PERCEPTION OF LABOURER ON RICE MILL INDUSTRY - A CASE STUDY OF NALGONDA DISTRICT

D.Venkataramana
Research scholar
Department of Economics
Osmania University
Hyderabad.

Abstract

The study prepared based on primary data. The data is collected from the rice mill labours through structured questionnaire. It is used purposive sampling method. The sample are selected rice mills in Nalgonda district and also sample size is 10 rice mills each rice mill 10 members selected for these study. The study period is from 2019-20.

Keywords: Rice Mill, Labour, Age and Gender

INTRODUCTION:

India is the second biggest rice producing country in the world after China. It contributes about 20 percent of the world output of rice. Paddy being the major cereal crop of India covers an area of more than 42.8 million hectares, the largest under any single crop (FAO, 1995). It has been stated by the Department of Agriculture, Government of India that in 1985-86 production of paddy was of the order of 96 million tonnes which was increased to 115 million tonnes in 1995-96 and is expected to increase to 130 million tonnes by year 2000. It is grown in almost all the provinces of the country but more than 86 percent of the total production accounts for the States of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Assam. Rice production, processing and marketing constitute the biggest industry in the country. Indian rice milling industry is the oldest and largest agro-based industry. The annual production of paddy was estimated at over 521 million tonnes, mostly in developing countries and the amount is rising at an average rate of 3 percent per annum (FAO, 1995).

It was, however, the serious food crisis in the early sixties which highlighted the need for a proper policy towards the industry. This led to joint study of the industry by the Government of India and the Ford Foundation of India. The study pointed out that the overall supply of rice could be augmented substantially with additional yield obtained through modernization of the existing rice processing techniques. A number of studies were also undertaken and came out with the same findings. As a result, the policy of modernization of rice mills in India has since then been pursued by the Government of India and various States within it. Thus, the industry has become fairly modernized and more important in the economy of the country. However, it is still believed that this has not been successfully implemented in most parts of the country. Thus, with higher priority being given to paddy production programs and the changing pattern of demand for rice, the milling industry has to adopt itself to the developing nation.Rice milling in India is carried out in small and medium size rice mills. Most of the small size mills are huller mills. Other various types are Battery of

Huller mills, Huller-cum-Sheller mills, Sheller mills and modern mills. The numbers of rice mills of different types existing in country are as follows:

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Badar and Qureshi, (2014). Using a composting technique to degrade the rice husk is very slow, taking up to ~4 months before it is converted to fertilizer. However, plants and flowers are shown to increase in growth and stability with rice husk as a fertilizer source**.** Rice husk has also been implemented in the purification of Bacteriocins.

Cleveland Joerger, Micciche et al., (2018) one significant drawback with utilizing Bacteriocins is the high cost associated with the purification of the product from the microbial cultures. Rice husk ash (RHA) has potential application within purification processes as it is primarily silica which proteins can bind.

Hossain et al., (2018) Rice husk, once removed from the kernel, can be a source of energy because of the organic compounds present.

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), (2016). The husk is a biomass fuel that must undergo thermal processing, such as combustion, pyrolysis, or gasification.

Janesetal.,(1998). Bacteriocins are small molecular weight proteins produced by microorganisms with demonstrated ability to inhibit specific food borne pathogens and are often incorporated in the preparation and processing of food products.

Kalapathy et al., (2000) utilized RHA, comprised of 97% silica, to purify nisin, lacto in GI3, pediocin RS2, leucocin BC2, and enterocin CS1. The optimal recovery rates for RHA were nisin, 63% at pH 7.0; lactocin GI3, 92% at pH 6.0; pediocin RS2, 97% at pH 8.0 to 9.0; leucocin BC2, 88% at pH 9.0; and enterocin CS1, 92% at pH 5.0. These rates were comparable to silicic acid with the exception of nisin (97%) and were higher for the extractions of pediocin RS2 (82 vs. 97%) leucocin BC2 (33 vs. 88%). This indicates that RHA may be a suitable cost-effective alternative to silicic acid.

Kumar et al., (2013). In the rice mills, the husk is used as fuel to generate steam for the parboiling process of rice. Soil fertilization is an emerging trend for rice husk agricultural application. Rice husk can be used to fertilize soil due to the high lignin content**.** Husk, with its rich reserves of potassium and silicon, helps to amend the soil, enhance its properties by decreasing soil bulk density, and improve its fertility with the air pockets created underground.

Pradhan et al., (2013) Using these methods, rice husk can provide power to communities in countries with high rice production, such as China and India. The husk's ability to produce electricity from biomass is based on gasification for small scale power generation. The gasification process involves heating the rice husks to high temperatures, which causes the materials to decompose into a mixture of combustible gases. The gases are subsequently burned to produce heat or steam that activates a gas turbine and produces electricity

OBJECTIVE:

- To study the profile of rice mill labours in rice mill industry.

METHODOLOGY:

Data collection: the data collection is two types i.e., secondary data as well as primary data.

Primary data: The study prepared based on primary data. The data is collected from the rice mill labours through structured questionnaire. It is used purposive sampling method. The sample are selected rice mills in Nalgonda district and also sample size is 10 rice mills each rice mill 10 members selected for these study. The study period is from 2019-20.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

The data analysis is contains variable i.e., gender, age, education, income, community, religion, distribution of rice mill labours and family size of labours.

Table-1

Gender wise respondents

Gender	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
Male	63	63.0
Female	37	37.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary Data

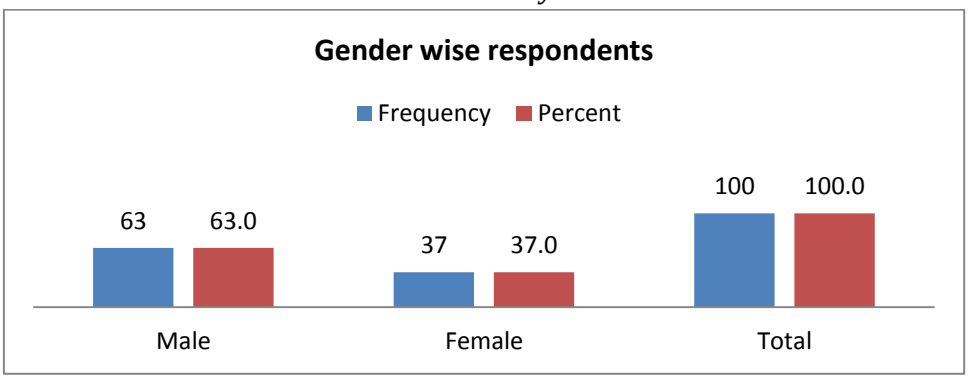

Table-1 shows that the gender wise respondents, male respondents are 63% and female respondents are 37%. It is indicated that most of the labors are belongs male groups.

Table-2

Age wise respondents

Age	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
18-23	18	18.0
24-29	31	31.0
30-35	26	26.0
Above 35	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary Data

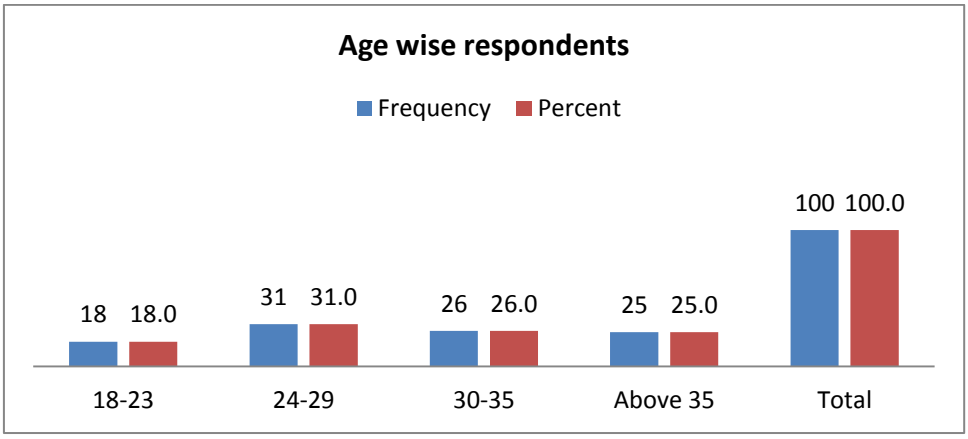

Table-2 reveals that age wise respondents, out of 100 respondents, 31 are belongs to 24-29 age group, followed by 26 are belongs to 30-35 age group, 25 are belongs to above 35 age group and 18 are 18-23 age group. It is indicated that the highest (31%) age group owned by 24-29 age group. Therefore, strongest age group his needed in this field at the same time the utilization of youth power not available in any alternative works due to that their choosing these fields.

Table-3
Education wise respondents

Education	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
SSC	44	44.0
Intermediate	22	22.0
Degree	13	13.0
Others	21	21.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary Data

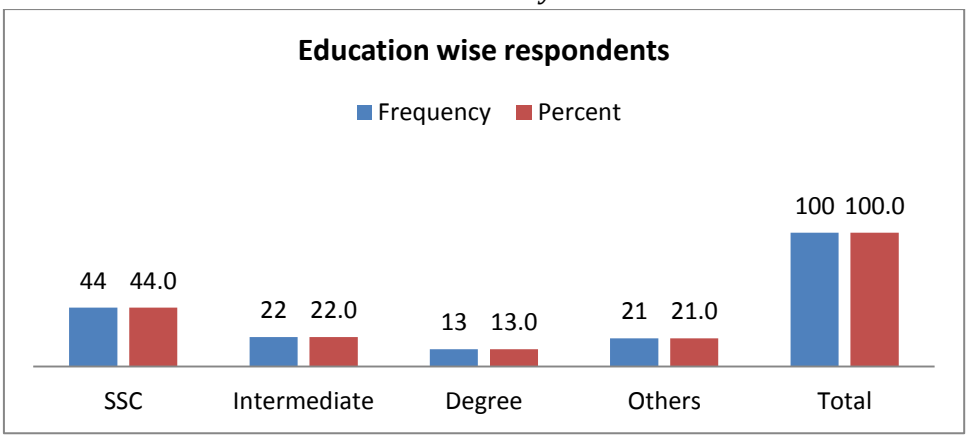

Table-3 explained about that the educational qualification of respondents; highest 44% respondents are have their SSC education, followed by 22% respondents are have intermediate, 21% respondents are have others and 13% respondents have degree education. It is indicates that the most the respondents are came from SSC educational qualification.

Table-4

Community wise respondents

Community	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
S.C	13	13.0
S.T	9	9.0
B.C	53	53.0
O.C	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary Data

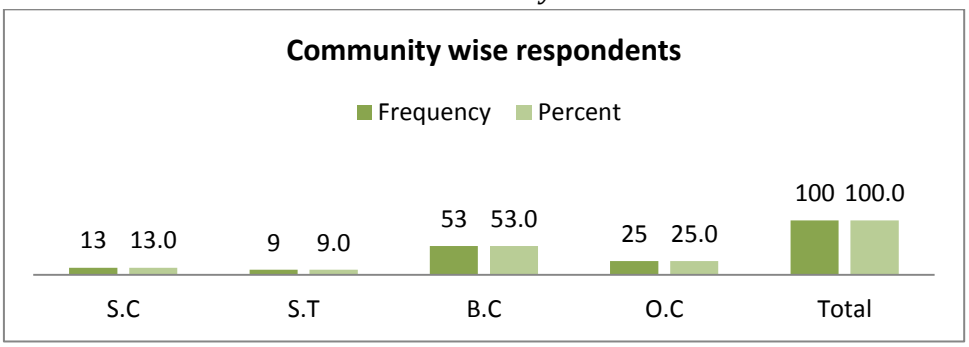

Table-4 shows about that the community of respondents, out of 100, 53% respondents are belongs to B.C category, and 25% respondents are OC category, 13% respondents are SC category and 9% respondents are belongs to ST category. It indicates that most (53) of the respondents are belongs to BC categories.

Table-5

Religion of respondents

Religion	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
Hindu	39	39.0
Muslim	21	21.0
Christian	20	20.0
Others	20	20.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary Data

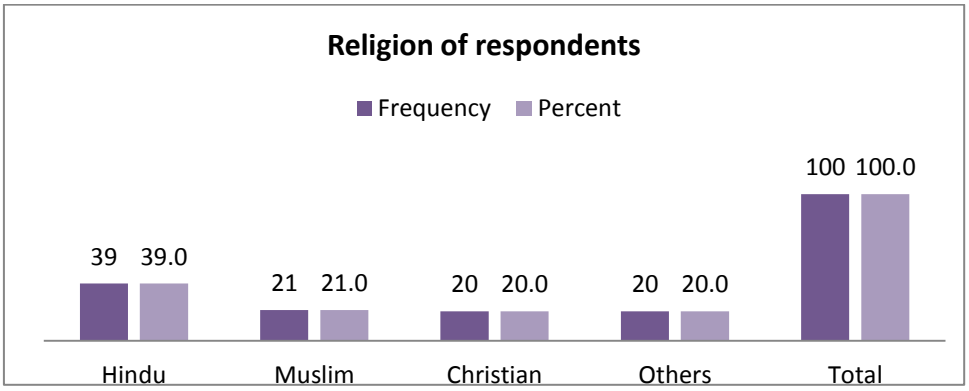

Table-4 exhibit about that the religion of respondents, out of 100, 39 respondents are belongs to Hindu religion, and 21 respondents are Muslims, 20 respondents are Christians and 20 respondents are belongs to others. It indicates that majority (39%) of the respondents are belongs to BC categories.

Table-6
Income of respondents

Income	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
Weekly	40	40.0
Monthly	60	60.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary Data

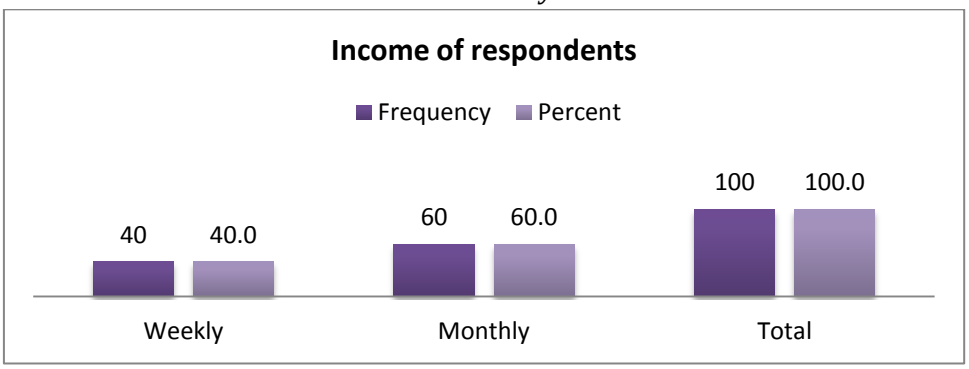

Table-6 displays the income of the respondents, out of 100, 60 respondents are getting monthly income and 40 respondents are getting weekly income. It indicated that the majority (60%) of respondents are interested to working for monthly basis income.

Table-7
Distribution of Rice Mill workers among different family sizes

	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
2-4	60	60.0
5-7	20	20.0
8-10	10	10.0
Above 10	10	10.0
Total	100	100.0

*

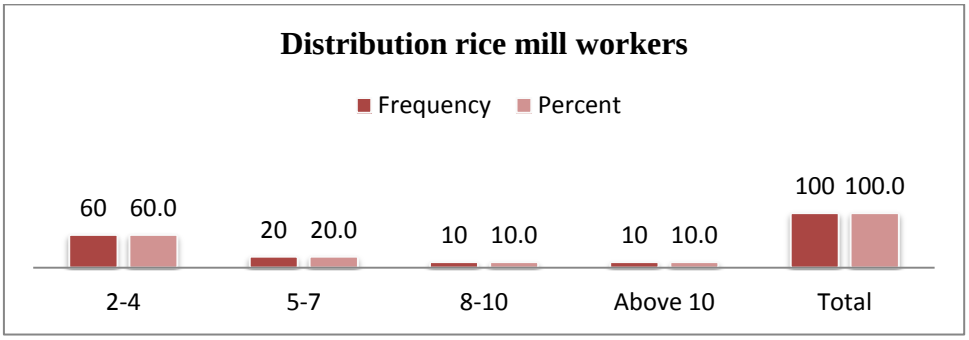

Table-7 reveals about the distribution of rice mill workers family size, out of the 100, 60 respondents have 2-4 family size, followed by 20 respondents a have 5-7 family size, 10 respondents have 8-10 family size and 10 respondents have above 10 member family size. It indicates most (60%) of the respondents' family sizes 2-4.

Table-8
Number of Children's working in Rice Mill

Number of childrens	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
No	11	11.0
1-2	61	61.0
3-5	18	18.0
Above 5	10	10.0
Total	100	100.0

*

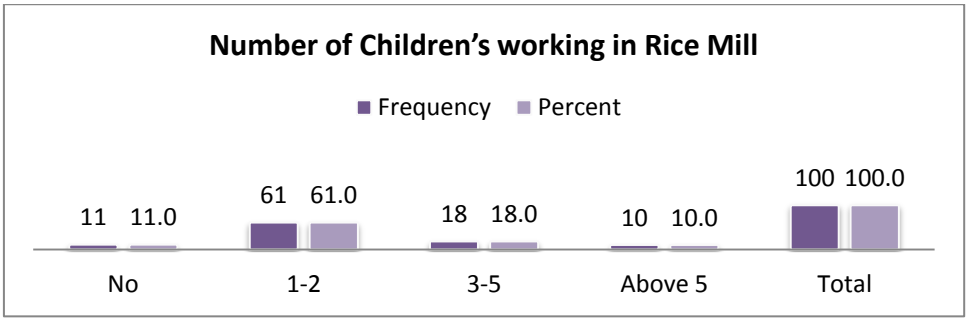

Table-8 explained about that number of children's working in rice mills, out of 100, 61 respondents are said 1-2 child labors, 18 respondents are said 3-5 child labors, 11 respondents are said no child labors and 10 respondents are said above 5 child labors. It indicated that 61 respondents said 1-2 child labors working in rice mills.

Table-9
Original Locality of Rice Mill Workers

Locality	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
Local area	30	30.0
Non-local area	32	32.0
Other states	38	38.0
Total	100	100.0

*

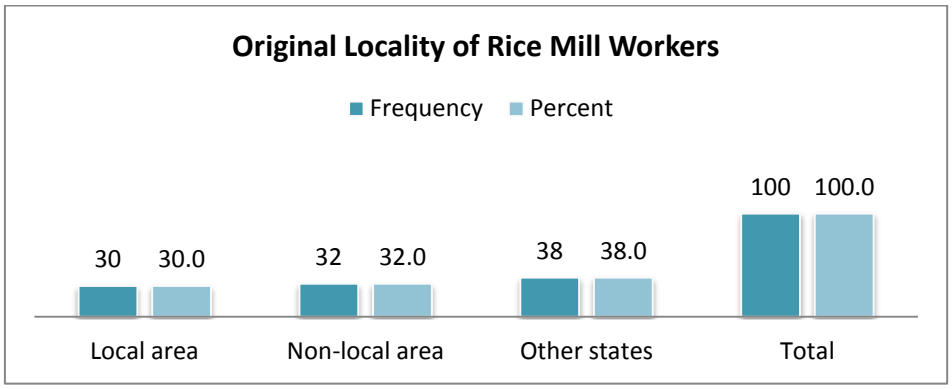

Table-9 shows that the locality of rice mill workers, out of 100, 38 respondents are came from the other states followed by 32 respondents are came from non-local area and 30 respondents are came from the local area. It is noticed that the most 38% of the rice mill workers are came from the other states.

CONCLUSIONS:

- It is indicated that most of the labors are belongs male groups

- Therefore, strongest age group his needed in this field at the same time the utilization of youth power not available in any alternative works due to that their choosing these fields.
- The most the respondents are came from SSC educational qualification.
- The majority (39%) of the respondents are belongs to BC categories.
- The majority (60%) of respondents are interested to working for monthly basis income.
- It indicates most (60%) of the respondents' family sizes 2-4.
- That the 61 respondents said 1-2 child labors working in rice mills.
- That the most 38% of the rice mill workers are come from the other states.

REFERENCES

1. *Badar, R., and Qureshi, S. A. (2014). Composted rice husk improves the growth and biochemical parameters of sunflower plants. J. Bot. 20, 1–6.*
2. *Cleveland, J., Montville, T. J., Nes, I. F., and Chikindas, M. L. (2001). Bacteriocins: safe, natural antimicrobials for food preservation. Int. J. Food Microbiol. 71, 1–20.*
3. *Hossain, S. S., Mathur, L., and Roy, P. K. (2018). Rice husk/rice husk ash as an alternative source of silica in ceramics: a review. J. Asian Ceram. Soc. 6, 299–313.*
4. *International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) (2016). Milling Byproducts. Manila: International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). Available online at: http://www.knowledgebank (accessed March 21, 2019).*
5. *Janes, M. E., Nannapaneni, R., Proctor, A., and Johnson, M. G. (1998). Rice hull ash and silicic acid as adsorbents for concentration of bacteriocins. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 64, 4403–4409.*
6. *Kalapathy, U., Proctor, A., and Shultz, J. (2000). A simple method for production of pure silica from rice hull ash. Bioresour. Technol. 73, 257–262.*
7. *Kumar, A., Henderson, A., Forster, G. M., Goodyear, A. W., Weir, T. L., Leach, J. E., et al. (2012). Dietary rice bran promotes resistance to Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium colonization in mice. BMC Microbiol. 12:71.*
8. *Pradhan, A., Ali, S. M., and Dash, R. (2013). Biomass gasification by the use of rice husk gasifier. Special Issue Int. J. Adv. Comput. Theory Eng. 2, 14–17.*