Annual employment pattern of dal mills in Marathwada region of India

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ABSTRACT: In order to study the employment pattern of dal mill, 32 sample dal mills were selected randomly from Parbhani and Latur district of Marathwada region. The special designed schedule was used for collection of data. The data were collected for the year of 2009-2010. The qualitative data were quantified using suitable statistical tools. Processing of agricultural products and agro-processing industries assumes significance in view of integrated rural development. The objective was to examine the employment pattern in dal mills achieved by tabular analysis method. From the results it was found that number shown that, of working days in a year was 1181.82, the average employees number was estimated to 8.45 of the total workers and the total man days were 2459.79 per annum.

KEY WORDS: Employment pattern, Dal mill, Qualitative data


INTRODUCTION

Agriculture and allied industries have been traditionally viewed as two separate sections both in terms of their characteristics and role in economic development. Agro-processing industry is the largest determinant of gross national production in our country with a 19 per cent share; it occupies fifth position in the industry output. Agro-processing industries can play a crucial role in increasing the income and employment opportunities for the rural masses. Dal milling industry promises excellent potential to boost our economy, due to enormous opportunities both in the domestic and export market. India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. Pulses occupy an important place in human nutrition due to their high protein content than cereal grains. Pulses are the major source of energy, minerals and vitamins like thiamine, riboflavin and much needed iron.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The choice of Marathwada was selected purposively from India on the basis of large number of dal mills in this region. Hence, Latur and Parbhani districts were selected. Thus, total 32 dal mills were selected from Marathwada region. Dal mill level data of primary nature were collected by the survey through personal interviews with the help of pre-tested questionnaires. To fascinate analysis of data, the sample dal mills were divided into two size groups viz., small-medium (Group I) group and Large (Group II) size group, ranging in 30-300 quintal (Group I), 300-400 quintal (Group II) raw pulse processing per day. The objective was to examine the employment pattern of dal mills is achieved by tabular analysis method.

RESULTS AND DATA ANALYSIS

The findings of the present study as well as relevant discussion have been summarized in this manuscript:

Employment plays an important role in establishment of dal milling industry. From Table 1 it is shown that, number of working days in a year was 1181.82, the average employees number estimated to be 8.45 of the total workers and the total man days were 2459.79 per annum.

The average number of working days in a year of permanent workers was 365 days, average employees number
was 1.62 which constituted 19.17 per cent and total man days were 591.3 which constituted 24.03 per cent. The permanent workers for small-medium (Group I) group sized dal mills included number of working days, average employees number and total man days as 365, 1.25 (14.50%) and 456.25 (18.50%), respectively. Whereas, under large (Group II) sized dal mills, it was estimated that the number of working days was 365, average employees number was 2 (24.15 %) and total man days was 730 which contributed 29.74 per cent. Whereas, under the casual labours, skilled, male and female labours were included. Under the total casual labours, on an average, the number of working days 816.82 (69.11 %), the average employees number were 6.82 (80.71 %), and total man days were 1866.66, which constituted 75.88 per cent.

The number of working days under skilled labours, male and female labours was 253.64, 280 and 276 days, respectively. The average employee’s number was 1.64, 3, and 2.73 and total man days was 415.97, 840 and 753.48 days which constituted 16.87, 34.06 and 30.55 per cent under small-medium (Group I) group sized dal mills.

Similarly, for large (Group II) sized dal mills the working days were 271, 271 and 282 for skilled labours, male and female labours. The average employees number was 1.28, 3 and 2 which constituted 15.45, 36.23 and 24.15 per cent, respectively. The total man days were 346.88, 813 and 564 days which constitutes 14.13, 33.13 and 22.98 per cent, respectively.

Thus, on an average, number of working days in a year under casual labour were 262.32, 275.5 and 279 days of every skilled, male and female labours and the average employees number were 1.46, 3 and 2.36 which constituted 17.27, 35.50 and 27.92 per cent, respectively. The total man days were 382.98 days comprising 15.56 per cent for skilled, 826.5 days comprising 33.60 per cent for male labours, and 658.44 days comprising 26.76 per cent for female labours.

Thus, the total workers including the permanent workers (Munim) and casual labours estimates and average employee’s number for small-medium (Group I) group was 8.62 employees and total man days were 246.57 which constituted 100 per cent. Whereas for large (Group II) sized dal mill, average employees number was 8.28 and total man days are 2453.88 days which also contributed 100 per cent, respectively. Shelke and Chavan (2009) also made some investigations on retrospect and prospects of chickpea processing industries in Maharashtra.

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