



Profile of Select Sample Labour of Beedi Industry In Chittoor District

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INTRODUCTION

Labour is one of the most important factors of production. The effective utilization of other factors largely of other effective largely depends on the proper utilization of time and energy on the part of workers. In fact, workers are human beings capable of holding responsibilities, extending co-operation and achieving objectives. They have their own attributes and aspirations, which, if handled properly, lead to the success of industrial or other work and growth of the economy. Besides, labour is no more an unorganized mass of ignorant and unconscious workers ready to obey the arbitrary and discretionary dictates of the employers/managements. To-day management deals with labour not only as individuals but also as members of trade unions which have greatly added to its strength and consciousness. The industrial worker of to-day has, therefore, acquired a dignity not known to his predecessor. He is no longer the unskilled worker of the days gone by, engaged in an unending struggle to eke out his existence neglected by society except for his labour and with very limited aspirations. He has now a personality of his own. He shares the benefits with a Welfare State like India with a vast population and inadequate resources can offer and sometimes even more. He enjoys a measure of social security, he is secure in his employment once he enters it, he cannot be dismissed unjustly and has been given statutory protection against retrenchment and lay-off, and the like. In the days since independence, there has been a continuous rise in his money earnings and he now receives several new amenities because of legislation and also because the condition of the new industries require the provision of these facilities, though this has not been without struggles nor has it necessarily improved his standard of

CONCEPT AND DEFINITION OF LABOUR

The term "labour" is used in various senses. In a border sense, it can be called any work, whether manual or mental, which is undertaken for a monetary consideration. According to Marshall, labour may be defined as "any exertion of mind or body undergone partly or wholly with a view to some good other than the pleasure derived directly from the work". The terms, labour, labourer, worker, workman and employee are practically synonymously used in the discussions on labour problems meaning thereby wage, labour which may be defined as workers who do not have any other 'adequate' source of livelihood except the sale of their labour power (i.e., capacity to work either physically or mentally) in return of which they get wages/salaries.

THE PRESENT PAPER

The present paper is prepared with an intention to highlight the socio economic profile of labour in beedi industry in Chittoor district. For the purpose of preparing the present paper the researcher has collected the primary data by deploying a schedule exclusively prepared for the purpose.

OBJECTIVE

The present paper is prepared keeping the objective given hereunder in view: to study the profile of select sample labour of beedi industry in Chittoor district.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The present study is confined to labour in beedi industry of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh. The universe of the study area consists of 44 beedi making units. The sample size of the beedi making units is 20 against the population of 44 units. In case the population size is ten or less than ten, all the units were taken for survey and in case the population size is more than ten, 10 percent of the population is taken as sample. Proportionate sampling is used for conducting the study. The sample size is more representative under this sampling method. As per the official records of the offices concerned the total number of workers working in the activity of beedi rolling in Chittoor division is 2,856. out of these, the sample taken is 350. for choosing the sample the researcher has adopted a proportionate sampling method. The sample size is more representative under this method.

Table 1
Sample Design of Beedi-Making Units and Beedi-Rolling Workers

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Beedi Making Units		Labour in beedi making units	
		Total	Sample	Total	Sample
1.	Tirupathi	1	1	6	6
2.	Sri Kalahasthi	7	7	1,048	125
3.	Puttur	27	3	569	57
4.	Punganur	4	4	41	4
5.	Madanapalli	1	1	4	4
6.	Piler	3	3	952	115
7.	Chittoor I	NC	NC	230	33
8.	Chittoor II	1	1	6	6
Total		44	20	2,856	350

Source: Field Survey Data

Table 2
Respondent labour of beedi industry in chittoor district and their age ranges

Name of the Revenue Division	Age of the Respondents			Total
	Below 30 years	30 - 50 years	Above 50 years	
Chittoor Division	14 (14.0) (17.7)	56 (56.0) (29.8)	30 (30.0) (36.1)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Madanapalli Division	45 (45.0) (57.0)	39 (39.0) (20.7)	16 (16.0) (19.3)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Tirupati Division	20 (13.3) (25.3)	93 (62.0) (49.5)	37 (24.7) (44.6)	150 (100.0) (42.9)
Total	79 (22.6) (100.0)	188 (53.7) (100.0)	83 (23.7) (100.0)	350 (100.0) (100.0)

Source: Field survey data

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentages to total

Table 2 shows the distribution of select sample respondent labour in beedi industry of chittoor district over different revenue divisions and their age groups. It is understood from the above table that 188 respondents (53.70 per cent) out of 350 who are working for beedi industry in chittoor district irrespective of the region to which they belong to have an age ranging from 30-50 year followed by 83 respondents (23.70 per cent) have an age above of 50 years and 79 respondents (22.6 per cent) have an age of below 30 years.

56 respondents (56.00 per cent) of those who have been working for beedi industry in chittoor district have an age ranging from 30 - 50 years followed by 30 respondents have an age of above 50 years and 14 respondents have an age of below 30 years.

45 respondent labour (45.00 per cent) of those who have been working for beedi industry in Madanapalli revenue division have an age of below 30 years followed by 39 respondents (39.00 per cent) have an age ranging from 30 - 50 years and 16 respondents (16.00 per cent) have an age of above 50 years.

93 respondents (62.00 per cent) of those who are living in Tirupathi revenue division and working for beedi industry have an age ranging from 30-50 years followed by 37 respondents (24.7 per cent) of the same region have an age of more than 50 years and 20 respondents (13.30 per cent) have an age of below 30 years.

From the foregoing analysis, one can infer that the number of workers working for beedi industry in Tirupati revenue division is more than in Chittoor and Madanapalli revenue divisions. Majority of the respondents (56.00 per cent) of those who are working for beedi industry in chittoor district have an age ranging from 30-50 years, Majority of the respondent labour (45.00 per cent) who are working for beedi industry in Madanapalli revenue division fall in the age group of below 30 years and majority of the respondents (62.00 per cent) who are working for beedi industry in Tirupati revenue division fall in the age group ranging from 30-50 years.

Table 4
Respondent labour of beedi industry in chittoor district and their educational qualifications

Name of the Revenue Division	Educational Qualifications of the respondents					Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Degree	
Chittoor Division	38 (38.0) (25.9)	35 (35.0) (28.2)	22 (22.0) (34.4)	5 (5.0) (41.7)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Madanapalle Division	42 (42.0) (28.6)	29 (29.0) (23.4)	24 (24.0) (37.5)	3 (3.0) (25.0)	2 (2.0) (66.7)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Tirupati Division	67 (44.7) (45.6)	60 (40.0) (48.4)	18 (12.0) (28.1)	4 (2.7) (33.3)	1 (0.7) (33.3)	150 (100.0) (42.9)
Total	147 (42.0) (100.0)	124 (35.4) (100.0)	64 (18.3) (100.0)	12 (3.4) (100.0)	3 (0.9) (100.0)	350 (100.0) (100.0)

Source: Field Survey Data

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentages to totals

Table 4 shows the distribution of select sample respondent labour in beedi industry of chittoor district over different revenue divisions and educational qualifications of the respondents. It is understood from the above table that 147 respondents (42.00 per cent) out of 350 irrespective of the revenue division to which they belong to are illiterate category followed by 124 respondents (35.40 per cent) have Primary Education, 64 respondents (18.30 per cent) have Secondary Education, 12 respondents (3.40 per cent) have Higher Secondary Education and only Three respondents (0.90 per cent) have degree education.

Majority of the respondents (38.00 per cent) of those who are working for beedi industry in chittoor revenue division are be-

Table 3
Respondent Labour of beedi industry in chittoor district and their gender

Name of the Revenue Division	Gender of the respondents		Total
	Male	Female	
Chittoor Division	73 (73.0) (41.0)	27 (27.0) (15.7)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Madanapalle Division	34 (34.0) (19.1)	66 (66.0) (38.4)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Tirupati Division	71 (47.3) (39.9)	79 (52.7) (45.9)	150 (100.0) (42.9)
Total	178 (50.9) (100.0)	172 (49.1) (100.0)	350 (100.0) (100.0)

Source: Field survey data

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentages to total

Table 3 portrays the distribution of select sample respondent labour in beedi industry of chittoor district over different revenue divisions and gender. It is understood from the above table that 178 respondents (50.00 per cent) out of 350 who are working for beedi industry in chittoor district belong to male category, and 172 respondents are belong to female category.

73 respondents (73.00 per cent) out of 100 belong to male category and are working for beedi industry in chittoor revenue division and 27 respondents (27.00 per cent) belong to female category and are working for beedi industry in chittoor revenue division.

66 respondents (66.00 per cent) out of 100 respondents who are working for beedi industry in Madanapalli revenue division belong to female category and 34 respondents (34.00 per cent) belong to male category.

79 respondents (52.70 per cent) out of 150 who are working for beedi industry in Tirupati revenue division belong to female category and 71 respondents (47.30 per cent) who are working in beedi industry in the same revenue division belong to male category.

From the foregoing analysis, one can infer that majority of the respondents who belong to female category are working for beedi industry in Tirupati and Madanapalli revenue divisions, where as in chittoor revenue division male labour respondents are more than female respondents.

long to illiterate category followed by 35 respondents have primary education, 22 respondents have secondary education and Five respondents have higher secondary education. No labour respondent in chittoor revenue division possess degree in education.

Majority of the sample respondents (42.00 per cent) of those who are working for beedi industry under the study area in Madanapalli revenue division belong to illiterate category, followed by 29 respondents have primary education, 24 respondents have secondary education, three respondents have higher secondary education and only two respondents have degree in education.

Majority of the sample respondents (44.70 per cent) of those who are working for beedi industry in Tirupati revenue division

under the study area do not have literacy at all followed by 60 respondents (40.00 per cent) have primary education, 18 respondents (12.00 per cent) have secondary education, Four respondents (2.70 per cent) have higher education and only one respondent (0.7 .per cent) possess degree education.

From the foregoing analysis, one can infer that in all the three revenue divisions illiterate labour are more than the labour who possess primary, secondary, higher secondary and degree in education.

Table 5
Respondent labour of beedi industry in chittoor district and their marital status

Name of the Revenue Division	Marital Status of the respondent				Total
	Married	Unmarried	Divorced	Widowed	
Chittoor Division	95 (95.0) (29.9)	1 (1.0) (5.9)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	4 (4.0) (33.3)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Madanapalle Division	83 (83.0) (26.1)	10 (10.0) (58.8)	3 (3.0) (100.0)	4 (4.0) (33.3)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Tirupati Division	140 (93.3) (44.0)	6 (4.0) (35.3)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	4 (2.7) (33.3)	150 (100.0) (42.9)
Total	318 (90.9) (100.0)	17 (4.9) (100.0)	3 (0.9) (100.0)	12 (3.4) (100.0)	350 (100.0) (100.0)

Source : Field Survey Data

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentages to totals

Table 5 shows the distribution of select sample respondent labour of beedi industry in chittoor district over different revenue divisions and marital status. It is understood from the above table that 318 respondents (90.90 per cent) out of 350 belong to married category, followed by 17 respondents (4.90 per cent) are unmarried, 12 respondents (3.40 per cent) belong to widowed regressed category and three respondents (0.9per cent) divorce .

95 respondents of those who are working for beedi industry in Chittoor revenue division belong to married category, followed by four respondents are belong to widowed, one respondent of unmarried category and no candidate is representing divorced category.

83 respondents of those who are working for beedi industry in Madanapalli revenue division belong to married category, followed by 10 respondents belong to unmarried category, four respondents of widowed category and three respondents are divorced category.

140 respondents of those who are working for beedi industry in Trupati revenue division belong to married category, six respondents of unmarried category, four respondents are widowed category and no respondent is representing the divorced category.

From the forgoing analysis, one can infer that majority of the respondents in all the three revenue divisions together belong to married category and the least number of respondents in all the three revenue divisions together belong to divorced category.

Table 6
Respondent of labour of beedi industry in chittoor district and their social status

Name of the Revenue Division	Social Status of the Respondents					Total
	Sc	ST	BC	Minorities	OC	
Chittoor Division	5 (5.0) (62.5)	4 (4.0) (57.1)	41 (41.0) (37.6)	34 (34.0) (17.1)	16 (16.0) (59.3)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Madanapalle Division	0 (0.0) (0.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	100 (100.0) (50.3)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Tirupati Division	3 (2.0) (37.5)	3 (2.0) (42.9)	68 (45.3) (62.4)	65 (43.3) (32.7)	11 (7.3) (40.7)	150 (100.0) (42.9)
Total	8 (2.3) (100.0)	7 (2.0) (100.0)	109 (31.1) (100.0)	199 (56.9) (100.0)	27 (7.7) (100.0)	350 (100.0) (100.0)

Source : Field Survey data

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentages to totals

Table 6 depicts the distribution of select sample respondent labour of beedi industry in chittoor district over different revenue divisions and caste categories. It is understood from the above table that 199 respondents (56.90 per cent) out of 350 who are working for beedi industry in chittoor district belong to minority category, followed by 109 respondents (31.10per cent) belong to backward caste category, 27 respondents (7.70 per cent) belong to open category, eight respondents (2.30per cent) belong to scheduled caste category and seven respondents (2.00 per cent) belong to scheduled Tribe category.

41 respondents (41.00per cent) out of 100 who are working for beedi industry in chittoor revenue division belong to backward caste category followed by 34 respondents (34.00per cent) belong to minority category, 16 respondents (16.00per cent) belong to open category, five respondents

(5.00per cent) belong to scheduled caste and four respondents (4.00per cent) belong to scheduled tribe category.

All the 100 respondents who are working for beedi industry in Madanapalli revenue division belong to minorities. It clearly indicates that the minorities involvement in the beedi making activity is predominant in Madanapalli revenue division.

68 respondents (45.30per cent) of those who are working for beedi industry in tirupati revenue division belong to back ward caste category followed by 65 respondents (43.30per cent) belong to minorities, 11respondents (7.00per cent) belong to open category, three respondents (2.00per cent) of each belong to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe category respectively.

From the forgoing analysis, one can conclude that the minorities are in more in Madanapalli revenue division , back ward caste category number is more in Chittoor and Tirupati revenue divisions.

Table: 7
Respondent labour of beedi industry in chittoor district and their religion

Name of the Revenue Division	Religion of the respondents				Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikhs	
Chittoor Division	65 (65.0) (43.3)	34 (34.0) (17.2)	1 (1.0) (100.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Madanapalle Division	1 (1.0) (0.7)	99 (99.0) (50.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Tirupati Division	84 (56.0) (56.0)	65 (43.3) (32.8)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	1 (0.7) (100.0)	150 (100.0) (42.9)
Total	150 (42.9) (100.0)	198 (56.6) (100.0)	1 (0.3) (100.0)	1 (0.3) (100.0)	350 (100.0) (100.0)

Source : Field Survey Data

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentages to totals

Table 7 shows the distributions of select sample respondent labour of beedi industry in chittoor district over different revenue divisions and religions. It is clearly evident from the table that 198 respondents (56.60per cent) out of 350 are working for beedi industry in chittoor district and belong to Muslim religion. Followed by 150 respondents (42.90per cent) belong to Hindu religion and only one respondent (0.70per cent) each belong to Christian and Sikhs respectively.

65 respondents (65.00per cent) of those who are working for beedi industry in Chittoor revenue division belong to Hindu religion, followed by 34 respondents (17.20per cent) belong to Muslim religion and only one respondent belong to Christian religion. No respondent is representing the Sikh religion in Chittoor district.

90 respondents (99.00per cent) of those who are working

from beedi industry in Madanapalli revenue division belong to Muslim religion. Only one respondent are belongs to Hindu religion is willing to work for beedi industry in Madanapalli revenue division no respondent is representing the Christian and Sikh religion in Madanapalli revenue division.

84 respondents (56.00per cent) of those who are working for beedi industry in Tirupati revenue division belong to Hindu religion followed by 43.30per cent of respondents belong to Muslim category and only one respondent belongs to Sikh religion and it is surprised to note that no respondent belonging to Christian religion is working in beedi industry in Tirupathi revenue division.

From the forgoing analysis one can infer that 56.60per cent of the respondents out of 350 are working for beedi industry in chittoor district and belong to Muslim religion and only 0.3per cent of respondent each who belongs to Christian religion and Sikh religion is working for beedi industry in Chittoor district, respondents who belong to Hindu religion occupy second position in the industry.

Table 8
Respondent labour of beedi industry in chittoor district and their family size

Name of the Revenue Division	Family Size of the respondents				Total
	Upto 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	Above 6	
Chittoor Division	18 (18.0) (47.4)	51 (51.0) (31.9)	24 (24.0) (19.0)	7 (7.0) (26.9)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Madanapalle Division	7 (7.0) (18.4)	29 (29.0) (18.1)	51 (51.0) (40.5)	13 (13.0) (50.0)	100 (100.0) (28.6)
Tirupati Division	13 (8.7) (34.2)	80 (53.3) (50.0)	51 (34.0) (40.5)	6 (4.0) (23.1)	150 (100.0) (42.9)
Total	38 (10.9) (100.0)	160 (45.7) (100.0)	126 (36.0) (100.0)	26 (7.4) (100.0)	350 (100.0) (100.0)

Source : Field Survey data

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentages to totals

Table 8 shows the distribution of select sample respondent labour of beedi industry in chittoor district over different revenue divisions and family size. It is noticed from the above table that 160 respondents (45.70per cent) out of 350 irrespective of the revenue division where there are living or working for beedi industry have a family size ranging from 3 - 4 members followed by 126 respondents (36.00 per cent) have a family size of 5 - 6 members, 38 respondents (10.90 per cent) have a family size upto two persons and 26 respondents (7.40 per cent) have a family size of above 6 persons.

Majority of the respondents (51.00per cent) of those who are working for beedi industry in chittoor revenue division have a family size ranging from 3 - 4 persons, 24 respondents(24.00 per cent) have a family size ranging from 5 - 6 persons, 18 respondents (18.00 per cent) have a family size of upto two persons and seven respondents have a family size of above six persons.

Majority of the respondents (51.00per cent) of those who are working for beedi industry under the study area in Madanapalli revenue division have a family size ranging from 5 - 6 persons, 29 respondents (29.00 per cent) have a family size

ranging from 3 - 4 persons. 13 respondents (13.00per cent) have a family size of above six persons and only seven respondents have a family size upto two persons.

Majority of the respondents (53.30 per cent) of those who have been working in Tirupati revenue division have a family size ranging from 3 - 4 persons, followed by 51respondents (34.00 per cent) have family size ranging from 5-6 persons, 13respondents (8.70 per cent) have family size of upto two persons and only six respondents have a family size above six persons.

From the forgoing analysis, one can conclude that majority of the respondents are having a family size ranging from 3 - 4 persons working for beedi industry in chittoor revenue division and the least number of the respondents who are also working for beedi industry in Chittoor revenue division have a family size of above six persons.

CONCLUSION

Labour is one of the most important factors of production. The effective utilization of other factors largely of other effective largely depends on the proper utilization of time and energy on the part of workers. In fact, workers are humans capable of holding responsibilities, extending co-operation and achiev-

ing objectives. They have their own attributes and aspirations, which, if handled properly, lead to the success of industrial or other work and growth of the economy. Besides, labour is no more an unorganized mass of ignorant and unconscious workers ready to obey the arbitrary and discretionary dictates of the employers/managements. To-day management deals with labour not only as individuals but also as members of trade unions which have greatly added to its strength and consciousness. The industrial worker of to-day has, therefore, acquired a dignity not known to his predecessor. He is no longer the unskilled worker of the days gone by, engaged in an unending struggle to eke out his livelihood neglected by society except for his labour and with very limited aspirations.

More number of labour are working for beedi industry in Tirupati revenue division than in Chittoor and Madanapalli revenue divisions. 53.70per cent of 350 labour respondents who are working for beedi industry in Chittoor district belong to an age group of

30-50 years. 50.09per cent of 350 labour who are working for beedi industry in Chittoor district belong to male category. Relatively more number of labour (42.00per cent) who are working for beedi industry in Chittoor district belong to illiterate category. More than 90.00per cent of 350 labour respondents who working for beedi industry belong to married category. 56.60per cent of 350 labour respondents who working for beedi industry in Chittoor district belong to Muslim religion. 81.70per cent out of 350 labour respondents who are working for beedi industry are having a family size ranging from 3 to 6 family members.

living significantly or mitigated his worries about the future of his dependants since the employment situation in the country has been increasingly more difficult.