

Minor Research Project

**Title - Socio Political study of floating population in Parbhani District
 (Special Reference with Pathri Taluka)**

Summary of Project

Introduction

Marathwada region in Maharashtra is economically backward because there is no major industry is available in the region as well as there is not any employment potential available. Agriculture is the largest employment potential sector available in the region. Unemployment in all fields is very severe. Due to this, large number of people is migrating towards Industrial cities and Mumbai.

This Marathwada consists of eight districts. Viz, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parabhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad and Beed. Very few people can get employment at few industries in these districts. But large number of population of this area belongs to rural area. Out of 65 percent of the population is landless and depend of the employment in agricultural sector, which is seasonal work. After season these people have no work at their native places therefore, they have to shift elsewhere for employment.

This shifting of labour provoke me to study. Because they are large number in western part of parbhani district and more in Pathri Taluka use to shift the sugar factor in western Maharashtra. It is observed since few years that unemployed people use to migrate every year from Pathri taluka of Parbhani and Beed district to Kolhapur, Sangali, Satara, Solapur where sugar factories are large in number and these sugar factories require large number of sugarcane cutter labour during season i.e. from October to May, Development of sugar around the area cause for the shifting labour.

The shifting of labour is very large in number in few villages; it affects the total number of population. Therefore I have use term floating population because labourer uses to go in October and return in sometime in May.

Though sugarcane cutter get employment at co-operative and private sugar factory area but system developed during few years have cause for their problem in the life of sugarcane cutter labours. Migration is the main cause of their problem. This migration creates

social, economical, political problem and these effects the society and political, cultural atmosphere in the villages. Therefore I found it necessary as well as interesting to study socio political aspects of these labour. At the same time all these labour are unorganized or not fully organized but few of these labour have join with some organization.

Study Plan.

For the purpose of study I have divided the study in two parts theoretical practical.

Part First Theoretical.

In first part theoretical aspect of study which include economic background, concept of migration, previous reference available on the topic. As well as views of the experts. At the same time various terms are put forward by the references to discuss and solve the problems. Most important is that the study of sugarcane cutter labour has got more important.

Part Second Practical.

Second part of the study includes Survey, Interviews and Analysis of the study. For this purpose I have selected thirty village of Parbhani especially from the pathri Taluka. Large number of sugar factory area. At the same time I have also visited temporary residential campus of these worker around co-operative and private sugar factories. This camp area is temporary and has not any sort of protection.

Collected information is divided as follows.

Chapter

1. Introduction – A brief History.
2. Concept of migration – Theoretical aspect.
3. Socio- Political information of labour.
4. Problems and solution
5. Relevance and conclusion.

Relevance and Conclusion

Statistics available is shown that these labours are near about 17 to 20 lakh. The large segment of the population is having very poor life. Labour of 30 village in Parbhani especially from pathri taluka are leaving life as a bounded labour and continuously under the domination of Mukadam, one of the Mukadam from Ninada Sugar factory, Sangli who has kept 27 labours as bonded balours in Karnataka, these labourers are from Zodgaon Tq. Sailu Dist. Parbhani. One of the labour from Dharur taluka have hang himself only because he could not able to refund the advance taken from the Mukadam. Another mukadam abducted daughter in law of a labour from Parbhani district father in law of that lady has taken advance from the Mukadam and unable to repay it.

Incidences at Kothewadi dist Ahmednagar which was discussed in the Maharashtra Assembly also where mukadam and his gang raped the labourers and the family members of the labour. These are the few instances, I came across while survey and interview. It is found that the labour are fade up off life. Latest information come in to the light that census workers from Beed district denied to include name of these migrated labours in the census list. Said instance is quoted by Mr. Dhus, present Minister of Maharashtra state are more most shameful incidences was happened at Digras Dist. Yeotmal in September 2010. Where wife of Dharamsing Khandkar was raped and Dharamsingh was killed by the group of gundas. Police denied to register case and delayed the matter. Than Human Rights Commission take initiative and after four months i.e. in July 2011 case was registered.

To stop such instances present study may prove helpful for government, sugar factories and NGO's working in the field. Even the information collected by me can helpful to understand the real problem of these labourers family members and children's and government can made provision accordingly.

Further the concept of Sakhar Shala Introduce for the education of the children of labours is not becoming popular among these labours. Rasthtra Seva Dal along with Dnyanprobodhani is running near about 129 Sakhar Shalas in the area of 23 sugar factories out of 193 sugar factories in Mahrashtra. Only Hutma Kishanrao Ahere sugar factory has implemented maximum facilities to the labourer i.e. drinking water, health centre, permanent houses, sugar at the cost of production etc. Such facilities definitely prove helpful to these labours.

A new chapter is going to start in the life of these sugarcane cutter labours which again may increase the hardness of life of sugarcane cutter i.e. import of “Harvester”. A sugarcane cutting machine. This harvester is alternative to the sugarcane cutting labours. Some sugar factories have introduced this Harvester in their factory area. Chhatrapati Sahakari Co-operative sugar factory has purchased one harvester and immediately 200 labourers are asked to go back. Federation of co-operative sugar factory has decided to purchase near about 200 harvesters. In this manner these labourers are automatically thrown away from their employment. Moreover very few are having knowledge of harvester. Since 2000 onwards it is found that operation of harvester in sugar farm proves difficult therefore most of the sugar factories are still dependent on sugarcane cutter labourers.

Another risk is arising slowly in the field of sugar factory. Government is giving permission for private sugar factories. These private sector sugar factories will increase the difficulties in the life of these labourers.

Above two instances show that instead of minimizing the hardness of these labourers' life is becoming more and more hard. Very few NGOs are tried level best to minimize the hard life of labourers and at the same time make the lives of sons and this becomes less troublesome.

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