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SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF WORKERS OF SUGAR INDUSTRY IN MARATHWADA REGION: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT :

One of largest agro based industry in India is Sugar industry and plays an important role in Indian economy. Sugar industry not only provides the employment for inside employment but also it provides out-side employment, like the sugar cane cutter. To cut the sugar cane it requires large number of human resource. Most of the farmers in India also in Maharashtra they cultivating their farm with Sugar cane and after growing the Sugar cane it require human source to cut it. It means sugar industry provide direct or indirect employment. This paper is planned to look in to the socio economic condition of workers working in sugar industry of Marathwada. There is large number of workers whose economic condition is based on Sugar industry. Most of the Sugar industries are run 6-8 months in year that is means these workers cannot have 12 month work they have only 6-8 month and remaining month they don't have

any job in sugar industry. The objective of this study focuses socio – economic condition of workers in Marathwadasugar industry. In India it has been observed that most of the workers in this industry are migrated from different locations of parts of India.

KEYWORDS : Socio Economic Condition , Sugar Industry, Indian economy.

INTRODUCTION

Sugar is an important area in the national economy, an important agricultural based industry which affects about 50 million farmers' farming in rural livelihood and about 5 lakh workers working in sugar factories. The industry is very disturbed, with united and unorganized players. The sugar industry supports various activities and skills that support the local economy. Sugar is the largest consuming country in the country and, generally, sugar is produced. Around 62 to 65% of sugar is widely used by the users. While the usage is increasing historically, production is cyclical. Sugarcane is mainly grown in nine states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Tamilnadu.

In 2014-15, India was second in terms of India's sugar production in Brazil and 17 percent of world production was in production. There are the total 704 mills in India, on the basis of ownership design, 336 units are private limited companies, 325 cooperative societies and 43 public limited companies. In the last few sugar seasons, the production of sugar chains and sugar production from sugar have increased due to lower exports due to the lower production due to domestic production and international price of international sugar. This has adversely affected the economic health of Mills and increased the price of cane price. Millions of Indians, mainly from Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, get Rs. 12,000 crores. The government has given extra days to banks to provide soft loan of Rs.1900 crore to the sugar factories to help the government to clear the outstanding debt of Rs.1200 crore. Mills have been used to take loans of more than Rs. 2700 crores of soft loans of Rs. 6000 crores sanctioned to bail out the

sugar industry. By the end of September 30, the banks have been able to distribute only 800 crores and the remaining Rs 1,900 crores has been released. Considering the interest of banks farmers to pay the remaining Rs 1,900 crores loan, the time has been given to banks till October.

Table 1.0 Growth of Sugar Industry

Sr. No.	Year	No of Sugar Factories	Area in Hector	Sugar cane Production (in Tonnes)	Sugar Production in Lack Tones	Yield (Tone Hector)
1.	2010-11	527	4886	342382	24394	70.1
2.	2011-12	529	5038	361037	26343	71.7
3.	2012-13	526	4998	341198	25141	68.3
4.	2013-14	513	4993	352141	24360	70.5
5.	2014-15	538	5144	359330	28313	69.9

Source: Cooperative Sugar

The above table predict the growth the sugar industry from 2010-11 to 2014-15, in the year 2010-11 the sugar production was 24934 lack tones with 527 factories in India with 4886 thousand hector. Since from 2010-11 to 2014-15 the production of sugar is increases with production are of sugar cane, in the year 2014-15 the production of sugar cane is 359330 lack tones with 5144 hector of production o sugar cane and the production of sugar in 538 sugar factories.

Sugar industry in Maharashtra is one of the composed ventures in rustic zone. The sugar part has changed the agrarian ways of life and standpoint of farming advancement. Sugar industry is absolutely subject to sugarcane economy. Sugarcane economy has an over hundred years of history in Maharashtra. It has changed the economic and political ethos of the rustic life. It brings salary of more than 23,000 crores as sugarcane cost. Sugar industry is second biggest industry after cotton and sugarcane is the biggest yield developed in western Maharashtra after paddy and soya. Half of soya territory in Maharashtra has a place with sugarcane zone, which is elective product. Over 7.5% of rustic populace in India is occupied with sugarcane development, alongside 50 million stick producers and 5 million ladies workers occupied with the business.

Sugar industry is for the most part reliant on sloppy homestead area, practically known as stick collectors and transport workers. These workers are relocating from dry season zone of Maharashtra, especially from Latur, Beed, Barshi and Parbhani areas of the state. Since, last season i.e. 2014-15, the rate of migration is declining because of the improvement exercises in the first places and better storm too at the first spots of vagrants. Thus, the gathering was deferred in the last season. The stick smashing was proceeded even after its less recuperation in the stick up to May end. The rates of wages are likewise not reexamined since most recent five year. The disturbances are held at times for the request of climb in their wages. Amid the season the issue is further getting to be plainly groundbreaking, in light of gainful cost paid for sugarcane amid the last season. Subsequently, the range under stick ranch has expanded. Relocation relies upon the level of push factors in dry spell regions of the Maharashtra state and the force factors accessible in the sugarcane belt..

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present investigation endeavors to discover the economic security status of sloppy occasional vagrant workers in Marathwada S.S.K. Ltd sugar processing plant in Shivajinagar Post Dongarkada Taluka-Kalamnur Dist. Parbhanand Purna S.S.K Ltd. Post Basmatnagar District Hingoli of Maharashtra state. The present investigation depends on essential and optional information. The essential information was gathered from the occasional vagrant workers. Information was gathered through individual meetings in view of a semi auxiliary timetable. The optional information was gathered through different sources like diaries, books, Reports of the legislatures and non-government offices. Sites were additionally utilized for information gathering of the present examination. Information were prepared and arranged by the necessity of different parts of the present examination. A normal strategy for measurable instrument was utilized for organization and elucidation of

information. Nonetheless, all information so accumulated were at long last inspected and utilized for composing the present report of the investigation.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1. To study wages and working condition of seasonal workers in Marathwada S.S.K. Ltd and Purna S.S.K Ltd. Sugar factories.
2. To study the present position of unorganized seasonal workers in the Marathwada S.S.K. Ltd and Purna S.S.K Ltd. Sugar factories

SAMPLE SIZE:

Marathwada S.S.K. Ltd. and Purna S.S.K Ltd. Sugar production plant of Paabhani and Beeddistricts, Marathwada region of Maharashtra is taken to consider the descriptive conduct of various works from various locales. Month-wise sugar production information from 2006-07 to 2015-16, every year has 8 months of season. The Primary information was gotten from the sugar bolstered diary related thesis records which are kept up by sugar factories.

FINDINGS:

1. It is fascinating to infer that the occasional migration of workers in the field of sugarcane in Marathwada area is a settled wonder for right around five to six decade and it is aftereffect of the entrepreneur improvement of agribusiness. The examination of economic foundation has comprehended the foundation circumstance of workers. The lodging state of the workers is awesome concern. About portion of the migrant sugarcane cutting and transporting workers are uneducated. Among the literates grade school training is bigger than the optional and higher auxiliary school.
2. The land holding designs demonstrated that around 60 percent of migrant workers have negligible level holding. A couple of center and lower center positions have high measure of landholding. This has encouraged to groups a few methods for generation which improves their economic position.
3. The idea of work of migrant workers at local place demonstrates that lion's share of workers chip away at their own ranch. Be that as it may, landless workers and little landholders additionally chip away at others' ranch as agrarian workers.
4. For the most part bring down position workers function as easygoing workers at local.
5. Be that as it may, among obliged workers the greater parts of them are far from formal credit framework. They have taken credit from relatives and cash loan workers
6. Yearly wage of the vagrant workers at local shows relationship amongst standing and wage. It is seen that the higher center ranks have more salary than bring down standings. Yearly wage of workers at local place isn't sufficient. The vast majority of the weaker area workers' pay is underneath destitution line.
7. The fundamental explanations behind relocation given by vagrant workers are the non-accessibility of occupation source at local, non-monetary consumption, nonappearance of water system and great winning at goal. Lion's share of owner standing workers have no appropriate employment source at local is the prevailing reason.
8. It can be finished up from the above examination that, the workers have originated from different foundations at local.
9. The vast majority of the workers economic conditions are discovered poor, and the majority of them are from weaker areas of society.
10. The instructive status of vagrant workers is found not attractive; the majority of the workers are little peripheral ranchers. Some of them are arrive less workers who chip away at others cultivate in the wake of squashing season is finished. The greater part of the workers move because of survival issue and some of them for them to enhance monetary and societal position.
11. It was found from this investigation that around 75% of the aggregate respondents had been working from six to fifteen years as contract premise workers in the chose sugar processing plants. In any case, they were neither

on gather move of sugar industrial facilities nor work welfare offices were given them by the sugar plants according to arrangements of the different work laws.

12. The example of use on utilization decides the financial status of the workers. The majority of the occasional migrant workers need to spend the whole pay on minimum essentials, for example, sustenance, apparel.

13. The home facilities for contract premise occasional workers were to be irrelevant by all the studied sugar production lines. The workers have no advantageous and defensive safe houses at their camps.

14. It has been seen from test review of the occasional migrant workers that the overviewed sugar processing plants were observed to give medicinal offices to regular works families in regard of versatile restorative government to cover remote ranges of the sugar manufacturing plants.

CONCLUSION:

These workers are seasonal workers. They always change the sugar factory according to their need or work requirement. It also been observed in this study that these workers are found those sugar industry where the medical facilities and all other facilities will easily available. The rates of wages are additionally not reexamined since most recent five year. The fomentations are held sometimes for the request of climb in their wages. In the season the issue is further getting to be plainly earth shattering, as a result of gainful cost paid for sugarcane amid the last season. Thusly, the zone under stick manor has expanded. Relocation relies upon the level of push factors in dry spell locale of the Maharashtra state and the draw factors accessible in the sugarcane belt. This paper shows the part of movement in the improvement of the sugar area in the western Maharashtra. The derivation caused conveys crucial test to the relocation models.

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