



AN HISTORICAL AND TRADITIONAL STUDY ABOUT AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRY LABOURS' PROBLEMS

R S Umesha

¹Assistant Professor,
History, Bapuji First Grade College,
Challakere, Karnataka,
India

ABSTRACT

In these day's agricultural and industrial labours area unit thought of as a pitiable category in India as well as Karnataka. They are extremely reckoning on landholders to fulfill their fundamental requirements; they are not free from the contract and in addition excluded by the mainstream of the public. Their present socio economic situation as well as level of earnings and customary of living are terribly near to the ground due to the unorganized environment of the system and insignificant gratitude. Considering this background, the present paper tries to look at agricultural labour situation in Karnataka and furthermore analyzes the tribulations of agricultural and industrial labour in Karnataka. Building and Construction industry is renowned for unorganized region with huge labour strength and financial doings subsequent to agriculture in India. Agriculture leads to heavy demand for the workers who are proficient and also for non proficient workers. Labours essentially meet intrinsic threat to body component because of work-related hazards. Nevertheless, these workers effort is impermanent and informal natured with be short of essential facilities and insufficient wellbeing conveniences. By means of an intention of providing sufficient working circumstances and wellbeing facilities, India, Government presented the legislation specifically, building, industrial and agricultural workers (Regulation of employment and conditions of services) Act, 1996.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture labour, Industrial labour Scenario, Problems, Programs ,Socio Economic problems

INTRODUCTION

Farming plays a essential position in the Indian economy. the fact that its commitment to gross domestic product (GDP) is at this moment around one sixth, it gives employment to 56 percent of the Indian labor force. Likewise, the onward and to the rear connection possessions of agriculture growth enhance the earnings in the non-farming area. The augmentation of some profitable crops has major prospective for advancing exports of farming or agro-based enterprises . Therefore agriculture not just adds to generally development of the economy yet additionally decreases destitution by providing job and provisions safety measures to the mainstream of the population in the country and therefore it is the most comprehensive development areas of the Indian economy. It is one among the main things of the Five Year Plan to make

sure expanded options for job and enhanced source of revenue to all the areas of the countryside group of people . The most important aspect to be consider from economy point of view is , agricultural workers are increasing from year to year and crop production is decreasing due to various factors.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The study is intended to determine the problems of agricultural and industrial workers from mediaeval of Karnataka. The major issues those are faced by particular workers after unified middle Karnataka is noticed. Reasons, problems, disapproval from labours is recognized and consequences are scheduled here. Recognize the issues and confronts those are expressed by women labours, child workers. Realize the affiliation among labours and landlords. Behavioral



examine regarding the interaction among labours and landlords. Labour improvement steps taken by means of government to exterminate the issues is momentarily premeditated here. All these problems addresses in this paper.

OBJECTIVES

To understand the problems of agricultural labours and industrial labours during the period of after unified medieval Karnataka.

- To understand the challenges faced by the agricultural labours and industrial labours.
- To understand the relationship between the agricultural labours and landlords.
- To understand the relationship between the industrial labours and their owners.
- To know the situation and scenarios of labours and their protest against landlords and owners.

MEANING AND DEFINITIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURS

Labour is individual generally significant aspect of manufacture in a few upward economy. Labour is the most significant aspect from social and political aspect. It is not so straightforward to identify the perception of agricultural labour. Assorted endeavor have been made to define Agricultural labour by dissimilar professional committees selected through the government from moment in time. Agricultural labour is a person who works on a different people ground for their livelihood and fulfills their basic needs

- An Agricultural Labour Family was defined as a family which derived the bulk of its income from agricultural wages.
- Generally, agricultural labours are those who are busy in raising crops on imbursement of earnings.

Classification of Agricultural Labours

It is possible to classify agricultural laborers into four groups -

1. Landless staff, attached to the lords of the land;
2. Landless employees, who are autonomous individually, but who work exclusively for others;
3. Petty farmers with tiny bits of land who work for others and spend much of their time
4. Farmers with financial holdings, but with one or more of their sons and dependents working for additional abounding farmers.

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURS IN KARNATAKA

The problems of agricultural labour in Karnataka are increasing from year to year. In India and Karnataka, Agricultural labours are largest unorganized, poorest, resource less workers of socially and economically weaker section of the society. Agricultural labours are not free from the slavery or bondage even in Karnataka. "They are highly indebted, once they fall in debt; It is very difficult to come out of the contract or bondage. Amount of time which needs to be spend on agriculture land depends majorly on natural factors; most of the time working situation primarily depends on nature. The hours of working and problems of agricultural labours varies from region to region, season to season and from crop to crop depending on such factors on pressure of population, availability of land for cultivators, wage and fertility of land etc. Their standard of living, consumption level, and income level is very low in the absence of alternative sources of employment. In addition to the above said problems there are various problems faced by agricultural labours in Karnataka. They are:

1. Unorganized: agricultural labours in Karnataka are totally unorganized as they are illiterate and economically backward section of the society. They have no capacity to bargain for wage and hours of working.

2. Bad socio economic condition: agricultural labours are highly depending on landholders for fulfilling their basic needs. Almost they have been neglected and resource less class in rural areas.

3. Seasonal employment: agriculture workers job is seasonal. Labours are engaged in agriculture for five to six months in a year. Remaining days they are almost free from the agriculture work, it's creates unemployment situation in our state.

4. Indebtedness: agricultural labours are basically come from depressed classes and economically weaker section in rural areas. They are highly depending on landholders for basic amenities of life.

5. Natural factors: agriculture persist on the way a venture resting on the monsoon in India as well as Karnataka. Agriculture depends on sun and rain. If nature is good, work increases otherwise agricultural labours are unemployed.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURS

Central and state governments have taken some policy measures to improve the socio economic condition of agricultural labours since independence. Fixing of minimum wages for agricultural labours, abolition of bonded labour, removal of disabilities the



ceiling on land holdings and redistribution of surplus land among the land less labours etc. To encourage the formation of labour co-operatives the government has introduced various employment guarantee schemes from 1977 to create employment opportunities to agricultural labours. Government has introduced the Twenty Point synopsis to develop the agricultural labours financial circumstances in the market. In addition, government launched least requests programme in the fifth five year plan to look up the utilization altitude, Condition of wellbeing amenities, consumption water, schooling electrification and accommodation conveniences to landless workers. Rural Review Committee (1969) suggested the concern of Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agriculture Labour Development Agency (MFALDA) to amplify the workers earnings, enhanced contribution and perform will generate job prospect. Government have established the particular plans for giving job prospects like,

- Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- Food for Work Programme (FWP)
- Drought-Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
- Desert Development Programme (DDP)
- National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
- Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

MEANING AND DEFINITIONS OF INDUSTRIAL LABOURS

Construction workers, manufacture workers, production workers are individuals who occupied primarily on construction sites, manufacturing industries and be naturally busy in the customary features of the business apart from design and investing. They are encompassed in cooperation of local and immigrant work force. On a daily basis pay workers of professional deal such as electricians, carpenters and plumbers are together integrated below the sector as labours.

PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL LABOURS IN KARNATAKA

As of the scrutinize on industrial labours Welfare Schemes/Amenities in Karnataka the subsequent are the most important concerns identifies:

□ **Be deficient of career safety:** The job is of informal kind and extremely tiny subsist bonding with the service provider/job seekers. The service providers have the coercive authority to appoint & fire labours from the job and in addition the job seekers relinquish the work at one's desire and will.

□ **Work related hazard ensuring in provisional or eternal disability:** The labours be showing to threat of receiving wounded at the building or at the industry work location site and

extremely fewer labours be endow with security components and equipments. The investigation disclose the **exposure of 77%** of entire labours to industrial grievance and vulnerability.

□ **Short earning rates:** 24% of work forces surrounded by the section representative looking for a extremely short earnings, i.e., **less than** the lowest amount pay predetermined .

□ **Utilization at the industry:** The 10% of labours is aged fewer than 18 years of age and be child workers. The labours be prepared toward job for everyone unconditionally, depending in the lead of the significance of the scheme. **35%** of labours work for **extra 8 hours** at the job location site. The labours be prepared towards consume the nearby accessible basis of food, accommodations, travel amenities and supplementary resources of household convention. They are privileged of requirements of the industry Workers Act, 1996.

□ **Un-organized industry work force:** The labours do their job in dissimilar areas specifically agriculture, industry, construction works, and day by day labour works. They do their job in the particular area for extremely less moment and bound to subsequently available prospect. They are below unremitting migrant since one job to another.

□ **Constant joblessness due to accessibility of migrant labours:** Due to the presence of more migrant workers available at industry location leads to less chance and opportunities for local workers.

Industry Labours Welfare Scheme

Under the Act, the Karnataka Building and Other Construction/industry Workers Welfare Board has drawn up Welfare plans[2] that include;

- Accidental assistance benefits including disability benefits and ex-gratia for death.
- Medical benefits for major ailments and diseases.
- Marriage assistance benefits.
- Educational assistance for children.
- Loan facility for housing and purchase of equipments.

CONCLUSION

This paper have prepared an effort to revise the situation of agricultural and industry labours in Karnataka. Study consequences demonstrate that the proportion of populace have amplified, at the same time proportion of agricultural workers is continuously decreasing. Agricultural workers stimulated far away as of agriculture to non-agriculture area, Because of



frequent breakdown of yield, short daily earning rate, rising charge of manufacture, influence of globalization and slighter or no smallest amount of hold up cost to agricultural labours. Agricultural workers are confronting a variety of issues similar to, near to the ground socio-economic circumstances, be short of training, unorganized, recurring job, terrible functional situation, prolonged operational hours, incredibly a small amount of each day wages, revenue and normal of livelihood is extremely squat in Karnataka. Regarding industry labours in Karnataka, recognize that, Industry and Other Construction Workers in Karnataka, are susceptible to the lord ship of supervisors. They are prone to relentless utilization below several situations and surroundings, with be short of fundamental facilities, profit and collective safety. The hard work of the suitable Governments in the direction of organize these labours appear further than the necessary fraction. Government must obtain appropriate strategy procedures to get better the finance circumstances of agricultural and industry labours in Karnataka.

REFERENCES

1. Bagchi K K and T C Das, (2008) "Socio Economic Conditions of Agricultural Labours" Abhijith Publications Delhi 110094.
2. Karnataka Building and Other Construction workers Welfare Board (2009), Information for workers – Benefits and Schemes, Available from World Wide Web: http://karbuildingworkerswelfare.org/english/benefits_schemes.html, [accessed on October 27th 2010]
3. Bhende M. J. (2013) "Agriculture Profile of Karnataka State" Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore pp-11-12
4. Economic Survey of Karnataka 2014-15, Published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
5. Manigandan and Vetrivel (2013) "An Empirical Study of Agricultural Labour in India" Journql or Exclusive Management Science, Vol 2 Issue 12 – ISSN 2277 -5684 PP 1-6
6. Muggur M.Nagaraj (2013) "Government Measures for Agricultural Labours in India and Karnataka" Global Research Analysis Volume : 2 | Issue : 11 ISSN No 2277 – 8160 pp 228-130
7. Punam (2012) "Socio-economic Scenario of Agricultural Laboures" Mittal Publications New Delhi.
8. V.G Siddaraju and Ramesh (2013) "Inclusive Agricultural Development- New Dimentions" pp 235-236
9. Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (2000-2001) – Annual Report, Bangalore, Government of Karnataka
10. National Commission on Population (2000) Report of the Working Group on Strategies to Address Unmet Needs – Government of India