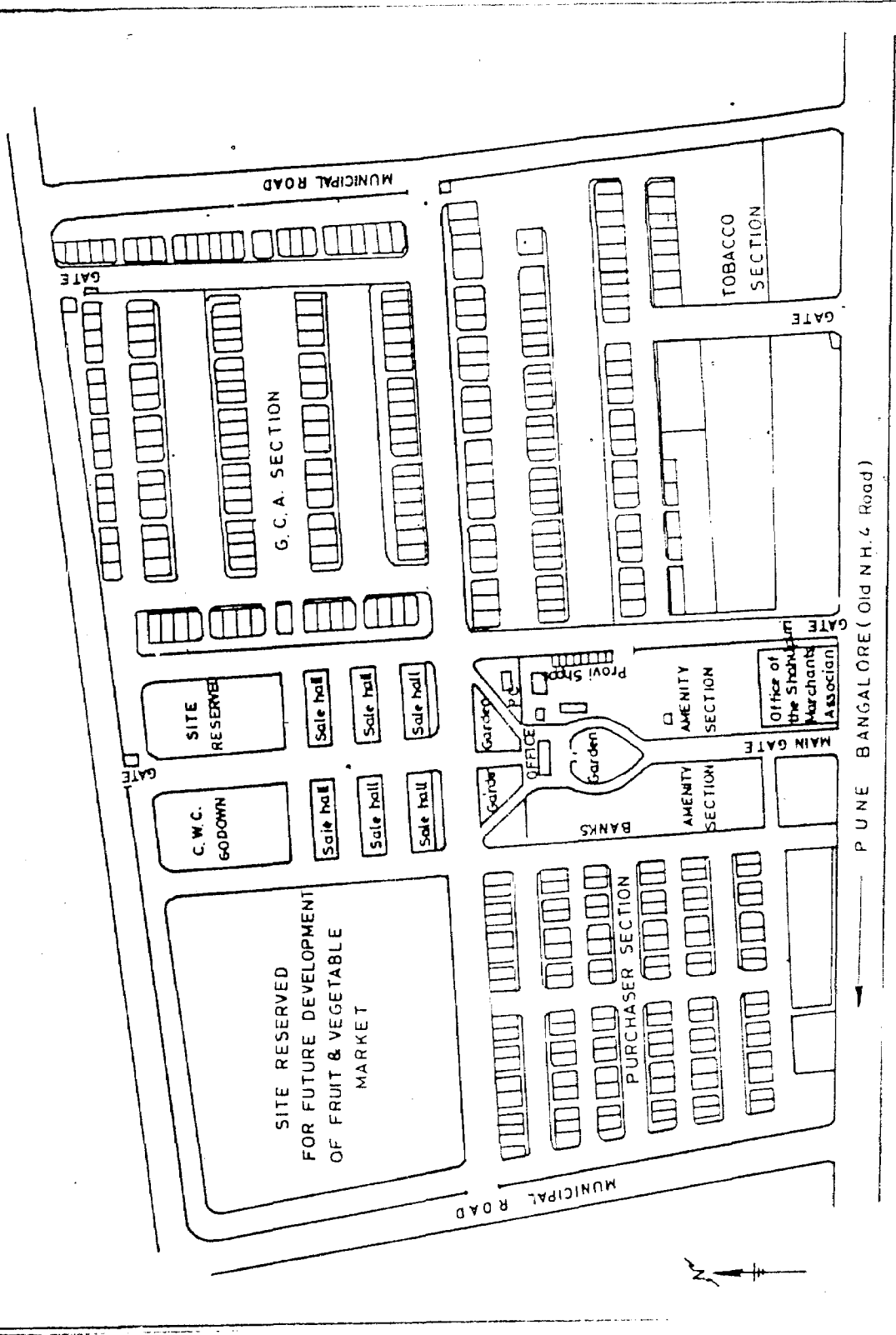
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### EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING STRUCTURE OF SHAHU MARKET YARD

#### 2.1 Profile of Shahu Market Yard

Shahu Market Yard is spread over an area of 120.34 acres. The acquisition cost paid by the Market Committee for the area was Rs. 2, 52,152/-. The layout of the market yard was well planned. The market yard is divided into two parts, commission agents' side and purchasers' side. Plots are sold to the merchants on ownership basis on certain conditions laid down by the Market Committee. In all 335 plots are in the market yard are meant for commission agents and 98 plots for purchasers. The merchants have constructed their own shop-cum-godowns and frontage as per prescribed design of the market committee. Office building of the committee is located in the centre and both its sides a number of plots have been kept reserved for amenities like post office, bank offices etc. Inside road are wide and well marked. The entire campus is protected by compound wall with openings at appropriate points. There is a beautiful garden with an imposing full size statue of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj at the entrance of the yard. To its side can be seen a big building meant for cultural activities. Enough space for parking of carts, trucks and other vehicles is provided. Presently only a part of the campus is occupied leaving scope for future expansions.

# LAYOUT PLAN OF PRINCIPAL MARKET SHRI SHAHU MARKET YARD KOLHAPUR



P U N E B A N G A L O R E ( O l d N H . 4 R o a d )

The Market Committee has occupied for different purposes 3, 35,095 square meters of area out of the total available area of 4, 89,580 square meters i. e. 68.45 percent of the total area. Rest of the area is therefore available for future expansion and other incidental purposes.

With the infrastructural facilities available on the market yard and with arrivals of huge volume of agricultural products, now Shahu Market Yard had become one of the busiest places in Kolhapur City.

## **2.2 Employment Structure of Market Yard**

India's technological advancement and industrial changes in agricultural sector will lead to further shrinking of employment potential that will lead to the conversion of substantial number of those underemployed in agriculture into openly unemployed seeking work elsewhere. Some of them may get job in urban area. But it is still necessary to diversify the rural economy to provide productive employment to the growing rural labour force. It will help in arresting migration from rural to urban area with suitable promotional policies including those relating to location infrastructure development in rural area and small towns, considerable expansion of activities with a high employment potential for rural labours is feasible. Such policies should include measures for orientation of credit and lending practices of banks to suit small business and manufacturing enterprises strengthening of producers co-operative and assistance in marketing and technology. In the Shahu Market Yard labours come from rural area as for doing the

work. Maximum labours migrated from Shahuwadi and Panhala taluka to Shahu Market Yard. The labours from other parts of rural area have also been reached to Shahu Market Yard to earn their bread. Therefore, Shahu Market Yard has created a big employment avenue.

### Employment in Shahu Market Yard

The labours such as hamal, weightman, assistant and warehouseman have been issued licenses by APMC, Kolhapur. During 1945 only 391 labours were working in the market. In the year 1985 the APMC has issued licences to the 793 labours and in the year 2005 only 795 labours are employed through APMC, Kolhapur. The yearwise change in the number of labours is shown in Table No. 2.1.

**Table No. 2.1**  
**Labourers in Shahu Market Yard**

Sr. No.	Types of labours	Year							
		1945	1955	1965	1975	1985	2003	2004	2005
1	Hamal	300 (76.72)	NA	NA	742 (55.0)	503 (63.43)	201 (42.76)	308 (53.47)	608 (76.47)
2	Weightman	91 (23.27)	84 (13.39)	74	89 (6.59)	53 (7.94)	114 (24.25)	115 (19.96)	52 (6.85)
3	Assistant	-	543 (86.60)	-	517 (38.32)	226 (28.49)	154 (32.76)	152 (26.38)	52 (6.54)
4	Warehouse man	-	-	1	1 (0.07)	1 (0.12)	1 (0.21)	1 (0.17)	1 (0.12)
	Total	391	627	75	1349	793	470	576	795

Source: APMC, Kolhapur, 2005

The above table shows that in 1945 total 300 (76.72%) hamals, 91 (23.27%) weightmans were employed in Shahu Market Yard. There were no assistants and warehousemans. In the year 2005 the percentage of hamals is 76.47 percent, while the percentage

of weightman is 16.35 percent and the percentage of assistant and warehouseman is 6.54 percent and 0.12 percent respectively.

Apart from APMC which has the responsibility of issuing license to hamals, there is another authority named Kolhapur District Mathadi/Hamal Unorganized Labour Board in the Shahu Market Yard, established in 1985 under the Regulation Employment and Welfare Act 1969. This board registers the names of labour with it. The board also looks after the welfare of the labour employed through out the Shahu Market Yard.

During 1996 the license of employment are given by the Board to 703 labours. In the current year 2005 the Board has given employment by issuing licenses to 914 labours. The table no. 2.2 indicates the yearwise Mathadi labours registered with Kolhapur District Mathadi Labour Board in Shahu Market Yard.

**Table No. 2.2**  
**Employment of Mathadi Labour in Shahu Market Yard**

Sr. No.	Year	Labour
1	December 1997	703
2	April 1998	709
3	April 1999	712
4	April 2000	947
5	April 2001	993
6	April 2002	974
7	April 2003	915
	April 2004	922
10	April 2005	903
		914

Source: Kolhapur District Mathadi/Hamal Unorganized Labour Board, 2005

### **2.3 Working Structure of Labour in Market Yard**

In Shahu Market Yard, Kolhapur there is four main department of marketing. They are –

1. Onion – Potato Market
2. Jaggery Market
3. Fruit Market
4. Vegetable Market

In these four departments of marketing four types of labourers are working. They are –

1. Hamal
2. Weightman
3. Assistant
4. Warehouseman

#### **i) Work of Hamal**

In above four departments of marketing in Shahu Market Yard the working of Hamal is necessary because in the market goods are shifted from one place to another and loading unloading is to be made so also packing goods is to be done and goods are weighted on weight machine. Finally stitching of goods in gunny bags and these works is carried out by hamal.



At present there are 608 license holder hamals. The licenses to the hamals are being issued by the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Kolhapur (APMC). Of these 608 hamals, 406 (66.77%) belong to jaggery (gur) department, 116 (19.07%) hamals belong to onion – potato department and 86 (14.14%) hamals works in the vegetable department.

**ii) Work of Weightman**

Since Shahu Market Yard is an agricultural goods market agriculture goods are suitably weighted as the returns of goods is to be given to hard worker farmers. Recently there are 134 licensed weightman working in all departments of Shahu Market Yard.

**iii) Work of Assistant**

The work of assistant is to note down all the transactions of the traders, such as banking transaction, arrival and departure of goods and accounting of the traders. The assistant is being appointed by the traders. Salaries of assistant is naturally be paid by the traders. There are 52 assistants licensed by APMC, Kolhapur.

**iv) Work of Warehouseman**

The work of warehouseman is some about like security guard as warehouseman is guarding or keeping watch on the warehouse of the Shahu Market Yard. Since there are various types of goods are lying in warehouse and warehouseman has to keep a vigil. Shahu Market Yard has only one warehouse and also one warehouseman.

## 2.4 Working Charges

The APMC is authorised to fix the various market charges that need to be paid either by the seller or the buyer for the specific functions performed by them. The details are laid down in the bye-laws 23 of the APMC, Kolhapur. In fact, this is quite an important function of APMC to serve its objective of creating orderly conditions in agricultural marketing. The APMC not only fixes them and revises at time as per need, but also exerts to see that they are scrupulously adhered to by the functionaries. Such charges are to be paid in the process of carrying on of trade and business and hence they are described as working charges. Details in this respect are in force at present are presented in Table No. 2.3. The charges pertain to weightman and hamal work which are essential in the sale and purchase of all the regulated commodities in all. There is no ambiguity as to who should bear them. Both the seller and buyer have full knowledge of the burden.

**Table No. 2.3**  
**Recent Rates of Hamali**

Sr. No.	Types of goods	Measurement	Hamali (Rs.)	Weight Charges (Rs.)
1	Jaggery (Gur)	30 kg per lamp	1.05	0.60
		10 kg per lamp	0.45	0.25
		5 kg per lamp	0.25	0.15
2	Groundnut	Per Bag	1.25	0.80
3	Onion – Potato	Per Quintal	3.20	1.80
4	All types of vegetables	Per Quintal	2.00	1.80
5	Fruits			
	i) Mango	Per Box	1.60	
		Big Basket	1.60	
		Small Basket	0.55	
	ii) Totapuri	Per Tempo	240.00	
		Per Truck	750.00	
	iii) Apple	Per Box	1.60	
	iv) Orange	Per Box	1.60	
		Per basket	1.60	
		Tempo	220.00	
		Truck	820.00	
	v) Grapes	Per Box 4 kg	1.60	
		Per Box 2 kg	0.60	
	vi) Other Fruits	Lamp	1.60	

Source: APMC, Kolhapur, 2005

## **2.5 License for the Market**

In accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Maharashtra APMC Act 1963 nobody is allowed to function in the market area in respect of the debarred agricultural produce unless the license fee is obtained by him. The Market Committee is authorised under Section 7 of the Maharashtra APMC Act, 1963 to grant or renew a license for the use of any place in the market area for marketing of the agricultural produce or for operating therein as a trader, commission agent, broker, processor, weightman, measurers, surveyor, hamal, warehouseman or in any other capacity in relation to the marketing of agricultural produce.

### **i) Rates of License Fee**

In order to keep effective control over the market activities, the functionaries are required to take license from the APMC by paying stipulated license fee for a period of one year. The license has to be renewed annually. Rates of the license fee for labour shown in Table No. 2.4.

**Table 2.4**  
**Rates of License Fee**

Sr. No.	Labour	Annual License Fee Rate (Rs.)
1	Weightman	20
2	Hamal	6
3	Assistant	10
4	Warehouseman	30
5	Surveyor	30
6	Cartman	40

Source: APMC, Kolhapur, 2005

The above table shows that the rates of license fee for weightman, hamal, assistant, warehouseman, cartman and surveyor. The annual rate of license fee of weightman is Rs. 20, hamal Rs. 6, assistant Rs. 10, warehouseman Rs. 30, surveyor Rs. 30 and cartman Rs. 40 only. The cartman have to pay maximum license fee i. e. Rs. 40 in the market. Therefore the cartmans are negligible.

**ii) Licensed Labour**

We have studied 80 labourers, out of them most are licensed and non licensed. The figures are shown in Table No. 2.5

**Table No. 2.5**  
**Licensed Labours**

Sr. No.	Licensed Labour	No. of labours	Percentage
1	Licensed Labour	66	82.5
2	Non Licensed Labour	14	17.5
	Total	80	100

The above table shows that out of total sample of 80 workers 66 (82.5%) are license labours whereas 14 (17.5%) are non license labours.

It is clear from the table that most of the labours are license holder.

### iii) **Work Distribution of Labour in Market Yard**

In the Shahu Market Yard there are some market departments such as jaggery, onion – potato, vegetable, fruit, transport etc. These are famous for the goods. The Shahu Market Yard is specialised in jaggery, groundnut, onion – potato, fruits and vegetables. In these departments maximum numbers of labours are working.

We have studied departmentwise labours, which are shown in Table No. 2.6.

**Table No. 2.6**  
**Departmentwise Labours**

Sr. No.	Works Department	No. of labour	Percentage
1	Jaggery (Gur)	28	35
2	Onion – Potato	28	35
3	Vegetable	16	20
4	Fruits	2	2.5
5	Transport	2	2.5
6	Other	4	5
	Total	80	100

The above table reveals that out of 80 labours 28 (35%) are in jaggery department, 28 (35%) are in onion – potato department. The vegetable department has 16 (20%) labours, fruit and transport

departments have 2 (2.5%) labours each and other department has 4 (5%) labours in Shahu Market Yard.

It is clear from the table that the maximum labours (35%) are working in the jaggery and onion – potato departments.

#### iv) Age Group of Labours

We have studied 80 labours as sample. Their age groupwise classification is shown in Table No. 2.7

**Table No. 2.7**  
**Age Group of Labours**

Sr. No.	Age Group	No. of labours	Percentage
1	16 – 25	16	20
2	26 – 35	28	47.5
3	36 – 45	18	22.5
4	36 – 55	8	10
	Total	80	100

The table indicate that out of 80 labours, 16 (20%) have in the 16 – 25 age group, 28 (47.5%) labours are in the 26 – 35 age group, 18 (22.5%) labours are in the 36 – 45 age group and remaining 8 (10%) labours are in the 46 – 55 age group.

It is clear from the table that most of the labours (47.5%) are in 26 – 35 age group. The average arithmetic mean is 32.25.

**v) Cast Profile of Labours**

The cast profile of the labours working the Shahu Market Yard is given in Table No. 2.8.

**Table No. 2.8**  
**Caste Profile of Labours**

Sr. No.	Caste/Category	No. of labour	Percentage
1	Open	52	65
2	SC	8	10
3	ST	2	2.5
4	NT	16	20
5	OBC	2	2.5
	Total	80	100

The above table shows that out of 80 labours, 52 (65%) labours belongs to open category, 8 (10%) labours belongs to Scheduled Caste, 2(2.5%) labours belongs to Scheduled Tribes, 16 (20%) labours belongs to Nomadic Tribe and 2 (2.5%) labours belongs to Other Backward Caste.

It is clear from the table that the most of labours (65%) belongs to open category.

**vi) Family Members of Labours**

The details of the family members of the labours working in the Shahu Market Yard are shown in Table No. 2.9.



**Table No. 2.9**  
**Family Members of Labours**

Sr. No.	Family member range	No. of labour	Percentage
1	0 – 3	6	7.5
2	4 – 6	60	75
3	7 – 9	14	17.5
4	10 and above	-	-
	Total	80	100

The above table shows that out of 80 labours 6 (7.5%) fall in the range 0 – 3, 60 (75%) labours fall in 4 – 6 member range. None of them have family member 10 and above. Mostly labours have 4 – 6 family members with average arithmetic mean 6.0. the average arithmetic mean is 6.05.

**vii) Education of Labour**

The education of labours is shown in table No. 2.10.

**Table No. 2.10**  
**Education of Labours**

Sr. No.	Eduction	No. of labour	Percentage
1	Illiterate	24	30
2	Primary	28	35
3	Secondary	24	30
4	Higher Secondary	4	5
	Total	80	100

The table No. 2.10 indicates that 24 (30%) labours are illiterate, 28 (35%) labours have received primary level education, 24 (30%) labours have received secondary level education and only 4 (5%) labours have received higher secondary level education. It is observed from the table that most of the labours are illiterate.

### viii) Migration of Labours

Today unemployment is big problem everywhere. The Kolhapur district is also facing the problem of unemployment. Due to non availability of irrigation in most of the talukas of the district the people have seasonal work in agriculture. So most of them are unemployed and hence they migrate towards the Kolhapur City. Also the people from nearby district are migrated towards the Kolhapur City. The Shahu Market Yard is creating big opportunities for these peoples regarding employment. The details of the migration of the labours working in the Shahu Market Yard are given in Table No. 2.11.

**Table No. 2.11**  
**Details of Migrated Labours of Shahu Market Yard**

Sr. No.	Taluka/District	No. of labour	Percentage
A	Kolhapur district		
1	Karveer	6	7.5
2	Panhala	28	35
3	Shahuwadi	34	42.5
4	Gaganbawda	-	-
5	Radhanagari	2	2.5
6	Bhudargad	-	-
7	Ajara	-	-
8	Chandgad	2	2.5
9	Gadhinglaj	-	-
10	Kagal	-	-
11	Hatkanangale	-	-
12	Shirol	-	-
B	Other Districts	8	10
	Total	80	100

The above table shows that most of the labours have from Kolhapur district, of which 34 (42.5%) from Shahuwadi taluka, 28 (35%) from Panhala taluka, 6 (7.5%) from Karveer taluka, 2 (2.5%) each from Radhanagari and Chandgad talukas and 8 (10%) labours are from other district. It is also observed from the table that the majority of labours are from Shahuwadi and Panhala talukas.

It is observed from the study that in the current year 2005 the board has given employment by issuing licenses to 914 labours. The annual rate of license fee of weightman is Rs. 20, hamal Rs. 6, assistant Rs. 10, warehouseman Rs. 30, surveyor Rs. 30 and cartman Rs. 40 only in the Shahu Market Yard. Out of 80 workers 55 (82.5%) are license labours and 14 (17.5%) are non license labours. The maximum labours are working in the jaggery and onion – potato sections. The most of the labours are in the age group of 26-35 years. The 65% of labours belongs to open category and the remaining are from SC, ST, NT categories. Majority of the labours have 4-6 family members. It is observed that most of the labours are illiterate. The majority of laborus are migrated from Shahuwadi and Panhala talukas.