CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The urban informal sector has been an important sector in India. In most of the developing countries of the world, the process of economic development involves urbanization and shifting of large number of workers from rural to urban areas. In India in the process of urbanization was particularly speed up during the last three decades of 20\textsuperscript{th} century. It also involved an increasing labour force participation rate [LFPR]. In the urban areas the employment pattern of workers is more in the unorganized and informal sector rather than the formal organized sector.

The growth of urban unorganized sector involving wages employment for the workers has been phenomenal in various spheres of economic activity such as plantation, cotton and textile industries, bidi making garment industries, rice mills, tobacco curing cashew nut, matches, construction work, household and small scale industries, vegetable selling, collection of plastic wastes and paper bags, conducting tuitions and so on.

The tobacco manufacturing processing units in Jaysingpur is one of the agro-based produce and processing small-scale industry has not received sufficient attention regarding conditions of employment of labour although such units has been playing an important role in the agro-based industrial sector of the rural economy. The present study attempts to fill-up this gap in so far as the conditions of labours in tobacco processing units in Jaysingpur of Kolhapur district is concentrated.
Workers are at the lower rank in working community and exposed to different types of exploitation. Socio, Economic condition of workers in the tobacco industry needs to be studied in detail. In this light, the present study aims at critically examining the socio-economic conditions of female workers with special reference to Jaysingpur city in the Kolhapur District.

1.2 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:-

Jaysingpur is established by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kagal in the year 1916 in the memory of his father Shrimant Jaysingrao Maharaj of Kagal.

Jaysingpur is a small but flourishing town that specializes in tobacco industry it has farming, Industrial co-operative, social, political, educational, Medicinal and sports centers. In early days, there was a lot of production of tobacco due to this centralization of tobacco processing units. At that time there were 300 tobaccos units processing. At that, time no other industrialization were developed and only female workers are joined in tobacco process work. Very few research studies have been undertaken on such type workers in India. Again, these studies are relating to the workers in the industrially developed places. Moreover, in Maharashtra & Karnataka being industrially developed state in the country very limited studies are undertaken in the places like Sangli, Nipani, Belgaum etc on workers in agriculture product like tobacco and bidi workers. Workers in tobacco processing units in Jaysingpur is one of most recent beginning thought. Traditional activities like bidi workers tobacco processing/ware housing
units have been taken up by the workers in rural and nearby areas. Since long period of the time in order to carry out in-depth study of workers in tobacco processing units. A micro-level study of Jaysingpur city have been chosen.

Now at present there are 35 to 40 tobaccos processing industries in which there are round about 600 female workers & 450 male workers are working.

The raw material is brought from Gujarat and Karnataka. In this industry due to mechanization difficult work become very easy putting tobacco in machine Stick Separation, tobacco colouring, during of tobacco, filling in the sacks, this type of easy work made by workers.

In the months of November, December, January raw material is available in the large quantity and hence workers has to do a lot of extra work in these days. The researcher has decided to make the study of the problems and prospects of workers in tobacco industry in Jaysingpur City. To asses the reality the workers in tobacco processing units in Jaysingpur is of the major objectives of the present study. This study of workers in informal and unorganized sector will throw light upon the problems and prospects in more details. The findings of the study will be useful in formulating social policies aiming at overall development of workers in tobacco processing units.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:-

The tobacco industry consists tobacco processing, tobacco pricing, raw material mechanization, tobacco selling packing and transportation etc.
but the illiterate workers working in this industry, are one of the important factors in the whole working of the tobacco industry. The efficiency of the workers affects on the profitability of the employer of the tobacco industry. The nature of work change everyday in this industry. There is no labour distribution according to the female workers skill and interest. Nature of work is continuously changed. That is hard some to female workers. The working conditions where the workers work greatly affect their health and efficiency.

The employer in tobacco industry does not give any type of training to the female workers. Physical labour is only skill, which this industry needs to the female workers to learn the work.

Recruitment of workers no special method is being used. For recruitment is done only on the basis of identification, primary knowledge and information of work.

There are many problems of female workers working particularly in tobacco industry with the help of trade union the problems of working conditions minimum wages, in security regarding jobs and working hour’s bonus etc are tried to solve by dispute or discussion method.

It is as this background that we are propelled into this topic and the area of the study. It is pertinent to note here that a number of studies in respect of female workers in the unorganized sector in our country have been conducted particularly after 1980. however, the urban organize and unorganized sector involving Tobacco processing industry have not been studied, so far, although there has been a brief reference to the “A study of
cost and price of Bidi Tobacco in Nipani Tract”. Thus the present study completely concentration on the workers in the tobacco processing unit was undertaken with a view to filling up this gap in the research concerning the problem.

1.4 PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

After the development of Shahupuri Market [Kolhapur], Rajarshi concentrated his attention on tobacco trade in Shirol Taluka. Because tobacco was a good earning source for the state, Rajarshi wanted to make Jaysingpur a trade centre for the regions including Nipani, Shirol, Sangli, Miraj, Kurundwad etc. and to connect Kolhapur state through Jaysingpur trade centre to British ruled areas and other states he decided to develop the Jaysingpur town. On 21\textsuperscript{st} September 1916, special orders were issued by the Revenue Department of the Kolhapur state to demolish and clear the entire area of the village phadegaon [Udgaon]. The village was asked to be cleared within eight days. From this evident it was clear that how quickly Rajarshi wanted to establish this town. Rajarshi named this town as Jaysingpur in memory of his father Abasaheb Alias Jaysingrao. Rajarshi’s farther was also a very successful career as the Regent of Kolhapur state before Shahu’s adoption in the Kolhapur Royal family\textsuperscript{1}.

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Later on 27th June 1917, Rajarshri through a special Govt. Resolution, issued order and made specific arrangement for the development of Jaysingpur town. To make the plan of the town standard one, the responsibility of developing it was given to advocate Mr. Vitthal Sakaram Kumbhojkar and a separate office and required Govt. help was provided to him. Under his guidance, Jaysingpur town started to development but not at a expected speed. Recognizing that work of Jaysingpur town is not progressing properly, Rajarshri ordered Raobahoddar. Rajashri also expressed his desire of getting the work at Jaysingpur completed by removing all the inconveniences so that trade activities will begin and the town will prosper it has appears that Rajarshi conferred the right of developing the town not on only one person but to more so that the town will progress immediately. For this town, some land was reserved near Shirol road railway station at Udgaon and some Rayat [i.e. Private] land was acquired by giving appropriate price. All land measuring 85 acres and 9 ganthan was acquired for Rs. 278 and Annas 2 only.

Finally Rajarshi’s efforts turned mainly in tobacco and other cash crops. It thus becomes clear that the growth of Jaysingpur city in the Kolhapur district is only because of Rajarshi’s policy. Jaysingpur is located at the longitude of 74.6 and latitude of 16.8 Kolhapur is longitude of 74.2 and latitude of 16.7. the total distance between Jaysingpur to Kolhapur is 38 Km and 901.46 meters. Jaysingpur is located nearly east side to Kolhapur.

Jaysingpur is established by the Chhatrapti Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj of Kagal in the year 1916 in the memory of his father Shrimai Jaysingrao Maharaj of Kagal.
Jaysingpur is small but flourishing town that specialize and famous in tobacco industry which is one of the biggest in the country. It is farming industrial, co-operative, social, political, educational, medicinal and sports centers.

The city has a very strategic location as it is on the diagonal meeting point of quadrilateral formed by Kolhapur, Sangli, Ichalakaranji and Miraj. The city roads have been designed in grid pattern as three major roads and individual lanes are perpendicular. The route from Kolhpur to Sangli passes through Jaysingpur.

With 5 high schools, J. J. Magdum Engineering and medical college, Three Junior Colleges, Two senior college, Jaysingpur has become educational hub in nearby area. It is one of the fastest growing and well planned cities in the district. Jaysingpur also have industrial estates which provide job opportunities to locals. It houses some of the high and Marwadi families. Star Industries of Mr. Sanjay Ghodawat is one of the biggest private employer in the region with products ranging from wind power to oil and other product.
1.5 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are

i) To Study the profile and growth of tobacco industrial units in Jaysingpur.

ii) To study socio-economic conditions of the workers in tobacco industrial units.

iii) To examine the review of industrial, informal and unorganized labour.

iv) To check awareness among the various labour laws of workers contract wages Act, Migration, Minimum wages, Contract wages and legislation of unorganized sector.

v) To find out the present working & living condition and efficiency of the workers.

vi) To suggest measures for the development of tobacco units and the improvement in the living, working conditions and efficiency of the workers.

1.6 HYPOTHESES:-

Hypotheses of the study are as follows. –

1) Workers get seasonal and casual employment in this units under study.

2) The living expenditure is greater than Income of the workers in the tobacco units

3) Nature of work is continuously changed every day.
4) Workers recruitment is done on the basis of identification, primary knowledge and information of work.

5) There are lot of problems for workers in tobacco industrial units and their workers

1.7 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:-

This is essentially a micro-study and based on primary and secondary data. The information of specific time-period of 2005-2010 was be collected from the selected city under study. The previous research studies can also be used as guidelines in preparing and designing research work.

SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION :-

With a view to achieve the specified objectives as also to test the hypothesis given above the entire investigation has been carried out in the following manner.

Sources used for collecting data are divided into:-

A) PRIMARY DATA :-

The present study is mainly based on primary data. Primary data was collected by using questionnaire for workers, interviews and personnel discussions with owners of the units.

B) SECONDARY DATA :-

The secondary data is obtained from official records, annual reports and relevant information published in various journals, newspapers and books.
C) CRITERIA FOR MEASUREMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF WORKERS IN TOBACCO UNITS UNDER STUDY.

I) Information regarding changes in wage-level of the workers.
II) Income from wages and other sources.
III) Present working and living conditions.
IV) Family size and per-capita income.

For this purpose various methods concerned with statistical significance, quantitative technique, Practical significance, comparative analysis and simple multiple regression model for price level was used.

TECHNIQUE OF SAMPLING

For the selection of Sample the stratified sampling, random sampling method and purposive sampling method was selected for sample size. Following is tentative sample size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Employees</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>60 (10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>25 (10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>20(10%)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>105</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Bracketed figure shows percentage

The primary and secondary data covers all the relevant to a topic. For the collection of necessary information a detailed questionnaire was be prepared particularly keep in mind the uneducated illiterate respondents.
The framing of the questionnaire was done in such a way that respondents could easily understand and their response could be quicker and easily recoverable for analysis.

After the field work was over the data collected through questionnaire and processed with the help of computer. Single response question were assigned multiply variable. The data has been presented in the form of tables and graphs. The percentages are maintained in the table. Further data analysis were be done with the help of statistical tools, average and percentage etc.

**Sampling Procedure**

In the first stage, the names and addresses of the requisite number of sample workers plus few additional names were collected from every sampled tobacco industry. The schedule was designed to elicit all the relevant data and was personally administrated to each of one of them.

A detailed questionnaire were prepared to collect the following information from workers mainly with reference to aspects like family background occupational information, working hours, wages, bonus, trade unions, loans, income structure, expenditure pattern, saving tendency as well as social status etc.

The draft questionnaire was tested with 10 workers initially. Appropriate changes were made in the questionnaire on the basis of testing.

The actual interviews of workers were conducted. It was found very difficult to contact female workers because they were in hurry in their daily work or because they were exhausted by the termination of their days work. Some straightway refused, finally 105 workers were successfully interviewed with the help of questionnaire. The ultimate size of the sample
is thus 10% of the population information in respect of their wages. Therefore the relevant information was obtained by approaching the employers and colleagues of the workers in tobacco industry.

1.10 AREA OF STUDY

For the present research work the researcher has decided to select Jaysingpur because there are 40 tobacco processing industries in which there are round about 1050 workers are working. The study is based largely on the primary data collection through sample survey and personal interviews of workers.

In Maharashtra, Kolhapur district has been playing an important role in economic, social and political field. However, Shirol taluka of Kolhapur district has got economic and political dominance. Shirol taluka is one of the important taluka of the district, which comprise 51 villages and two towns as per census 1991. Out of 51 villages and two towns we have selected one town for study. We have selected all workers in tobacco processing units, belonging to different families, having different occupation, size of family, size of holding, caste etc. We have taken into consideration all aspects i.e. economic, social, religious etc which affect the conditions of tobacco processing units of Jaysingpur city.

As respondents were busy in their work, researcher had to contact with respondents either in morning session or in night session. The data collected subjected to what may be called the error of response in some degree or other. The data collected may not be accurate, however the data were checked by internal comparison. Majority of respondents were not well educated so they were not in a position to give exact information.
Some respondents were in a position to give wrong information deliberately. Most of the respondents were busy in their daily work after returning from unit to home they were not willing to give response to the question of the researchers.

Some respondent felt that this study might be useful for them as the government will make some provisions for them. Therefore researcher has conveys the purpose, which will be useful in future to respondents.

Some times the researcher has faced the language problems as some respondent were migrated from Karanataka state.

Inspite of the above mentioned limitations the researcher has convinced the respondents about the utility of the survey.

1.9 SCOPE OF STUDY AND LIMITATION

The scope of tobacco industry consists tobacco processing tobacco pricing, raw material, mechanization, tobacco selling packing and transportation etc. The standard of living and the efficiency of the workers affects on the profitability of the employer of the tobacco industry. Our study aims at critically examining Socio-economic conditions of workers in the tobacco industry.

1.10 CHAPTER SCHEME:-

The entire study has been divided into following seven chapters

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<td>1.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
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<td>Importance Of Study Area</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>Statement Of The Problem.</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
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