

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME, EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF THE SEASONAL
MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS WORKING AT A SUGAR
FACTORY IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

By

HANUMANT R. SHINDE

B.Sc. (Agri.) First Class
with Distn.

A Thesis Submitted to the
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in

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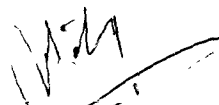
Approved



(Dr. S.N. Tilekar)
Chairman
&
Research Guide



(Dr. B.J. Hinge)
Committee Member



(Prof. S.D. Patil)
Committee Member



(Dr. B.H. Khan)
Committee Member

MAHATMA PHULE AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

RAHURI

September, 1992.

CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis or part thereof has not been submitted by me or other person to any other University or Institute for degree or diploma.

Place : MPAU, Rahuri,

Shinde
(Shinde H.R.)

Dated : 22nd sept. 1992.

Dr. S.N. Tilekar,
M.Sc., Ph.D. (I.A.R.I.),
Diploma in Economic Development
and Planning (Italy),

Assistant Professor of
Agricultural Economics,
Post Graduate Institute,
Mahatma Phule Agricultural University,
RAHURI, Dist - Ahmednagar,
Maharashtra State, INDIA.


CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled,
"Employment, Income, Expenditure Patterns of Seasonal
Migratory Agricultural Labourers Working at a Sugar
Factory in Ahmednagar District", submitted to the
Faculty of Agriculture, Mahatma Phule Agricultural
University, Rahuri, District - Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
State, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for
the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE) in
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, embodies the results of a
bonafide research carried out by SHRI SHINDE HANUMANT
RAMCHANDRA under my guidance and supervision and that
no part of the thesis has been submitted for any other
degree or diploma.

The assistance and help received during the
course of this investigation have been acknowledged.

Rahuri,

Dated : 23/11/92


Dr. S.N.

Tilekar

Research Guide.

Dr. N.K. Umrani,
Associate Dean,
Post Graduate Institute,
Mahatma Phule Agricultural University,
RAHURI-413722, District - Ahmednagar,
Maharashtra State, INDIA.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled,
"Employment, Income, Expenditure Patterns of the
Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Labourers Working at
Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar District", submitted by
SHRI HANUMANT RAMCHANDRA SHINDE, to the Faculty of
Agriculture, Mahatma Phule Agricultural University,
Rahuri, District - Ahmednagar, Maharashtra State, in
partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree
of MASTER OF SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE) in AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, embodies the results of a piece of bona fide
research work carried out by Shri H.R. Shinde, under
the guidance and supervision of Dr. S.N. Tilekar,
Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics and that
no part of the thesis has been submitted for any other
degree or diploma.

Place - MPAU, Rahuri,

Dated : 24/9/32


Dr. N.K. Umrani.

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Shinde
(Shinde H.R.)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION	... ii
CERTIFICATES : 1) Research Guide	... iii
2) Associate Dean (PGI)	... iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	... v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	...vii
LIST OF TABLES	... x
ABSTRACT	...xii
1. INTRODUCTION	... 1
1.1 General	... 1
1.2 Seasonal migration	... 4
1.3 Need for research on seasonal migration	... 5
1.4 The problem	... 6
1.5 Objectives	... 8
1.6 Scope and utility of study	... 8
2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	... 10
2.1 Streams of migration	... 10
2.2 Family background characteristics of seasonal migrants	... 11
2.3 Studies on causes of seasonal migration of farm labour	... 16
2.4 Employment, income and expenditure of seasonal migrant households	... 18
2.5 Problems faced by seasonal migrant labour in the area of destination	... 20
2.6 Measures for ameliorating the problems of migratory labours	... 21
3. METHODOLOGY	... 23
3.1 Location of the study	... 23
3.2 Selection of sample	... 24
3.3 Design of schedule	... 25

Contd...

Table of Contents
(Contd..)

	Page
3.4 Collection of data	... 26
3.5 Period of the field study	... 26
3.6 Analysis of data	... 27
3.6.1 Tabular method of analysis	... 27
3.6.2 Regression Analysis	... 27
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	... 29
4.1 General information about sample labour households	... 29
4.2 Composition of migrant labour households	... 33
4.3 Extent of seasonal migration	... 35
4.4 Age of the migrating unit	... 37
4.5 Size of holdings	... 37
4.6 Cropping pattern	... 40
4.7 Assets of labour households	... 40
4.8 Indebtedness	... 43
4.9 Causes of migration	... 45
4.10 Employment of sample migrant households	... 47
4.10.1 Employment at factory site	... 47
4.10.2 Employment at native place	... 47
4.10.3 Average total employment male, female, children and bullock pair of sample households	... 51
4.11 Income of sample households	... 51
4.11.1 Income of the sample households at factory site	... 51
4.11.2 Income of sample households at native place	... 56
4.11.3 Annual gross family income of the sample households	... 58
4.12 Expenditure patterns of sample households	... 60

Contd..

Table of Contents
(Contd...)

	Page
4.12.1 Annual expenditure on food grain and food items ...	60
4.12.2 Expenditure on clothing, education, health of sample labour households ...	64
4.13 Average income, expenditure and saving of sample migrant households ...	66
4.14 Functional analysis ...	68
4.14.1 Employment function ...	68
4.14.2 Income function ...	71
4.14.3 Consumption function ...	73
4.15 Difficulties reported by the sample households in the factory work ...	75
4.16 Ameliorative measures ...	78
5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS ...	80
6. LITERATURE CITED ...	86
7. ANNEXURE - QUESTIONNAIRE ...	90
8. VITA ...	109

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
4.1	General information about the migrant sample labour households	... 30
4.2	Average size and composition of families of sample labour households	... 34
4.3	Extent of seasonal migration according to the categories of sample households	... 36
4.4	Distribution of family migrant and non-migrant members according to their age group	... 38
4.5	Distribution of sample labour households according to size classes of holdings	... 39
4.6	Average cropping pattern of sample households	... 41
4.7	Per family capital assets of sample migrant labour households	... 42
4.8	Average per household loan borrowed, repaid and outstanding in different categories of labour households	... 44
4.9	Distribution of migrant labour households according to causes of migration	... 46
4.10.1	Average size of working unit and average employment of sample labour households at sugar factory	... 48
4.10.2	Average annual employment of sample labour households at native place (with and without migrant members)	... 49
4.10.3	Average annual employment of male, female, children and bullock pair of sample labour households	... 52
4.11.1-a.	Average gross family income at factory site to sample households	... 53
4.11.1-b.	Estimation of average earnings per day of sample labour households at sugar factory	... 55

Contd...

List of Tables
(Contd..)

Table	Title	Page
4.11.2	Average annual income through various employment avenues to sample labour households at the native place	... 57
4.11.3	Average annual gross family income from different sources to the sample households	... 59
4.12-1-a	Average annual expenditure on food grain and other food items of Direct Centre Labour households at factory site and at native place	... 61
4.12.1-b	Average annual expenditure on food grains and other food items of Gadi Centre Labour households at factory site and at native place	... 62
4.12.1-c	Average annual expenditure on food grains and other food items of Head Centre Labour households at factory site and at native place	... 63
4.12.2	Average annual expenditure of sample households on different items	... 65
4.13	Average income, expenditure and saving of the sample labour households.	... 67
4.14.1	Results of multiple regression analysis: Employment function	... 70
4.14.2	Results of Multiple Regression analysis: Income function	... 72
4.14.3	Results of multiple regression analysis: Consumption function	... 74
4.15	Distribution of sample labour households according to difficulties faced by them at the place of work	... 76-77

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ABSTRACT

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1992

Research Guide	:	Dr. S.N. Tilekar M.Sc., Ph.D. (IARI) Diploma in Economic Develop- ment and Planning (Italy)
Department	:	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The present investigation was undertaken to study the causes of seasonal migration and to study employment, income and expenditure patterns of the seasonal migrant households. The study was based upon the primary data collected from three categories of sample labour households, selected randomly, according to their nature of work, viz : Direct Centre Labour (60), Gadi Centre Labour (60) and Head Centre Labour (60) by survey method for the year 1990-91. Location of the study was Rahuri Co-operative Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar district.

Analysis of the results had shown that the average size of migrant families was 8.65 members with high degree of illiteracy. It was observed that these families migrated regularly because of no employment opportunities after kharif season at native place, unirrigated and inadequate land, inadequacy of fodder and indebtedness. The non-institutional credit borrowed by all the three categories was maximum i.e. 88 per cent.

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The study had proved the findings - that the seasonal migration has significant effects on gross family employment. Direct Centre Labour and the labourers of other two categories of migrants had worked for 5 and 4½ months respectively in a crushing season. Of the total income, 74.67 per cent income of sample labour households was earned at factory site. Among the three categories of labour households, earnings of Direct Centre Labour households were maximum (Rs. 71.17 per day). It was found that the per adult expenses on food grains and other food items, which were major items of expenditure, were almost double in all categories of sample households at factory site to that of native place.

Migrant households faced the problems in construction of huts, non-availability of convenient site, health and education facilities. Study suggested that factory should still look into, further social and economic welfare of migrant households.

(Pages : 1 to 109)

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Chapter Opener Page



Introduction

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Migration is one of the basic components of population dynamics. The study of human migration is getting more importance today because of complexity of human life and fast changing socio-economic conditions. Uneven distribution of limited resources and variation in economic and cultural developments influence the mobility of human beings from one region to another.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of majority of the population (about 73 per cent). In spite of our efforts in allround development of the country, importance of agriculture as mainstay of the economy has remained all through the plan periods. According to 1991 census, the total population of the country is 844.324 million. Of the total population, the total work force is 314.90 million i.e. 37.30 per cent. The population has increased from 664.11 million to 844.32 million and the work force increased from 221.8 to 314.9 million during the decade 1981-91. According to National Sample Survey Information, the growth rate of employment in agriculture for period 1972-73 to 1977-78 was 2.32 per cent for period 1977-78 to 1983, it was 1.20 per cent and for period 1983 to 1987-88 was 0.65 per cent. Overall growth rate for different sectors for above said periods was 2.82, 2.22 and 1.55 per cent, respectively.

Thus, the report concluded that overall employment growth rate has been steadily going down and indeed the growth rate of employment has been significantly lower than the growth rate of population. The growth rate of employment in agriculture has shown similar trend. In fact in recent years, the absorption of labour in the agriculture sector has been extremely low.

In Maharashtra, as per 1981 census, there were 27.27 million (38.17 per cent) workers out of the total population of 62.78 millions and the agricultural labourers accounted nearly 6.50 millions (26.79 per cent) out of the total work force. As per 1991 census there were 30.88 millions (39.22 per cent) workers, out of the total population of 78.74 millions and the agricultural labourers accounted for 8.31 millions (26.91 per cent). During the decade 1981-91, the proportion of workers in the State was higher than the proportion of workers in the country as a whole. In Maharashtra, proportion of workers increased from 38.17 to 39.20 per cent during 1981-91.

The pressure of population both from within and outside agriculture, ultimately leads to an increasing dependence on agriculture. In the absence of other alternative means of livelihood, people were forced to

go out from their native place. In the past, lack of industrial development and characteristics of rural population for not to leave the native place kept the rural migration to a minimum level inspite of the increasing pressure on land. After fifteen, population problem became more acute resulting into a large scale unemployment and underemployment in the marginal classes of rural population. The agrarian economy of India which is characterised by predominance of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers is highly responsible for it (Kasar, 1992).

Industrial development in rural areas has been undertaken on quite a large scale and efforts are continuously being put into increase agricultural production through land development, irrigation facilities, use of fertilizers, better seeds, plant protection measures etc. However, the facilities available for absorption of surplus population through agricultural development by itself are limited. The pressure of surplus manpower in unirrigated and backward areas has forced continual migration of rural population either to other developed rural areas or urban areas in search of employment with better wages.

1.2 Seasonal migration

The mobility of mankind from one rural area to another rural area is called rural migration. Such migration commonly occurs in developing countries where most of the people live in rural areas or where there is lack of balanced economic growth. People are found moving from ^{less} agriculturally developed region to fertile and relatively ^{more} agriculturally developed region. This type of migration is generally for a short period. It is found mainly in areas where seasonal demand for agricultural labour is more. In India, there has been increased supply of labour due to the pressure of population on the limited land resulting into under-employment and thereby meagre income to small landholders and agricultural labour families. This surplus labour when unable to get sufficient income for living in rural areas is usually forced out of their native places in search of seasonal agricultural work. Such a phenomenon is termed as seasonal migratory agricultural labourers. Agricultural labourers move out in the off-season of farming in search of livelihood, because there are no opportunities for work in the place of their origin.

Seasonal migration is not a new phenomenon and is observed throughout India. In Tamil Nadu, a large number

of labour families from the dry, single cropped area migrates for two or three months to the irrigated region where two rice crops are grown. In Assam, migrants found seasonal employment on tea estate. In Andhra Pradesh, labourers migrate seasonally from Guntur and Krishna districts to West Godavari districts for harvesting of tobacco (Rao, 1978).

In Maharashtra, about four lakhs labour migrates from drought prone and backward areas to irrigated regions for harvesting and transport of sugarcane (Kasar, 1992). It is thus clear that seasonal migration of farm labour forms a major constituent of intra-rural migration in the country.

1.3 Need for research on seasonal migration

Migration flows have a bearing upon several problems of the development process such as employment and regional development. The studies on seasonal migration of agricultural labour covering the economic aspects and coverage of large region of the migrants are few. In view of this, the need for taking up the economic research in this area of migration has been emphasised by researchers in literature (Connell et al., 1976; Shah, 1979; Mishra, 1980; Murty and Murty, 1980; Balkrishna and

Rangacharyulu, 1980; Chatterjee, 1980 and Kasar, 1992). An attempt to examine the reasons and results of the seasonal migration has an important role to play in devising the suitable strategies for economic development of the seasonal migrants. It is in this context, the studies on seasonal migration of agricultural labourers assume significance in a labour surplus country like ours (Kasar, 1992).

1.4 The problem

In India, Maharashtra ranks first in case of sugar production and second in case of number of sugar factories. Availability of assured irrigation water and the favourable agroclimatic conditions enabled the Western Maharashtra region to emerge as a sugarcane belt of Maharashtra. This has helped in the rapid growth of sugar industry during last three decades which provides a gainful employment to farm labourers.

The seasonal migratory agricultural labour force assumes significance in the harvesting and transport of sugarcane to the co-operative sugar factories in Western Maharashtra. Most of these labour households are the poorer from the drought prone area of the State especially from Western part of Beed district, Aurangabad and Jalna districts in Marathwada region, dry parts of Ahmednagar,

Jalgaon and Dhule districts of Khandesh. They face acute poverty because of low productivity of agriculture and frequent occurrence of famine conditions in these regions. The causes of migration of agricultural labourers are mainly lack of possibilities of employment within and outside the farms, uneconomic unit of cultivation, poor resource base and surplus family labour. Sugar factories in Western Maharashtra provide sufficiently guaranteed employment and income for family and fodder for animals of seasonal migratory agricultural labourers.

This phenomenon of seasonal migration of agricultural labourers is associated with some social and economic issues. There is need for scientific research to answer the questions like - Why do these labour households migrate ? and What are the economic consequences of seasonal migration on their economy ? This study would be helpful to formulate effective policies for increasing employment and reducing inequality and poverty.

Research carried out in this study pertains to seasonal migratory agricultural labourers involved in the harvesting and the transport operations of sugarcane at the Rahuri Co-operative Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar district with the following specific objectives.

1.5 Objectives

- i) To study the socio-economic background and causes of migration of the seasonal migratory agricultural labour households.
- ii) To study the employment patterns of migrant households.
- iii) To study the income patterns of migrant households.
- iv) To study the expenditure patterns of migrant households.
- v) To study the problems faced by ^{seasonal migrant labour} and to suggest suitable measures to overcome them.

1.6 Scope and utility of the study

The seasonal agricultural migrants are neglected, knowingly or unknowingly in the rural development programmes. The economic aspects such as employment, income and expenditure behaviour of the seasonal migratory agricultural labour households engaged in harvesting and transporting of sugarcane need a detailed probe for understanding the socio-economic status of migrant labour. The detailed study

of relevant factors influencing employment, income and expenditure will throw light on various problems of the seasonal migrant agricultural labour. This study is limited to seasonal migratory agricultural labourers involved in the harvesting and transporting of sugarcane at the Rahuri Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Shri Shivajinagar in Ahmednagar district.

Chapter Opener Page



Review of Literature

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter deals with the brief review of some empirical studies on economic aspects of seasonal migration.

2.1 Streams of migration

Migration can be broadly classified into international migration and internal migration. International migration takes into account the movement of people from one country or continent to another. The internal migration involves movements of persons from one place to another within the country. The internal migration could be sub-divided into four migration streams viz : rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural. Further, it could be temporary, permanent and seasonal.

A study conducted by Murty and Murty (1980) in Maharashtra on the basis of 1971 census data indicated that about 36 per cent of the population in the State was ^{of} migrants. The study further revealed that the rural-rural was the largest form of migration (49 per cent) followed by rural-urban (26 per cent) urban-urban (16 per cent) and urban-rural (7 per cent). The short distance migrants were in the categories of cultivators and agricultural labourers when compared to the long distance migrants.

Cherunilam Francis (1987) after analysing the 1981 census data of India reported that rural-rural migration involves about 65 per cent to the total, while 17 per cent were in rural-urban stream and 11 per cent in urban-urban stream. The largest number of the internal migrants^{were} found in the rural-rural stream and the smallest in the urban-urban stream.

The phenomenon of rural-rural migration on a seasonal basis from backward rural areas to more developed areas being internal migration is observed on large scale. Seasonal migration of farm labour force is major constituent of intra-rural migration in the country. This provides an interesting and challenging area for research since very little is known about this (Shah, 1979).

In the present study, an attempt has been made to deal with economic aspects of seasonal migration of farm labour which forms an important part of rural to rural migration in Maharashtra.

2.2 Family background characteristics of seasonal migrants

Dhongade and Pathare (1974) undertook a study of seasonal migrant working at the Rahuri Co-operative

Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra to know their causes and consequences of seasonal migration during 1971-72. They studied 150 migrant families representing the dry parts of Maharashtra and drawn at random. They found that majority of the migrants belonged to villages located in the range of 60 to 150 kilometers from the factory. The size of their family was quite large i.e. 8.2 members and bulk of the family members of their families were illiterate. All the sample households were found in debt.

Breman (1978) studied the seasonal migrant labourers working at Sugar Factories around Bardoli in South Gujarat. He studied 124 cane cutter and 21 mukadams. He noted that Khandesh region comprising the districts of Dhulia, Jalgaon and part of Nasik in Maharashtra was the most important recruitment area of migrants for the sugar factories in South Gujarat. He observed that the cane cutters were mostly landless labourers for whom there was no work after the sowing of kharif crops. The cartmen were mostly peasants who possessed piece of land and pair of bullocks with a cart. They migrate seasonally because they had no work after harvest of kharif season.

Balkrishna and Rangacharyulu (1980) undertook a study of 100 seasonal migratory agricultural labourers involved in sugarcane harvest and also 137 residential agricultural labourers from two villages of Nizamabad district in Andhra Pradesh. The study revealed that the migrants were mostly 'Hindu' by religion and 'Lambada' by caste. They were mostly illiterate. The average size of the family was seven and that of land holding was two hectares. They raised different crops like paddy, maize, red gram, ragi etc. in addition to jowar which was their staple food.

Bhapkar et al. (1984) undertook a study of socio-economic conditions of a random sample of 44 seasonal migratory households at a co-operative sugar factory in Satara district of Western Maharashtra. They concluded that the proportion of younger labourers between the age group of 21 to 35 years was the highest. The highest illiteracy was more among the landless and small size classes of holdings. Majority of them had agriculture as their main occupation.

Patil (1984) studied 240 randomly selected temporary migrant farm labourers working in the operational area of Madhukar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Faizpur in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra State.

He studied the socio-economic characteristics of temporary migrant, causes of migration and problem faced by the migrant at place of work. His study revealed that the majority of the temporary migrants was middle aged, illiterate, having medium size of family, belonged to SC/ST/NT castes followed agriculture as main occupation, meagre land holdings, low annual income.

Sathe et al. (1991) studied 334 migratory labours involved in harvesting and transport of sugarcane and 47 labour contractors in 1985. From among the previous sample, in 1987, again 110 labourers were studied. They studied cane harvesting and transport labour according to their work viz. direct centre labour, gadi centre labour, tayali centre and head centre labour. The sample migrant labours were selected from Beed, Jalgaon, Nasik and Aurangabad districts of Maharashtra which supply majority of migrant labour engaged in harvesting and transport of cane. This study revealed that the average age of migrant labour was 32 years. About 63 per cent labour were from the 19-35 age group. About 64 per cent were illiterate, 2/3 of the total sample labourers were SC/ST/NT. Among those : Vanjari and Bhills had larger proportion. Average family size

of migrant labour was 6.5 members. One-third of sample labour households were landless. Among 4 categories, Head load centre labour households were with less assets with them.

Palwe (1991) ^{was also that} studied 282 seasonal migrant labour engaged in harvesting and transport of sugarcane from Pathardi tahsil irrespective of sugar factory where they had worked. He found that the average size of migrant family was medium, large number of migrant family member were in the age group of 14 to 44 years (66.41 per cent), while few were upto 13 years (24.55 per cent) of age. They migrate on an average for distance of 184.16 kilometers for work. Cropping pattern is dominated by cereals and pulses (90.93 per cent) and most of them are illiterate and indebted.

Based on sample study of 240 households, 120 each for migrants and non-migrants from Beed district, Kasar (1992) concluded that the migrants had large families (7.3 members) with high degree of illiteracy and were mostly engaged as agricultural labourers-cum-cultivators. The migrants were more indebted than the non-migrants.

2.3 Studies on causes of seasonal migration of farm labour

Phalke (1970) reported that the seasonal agricultural labourers engaged in harvesting and transport of sugarcane migrate due to lack of employment, poor wages at native places and to get rid of indebtedness from among the savings.

Dhongade and Pathare (1974) concluded that the adverse economic conditions coupled with poor employment opportunities at the native places forced families to migrate seasonally to sugar factories for work. The other reasons reported by migrants were attraction of free fodder for the animals at the factory, outstanding debts, famine conditions etc. Bhadane (1974) concluded that the lack of land or smaller land holdings appeared to be the main cause of migration of seasonal migrant labour.

Balkrishna and Rangacharyulu (1980) found that the demand for skilled labour for harvesting of cane, availability of free fodder for cattle and absence of the other work at the place of origin were the causes of seasonal migration of triable labour to the sugar factory in Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh.

One of the studies conducted in the jurisdiction of Madhukar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Jalgaon by Patil (1984) pointed out that the main reasons for seasonal migration of sugarcane harvesting and transport labourers were no employment opportunities after kharif season, underemployment at native place, uneconomic holdings and frequent famines.

Sathe et al. (1991) concluded that the reasons of seasonal migration were lack of employment opportunities at native place, low income from agriculture, small land holding, guaranteed employment at sugar factory, availability of fodder for cattle and to clear outstanding debt.

Kasar (1992) stated that the inadequate income and employment at the place of origin served as push factors while the guaranteed employment with higher wages for human labour and the availability of green fodder, free of charge, for animals at the factories served as pull factors for the seasonal migration of farm labour force from the area of origin.

To sum up the above reviews, it can be said that both push and pull factors play their role in inducing migration. The above reviews clearly showed that the adverse economic conditions with lack of income and unemployment in the place of origin, forces the farm labourers to migrate seasonally to the sugar factories.

2.4 Employment, income and expenditure of seasonal migrant households

Dhunge and Pathare (1974) concluded that the seasonal migration of migrants to sugar factories had provided substantial employment especially to all i.e. male, female and bullock pairs. They also concluded that each migrant family, on an average, got a total income of Rs. 2127 from different sources at factory site during the season of the factory. This income at factory site had 57 per cent share in average annual family income. Of the total expenditure, 69 per cent was spent on food, 19 per cent on clothing, very negligible proportion of expenditure was made on education and medical aid.

Balkrishna and Rangacharyulu (1980) in Andhra Pradesh found that the migrants working at sugar factory got the employment, on an average for 155 days during the crushing season i.e. from March to October.

Sathe et al. (1991) reported that the average employment of the sample households at factory was 192 days for direct centre labour, while 162 days Head load centre labour. Average income earned at factory per household was Rs. 14,543; Rs. 5,046 and Rs. 4,519 for Direct centre labour, Head load centre labour and truck

(Gadi) centre labour respectively. The income at factory site was about 60 per cent of the average annual income of family of all categories of labour.

Palwe (1991) reported that average employment at factory was 82.53, 81.55 and 93.65 days for male, female and bullock pair respectively. Average gross income of migrant household was Rs. 13,451.25. The share of income at sugar factory was 59.28 per cent of total income followed by 24.95 per cent from crop production. Average annual expenditure of sample migrant household was Rs. 13,875.76. Average expenditure incurred on food was 37.59 per cent, 13.51 per cent on clothing and 12.80 per cent on social purposes. Expenditure on medical aid and education are 2.68 and 2.83 respectively.

Kasar (1992) concluded that the employment due to seasonal migration at the sugar factory shared 45.19, 51.11 and 65.45 per cent of the total employment in the case of average male, female and bullock pair of the migrant households respectively. The average annual employment of male, female and bullock pair of migrant was observed to be higher than the non-migrant. Average gross family income of migrant family was Rs. 10,618.96.

Share of income at factory was 57.09 per cent and income from crop production was 24.23 per cent. Further he concluded that the seasonal migration helped the migrant households especially the smaller size classes to increase their income to reach little better position as compared to their counterparts under study.

2.5 Problems faced by seasonal migrant labour in the area of destination

Pawar (1967) reported that migrant faced lot of difficulties like poor housing facilities, inadequate ration, lack of educational and recreational facilities at factory site. Phalke (1970) also reported the same difficulties in his study.

Pathare (1972) and Patil (1984) reported that about cent per cent labourers opined that they had no proper accomodation, about 93 per cent labourers complained about low wages, while 92 per cent workers said they had not sufficient work to do, 66 per cent told that there were no educational facilities about 23 per cent labourers who stated that they had to face clashes with local labourers.

Sathe et al. (1991) reported that there are no fix hours for work, wages are very low in case of migrant sugarcane harvest and transport labour.

2.6 Measures for ameliorating the problems of migratory labours

Pathare (1972) suggested that the problems of labourers at native places are basically the problems of small uneconomic holdings, unemployment etc. For them land reforms, land development activities, employment insurance, agro-industries and literacy drive on large scale in the rural areas are effective measures by Government, while at factory site better dwelling, supply of foodgrains, formation of labour co-operative to avoid exploitation from contractors, schooling facilities, adequate medical facilities by sugar factory.

Kasar and Tilekar (1989) suggested that installation of agro-processing industries based on local raw produce in rural areas in order to generate employment and income opportunities for the economic development of weaker section in particular and the farming community in general in that locality. However, they failed to explain what is the surplus raw produce that is available in that locality.

It can be inferred from the past studies that the seasonal migrants are the peasants or landless workers. The inadequate means of employment and income at the native villages owing to dry land agriculture compelled them to migrate seasonally to make their labour productive for earning livelihood. A step ahead, few researchers observed that seasonal migration has contributed in providing additional employment and income to them that helped to increase their socio-economic status. It was also pointed out by few scholars that seasonal migrants face difficulties like improper dwelling, lack of basic amenities like drinking water, education and medical care, long working hours and exploitation of migrants by their contractor at the place of work. To overcome these difficulties various measures like implementation of rural development programmes aimed at generation of employment and income opportunities in the area of origin and labour co-operatives at the place of destination were suggested.

The present investigation proposes to verify whether these factors hold true for the migrant labours at the Rahuri Co-operative Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar district.

Chapter Opener Page



Methodology

3. METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodological issues involved in completion of the study. It is, therefore, designed to explain in brief the plan of investigation with a special reference to the location of study, selection of the sample, design of the schedules, collection of data, period of the field study and analysis of data.

3.1 Location of the study

The investigation is carried out in the operational area of the Rahuri Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Shri Shivajinagar (Rahuri) in Ahmednagar district, factory is located on Ahmednagar-Nasik road and is 7 kilometers to the north of Rahuri town, a taluka head-quarter which is in the close vicinity of the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth. The operational area of the factory comprises of 93 villages of which 87 belong to Rahuri taluka, 5 belong to Ahmednagar taluka and 1 belongs to Shrirampur taluka of Ahmednagar district. The actual working of the factory started in the year 1957-58. In year 1990-91 sugarcane was grown on an area of 7281.71 hectares which was available for crushing.

The general cropping pattern of the area consists of crops like jowar, bajra, wheat, gram, sugarcane and

fruit crops like pomegranate, ber and oranges etc. Ahmednagar-Nasik and Nagar-Shrirampur roads and the Dound-Manmad Railway line provides vehicular and railway traffic to the area.

The sugar factory employs about 400 labour contractors on 12 per cent commission basis from different regions every year and provides seasonal employment to about 4300 household units of agricultural labour for harvesting and transport of sugarcane.

The study was restricted to the migratory seasonal labour employed by the Rahuri Co-operative Sugar Factory.

3.2 Selection of sample

A list of agricultural labour households employed during the year 1991-92 was obtained from the factory office. There were in all 4365 labour households, of which 320 were local labour households, 4065 were migratory labour households who are engaged in harvesting and transport of sugarcane to the factory. Since the study was pertaining to seasonal migratory labour households local labour households were excluded. Then the seasonal migratory agricultural labour households were divided into the following three categories and prepared separate list for each category.

i) Labourers harvest^{ing} and transport^{ing} cane direct to the factory ^{by} bullock cart or Direct Centre Labour.

ii) Labourers harvest^{ing} and transport^{ing} cane by bullock carts upto centre from where it is further transported to the factory by trucks or tractor trolley or Gadi Centre Labour.

iii) Labourers harvest^{ing} the cane and carry^{ing} the harvested cane to load the trucks by headloads or Head Centre Labour or Koyata.

From each category, 60 labour households were selected by simple random sampling method. Since the investigation required a complete information for year 1990-91, sample of those labour households who had come to factory during the year 1990-91 were selected. As such total sample comprised 180 households selected from above mentioned three categories.

3.3 Design of schedule

Comprehensive schedule to cover different aspects of the problem were prepared keeping in view the objectives set in. The schedules covered information on aspects like socio-economic background of the migrant households with more emphasis on economic aspects,

causes of migration, details of employment, income and expenditure patterns, problems faced by them etc.

The schedules were pretested with few labour households at the factory and on the basis of experience these were modified and finalised.

3.4 Collection of data

Managing Director of the factory was requested to help and introduce to the concerned, purpose of collecting of data. Help of the agricultural officer was taken for establishing rapport with the selected labour household heads through agricultural office staff. The heads of the selected labour households were interviewed personally either in their huts at their work sites and or at the factory site during the leisure time. The object of the study was made clear to them. Considerable help was rendered by the helpers and slip boys in locating the labourers.

3.5 Period of the field study

The work of interviewing the seasonal labourers was done during the month of March and April 1992, and the information pertained to the completed previous year i.e. 1990-91. Information from the factory office was collected in the month of May, 1992.

3.6 Analysis of data

A simple tabular method and regression analysis were main tools for the present study.

3.6.1 Tabular method of analysis

A tabular method of analysis was used to study the average annual employment of male, female, children workers, per family annual gross income from different sources and per family annual consumption expenditure.

The farm business income was worked out for different crops and livestock enterprises at working cost. The consumption expenditure pattern of the sample households was examined for knowing the proportion of the total expenditure incurred on different items. The family members were converted into adult units by using Adult Consumption Unit Coefficient (Swaminathan and Bhagwan, 1960).

3.6.2 Regression analysis

It was planned to estimate the employment, income and expenditure function with the help of multiple linear regression analysis for knowing the parameters influencing these economic indicators in respect of sample households.

A) Employment function

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + U$$

Where,

- Y = Total family employment in man days.
 x_1 = Total number of workers.
 x_2 = Ratio of migrant labour to total labour.

B) Income function

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + U$$

Where,

- Y = Gross family income (Rs.)
 x_1 = Gross cropped area (Hectare).
 x_2 = Sugar factory employment in man days.
 x_3 = Local employment in man days.

C) Consumption function

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + U$$

Where,

- Y = Gross family consumption expenditure (Rs.).
 x_1 = Gross family income in Rs.
 x_2 = Family size.

Chapter Opener Page



Results and Discussions

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the results of the present investigation are presented and discussed one by one in the order of objectives of the study.

4.1 General information about sample labour households

The information regarding the origin of sample migrant labour, average distance of their villages from factory, age distribution of prominent man in sample labour household, their caste and number of years since when they are migrating etc. is presented in Table 4.1.

(i) Origin of migrants

The causes of migration of agricultural labourers are linked with the places from they migrate. In the present study, the native places of the seasonal migratory labourers were ascertained. The origin of the migrant labourers were divided in three broad categories viz; Ahmednagar region i.e. migrants from Pathardi, Shevgaon and Jamkhed tahsils of Ahmednagar district, Marathwada region i.e. migrants from Beed, Jalna and Aurangabad districts and Khandesh region which includes Jalgaon, Dhulia and Nasik districts. Out of total 180 selected sample households, 110 (60.11 per cent) were from Marathwada region, 53 (29.44 per cent) were from Ahmednagar region and 17 (9.45 per cent) were from Khandesh region.

Table 4.1. General information about the migrant sample labour households

Particulars	Category of labour household			Overall
	Direct centre labour	Madl centre labour	Head centre labour	
1. Origin of migrants				
i) Ahmednagar district	32 (53.33)	7 (11.67)	14 (23.33)	53 (79.44)
ii) Marathwada	14 (23.33)	51 (85.00)	45 (75.00)	110 (60.11)
iii) Khandesh	14 (23.33)	2 (3.33)	1 (1.67)	17 (9.45)
Total	60 (100)	60 (100)	60 (100)	180 (100)
2. Average distance of village from sugar factory (Kms)	122.11	175.18	138.18	145.16
3. Age distribution of chief person in labour migrant households				
i) Upto 25 years	5 (8.33)	6 (10.00)	6 (10.00)	17 (9.44)
ii) 26 to 40 years	28 (46.67)	36 (60.00)	34 (56.67)	98 (54.44)
iii) 41 and above	27 (45.00)	18 (30.00)	20 (33.33)	65 (36.12)
Total	60 (100)	60 (100)	60 (100)	180 (100)
4. Distribution of sample labour households according to caste				
i) Vanjari	23 (38.33)	1 (1.67)	4 (6.67)	28 (15.56)
ii) Banjara	17 (28.34)	10 (16.67)	3 (5.00)	30 (16.67)
iii) Boudh	6 (10.00)	39 (65.00)	23 (38.33)	68 (37.78)
iv) Bhill	2 (3.33)	6 (10.00)	18 (30.00)	26 (14.44)
v) Muslim	3 (5.00)	-	5 (8.33)	8 (4.44)
vi) Maratha	7 (11.67)	4 (6.66)	4 (6.67)	15 (8.33)
Total	60 (100)	60 (100)	60 (100)	180 (100)
5. Number of years since when they are migrating (yrs.)	12.08	7.42	6.13	8.51

(Figures in the parentheses are percentages to the respective totals).

Among Direct Centre Labour households, 53.23 per cent were from Ahmednagar region, while from among Gadi Centre Labour households and Head Centre Labours, 85 per cent and 75 per cent, respectively were from Marathwada region. Majority of the migrant labour who came from Khandesh region were working as Direct Centre Labour.

(ii) Average distance of village from sugar factory

Average distance of villages of sample labour households was 145.16 kilometers from sugar factory area. Gadi Centre Labour had maximum distance i.e. 175.18 kilometers from sugar factory. It is because 85 per cent of that total labourers from that category were from Jalna, Aurangabad and Beed districts. While average distance is minimum in case of Direct Centre Labour (122.11 kilometers) because of predominance of the labour households from nearby areas i.e. Pathardi, Shevgaon and Jamkhed tahsils of Ahmednagar districts (52.33 per cent).

(iii) Age distribution of chief person in migrant labour households

Out of 180 sample labour households, on an average, 54.44 per cent sample households were guided by middle aged persons (26 to 40 year group), while 36.12 per cent were guided by persons having the age more than 41 years. Chief person in Gadi Centre Labour

households and Head Centre Labour households were mainly the age group of 26 to 40 years (60 per cent and 56.44 per cent). In Direct Centre Labour households, it was observed that the number of chief persons in the age group of 26 to 40 years and 41 years and above were more or less similar (46.67 per cent and 45 per cent).

(iv) Caste of sample labour households

It can be seen from Table 4.1 that majority of the sample labour households were from caste Boudh (37.18 per cent) followed by Banjara (16.67 per cent), Vanjari (15.56 per cent), Bhill (14.44 per cent), Maratha (8.33 per cent), Muslim (4.44) and others like Sutar, Christian (2.78 per cent) etc.

Vanjari and Banjara caste had more than 66 per cent labour households in Direct Centre Labour category. It is because they are comparatively well to do, having bullocks, bullock carts etc. While Boudh is dominated (65 per cent) in Gadi Centre Labour category. In case of Head Centre Labour, Boudh (38.33 per cent) and Bhill (30 per cent) were the major castes of sample labour households. It is obvious that larger proportion of Boudh and Bhill in Head Centre Labour because they are landless and Head Centre Labour work do not require bullocks and bullock carts.

(v) Number of years since they were migrating

Labour households of all categories were regular migrants. Average number of year was 8.51. The Direct Centre labourers are migrating since long. The average years of migration in that category was 12.08 years.

4.2 Composition of migrant labour households

The size of family here refers to the total members in family while composition refer to the number of male, female and children in family.

(i) Size and composition of family

In Table 4.2 information about the composition and size of family is presented. The size of family was the largest in Direct Centre Labour category (9.13) followed by Head Centre Labour (9.11) and Gadi Centre Labour (7.72). Migrants worked as Direct Centre Labour come from joint families and their average size is larger than any other categories of migrants childrens were about 50 per cent of total size of family and remaining 50 per cent was equally shared by male and female. This trend was noticed in all categories of sample households.

(ii) Literacy percentage

Percentage of illiteracy was very high in all categories of migrant families as could be seen from the

Table 4.2. Average size and composition of families of sample labour households

Particulars	Category of labour household			Overall
	Direct centre labour	Gadi centre labour	Head centre labour	
1. Average size of family				
Male	2.38 (26.07)	2.07 (26.82)	2.28 (25.03)	2.24 (25.90)
Female	2.27 (24.86)	2.08 (26.94)	2.38 (26.12)	2.24 (25.90)
Children	4.48 (49.07)	3.57 (46.24)	4.45 (48.85)	4.17 (48.20)
Total	9.13 (100)	7.72 (100)	9.11 (100)	8.65 (100)
2. Literacy percentage				
i) Average number of literate members in family	1.58 (17.30)	0.82 (10.62)	0.80 (8.78)	1.06 (12.25)
ii) Average number of illiterate members in family	7.55 (82.70)	6.90 (89.63)	8.32 (91.32)	7.58 (87.63)
Total	9.13 (100)	7.72 (100)	9.11 (100)	8.65 (100)
3. Earner dependant ratio				
i) Average number of earners in family	4.53 (49.61)	3.75 (48.58)	4.28 (46.98)	4.19 (48.44)
ii) Average number of dependants	4.60 (50.39)	3.97 (51.42)	4.83 (53.02)	4.46 (51.56)
Total	9.13 (100)	7.72 (100)	9.11 (100)	8.65 (100)

(Figures in the parentheses are percentages to the respective totals).

concerned row in the table. High percentage of illiteracy is due to migration for more than 4-5 months in the year.

(iii) Number of earners and dependants

Average number of earner migrants is more or less same irrespective of category of sample labour households. Practically number of earners and dependants are same in all the three categories of migrant labour households. High proportion of dependant were due to more number of children in all categories of migrant labour.

4.3 Extent of seasonal migration

The information about the family members migrating to the sugar factory is presented in Table 4.3.

More than 60 per cent of the total family members migrated to sugar factory from each class of migrant labours. Proportion of migrated members to total family members indicated that the percentage of males migrated ranked first followed to them are children and females. Since male labours are required for heavy work like cutting and transportation of cane, their proportion of migration is high. Children have no alternatives other than accompanying their parents, therefore their proportion in migration was also relatively high.

Table 4.3. Extent of seasonal migration according to the categories of sample households

Particulars	Category of labour household			Overall
	Direct centre labour	Gadi centre labour	Head centre labour	
Male				
a) Average males	2.38	2.07	2.28	2.24
b) Males migrated	1.97	1.23	1.35	1.53
c) Per cent of males migrated	82.77	59.42	59.21	67.86
Female				
a) Average female	2.27	2.08	2.38	2.24
b) Females migrated	1.52	1.20	1.27	1.32
c) Per cent of females migrated	66.96	57.69	53.36	58.93
Children				
a) Average children	4.48	3.57	4.45	4.17
b) Children migrated	2.65	2.58	2.92	2.71
c) Per cent of children migrated	59.15	72.27	65.61	64.98
Total				
a) Average size of family	9.13	7.72	9.11	8.65
b) Members migrated	6.13	5.01	5.53	5.56
c) Per cent of members migrated	67.14	64.89	60.70	64.27

4.4 Age of the migrating unit

Migration of labourers is largely linked with the age of the migrants. As seasonal migration of labourers occurs mainly for in pursuit of jobs, most of the migrants obviously are from working age group. Most of the children were denied the facility of education because of migration of their parents. Therefore sizeable proportion of youngsters were noticed along with adult migrants. This information is presented in Table 4.4.

Most of the members (33.65 per cent), who stayed back at native places, were above 51 years of age. Age wise distribution of migrated members indicated that it was skewed towards lower age while there was no uniformity in age group distribution amongst those stayed back at home.

4.5 Size of holdings

Details of distribution of size of holding of migrant sample households are presented in Table 4.5. As can be seen, majority of the migrants households possessed lands (67.78 per cent). At overall level, 32.32 per cent sample household had no land. Majority of sample households who possessed lands more than 2 hectares were 45.55 per cent, while only 6.67 per cent sample households had land more than

Table 4.4. Distribution of family migrant and non-migrant members according to their age groups

Category of migrant family members	Age groups			Total members
	Upto 17 years	18 to 50 years	51 and above	
Family migrant members				
i) Direct Centre Labour	2.65 (43.16)	3.12 (50.81)	0.37 (6.03)	6.14 (100)
ii) Gadi Centre Labour	2.58 (51.50)	2.25 (44.91)	0.18 (3.59)	5.01 (100)
iii) Head Centre Labour	2.92 (52.71)	2.42 (43.68)	0.20 (3.61)	5.54 (100)
iv) Overall	2.72 (48.92)	2.59 (46.58)	0.25 (4.50)	5.56 (100)
Family non-migrant members				
i) Direct Centre Labour	1.83 (61.00)	0.27 (9.00)	0.90 (30.00)	3.00 (100)
ii) Gadi Centre Labour	0.98 (36.30)	0.65 (24.07)	1.07 (39.63)	2.70 (100)
iii) Head Centre Labour	1.54 (42.90)	0.88 (24.51)	1.17 (32.59)	3.59 (100)
iv) Overall	1.45 (46.93)	0.60 (19.42)	1.04 (33.65)	3.09 (100)

(Figures in the parentheses are percentages to the respective totals).

Table 4.5. Distribution of sample labour households according to size classes

Sr. No.	Size of holding	Direct Centre labour		Gadi Centre Labour		Head Centre Labour		Total number of families	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1.	Landless	-	-	13	21.67	45	75.00	58	32.22
2.	Upto 1 hectare	9	15.00	23	38.33	9	15.00	41	22.78
3.	1.01 to 2 hectares	22	36.66	16	26.67	3	5.00	41	22.77
4.	2.01 to 4.0 hectares	19	31.67	6	10.00	3	5.00	28	15.56
5.	4.01 and above	10	16.67	2	3.33	-	-	12	6.67
	Total	60	100.00	60	100.00	60	100.00	120	100.00

4 hectares. Thus, large size of family and small holdings forced the sample households to migrate from their villages. Though migrant households owned lands, scarcity conditions, less productivity of these lands and persistent poverty over the years can not permit them to meet the minimum requirements meant for living. It is with these reasons, they migrate to sugar factory areas.

4.6 Cropping pattern

In Table 4.6 the cropping pattern of the sample labour households is depicted. It was observed that the cropping pattern of sample households was mainly dominated by bajra and jowar crops occupying more than 85 per cent of the total area irrespective of category of sample households. It implied that migrant labour hailed from subsistent farming areas.

4.7 Assets of labour households

Assets possessed by the sample labour households serve as a good indicator of their economic background. The per family capital assets of sample migrant labour households are presented in Table 4.7. The per family value of capital assets was Rs. 54033.55 at overall level. It was found highest in case of Direct Centre

Table 4.6. Average cropping pattern of sample household
(Hectares)

Sr. No.	Name of crop	Category of labour household			Overall
		Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	
1.	Bajra	1.26 (57.27)	0.63 (62.81)	0.093 (54.70)	0.66 (58.40)
2.	Jowar	0.51 (23.18)	0.27 (26.92)	0.057 (33.53)	0.28 (24.78)
3.	Wheat	0.08 (3.64)	-	-	0.026 (2.30)
	Total cereals	1.85 (84.09)	0.90 (89.73)	0.15 (88.23)	0.97 (85.84)
4.	Pulses	0.12 (5.45)	0.075 (7.47)	0.01 (5.88)	0.068 (6.02)
5.	Oilseeds	0.14 (6.36)	0.022 (2.19)	0.0008 (0.47)	0.054 (4.77)
6.	Fruits and Vegetables	0.006 (0.27)	-	-	0.002 (0.17)
7.	Sugarcane	0.065 (2.95)	0.006 (0.59)	-	0.02 (1.76)
8.	Other crops	0.04 (1.82)	0.002 (0.19)	0.01 (5.88)	0.01 (0.88)
	Gross cropped area	2.22 (100)	1.003 (100)	0.17 (100)	1.13 (100)

(Figures in the brackets are the percentages to the GCA of respective categories of households).

Table 4.7. Per family capital assets of sample migrant labour households

Sr. No.	Name of asset	Category of labour household			Overall
		Direct	Part	Head	
		Centre Labour	Centre Labour	Centre Labour	
1.	Land	58200.00 (54.14)	20350.00 (48.35)	2850.00 (22.53)	27133.00 (50.22)
2.	Building	21164.66 (20.13)	9346.66 (22.20)	5883.33 (46.52)	12290.65 (22.74)
3.	Livestock				
	a) Draft cattle	8488.33 (7.90)	4435.00 (10.54)	333.33 (2.64)	4418.66 (8.18)
	b) Milch cattle	5623.33 (5.23)	1568.33 (3.73)	624.17 (4.94)	2605.83 (4.82)
	c) Others	253.58 (0.24)	227.08 (0.53)	436.50 (3.45)	305.16 (0.56)
	Total livestock	14365.24 (13.37)	6230.41 (14.80)	1394.00 (11.02)	7329.65 (13.5)
4.	Machinery, implements and tools	7204.73 (6.70)	3918.50 (9.31)	375.37 (2.96)	3832.60 (7.09)
5.	Household assets	6072.50 (5.65)	2240.83 (5.32)	2144.16 (16.95)	3446.49 (6.38)
	Total	107484.13 (100)	42086.40 (100)	12646.86 (100)	54033.39 (100)

(Figures in the parentheses are percentages to the respective totals).

Labour Rs. 1,07,484.13 and lowest in case of Head Centre Labour Rs. 12,646.86. Among the items of fixed investment land was the major item constituting 50.22 per cent at overall level of the total investment. Next to that was the investment on buildings (22.74 per cent) and livestock 13.37 per cent.

Direct Centre Labour had investment of about 54 per cent on land, about 20 per cent in buildings and 13 per cent in livestock. There was no consistency with regard to distribution of capital assets between three categories of sample households. In one category, the total value of land was higher, while in another category, the total value of buildings was higher.

4.8 Indebtedness

The indebtedness position of migrant households was examined and the same are presented in Table 4.8. It was noticed that the proportions of non-institutional credit borrowed by all the three categories of sample migrant labours was maximum. Amongst non-institutional sources lendings by Mukadams (Contractors) were at greater extent. Proportion of loan taken by Head Centre Labour from Mukadams was maximum. Nearly 60 per cent of loans were repaid by the migrant households within a year. All the three categories of sample households were

Table 4.8. Average per household loan borrowed, repaid and outstanding in different categories of labour households

(Rupees)

Particulars	Category of labour household			Overall
	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	
Average per household loan borrowed from				
Mukadam	6352.28 (53.76)	3665.53 (72.83)	2450.07 (76.16)	4155.96 (62.13)
Co-operative Society	1101.25 (9.32)	154.51 (3.07)	23.48 (0.73)	426.41 (6.38)
Private Money Lender	2933.91 (24.83)	1026.23 (20.39)	681.36 (21.18)	1547.17 (23.13)
Relatives and friend	427.74 (3.62)	122.30 (2.43)	34.42 (1.07)	194.82 (2.91)
Land Development Bank	801.13 (6.78)	38.75 (0.77)	-	279.96 (4.19)
Nationalised Bank	199.69 (1.69)	25.68 (0.51)	27.67 (0.86)	84.35 (1.26)
Total amount borrowed	11816.00 (100)	5033.00 (100)	3217.00 (100)	6688.67 (100)
Average amount repaid	6840.28 (57.89)	3176.82 (63.12)	2166.32 (67.34)	4061.14 (60.72)
Amount outstanding	4975.72 (42.11)	1856.18 (36.88)	1050.68 (32.66)	2627.53 (39.28)

defaulters. Loans were taken mainly for purchase of bullocks, bullock carts, to meet consumption expenses during lean period. Mukadams collected instalments at every fortnights immediately after the payments to these migrant households. Migrant sample households sources, since there were no hard and fast rules of repayment of loans.

4.9 Causes of migration

In the present study, the chief person of sample households was asked to indicate the reasons for their migration. The said information is summarised in Table 4.9.

The most prominent reason reported by about 92 per cent of migrant families was that there were no employment opportunities in their villages. The next important reason was no guarantee of employment at their native places. Unirrigated land was the reason stated by 60 per cent sample households. Other reasons stated were inadequate land to provide work for all family members (56.11 per cent), inadequacy of fodder (47.22 per cent), indebtedness (46.11 per cent), scarcity conditions (43.33 per cent), surplus man power (41.10 per cent) and better wages at the place of work (22.22 per cent).

Table 4.9. Distribution of migrant labour households according to causes of migration

Sr. No.	Causes of migration	Category of labour household			Overall
		Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	
1.	No employment opportunities	52 (86.67)	56 (93.33)	58 (96.67)	166 (92.22)
2.	No guarantee of employment at native place	35 (58.33)	46 (76.67)	56 (93.33)	134 (74.44)
3.	No land	-	13 (21.67)	45 (75.00)	58 (32.22)
4.	Inadequate land to provide work for all family members	42 (70.00)	43 (71.67)	14 (23.33)	101 (56.11)
5.	Unirrigated land	48 (80.00)	45 (75.00)	15 (25.00)	108 (60.00)
6.	Inadequate income from agriculture	54 (90.00)	45 (75.00)	14 (23.33)	113 (62.78)
7.	Scarcity condition	28 (46.67)	35 (58.33)	43 (71.67)	78 (43.33)
8.	Inadequacy of fodder	52 (86.67)	30 (50.00)	3 (5.00)	85 (47.22)
9.	Surplus man power	32 (53.33)	16 (26.67)	26 (43.33)	74 (41.11)
10.	Indebtedness	20 (33.33)	27 (45.00)	36 (60.00)	83 (46.11)
11.	Better wages at the place of work	12 (20.00)	13 (21.67)	15 (25.00)	40 (22.22)

Severity of causes for migration varied from one category of sample households to another. Severity of the causes was higher to one category of sample migrant households while it was very low to another category of sample households.

4.10 Employment of sample migrant households

In this section, results regarding the average employment of sample migrant households at the factory site, at native places and average annual employment are presented.

4.10.1 Employment at factory site

It was revealed that on an average Direct Centre labours worked for 5 months at sugar factory site as has been given in Table 4.10.1, while the Gadi Centre labours and Head Centre Labours worked nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Difference in employment days between Direct Centre labours and other labours were observed because they had to depend on other sources of transport i.e. truck and tractors. Delays in lifting the canes were responsible for lower employment days.

4.10.2 Employment at native place

In Table 4.10.2, results are presented about the employment of migrant household members who stayed at native place and employment of all the members of migrant household at native place.

Table 4.10.1. Average size of working unit and average employment of sample labour households at sugar factory

Particulars	Category of labour household			Overall
	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	
Working unit				
i) Male	1.91	1.17	1.32	1.47
ii) Female	1.38	1.13	1.15	1.22
iii) Children	0.50	0.48	0.48	0.47
iv) Bullock pair	1.12	1.06	-	0.72
Number of days employed				
i) Male	151.73	135.90	132.98	140.20
ii) Female	151.73	135.90	132.98	140.20
iii) Children	60.43	58.35	54.52	57.78
iv) Bullock pair	151.53	135.75	-	95.76

Table 4.10.2. Average annual employment of sample labour households at the native place (with and without migrant members)

Category of labour households	A. Non-migrant members at native place								B. All migrants at native place								Total employment at native place
	Farm work				Non-farm work				Farm work				Non-farm work				
	Own farm work	Others work	Own subsi-diary work	Others subsi-diary work	Govt. work (EGS)	Self busi-ness & other work	Ser-vice	Total	Own farm work	Others farm work	Own subsi-diary work	Others subsi-diary work	Govt. work (EGS)	Self busi-ness & other work	Ser-vice	Total	
Direct Centre Labour																	
Male	2.80 (15.92)	0.83 (4.72)	1.57 (9.49)	-	1.46 (8.30)	1.33 (7.56)	9.50 (54.01)	17.59 (100)	40.38 (39.54)	30.63 (24.52)	28.56 (22.88)	-	6.13 (4.91)	5.18 (4.15)	5.00 (4.01)	124.88 (100)	142.47
Female	9.98 (48.56)	8.27 (40.24)	1.97 (9.59)	-	-	0.33 (1.61)	-	20.55 (100)	41.95 (41.35)	31.28 (30.83)	26.98 (26.59)	-	0.75 (0.74)	0.50 (0.49)	-	101.46 (100)	122.01
Children	2.81 (18.58)	0.53 (4.17)	1.08 (7.14)	10.00 (66.14)	0.70 (4.63)	-	-	15.22 (100)	8.33 (27.37)	2.56 (8.41)	9.85 (29.73)	9.50 (31.20)	0.50 (1.64)	0.50 (1.65)	-	30.44 (100)	45.66
Gadi Centre Labour																	
Male	2.81 (15.57)	2.80 (15.52)	0.41 (2.29)	-	4.16 (23.20)	3.75 (20.91)	4.00 (22.31)	17.93 (100)	17.73 (22.19)	33.78 (47.28)	11.18 (13.99)	-	4.95 (6.20)	6.10 (7.53)	2.16 (2.71)	79.50 (100)	97.83
Female	6.28 (32.03)	7.98 (40.59)	3.95 (20.14)	-	0.80 (4.08)	0.50 (3.06)	-	19.61 (100)	15.58 (22.55)	34.24 (49.56)	17.25 (24.97)	-	0.46 (0.66)	1.56 (2.26)	-	59.39 (100)	88.70
Children	0.76 (4.29)	0.71 (4.01)	0.56 (3.73)	15.00 (64.70)	0.58 (3.27)	-	-	17.71 (100)	3.58 (12.31)	5.30 (17.73)	7.35 (24.39)	12.83 (42.92)	0.53 (1.77)	0.20 (0.68)	-	29.89 (100)	47.50
Head Centre Labour																	
Male	1.05 (3.10)	12.33 (36.36)	0.57 (1.98)	-	3.93 (11.59)	5.58 (17.70)	9.25 (27.27)	33.91 (100)	3.90 (4.90)	52.52 (55.96)	1.78 (2.24)	0.40 (0.50)	6.40 (8.40)	10.55 (13.25)	4.08 (5.11)	79.53 (100)	113.54
Female	1.20 (4.06)	16.13 (54.57)	9.55 (32.31)	-	0.35 (1.18)	0.33 (1.11)	-	29.56 (100)	3.30 (4.93)	45.87 (58.52)	11.88 (17.75)	0.83 (1.24)	1.08 (1.61)	3.98 (5.95)	-	56.94 (100)	96.50
Children	-	0.15 (1.45)	0.53 (6.08)	9.08 (67.55)	-	0.50 (4.82)	-	10.36 (100)	0.30 (1.35)	7.52 (34.21)	5.15 (23.43)	7.58 (34.94)	-	1.33 (6.06)	-	21.98 (100)	32.34
Overall																	
Male	2.22 (9.50)	5.32 (23.30)	0.91 (3.93)	-	3.18 (13.75)	3.92 (16.95)	7.58 (32.77)	23.14 (100)	23.57 (24.97)	40.31 (42.52)	13.84 (14.60)	0.13 (0.14)	5.83 (6.15)	7.28 (7.68)	3.74 (3.94)	94.80 (100)	117.94
Female	5.82 (25.04)	10.79 (46.43)	5.16 (22.26)	-	0.38 (1.64)	1.09 (4.69)	-	23.24 (100)	20.28 (25.62)	37.13 (46.91)	18.70 (23.62)	0.28 (0.35)	0.76 (0.96)	2.01 (2.54)	-	79.16 (100)	102.40
Children	1.19 (8.25)	0.50 (3.47)	0.79 (5.47)	11.36 (78.72)	0.43 (2.98)	0.16 (1.11)	-	14.43 (100)	4.10 (14.95)	5.13 (18.70)	7.18 (26.18)	10.00 (36.46)	0.34 (1.24)	0.68 (2.47)	-	27.43 (100)	41.86

(Figures in the parentheses are percentage to the respective totals).

(i) Employment pattern of migrant family members who stayed at native place

Employment pattern of the rest of the members of a migrant household who stayed back at home was studied and presented in first half of the Table 4.10.2. Since less number of members stayed at native places, the total number of employment days in their cases were very low for all the three categories of sample households. Main sources of their employment were service and works on others farm.

(ii) Employment pattern of all the members of migrant households at native place

Interestingly, it was observed that the migrant labours after finishing the works at sugar factory areas and went back to their native places, presented in second half of the Table 4.10.2, were employed for enough number of days. The main sources of their employment at native places were their own farms, work on other farms and allied activities like dairy, poultry etc. This was purely a seasonal employment. No sooner the kharif season was over, there were no work to them though they were willing to work.

4.10.3 Average total employment of male, female, children and bullock pair of sample households

Analysis had shown that the total employment of the male labours of sample households was 233 days in a year while that of females the employment exceeded 225 days per annum. The variation in the employment days for males as well as females between different categories of sample households did not differ significantly. Number of days for which children were employed were less than half the days of the employment of male and female labours of different categories of sample households. Since the sample households of the study were those who migrated to sugar factory sites, the proportion of employment days at sugar factory was observed to substantially high as can be seen from Table 4.10.3.

4.11 Income of sample households

The income derived by the sample households were separately measured at for two different periods and places. Results of the same are presented below.

4.11.1 Income of the sample households at factory site

Average gross family income derived by the Direct Centre Labour, Gadi Centre Labour and Head Centre Labour at the Rahuri Co-operative Sugar Factory is presented in Table 4.11.1-a.

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Table 4.10.3. Average annual employment of male, female, children and bullock pair of sample labour households

(Days)

Particulars of employment	Male				Female				Children				Bullock pair		
	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	Overall	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	Overall	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	Overall	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Overall
1. Co-operative sugar factory work	151.73 (51.57)	135.90 (56.17)	132.98 (53.84)	140.20 (54.28)	151.73 (55.51)	135.90 (60.51)	132.98 (57.95)	140.20 (57.83)	60.43 (57.20)	56.35 (54.73)	54.52 (62.51)	57.77 (57.87)	151.73 (81.84)	135.90 (82.26)	143.80 (82.17)
2. Farm															
a) Own farm work	52.18 (17.73)	20.54 (8.79)	5.40 (2.19)	26.04 (10.08)	51.53 (18.85)	21.86 (9.73)	4.50 (1.96)	25.96 (10.70)	11.14 (10.55)	4.44 (4.16)	0.30 (0.34)	5.29 (5.30)	19.52 (10.47)	10.83 (6.55)	15.18 (8.67)
b) Others farm work	31.46 (10.70)	40.58 (17.37)	54.85 (26.26)	45.63 (17.66)	39.55 (14.47)	42.22 (18.80)	62.00 (27.01)	47.92 (19.76)	3.19 (3.02)	6.01 (5.64)	8.04 (9.22)	5.74 (5.75)	11.56 (6.20)	15.93 (9.64)	13.74 (7.85)
c) Own subsidiary work	30.23 (10.28)	11.49 (4.91)	2.45 (0.99)	14.72 (5.69)	28.95 (10.59)	21.20 (9.44)	21.43 (9.35)	23.86 (9.64)	10.13 (9.59)	8.01 (7.51)	5.78 (6.63)	7.97 (7.98)	2.36 (1.26)	-	1.18 (0.68)
d) Others subsidiary work	-	-	0.40 (0.16)	0.13 (0.05)	-	-	0.83 (0.36)	0.28 (0.13)	19.05 (18.03)	28.49 (26.72)	16.76 (19.21)	21.44 (21.48)	-	-	-
Total farm work	113.87 (38.71)	72.61 (31.07)	73.10 (29.60)	86.52 (33.50)	120.03 (43.91)	85.28 (37.97)	88.76 (38.68)	98.02 (40.43)	43.51 (41.19)	46.95 (44.03)	30.88 (35.40)	40.44 (40.51)	33.44 (17.94)	26.76 (16.20)	30.10 (17.20)
3. Non-farm work															
a) Self business & other work	6.51 (2.21)	9.85 (4.22)	17.23 (6.38)	11.20 (4.34)	0.83 (0.30)	2.16 (0.96)	6.31 (2.75)	3.04 (1.26)	0.50 (0.47)	0.20 (0.19)	1.83 (2.90)	0.84 (0.84)	-	1.03 (0.62)	0.51 (0.29)
b) Govt. work (EGS)	7.59 (2.58)	9.11 (3.89)	10.33 (4.18)	9.01 (3.49)	0.75 (0.28)	1.26 (0.56)	1.43 (0.62)	1.15 (0.49)	1.20 (1.14)	1.11 (1.05)	-	0.77 (0.78)	1.20 (0.65)	1.50 (0.91)	1.35 (0.77)
Total non-farm work	14.10 (4.79)	18.96 (8.11)	27.56 (11.06)	20.21 (7.83)	1.58 (0.58)	3.42 (1.52)	7.74 (3.37)	4.24 (1.75)	1.70 (1.61)	1.31 (1.24)	1.83 (2.09)	1.61 (1.62)	1.20 (0.65)	2.53 (1.53)	1.86 (1.06)
4. Service	14.50 (4.93)	5.16 (2.65)	13.33 (5.40)	11.33 (4.39)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Total employment	294.20 (100)	233.67 (100)	246.97 (100)	258.26 (100)	273.34 (100)	224.60 (100)	229.48 (100)	242.46 (100)	105.64 (100)	106.61 (100)	87.23 (100)	99.82 (100)	186.37 (100)	165.19 (100)	175.78 (100)
6. Total unemployment	70.80	131.37	118.03	106.82	91.66	140.40	132.52	122.54	259.36	258.39	277.77	265.17	178.63	199.81	189.22
7. Total days	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365

(Figures in parentheses are percentage to the respective total).

Table 4.11.1-a. Average gross family income at factory site to sample households

(Rupees)

Source of income	Category of labour household			Overall
	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	
1. Wages from harvest and transport of cane at the factory site	10059.60 (67.59)	5218.56 (66.96)	5643.00 (83.10)	6973.72 (71.00)
2. Income from sugar-cane tops				
i) Fed to animal	2709.72 (18.21)	897.48 (11.52)	-	1202.40 (12.24)
ii) Sold in cash	1448.76 (9.73)	1431.02 (18.36)	1075.25 (15.84)	1318.34 (13.42)
Total	4158.48 (27.94)	2328.50 (29.88)	1075.25 (15.84)	2520.74 (25.66)
3. Returns from livestock	586.36 (3.94)	169.12 (2.17)	-	251.75 (2.56)
4. Gift/present	78.33 (0.53)	77.33 (0.99)	72.00 (1.06)	75.89 (0.78)
5. Total income at factory site	14882.36 (100)	7793.69 (100)	6790.25 (100)	9822.10 (100)

(Figures in the parentheses are percentage to the respective totals).

As expected the average gross income derived by the Direct Centre Labour family was practically double than that of their counterparts. This was obvious since the Direct Centre Labour category had large unit of workers and they also own their best pair of bullocks. Nearly on an average 70 per cent of the total income derived was in the forms of wages for cutting and transport of cane. The income, which otherwise would have derived by selling the sugarcane tops which were fed to the cattle, though not very high had contributed to greater extent in the total income. At the factory site other items of the income were returns from the sale of livestock and livestock products, gifts and or present. Their contribution in total income, however, was less significant.

An attempt was made to estimate average earning per family per day for working unit of different categories of labour households. The results of the same are presented in Table 4.11.1-b. Analysis revealed that Direct Centre Labour had maximum (Rs. 71.17) per day per household earnings. It was obvious because labour household from this category had maximum workers (3.79 members) and good pair of bullocks, also they transport harvested cane for longer distance. Gadi Centre Labour (Rs. 47.78) and Head Centre Labour (Rs. 44.10) was earning more or

Table 4.11.1-b. Estimation of average earning per day of sample household at sugar factory

Particulars	Category of labour household			Overall
	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	
1. Average number of workers per household	3.79	2.78	2.94	3.17
2. Average number of bullock pairs of household	1.12	1.06	-	0.72
3. Average actual working days (man days)	209.11	163.08	158.24	176.81
4. Net wages for harvest and transport cane during season per households (Rs.)	10059.60	5218.56	5643.00	6973.72
5. Per household average amount of income realised from the value of sugarcane tops (Rs.)	4158.48	2328.50	1263.83	2583.63
6. Average amount of income realised from miscellaneous sources and gift at factory (Rs.)	664.69	246.45	72.00	137.58
Average per day per household earnings (Rs.)	71.17	47.78	44.10	54.83

less same earnings per working unit per day as they harvest same quantity of cane only difference among their work was Gadi Centre Labour got additional wage for transport of cane by bullock cart upto 300 meters.

4.11.2 Income of sample households at native place

The details of the income derived by the members of sample households at native places with and without migrant member of household, are presented in Table 4.11.2.

The details of the income derived from the farm work, Government work under Employment Guarantee Scheme, subsidiary works, service by the members of sample households, who stayed back at native place, is presented in first half of the Table 4.11.2. Since the period for which this income was accounted was after kharif season and the number of who have earned this income were very few, the total income was very low for all the three categories of sample households.

Income position of the all the family members i.e. those who came back to native places from factory and others at native places was also worked out together for their combine stay and the same is presented in second half of the Table 4.11.2. The total income derived by all the members i.e. male, female and children in two

Table 4.11.2. Average annual income through various employment avenues to sample households at native place

(Rupees)

Category of labour household	A. Non-migrated members at native place						B. All members at native place						:Total income at native place
	: Farm work		: Non-farm work		: Service	: Total	: Farm work		: Non-farm work		: Service	: Total	
	: Others farm work	: Others subsidiary work	: Govt. work (EGS)	: Self business & other work			: Others farm work	: Others subsidiary diary work	: Govt. work (EGS)	: Self business & other work			
Direct Centre Labour													
Male	24.00 (10.34)	-	18.43 (7.94)	19.66 (8.47)	170.00 (73.25)	232.09 (100)	476.80 (64.09)	3.00 (0.40)	76.18 (10.25)	75.38 (10.13)	112.50 (15.13)	743.86 (100)	975.95
Female	84.06 (96.55)	-	-	3.00 (3.45)	-	87.06 (100)	326.61 (96.47)	-	5.62 (1.66)	6.33 (1.87)	-	338.56 (100)	425.62
Children	3.33 (4.97)	57.41 (56.63)	6.30 (9.40)	-	-	67.04 (100)	23.48 (26.36)	55.58 (62.41)	4.00 (4.59)	6.00 (6.47)	-	89.06 (100)	156.10
Gadi Centre Labour													
Male	36.65 (14.49)	-	53.31 (21.07)	75.00 (29.65)	88.00 (34.79)	252.96 (100)	523.78 (69.50)	-	72.25 (9.58)	103.47 (13.73)	54.17 (7.19)	753.67 (100)	1006.63
Female	83.30 (86.19)	-	7.06 (7.31)	6.28 (6.50)	-	96.64 (100)	367.97 (93.99)	-	4.50 (11.15)	19.03 (4.86)	-	391.50 (100)	468.14
Children	5.73 (5.40)	95.83 (90.29)	4.58 (4.31)	-	-	106.14 (100)	43.03 (41.30)	55.92 (53.58)	3.73 (3.58)	1.50 (1.44)	-	104.18 (100)	210.32
Head Centre Labour													
Male	57.47 (39.84)	-	51.40 (13.00)	94.76 (23.97)	91.56 (23.19)	395.29 (100)	694.37 (73.55)	4.00 (0.42)	82.88 (8.78)	122.12 (12.93)	40.83 (4.32)	944.20 (100)	1339.49
Female	156.40 (84.99)	-	2.80 (1.54)	24.50 (13.47)	-	181.90 (100)	528.93 (91.22)	6.57 (1.15)	9.40 (1.62)	34.83 (6.01)	-	579.83 (100)	761.73
Children	1.20 (2.47)	45.41 (93.42)	-	2.00 (4.11)	-	48.61 (100)	62.97 (56.42)	39.82 (35.67)	-	8.83 (7.91)	-	112.52 (100)	160.23
Overall													
Male	72.70 (24.77)	-	41.05 (13.99)	63.14 (21.52)	116.55 (29.72)	293.44 (100)	564.98 (69.42)	2.33 (0.29)	77.10 (9.47)	100.33 (12.32)	69.17 (8.50)	813.91 (100)	1107.35
Female	107.32 (88.07)	-	3.28 (2.69)	11.26 (9.24)	-	121.86 (100)	407.83 (93.40)	2.23 (0.51)	6.50 (1.49)	20.07 (4.50)	-	436.63 (100)	558.49
Children	3.42 (4.63)	66.22 (89.57)	3.62 (4.90)	0.67 (0.90)	-	73.93 (100)	43.16 (42.47)	50.44 (49.64)	2.57 (2.53)	5.45 (5.36)	-	101.62 (100)	175.55

(Figures in the parenthesis are percentage to the respective totals).

categories of the migrant households namely Direct Centre Labour and Gadi Centre Labour did not differ significantly. However, the total family income of Head Centre Labour was comparatively higher than these two categories of sample households. It was obvious because net income derived from the farms ^{was} either very low or negative for the former two categories of migrant families.

4.11.3 Annual gross family income of the sample households

Aggregate income i.e. at factory site and at native place of the sample migrant household members was estimated and same is exhibited in Table 4.11.3.

Per adult average annual income was the highest for Direct Centre Labour household (Rs. 2762.43). Next in order was for that of Gadi Centre Labour (Rs. 1839.15) and Head Centre Labour (Rs. 1381.99) households. The income differentials between Direct Centre and Head Centre Labour and between Direct Centre Labour and Gadi Centre Labour were very high. Since the sample households migrate to earn and supplement their incomes, the results clearly indicated that such earnings were more than 70 per cent for all the three categories of sample households. Since the migrant sample households are

Table 4.11.3. Average annual gross family income from different sources to the sample households

(Rupees)

Source of income	Category of labour household			Overall
	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	
1. Total income at factory	14882.36 (78.19)	7793.69 (71.40)	6790.25 (71.36)	9822.10 (74.67)
2. Returns from crop production (at working costs)	2177.56 (11.44)	1030.67 (9.44)	214.03 (2.25)	1140.75 (8.67)
3. Returns from livestock	415.62 (2.18)	355.38 (3.25)	249.28 (2.63)	340.09 (2.58)
4. Wages earned from others farm work	1054.27 (5.54)	1212.21 (11.11)	1695.44 (17.81)	1320.64 (10.05)
5. Wages earned from non-farm work and self business	220.90 (1.16)	381.21 (3.49)	433.52 (4.56)	345.21 (2.62)
6. Service	282.50 (1.49)	142.17 (1.31)	132.49 (1.39)	185.72 (1.41)
Gross family income	19033.21 (100)	10915.33 (100)	9515.01 (100)	13154.51 (100)
Income per adult unit	2762.43	1829.15	1381.99	2003.73

(Figures in the parentheses are the percentages to the gross family income of respective categories of migrant labour).

subsistence farming based the contribution of income from the farming sector is hardly 10 per cent in former two categories sample households while it is negligible for the third category i.e. Head Centre Labour sample households.

4.12 Expenditure patterns of sample households

Annual expenditures incurred by sample households were grouped under two sub-heads i.e. (1) consumption expenditure on foodgrains and other food items and (2) expenditure that on clothing, education, health etc. in addition to food items. Statistics of the same are presented and summarised below.

4.12.1 Average annual expenditure on food grains and other food items

Average annual expenditure on food grains and food items by the Direct Centre Labour households, Gadi Centre Labour households and Head Centre Labour households are presented separately in Table 4.12.1-a, 4.12.1-b and 4.12.1-c, respectively. It was thought that the consumption expenditure of the members at factory site and members at native place at a same point of time would differ significantly therefore the consumption expenditure for these two establishments were worked out and the same are presented in Table 4.12.1-a, 4.12.1-b and 4.12.1-c.

Table 4.12.1-a. Average annual expenditure on food grains and food items of Direct Centre Labour households at factory site and at native place
(Rupees)

Particulars	Migrated members at factory site (Oct to April)	Non-migrated members at native place (Oct to April)	Proportion of expenditure at factory site to native place (per adult)	All members at native place (May to Sept)	Annual expenditure on food of labour household
Cereals	3223.37 (61.30)	961.18 (74.87)	1.64	2508.37 (74.83)	6692.92 (67.65)
Pulses	167.17 (3.18)	40.05 (3.12)	2.04	94.53 (2.82)	301.74 (3.06)
Oilseeds	167.16 (3.19)	16.93 (1.32)	4.83	46.25 (1.38)	230.44 (2.32)
Chilli and Chilli powder	120.93 (2.30)	30.55 (2.38)	1.93	77.77 (2.32)	229.25 (2.31)
Vegetables and fruits	316.55 (6.02)	26.70 (2.08)	5.80	83.13 (2.48)	426.38 (4.31)
Milk	49.43 (0.94)	2.70 (0.21)	8.95	18.10 (0.54)	70.23 (0.72)
Oil	499.53 (9.49)	93.45 (7.28)	2.49	246.05 (7.34)	839.03 (8.48)
Mutton, fish and eggs	622.07 (11.83)	98.32 (7.66)	3.10	250.07 (7.46)	970.45 (9.80)
Other	92.04 (1.75)	13.75 (1.08)	3.27	27.82 (0.83)	133.61 (1.36)
Total	5258.35 (100)	1283.63 (100)	2.01	3352.09 (100)	9894.07 (100)

(Figures in the parentheses are percentage to the respective totals).

Table 4.12.1-b. Average annual expenditure on food grains and food items of Gadi Centre Labour household at factory site and at native place

(Rupees)

Particulars	Migrated members at factory site (Oct to April)	Non-migrated members at native place (Oct to April)	Proportion of expenditure at factory site to native place (per adult)	All members at native place (May to Sept)	Annual expenditure on food of labour household
Cereals	2457.70 (66.00)	735.75 (75.02)	1.81	1643.55 (70.49)	4837.00 (68.76)
Pulses	93.13 (2.51)	27.45 (2.80)	1.83	61.78 (2.65)	182.36 (2.59)
Oilseeds	93.08 (2.49)	19.62 (2.02)	2.56	52.45 (2.26)	165.15 (2.35)
Chilli and Chilli powder	81.92 (2.21)	18.63 (1.89)	2.38	47.78 (2.05)	148.33 (2.11)
Vegetables and fruits	186.18 (5.00)	17.65 (1.79)	5.70	79.27 (3.40)	283.10 (4.02)
Milk	70.75 (1.89)	15.70 (1.60)	2.43	40.80 (1.75)	127.25 (1.81)
Oil	316.52 (8.49)	63.75 (6.51)	2.68	174.85 (3.50)	555.12 (7.89)
Mutton, fish and eggs	372.38 (10.00)	70.60 (7.19)	2.85	200.48 (8.59)	643.46 (9.14)
Other	52.14 (1.41)	11.47 (1.18)	2.45	30.32 (1.31)	93.93 (1.33)
Total	3723.80 (100)	980.62 (100)	2.05	2331.28 (100)	7035.70 (100)

(Figures in the parentheses are percentage to the respective totals).

Table 4.12.1-c. Average annual expenditure on food grains and other food items of Head Centre Labour household at factory site and at native place

Particulars	Migrated members at factory site (Oct to April)	Non-migrated at native place (Oct to April)	Proportion of expenditure at factory site to native place (per adult)	All members at native place (May to Sept)	Annual expenditure on food of labour household (Rupees)
Cereals	2158.74 (69.00)	652.07 (77.00)	2.14	1402.17 (73.49)	4212.98 (71.61)
Pulses	79.78 (2.55)	20.32 (2.40)	2.54	48.65 (2.55)	148.75 (2.53)
Oilseeds	96.98 (3.09)	16.93 (1.99)	3.71	42.92 (2.25)	156.83 (2.67)
Chilli and Chilli powder	78.22 (2.50)	15.25 (1.80)	4.13	37.20 (1.95)	130.67 (2.22)
Vegetables and fruits	117.32 (3.75)	16.52 (1.97)	4.50	52.95 (2.78)	186.79 (3.18)
Milk	61.00 (1.95)	14.13 (1.67)	2.80	34.53 (1.81)	109.66 (1.86)
Oil	234.65 (7.51)	55.05 (6.50)	2.76	124.00 (6.50)	413.70 (7.03)
Mutton, fish and eggs	265.93 (8.49)	46.58 (5.50)	3.79	143.08 (7.50)	455.69 (7.74)
Other	35.98 (1.16)	9.98 (1.17)	2.33	22.23 (1.17)	68.19 (1.16)
Total	3128.60 (100)	846.83 (100)	2.39	1907.73 (100)	5883.16 (100)

(Figures in the parentheses are percentage to the respective totals).

The expenses incurred on cereals were at very high magnitude for both the establishments. As expected the average expenditure incurred on foodgrains and the food items were very high at the factory site. A proportion of expenditure on food grains and food items of establishment factory site to native place are worked out and presented in column 4 of the Table 4.12.1-a, 4.12.1-b, 4.12.1-c. Ratios clearly indicated that the consumption expenditure on all food items were proportionately significantly higher at the factory site. This was obvious since they had received periodically lucrative wages.

Consumption expenditure of Gadi Centre Labour households and Head Centre Labour households presented in Table 4.12.1-b and 4.12.1-c, revealed that the percentagewise distribution of outlay on foodgrains and other food items did not vary significantly. Item of expenditure next to cereals was mutton, fish and eggs, oil and vegetables. The ratio of consumption expenditure of migrant household at factory site and those of native place indicated the same pattern of higher expenses on all items.

4.12.2 Expenditure on clothing, education, health of sample labour households

Estimated family budget of sample households is presented in Table 4.12.2.

Table 4.17.2. Average annual expenditure of sample households on different items (Rupees)

Items of expenditure	Category of labour household			Overall
	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	
1. Food	9894.07 (61.42)	7035.70 (64.14)	5883.17 (60.19)	7603.31 (61.90)
2. Clothing	3173.11 (19.69)	1674.40 (15.26)	1775.13 (18.16)	2207.55 (17.97)
3. Health	552.00 (3.43)	286.92 (2.63)	230.00 (2.35)	356.30 (2.90)
4. Education	246.00 (1.53)	102.08 (0.93)	92.00 (0.94)	146.69 (1.19)
5. Religious and Social items	817.71 (5.08)	508.17 (4.63)	434.97 (4.45)	586.95 (4.78)
6. Footware	145.38 (0.90)	88.00 (0.80)	76.88 (0.79)	103.42 (0.84)
7. Fuel	32.50 (0.20)	45.83 (0.42)	21.83 (0.23)	33.39 (0.27)
8. Travelling	480.30 (2.98)	360.60 (3.29)	303.60 (3.11)	381.50 (3.11)
9. Tobacco and Beverage	767.67 (4.77)	866.37 (7.90)	956.32 (9.78)	863.46 (7.04)
Total	16108.74 (100)	10968.07 (100)	9773.90 (100)	12283.87 (100)
Expenditure per adult unit	2337.98	1848.03	1419.59	1871.11

(Figures in parentheses are percentages to the respective totals).

The family budgets of the Gadi Centre Labour households (Rs. 10968) and Head Centre Labour households (Rs. 9774) were slightly differed while that of Direct Centre Labour it was more than one and half times to that of above two categories of sample households. Total expenditure incurred on food items of all the three categories of sample households was more than 60 per cent and more or less similar. It implied that it is a poor man's family budget. Interestingly it was observed that substantial proportion of the income was spent on clothing. It was rather pitiable to quote that very less proportion of earnings was spent on education.

4.13 Average income, expenditure and saving of sample migrant households

The overall position of income, expenditure and saving of the sample households were worked out (Table 4.13) and the same showed that the Gadi Centre Labour households used to manage their expenses with available income, Direct Centre Labour families could make a annual surplus to the tune of Rs. 2924, while Head Centre Labour were in deficit income to the extent of Rs. 259. Per adult surplus or deficit income was also examined. Per adult surplus income of Rs. 424 per annum only observed in case of Direct Centre Labour household. It was observed after inclusion of average outstanding debt of

Table 4.13. Average income, expenditure and saving of the sample labour households

(Rupees)

Particulars	Category of labour household			Overall
	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour	
1. Average gross family income	19033.21	10915.33	9515.01	13154.51
2. Average gross family expenditure	16108.74	10968.07	9773.90	12283.87
3. Family surplus or deficit income	2924.47	-52.74	-258.89	870.64
4. Per adult surplus or deficit income	424.45	-8.87	-37.57	132.72
5. Average outstanding debt per family	4975.92	1856.18	1050.68	2627.53
6. Family surplus or deficit income including outstanding debt	-2051.45	-1908.92	-1309.57	-1756.89

sample households that all the three categories of labour households had deficit income. In case of Gadi Centre Labour and Head Centre Labour had more than 90 and 80 per cent of deficit income, respectively due to outstanding debt.

From the above discussion, it is inferred that because of migration of the later two categories of sample households could meet their bare requirements for the livelihood. The Direct Centre Labour households in addition to maintain their family could save bit of income. Had their families not migrated to Rauri Co-operative Sugar Factory areas what would have been their income, expenditure is also a matter of concern. This, however, needs to be studied and tackled separately through separate study.

4.14. Functional analysis

Functional analysis were carried out to measure the effects of related variables on employment, income and consumption of sample households. The separate functions were estimated and the results of the same are as below.

4.14.1 Employment function

It was realised through tabular analysis that the employment of all the three categories of migrant

labour households is being influenced by the total number of workers and proportion of family member workers migrated to sugar factory areas. Therefore, the total number of workers (x_1) and Ratio of migrant worker to total worker (x_2) were considered as explanatory variables in the employment function. The results of the multiple linear regression with the above two explanatory variables presented in Table 4.14.1. R^2 values were 0.80, 0.45 and 0.73 for the equation to Direct Centre Labour, Gadi Centre Labour and Head Centre Labour, respectively revealed that the factors under consideration had explained 80, 45 and 73 per cent variation in the employment days of these categories of sample labour households respectively. The regression coefficients of the variable x_1 indicate that the opportunity for job in days is the highest in case of Direct Centre Labour (223 days) followed to it was to Gadi Centre Labour (164.5 days) and very least to Head Centre Labour (138.46 days). The regression coefficient of the factor x_2 namely ratio of migrant worker to total indicated that the total number of days for which the labours were employed at the factory site were to the tune of 689.78 days, 518.46 days and 138.73 days in Direct Centre Labour, Gadi Centre Labour and Head Centre Labour, respectively. Differentials in the values of

Table 4.14.1. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis

I. Employment function

$$Y_E = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2$$

Particulars	Category of labour household		
	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour
Intercept	-529.58	-326.57	-157.76
Total number of workers (x_1)	223.54***	164.54***	138.70***
Ratio of migrant workers to total workers (x_2)	689.78**	518.46***	138.70***
R ² value	0.8062	0.4509	0.7275
'F' value	118.57	23.40	76.09

*** Significant at 1 per cent level.

regression coefficient of x_2 indicated that on an average Gadi Centre Labour and Direct Centre Labour got the additional employment of 379.76 and 551.08 days respectively over that of Head Centre Labour days. Differential coefficient of Direct Centre Labour and Gadi Centre Labour for x_2 was 171.32 indicating thereby the employment of former category labour was higher by that magnitude over that of later.

4.14.2 Income function

Income of the sample households was supposed to be influenced by the gross cropped area (x_1), employment of sugar factory in man days (x_2) and the employment at the native places in man days (x_3). These explanatory variables were regressed on the dependant variable Y i.e. gross family income. The results of these regression are presented in Table 4.14.2. Coefficient of multiple determination (R^2) had indicated that these factors jointly explained, 82, 65 and 48 per cent variation in the gross income of Direct Centre Labour households, Gadi Centre Labour households and Head Centre Labour households respectively. Since the Head Centre Labour did not possess a land that factor i.e. gross cropped area, was dropped from the regression. The magnitude of the regression coefficient x_2 i.e. wage of the sugar factory employment and x_3 wage rate for the employment

Table 4.14.2. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis

II. Income function

$$Y_1 = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + u$$

Particulars	Category of labour household		
	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour
Intercept (a)	3073.66	2958.03	3845.63
Gross cropped area (x_1)	2667.62***	910.35***	-
Sugar factory employment (man days) (x_2)	10.03***	11.20***	8.55***
Employment at native place (man days) (x_3)	7.61**	8.95**	8.70***
R ² value	0.8168	0.6466	0.4801
'F' value	63	34	26

*** Significant at 1 per cent level.

** Significant at 5 per cent level.

at native place revealed that the wage rate was on an average higher by Rs. 2.42 per day in case of Direct Centre Labour households and Rs. 2.55 in case of Gadi Centre Labour households. There was significant difference in the wage rate of Head Centre Labour households. However, the magnitude of wage rate was relatively low at sugar factory compared to their counterparts. Per hectare productivity when measured in terms of income had shown that it was substantially higher (Rs. 2667.62) on Direct Centre Labour farms than Gadi Centre Labour farms (Rs. 910.35).

It is difficult to interpret the intercept term since it captures the effects of excluded factor from the relationship. The value of intercept includes incomes generated through service, business and live-stock activity undertaken by the sample households.

4.14.3 Consumption function

Results of the consumption function, wherein the gross family income (x_1) and the size of the family (x_2) were taken as independent variables and the annual consumption expenditure (Y) was taken as a dependent variable, are presented in Table 4.14.3.

It was revealed that if the size of family increases by one adult unit, the consumption expenditure on an average would increase by Rs. 796, Rs. 907 and

Table 4.14.3. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis

III. Consumption function

$$Y_C = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + U \quad .$$

Particulars	Category of labour household		
	Direct Centre Labour	Gadi Centre Labour	Head Centre Labour
Intercept (a)	4777.56	2800.26	2058.09
Gross family income(x_1)	0.2216***	0.0651*	-0.0039 ^{NS}
Size of family (x_2)	795.60***	907.13***	855.04***
R ² value	0.5325	0.7523	0.6436
'F' value	21	89	51

*** Significant at 1 per cent level.

* Significant at 10 per cent level.

NS Non-significant.

Rs. 855 as shown by the values of the regression coefficients of x_2 variables. Variation in the consumption expenditure was obvious since the economic status of these households were different from each other. The relationship between gross family income (x_1) and size of family (x_2) was high therefore the interpretation for regression coefficient would not be correct.

4.15 Difficulties reported by the sample households in the factory work

Sample migrant labours were asked to state as to what difficulties they had to face at the factory. The information collected is presented in Table 4.15.

About 80 per cent sample households reported that they did not have proper accommodation. Cent per cent Direct Centre Labour stated that the material supplied by the factory is inadequate and not of good qualities. Gadi Centre Labour and Head Centre Labour had to live on fields, near to the area of work, they faced difficulties like improper site, bazar, inconvenience, fareness of drinking water, salty water etc. Drinking water had severity in case of Gadi Centre Labour (78.88 per cent) and Head Centre Labour (86.66 per cent) households. Majority of the migrants told that there were no educational facilities (47.95 per cent) for their children,

Table 4.15. Distribution of sample labour households according to difficulties faced by them at the place of work
(Number)

Particulars 1.	Category of labour household			Average 5.
	Direct Centre Labour 2.	Gadi Centre Labour 3.	Head Centre Labour 4.	
1. Construction of hut				
i) Material supplied is not of good quality	52 (86.67)	47 (78.33)	42 (72.00)	141 (78.33)
ii) Inadequate material	58 (96.67)	54 (90.00)	46 (76.67)	158 (87.77)
2. Site for construction				
i) Site is away from road	32 (53.33)	56 (93.33)	58 (96.67)	146 (81.11)
ii) Site is not proper for dwelling	38 (63.33)	48 (80.00)	54 (90.00)	140 (77.77)
iii) Farmers do not allow them to live	2 (3.33)	10 (16.67)	5 (8.33)	17 (9.44)
iv) Marketing inconvenience	27 (45.00)	53 (83.33)	52 (86.67)	132 (73.33)
v) Sanitation problems	32 (53.33)	34 (56.67)	38 (63.33)	104 (57.77)
3. Drinking water facility				
i) Salty water	15 (25.00)	42 (70.00)	45 (75.00)	102 (56.67)
ii) Drinking water is far away	22 (33.67)	49 (81.60)	56 (93.33)	127 (70.00)
iii) Tap water is not available	38 (63.33)	51 (85.00)	55 (91.67)	144 (80.00)
4. Childrens education				
i) Children's are not getting admission at factory	26 (43.33)	11 (18.33)	9 (15.00)	46 (25.55)
ii) Standard of earlier education is low	29 (48.33)	7 (11.67)	14 (23.33)	50 (27.77)
iii) Not getting school leaving certificate	36 (60.00)	10 (16.67)	8 (13.33)	54 (30.00)
iv) Expenditure on education at factory is high	40 (66.67)	30 (50.00)	38 (63.33)	108 (60.00)
v) Expenditure on education is not affordable	32 (53.33)	50 (83.33)	57 (95.00)	139 (77.22)

Contd....

Table 4.15 (Contd..)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
5. Modes of payment				
i) Payment is made after deducting advance taken	12 (20.00)	18 (30.00)	21 (35.00)	51 (28.00)
ii) High rate of interest is charged by contractor	48 (80.00)	51 (85.00)	55 (91.67)	154 (85.55)
iii) False receipts by contractor	23 (38.33)	30 (50.00)	34 (56.67)	87 (48.33)
6. Health facilities				
i) Sites are away from factory health centre	29 (48.33)	53 (83.33)	57 (95.00)	139 (72.22)
ii) Medical charges are very high	42 (70.00)	19 (31.67)	17 (28.33)	78 (43.33)
iii) They do not give proper attention at factory health centre	31 (51.67)	8 (13.33)	4 (6.67)	43 (23.88)
iv) Site is not hygienic	41 (68.33)	53 (88.83)	49 (81.66)	143 (79.44)
v) Inconvenience to carry ill person to the hospital	17 (28.33)	22 (36.67)	34 (56.67)	73 (40.25)
vi) Poor quality of ration	9 (15.00)	14 (23.33)	19 (31.67)	42 (23.33)
7. Condition of contract				
i) They do not leave the factory work at their will	49 (81.67)	20 (33.33)	18 (30.00)	87 (48.33)
ii) Inadequate advance from factory	30 (50.00)	34 (56.67)	36 (60.00)	100 (55.56)
iii) Absence of work intermittently during season besides block and cleaning holidays	26 (43.33)	50 (83.33)	58 (96.67)	134 (74.44)
8. Recreation facilities				
i. Recreational facilities are away from their site	14 (23.33)	41 (68.33)	53 (88.33)	108 (60.00)
ii. Recreation facilities are costly	43 (71.67)	25 (41.67)	38 (63.33)	106 (58.88)
iii. Recreational facilities are not as per their choice	19 (31.67)	34 (56.67)	39 (65.00)	92 (51.11)

the expenditure on education is high at factory site. About 85 per cent sample households stated that their contractor charged high interest rates. About 50 per cent sample household reported their contractor showed false receipts of their wages. Direct Centre Labours were residing near the factory area, therefore, only this category labour utilized the medical facilities provided by sugar factory. Head and Gadi Centre labours were away from the factory so they faces the difficulties to carry ill person to health centre (40.55 per cent). More than 40 per cent sample households reported that medical charges are very high. More than 83 per cent sample households of Gadi Centre Labour and about 96 per cent Head Centre Labour stated that work was not available continuously during the season and also unavailability of trucks or tractors for transport cane which is harvested by them. More than 55.56 per cent sample households stated the amount of advance was inadequate. About 60 per cent sample households stated that the recreational facilities were away from their site and costly.

4.16 Ameliorative measures

An effort is made below to suggest some ameliorative measures to solve the problems of migratory labourers.

Measures for problems of migratory labourers at sugar factory are as follow.

1) With regards to housing, it is suggested that the factory should provide shelter arrangements i.e. good quality and adequate material to the migratory labourers.

2) It is suggested that the factory should make arrangement for supply of good quality ration to the migratory labourers at reasonable prices.

3) ~~-----~~ The factory should start seasonal schools at factory for the children of migrant labourers.

4) Factory should arrange itself the payments to labourers instead of paying through contractors.

5) ~~-----~~ The labour officers of the factory as well as other officials should look into the problems of migratory labourers from time to time and adopt suitable measures to improve the situation.

Chapter Opener Page



Summary and Conclusions

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In Maharashtra, of the total work force, the agricultural labourers alone formed about 26.91 per cent at the state level. This agricultural labour force usually comprises of landless labourers and small farmers having uneconomic holdings, who are always in search of some employment in the villages or nearby places.

Sugar factories are the main source of employment to these families. It has been estimated that sugar factories provide seasonal employment to over four lakh labourers by 96 sugar factories. Thirteen sugar factories are located in Ahmednagar district alone. The present study of migrant labour was, therefore, undertaken with the following specific objectives.

i) To study the socio-economic background and cause of the seasonal migration of seasonal migratory agricultural labour households.

ii) To study employment patterns of the migrant households.

iii) To study the income patterns of migrant households.

iv) To study the expenditure patterns of migrant households.

v) To study problems faced by and suggest suitable measures to overcome them.

The study was carried out in the operational area of the Rahuri Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Shri Shivajinagar in Ahmednagar district. The seasonal migratory agricultural labourers were grouped under Direct Centre Labour, Gadi Centre Labour and Head Centre Labour on the basis of nature of work. Randomly, sixty labour households from each category were selected making total of 180 migrant labour households. The data collected pertained to the year 1990-91.

The findings of the study are summarised below :

1) Sixty per cent of sample households were from Marathwada region, while 29.44 per cent from the Ahmednagar district and 9.44 per cent from Khandesh region. Direct Centre Labour households were mainly from Ahmednagar district, while other two categories of labour households from Marathwada region.

2) All categories of sample households were regular migrant and migrating to average distance of 145.16 kilometers.

3) Migrant labourers were from castes Boudh (38 per cent), Vanjari (15 per cent) and Banjara caste (16 per cent).

- 4) An average size of migrant family was (8.65 members) amongst all categories. About 87 per cent labour household members were illiterate.
- 5) On an average size of migrating unit was 5.56 persons.
- 6) In all categories of labour households members stayed back at home were children (46.93 per cent) and or old persons (33.65 per cent).
- 7) On an average gross cropped land possessed by Direct Centre Labour, Gadi Centre Labour and Head Centre Labour was 2.22, 1.003, and 0.17 hectares respectively.
- 8) The cropping pattern of sample labour households was mainly dominated by bajra and jowar crops, occupying more than 85 per cent of the total cultivated area irrespective of categories of sample households.
- 9) At overall level, value of land was more than 50 per cent in the total value of assets of sample labour households.
- 10) It was found that non-institutional credit borrowed by all three categories of sample migrant was maximum (88.17 per cent). Mukadams/Contractors were the main source among non-institutional credit (62.13 percent).

11) As many as 92 per cent households reported that they had migrated to factory because of absence of employment opportunities at native places. Unirrigated land (about 60 per cent), inadequate land to provide work to all family members (56.11 per cent), inadequacy of fodder (47.22 per cent) and indebtedness (46.11 per cent) were other reasons of migration of sample labour households.

12) Male, female, children and bullock pair of Direct Centre Labour got employment for about 151 days, 151 days, 60 days, ^{151 days} respectively, while the average magnitude of employment of corresponding members were relatively low in other two categories of migrant households.

13) Direct Centre Labour household received Rs. 71.17, Gadi Centre Labour Rs. 47.78 and Head Centre Labour Rs. 44.10 as per day income at factory site.

14) Of the total income i.e. at factory site and native place, 74.67 per cent was earned at factory site.

15) Proportion of per adult expenditure on food-grains and food items at factory site was double at factory site for all the categories compared to their native places. In food items, cereals were the major item (more than 67 per cent) of consumption expenditure.

16) The estimated employment function indicated that the on an average Gadi Centre Labour and Direct Centre Labour got the additional employment of 379.76 and 551.08 days respectively over that of Head Centre Labour, respectively. Analysis also revealed that employment of Direct Centre ^{Labour} was higher by 171.23 days to that of Gadi Centre labours.

17) Income function analysis revealed that on an average the wage rates at factory site were higher by Rs. 2.42 and Rs. 2.55 in case of Direct and Gadi Centre labours respectively.

18) It was revealed through consumption function analysis that the consumption expenditure would increase by Rs. 796, 970 and 855 if there is increase in the size of family by a unit in all the categories of sample households.

19) Intensity of problems was higher with regard to the construction of hut, site, health and education, though varied bit between the categories of sample households.

20) It is suggested that factory should look into the welfare of the migrant household if they are to extract the work most efficiently from the migrant labour households.

Present study could not probe into the details as to what is basis of selecting a particular sugar factory for migration by the labour families ? What is alternative employment opportunity, if the families would have not migrated ? What role Mukadams play in linking the migrant labours with Sugar Factory ? What are his earning for this purpose ? etc. Further studies may take up these issues for their investigation.

Chapter Opener Page



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Chapter Opener Page



Annexure

ANNEXURE
QUESTIONNAIRE

90

"Employment, Income, Expenditure Patterns of the Seasonal
Migratory Agricultural Labourers working ^{AT A Sugar Factory} In Ahmednagar District"

1. General Information: v) Taluka: Caste:
- i. Name: vi) Education:
- ii. Village: vii) District:
- iii. Age:
- iv. Married/Unmarried:
- viii. Relation with head of family:
- ix. Distance of village from the factory:
- x. Since how many years you are coming regularly to
 the factory for work:
- xi. In which month you come to factory:
- xii. In which month you go back to your village:

2. Information about family members:

Sr.No.	Name	Relation with head of family	Age	Educ-ation	Occupation
A. Members Migrated					
i.					
ii.					
iii.					
iv.					
v.					
B. Members At Home:					
i.					
ii.					
iii.					
iv.					
v.					
vi.					

3. Information about land holding and other assets

a) Land

1. Do you own any land - Yes / No
if yes, give details.

Sr. No.	Kind	Land cultivated			Land given on lease			Net cultivated (5-8)
		Owned	Taken on lease	Total	Cash basis	Cropshare basis	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	1. Irrigated							
	2. Dry							
	3. Fallow							
	i. Current							
	ii. Permanent							
	4. Grasing land							
	Total							

ii. Land Revenue Rs:

i. Present value of land:

iv) Source of irrigation:

v) Period for which irrigation water is available:

vi) Soil type:-

b. Buildings:

Sr. No.	Type of Building	Number	Nature	Present value
1.	Dwelling House			
2.	Cattle shed			
3.	Godown			
4.	Other			

C. Machinery, Implements, Tools and Household Assets.

Particulars	Number	Present value	Particulars	Number	Present value
I.Machinery			IV.Households Assets		
1.Tractor			1.Vessels		
2.Oil engine			2.Cupboards		
3.Ele.Motor			3.Ornaments		
4.Crusher			4.Cycle		
5.			5.Radio		
6.			6.Sewing machine		
II.Implements			7.Ferniture		
1.Plough			8.		
a.Wooden			9.		
b.Iron			10.		
2.Seed drill					
a.Local					
b.Improved					
3.Harrow					
4.Hoe					
5.Bullockcart					
6.Mhot					
7.					
8.					
9.					
III.Tools					
1.Sickles					
2.Koyate					
3.Sped					
4.Axe					
5.Ghameli					
6.Khurpi					
7.Ropes					
8.Gunny Bags					
9.Pick-axe					
10.Others					

9. Annual Family Income:

a. Income at Native Place

i. Income from crop production

Name of crop	Area (ha.)	Yield of crop						Total value
		Main Produce			By-produce			
		Qty.	Rate	Value	Qty.	Rate	Value	

ii. Income from other sources

Sources of Income	Total production	Consumed Qty.	Sold Qty.	Value
1. Sale of milk				
2. Sale of eggs				
3. Sale of animals				
4. Sale of poultry birds				
5. Hire charges of bullocks				
6. Income from cultivation of others farm (ploughing/sowing)				
7. Miscellaneous				
8. Other specify				
i.				
ii.				
iii.				
iv.				

7. Employment and Income details of migrant family members
 A. All Family members when at home (Period)

Days

Category	Work- ing Units	FARM WORK															
		Employment on Own farm				Employment on other farm				Employment in own subsidiary opp.				Employment in others subsidiary			
		No. Empl	No.of days empl.	Wage rate	Opp Inc ome	No. Empl	No.of days Empl.	Wage rate	Inc- come	No. Empl	No.of days Empl.	Wage rate	In- come	No. Empl	No.of days Empl.	Wage rate	Income
Male																	
Female																	
Chil- dren																	
Bullocks																	

7. A/C. continued.

(For period

Category	Work- ing Units	Non-Farm- Work										
		Govt. work (E.G.S.Y)			Service				Business/other			
		No. of emplo- yed	No. of days emp.	Wage rate	Income	No. of Empl- oyed	No. of days Empl.	Wage rate	Income	No. of Empl- oyed	No. of days Empl.	Wage rate
Male												
Female												
Children												
Bullock												

7.B. Employment and income details of migrant labourers at factory site.

I. Harvesting and transporting cane direct to factory site.

Category	working units	Factory work					Total no. of days employed	Rate of cane harvest and Transport by bullock cart	Total Income	Non-factory work	
		Daily hours spent in Harvesting of cane including travel hours.	loading of Bullock cart	Transport of cane to factory	Unloading of cane	Other				Farm work	Non-farm work
Male											
Female											
Children											
Bullock											

What average quantity of sugercane you harvest and trasport to the factory perday tonne-

How much amount you secured as Bonus / Gift Rs.

7.B. (II) Migrant labour Involved In harvesting of cane and loading truck/Tractor Trolley
(Koyets Units)

Category Working units	Factory work			Total No. of days employed	Per tonne rate of harvesting and loading	Total Income
	Daily hours spent in Harvesting of cane including travel hours	Loading of cane in truck/ tractor trolley	Other			
Male						
Female						
Children.						
Bullock						

What average quantity of sugarcane do you harvest and load it per day tonnes

How much amount you secured as Bonus / Gift Rs.

7.B. (III) Migrant labour Involved In Harvesting and transporting sugarcane upto truck centre

(Own / hired bullock cart)

Category	Working units	Factory work					Total no.of days employed	Per tonne rate of harvest and Transport	Total Income
		Daily hours spent in							
		Harvesting of cane including travel hours	Loading of bullock cart	Transport upto truck centre	unloading of truck	other			
Male									
Female									
Child- ren									
Bullock									

What average quantity of sugarcane do you harvest and transport upto truck centre.

How much amount you secured as Bonus/Gift. Rs.:-

7.B. (I) / (II) / (III) Continued.

Category	working units	Non-Factory work											
		Farm work				Non-farm work							
		No. of employed	No. of days employed	Wage rate	Income	No. of employed	No. of days employed	wage rate	Income	No. of employed	No. of days employed	Wage Rate	Income
Male													
Female													
Children													

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What average quantity of sugarcane do you harvest and load if per day tonnes

How much amount you secured as Bonus / Gift Rs.

7. C. Employment and Income of Non-Migrated family member at the Nation place

(For period

Category	Work- ing Units	FARM WORK															
		Employment on own farm				Employment on Other farm				Employment in Own subsidiary				Employment in other subsidiary			
		No. emp- loy- ed	No.of days emp.	Wage rate	Opp Inc- ome	No. Emp.	No.of days emp.	Wage rate	Inc- ome	No. emp.	No.of days emp.	Wage rate	Opp Inc- ome	No. Emp.	No.of days emp.	Wage rate	Income
Male																	
Female																	
Child- ren																	
Bullocks																	

7. A/C. continued.

(For period

Category Working Units	Govt. Work (E.G.S.A)				Non-Farm-Work		Service		Business/other		
	No. of No. of days emp. yed	No. of Wage rate	Income	No. of days emp. yed	No. of days emp. yed	Wage rate	Income	No. of days emp. yed	No. of days emp. yed	Wage rate	Income
Male											
Female											
Children											
Bullock											

b) Income from other sources at the factory

Sr. No.	Source of Income	Quantity	Amount in Rs
1.	Income from cane tops		
	Total obtained		
	a. Fed to animal		
	b. Sold to others		
2.	Hire charges of bullocks if any		
3.	Income from sale of milk		
4.	Income from sale of khoa		
5.	Income from sale of cowdung		
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			

10. Expenditure details of migrant agric. labourers.

A. Average monthly expenditure on food (i) How many days all members of family are together:-
 ii. How much quantity of home produce brought with you (i) cereals ii. Pulses iii. Oilseeds.

Name of Item	At native place with all family members			At factory site migrated members			At native place non-migrated members		
	No. of member	Quantity	Value	No. of members	Quantity	Value	No. of member	Quantity	Value
Cereals									
Pulses									
Oilseeds									
Chilli & Chillipowder									
Vegetables									
Milk & Milk product									
Oil									
Fruits									
Mutton									
Fish									
Eggs									
Spices & condiments									
Others									
Quantity brought with them									
1. Cereals				3. Oilseeds					
2. Pulses				4. Other					

B. Annual expenditure on other necessities

Name of Item	No. of members	Amount Spent.
1. Clothing		
2. Foot ware		
3. Education		
4. Health		
5. Religious & social		
6. Fuel		
7. Travelling		
8. Tobacco		
9. Beverage		
10. Other		
11.		
12.		

C. Annual expenses on live stock

	Consumption		Medical	Other
	Fodder	Concentrate		
1. Bullocks				
2. Cows				
3. Goats				
4. Others				

11. What problems did you face at the factory work.
 - a. Construction of hut
 - i. Construction material is not supplied by factory
 - ii. Supplied material is not of good quality
 - iii. Supplied material is inadequate
 - iv.
 - v.
 - b. Site for construction of hut
 - i. Provided site is far away from road
 - ii. If is not proper for dwelling
 - iii. Farmer do not allow to live on their farms
 - iv. Marketing inconvenience due to longer distance
 - v. Sanitation problems at provided site.
 - vi.
 - vii.
 - c) Drinking water facility
 - i. Salty water
 - ii. Drinking water is far away from site
 - iii. Tap water is not available
 - iv.
 - v.
 - d. Children's Education
 - i. Children are not getting admission in schools at factory site due to their shorter stay
 - ii. Standard of earlier education is not upto the mark so they do not get admission
 - iii. They are not getting school leaving certificate from their schools at native place.
 - iv. Expenditure on education at factory site is higher parents can not afford it
 - v.
 - vi.
 - e. Modes of payment
 - i. Their payment is made after deducting the advance taken
 - ii. High rate of interest is charged by contractor
 - iii. Large amount is deducted as commission
 - iv. False receipts and false calculations by contractors.

F) Health facilities:

- i. Their sites are far away from factory health centre
- ii. Medical charges are very high
- iii. They are not given proper attention at factory health centre
- iv. Inconvenience to carry ill persons to the hospital
- v. Poor quality ration is supplied
- vi. Site is not hygienic
- vii.
- viii.

g) condition of contract

- i. They do not leave the factory work at their will
- ii. Inadequate advance from factory
- iii. Work is not available continuously and for entire period
- iv.
- v.

h) Recreational facilities

- i. Recreational facilities are far away from their site
- ii. Recreational facilities are costly
- iii. Recreational facilities are not at per the choice
- iv.
- v.

12. What facilities are provided by the sugar factory management with regard to

- i. Health
- ii. Food grains
- iii. Education
- iv. Drinking water
- v. Sanitation
- vi. Advances.

Chapter Opener Page



Vita

8. VITA

HANUMANT RAMCHANDRA SHINDE
 A Candidate for the Degree of
 MASTER OF SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE)

Title of Thesis : Employment, Income, Expenditure Patterns
 of Seasonal Migratory Agricultural
 Labourers Working at a Sugar Factory in
 Ahmednagar District

Major field : Agricultural Economics

Biographical information :

- Personal data : Born at Bhuij, Tal - Wai, Dist-Satara,
 on 18th February, 1962; son of Shri
 Ramchandra Govind Shinde, married with
 Sudha Lawangare, on May 21, 1989.
 A son, Mandar.
 - Education : Attended Primary School at Wai,
 Completed Secondary and Higher Secondary
 Education at Bhuij, Tal-Wai, District -
 Satara. Recipient of High School
 Scholarship during Secondary School.
 Received B.Sc. (Agri.) Degree from
 College of Agriculture, Dapoli, consti-
 tuent College of Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth,
 Dapoli in 1984 in First Class with Distn.
 Recipient of ICAR Merit Scholarship during
 1981-82 to 1983-84. Passed NCC 'B'
 Certificate Examination, represented
 Inter-University Wrestling tournament
 at Varanasi in 1982-83.
 - Professional : Joined in 1985 as Field Supervisor (JRA),
 Experience Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the
 Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops
 in Maharashtra, MPAU, Rahuri, District -
 Ahmednagar, till today.
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