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SEASONABLE MIGRATION OF SUGARCANE GATHERED LABORS AND BACKGROUND OF SOCIO ECONOMIC: A STUDY OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT



Dr. D. G. Nejkar

Associate Professor , Department of Social Work Karmaveer Hire Arts, Science,
Commerce and Education College, Gargoti, Kolhapur.

ABSTRACT

The present paper goes for researching the financial foundation of the vagrant sugarcane gathering laborers. At the beginning it appears to be plainly to be a monotonous endeavor as the information of the financial structure of any sort of workers is demonstrated that they are fundamentally property less and has a place with the neediness ridden segment of the general public. What is new in concentrate the financial structure of transient sugarcane cutters and transport workers? Is it a significant work out? Every single such question emerges. It is fascinating to know the way that the transient sugarcane cutting and transporting worker's perse is not a homogeneous class. At the end of the day, would we be able to claim that the vagrant sugarcane cutting and transporting workers hail from one general class classification or from one rank piece? The very structures of transient sugarcane cutting and transporting workers turn into an alluring topic of examination. In this paper, it is found that customarily in reverse groups, for example, Scheduled Caste, Nomadic and

Denotified Tribes and Other Backward Classes are still in huge number in sloppy segment like sugarcane collecting field. Planned Caste laborers foundation is poor than every other segment of specialists in the field. This is an endeavor to ponder financial foundation of the vagrant sugarcane cutters in Maharashtra by and large and Kolhapur area specifically.

KEYWORDS:- Sugarcane, Migration, Agricultural Labor, Socio-Economic Condition, Reason of Migration, Weaker Section.



INTRODUCTION:

Sugar industry in Maharashtra is one of the well settled and organised out sector in the state of Maharashtra. The sugar area has changed the rural ways of life and standpoint of agrarian improvement. Sugar industry is absolutely subject to sugarcane economy. Sugarcane economy has an over hundred years of history in Maharashtra. It has changed the financial and political ethos of the

country life. It brings wage of more than 23,000 crores as sugarcane cost. Sugar industry is second biggest industry after cotton and sugarcane is the biggest product developed in western Maharashtra after paddy and soya. Half of soya territory in Maharashtra has a place with sugarcane zone, which is elective yield. More than 7.5% of rustic populace in India is occupied with sugarcane development, alongside 50 million stick producers and 5 million ladies laborers occupied with the business.

Sugar industry is generally reliant on sloppy homestead division, practically known as stick gatherers and transport specialists. These laborers are moving from dry season zone of Maharashtra, especially from Latur, Beed, Barshi and Parbhani regions of the state. Since, last season i.e. 2009-10, the rate of movement is declining because of the advancement exercises in the first places and better storm too at the first places of transients. Thusly, the gathering was postponed in the last season. The stick pounding was proceeded even after its less recuperation in the stick up to May end. The rates of wages are additionally not changed since most recent five year. The fomentations are held every so often for the request of climb in their wages. Amid the season (2010-11) the issue is further getting to be distinctly earth shattering, as a result of profitable cost paid for sugarcane amid the last season. Subsequently, the range under stick estate has expanded. Movement relies on upon the level of push calculates dry spell regions of the Maharashtra state and the draw elements accessible in the sugarcane belt. This paper represents the part of movement in the improvement of the sugar segment in the western Maharashtra. The deduction brought on conveys imperative test to the movement models.

The seasonal migration of agricultural laborer isn't always a brand new phenomenon in Maharashtra and India. But, the character and volume of labor migration is changed in the course of colonial rule. British mobilized labor force for industrial crop manufacturing, mining and for different administrative cause all through their rule. After Independence authorities of India (GOI) adopted the socialist-capitalist model of development via five year making plans. As a result of the faulty guidelines of agricultural improvement the nearby disparity is increasing, that's main to the increase within the seasonal migration of agricultural laborer. Inside the nation of Maharashtra nearby disparity has come to be the political difficulty of socio-economic development. Western Maharashtra vicinity, that's politically dominant, is also developed in phrases of irrigational facilities and mortgage availability and other simple infrastructure while Vidharbha and Marathwada regions are comparatively less developed. As a result, each year heaps of marginal farmers and landless agricultural laborers migrate seasonally to Western Maharashtra for survival and further improvement. The percentage of seasonal sugarcane harvest and shipping laborers within the general employment in sugar enterprise in Maharashtra is greater. This kind of seasonal migration is maximum carefully related to the capitalist improvement of rural agricultural manufacturing in this region. On this specific examine, attempt is made to take a look at socioeconomic conditions of the migrant laborers, which are vital for understanding their dwelling and working conditions. The operating conditions are a number of the plain factors via which differential results are ascribed inside the literature on seasonal migration. Consequently, the researcher tries to evaluate the socio-economic situations of the chosen seasonal migrant laborers involved in sugarcane-cutting and delivery activities in distinctive sugar factories. Information concerning the socio-monetary situations of the chosen laborers is based on the information amassed through interview schedule.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The present review endeavors to test into the financial qualities of the transient Sugarcane cutting workers in Maharashtra when all is said in done and Kolhapur area specifically. Subsequently the review goes for:

- To concentrate the financial foundation of those occasional transient Sugarcane cutters and bullock truck workers and;
- To concentrate the reasons for occasional relocation of laborers working in various sugar industrial facilities.

COLLECTION OF DATA:

With the end goal of essential information gathering, Interview plan, individual perception, and casual meetings with key people and meeting with heads of family units of sugarcane cutters and bullock truck workers are completed. For the accumulation of optional information distinctive web sites, government reports, books, diaries articles, and nearby day by day newspapers are utilized. For the accumulation of essential information, the meetings/visits are directed amid the collecting season at the goal place of the laborers.

DATA SAMPLING:

There is no valid data about the quantity of occasional transient laborers in the field of sugarcane in Maharashtra. Be that as it may, with the end goal of study analyst has chosen six sugar plants out of 20 in operation amid season in Kolhapur region which were chosen. Since all sugar manufacturing plants in Kolhapur does not utilize bullockcart workers. Some sugar processing plants utilize bullockcart and sugarcane cutting workers. On the premise of the data got from the Mukadama and production line work officer it is evaluated that five thousand (5000) family unit Sugarcane collecting workers originate from Beed to Kolhapur.

MIGRATION LABORS CAST ARRANGEMENT:

Caste device is unique in Indian society and additionally paperwork the basis of inequality and exploitation. The historical trajectory, the styles of politico-monetary changes skilled throughout the post-independence period and the composition of different ethnic communities decide the actual operating of caste family members in a given region. It turned into only inside the Hindu spiritual philosophy that the exercise of caste became officially justified, social relations, as the famous sociological understanding of Indian society is going, had been organized hierarchically almost everywhere within the sub-continent consisting of the Christians, the Muslims and the Sikh religions. This became believed to be the case specifically in rural India in which caste differentiation become seen to be required for the working of the agrarian economic system. The essence of caste hierarchy is the absence of equality a number of the devices which form the whole. The Caste, which has its roots in religion and has been reared by using the socio-financial forces and identified with the aid of the erstwhile political shape, had as soon as occupied or even now occupies a pivotal vicinity in the village social lifestyles.'

The heterogeneity of composition of migrant laborers is reflected in the shape of various castes. it is really worth noting that none among the higher caste, namely the Brahmins and Vaishya, is inside the category of migrant sugarcane cutters and transporting laborers. The center caste is represented by way of Maratha; the lower middle caste is represented via Kumbhar and Nhavi. The lower castes are represented by Vanjari, Dhangar, Hatkar and Lamani. The bottom within the caste hierarchy is represented by using the Chambhar, the Mang, the Bhil and the Mahar. The proportion of migrant Sugarcane slicing and transporting labourers belonging to lowest as in opposition to, center caste. Widely speakme such hierarchies additionally function at some stage in Maharashtra. The caste composition of migrant Sugarcane cutters and transporting labourers is specially made of middle,

decrease, and lowest castes. This is proven in the following way; caste hierarchy located in Maharashtra remains operating via its own way of advanced and inferior popularity in social lifestyles. This type of level in is determined at vicinity wherein labourer's settlements are made. Dalits are stored at outdoor of settlements at manufacturing facility web site.

LEAVING PATTERN:

To apprehend the socio-economic state of affairs of migrant labourers, it's miles very vital to know the reputation of housing at native location. Minimal preferred of housing is a vital indicator of human development. Right housing is the basic want of individual and at least, it need to be fulfilled. The situation of accommodation has been analyzed with regards to housing situations at unique region and caste composition of respondents. The features of the houses have been categorized on the idea of the situation at local area. The exceptional of accommodation has been divided into 3 categories which includes kuccha house, semi-pucca, and pucca residence. The housing conditions additionally indicate the same old of fabric existence led via the migrant labourers. the existing status of the housing indicates that near about 60 according to cent of the labourers are having semi-pucca homes. Thirty seven consistent with cent of the respondents have pucca homes and 3.5 consistent with cent of them stay in kuccha homes at local and none is determined homeless.

STATUS OF EDUCATION:

Education is appeared as a vital asset for a character as it offer the key to the understanding of the society and equip the character to assert his rights and to assert due proportion from others. Schooling not simplest improves degree of awareness and knowledge however additionally modifications attitude and values, modernizes and when you consider that financial blessings and social prestige are derived from formal education, a place of respectability is given to Education. Schooling is a critical sphere of properly being that may be stricken by migration and the livelihood outcome in its own right. Literature about education emphasizes its significance in terms of breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty. With reference to migration, schooling can be an important determinant in accessing extra positive migration streams. Through migration, people may be knowledgeable or professional. Wherein migration is an accumulative approach, no longer certainly one among survival, destiny generations can also benefit thru funding in their education. Schooling can help the development of crucial attention, and reveal individuals to special values and norms.

A few of the migrant laborers the literacy fee and the extent of instructional role indicate lower than common. The body of workers in the sugar manufacturing, forty nine according to cent of them are illiterate and relaxation of them have primary and secondary, higher secondary as well as graduation degree education. At some stage in the interview and discussion within the subject, its miles observed that the laborers who've finished their graduation and better secondary schooling are upset with the prevailing application of schooling. They had been very critical about the activity opportunities. They had been abusing the social device and its employment market. They used to point out that only folks who are able to making charge could get task. They confirmed their weak financial situation as a reason for accepting such guide work. In addition they showed their apathy in the direction of training. They have been found in confusion whether to ship their youngsters to the faculty for training. All labourers from Kumbhar and Telangi are discovered literate. Seventy-5 per cent Chambhar are found literate. Nearly seventy in step with cent Gujarlabourers are found literate. Extra than fifty in step with cent Maratha are located illiterate and all other are discovered literate. Fifty per cent of Lamani and Mahar found illiterate. Forty-eight in line with cent Dhangar and Vanjarilabourers

are found literate. Ordinary literacy price is not high-quality.

WORKING NATURE:

The land possession design has close connection with the way of work at local of the workers. Obviously all laborers are from agrarian foundation. Some of them are proprietors of farming area, though some of them are landless horticultural workers who deal with wages at local. Larger parts of the workers have their own territory and they deal with their own property, however some of them work as easygoing worker on others cultivate. This is another piece variable of vagrant workers. Nearby class position of all stations at local demonstrates that a couple of vagrant workers families who don't have arrive fill in as easygoing work on others cultivate, that is Mang, Mahar, Lamani, Bhil, Maratha, and Dhangar. Along these lines, it can be contended that the easygoing work arrangement is by all accounts prevalent among the Mang and the Mahar took after by the Lamani and the Bhil. It implies landlessness can be the primary push element to go for acquiring the bread and spread for survival. On account of the individuals who have their own ranches yet don't have guaranteed water system move out for driving life.

FAMILY ANNUAL INCOME:

Pay is one of the imperative records of financial status. Wage of a man is identified with the way of his occupation. The method of life or general standard of life of individuals rely on upon it. In this manner the salary example of wage is imperative for monetary investigation of the general population. It is truly extremely hard to know the genuine wage of the vagrant workers. However, the family unit wage example is essential pointer of monetary status of transient workers. The salary example of the workers demonstrates that larger part of the vagrant workers at local place are exceptionally poor and their pay is low. Most of the workers' salary is observer that lowers than 25000 for every annum. Out of aggregate workers just 3.5 for every workers gain Rs. 60000 in a year and 5.5 for every worker's procure Rs. 50000 at local place. It implies the greater part of the worker's salary is not upto their necessities. The family wage of a large portion of the lower ranks workers is not exactly the other vagrant workers.

MIGRATION REASON:

Even though migration is frequently viewed as voluntary or compelled, humans do not constantly have a preference approximately migrating. In many situations, in which the rural possibilities are declining or due to war or persecution, leaving is sincerely not a desire but is result of the destruction of the financial, political and social infrastructure required for survival at native. Many a instances, it isn't possible to recognize the unique reasons of migration even if structural questionnaire is canvassed. At times the migration is because of a mixture of reasons even though reputedly it may no longer be visible. Consequently, causes of migration as obvious pronounced in the have a look at may be seemed as probably reasons. Asking direct question or main question to extract the motives of migration won't additionally serve the purpose. It's far determined that majority of the labourers have given one of a kind reaction: lots of the labour pressure of seasonal migrant labourers is engaged on semi-everlasting foundation at vacation spot. The outstanding motive for migration could be very difficult scenario of employment in winter and summer at local locations. Respondents overwhelmingly indicated that they left their districts of origin because of non-availability of supply of labor for livelihood; accompanied by the non-monetary expenditure and underemployment. Due to absence of supply of irrigation special caste labourers have given exceptional reasons for migration on the basis of socio-monetary composition of labourers.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

The character of work of migrant labourers at native vicinity shows that majority of labourers work on their own farm. However, landless labourers and small landholders additionally work on others' farm as agricultural labourers. In general decrease caste labourers work as casual labourers at local. Despite the fact that indebtedness exists inside the life of migrant, a number of them did not disclose it. It's far introduced to the attention that the principle purpose for hiding the debt incurred is to protect the 'smooth' photo of the labourers a number of the working milieu. However, amongst indebted labourers most of them are far from formal credit device. They've taken loan from spouse and children and money lenders. Annual earnings of the migrant labourers at local suggest association between caste and income. Its miles visible that the higher middle castes have extra profits than lower castes. Annual profits of labourers at native location aren't adequate. Most of the weaker segment labourers' income is below poverty line the principle reasons for migration given by way of migrant labourers are the non-availability of livelihood supply at local, non-monetary expenditure, absence of irrigation and desirable incomes at destination. Majority of decrease caste labourers haven't any proper livelihood source at native is the dominant cause. It is able to be concluded from the above analysis that, the labourers have come from various backgrounds at local. Most of the labourers socio-economic conditions are determined poor and maximum of them are from weaker sections of society. There are kinds of sugarcane cutting labourers which include cane cutters and bullock cart labourers. Bullock cart labourers' socioeconomic reputé is determined fairly well than cane cutters. The instructional popularity of migrant labourers is discovered no longer first-rate; most of the labourers are small marginal farmers. A number of them are land less labourers who work on others farm after crushing season is over. Most of the labourers migrate because of survival hassle and some of them for them to improve financial and social reputation. Acknowledgement In engaging in the research paintings stated on this paper, I've acquired help, advice, encouragement and aid from quantity of people.

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**Dr. D. G. Nejkar**

Associate Professor , Department of Social Work Karmaveer Hire Arts, Science, Commerce and Education College, Gargoti, Kolhapur.

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