



# **Socio-Economic Status of Women Coffee Labourers in Madikeri Taluk of Kodagu District: An Empirical Analysis**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In India estate becomes standard of work. In Kodagu individuals for the most part rely upon ranch crops like coffee, pepper, cardamom and orange and so forth. In coffee ranch ladies are found in increasingly number, yet at the same time gender discrimination exist between them. The larger parts of the families were working in estates. The focal thought of this paper is to investigate interface between financial places of ladies working in coffee ranch concerning Madikeri Taluk of Kodagu region. The economic life of the workers studied on the basis of wages earned, assets owned and credits in plantation sector women workers are paid less compared to men. In this context, the study is carried out to know the socio-economic conditions of women workers in the coffee plantations. The data collected through survey are taken for the analysis.

Keywords: Plantation sector, coffee estates, women, labourers, economic status etc.

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## **1. Introduction**

Estate area isn't just taking care of the majority of the economy yet additionally gives the significant work to numerous individuals either straightforwardly and in a roundabout way. Coffee industry involves a significant spot in the ranch part. Coffee is developed in southern conditions of our country and it contributes a great deal for the financial advancement of the country. In coffee industry, the two people effectively take an interest in the development, creation and handling of coffee. The job of ladies in coffee segment can't be disregarded. The researchers have taken up the theme to examine the monetary status of labourers in the coffee business concerning ladies in the business. The present investigation utilizes essential information for the examination. The examination found that the female labourers are more in number than male specialists, the sparing propensity just as the limit of the labourers is low and numerous specialists are in the red because of lacking pay to meet their different closures. There is a requirement for strategy system both at the focal and state level to ensure the coffee business and the improvement of the working gatherings in the coffee part.

Ladies assume a basic job in the general advancement of family society, state just as the nation. Ladies labourers are the main work source in a differing coffee manor of Kodagu locale of Karnataka. They assume a huge job in the foundation of Coffee fabricating in this area. The current investigation uncovers that the, 'Socio-Economic Condition of Tribal Women Workers in coffee estate'. Significant discoveries uncovered that there were different disadvantages in the coffee ranch innate ladies labourers. The examination is embraced with certain targets for example Look at the financial state of the coffee manor innate ladies labourers and to break down the job of coffee ranch authority, NGOs, and State Government also a Union Government for financial improvement of the coffee estate ancestral ladies labourers. The essential information have been gathered from chosen coffee bequests, coffee estate labourer settlements, and inborn towns.

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## **2. Review of Literature**

**Mahalakshmi (2012)** Analysed the Socio-financial status of ladies representatives in coffee manor businesses discovered that no. of ladies labourers are confronting numerous issues in the coffee estate. Since ladies labourers are locked in more than the male specialists. The examination fundamentally centres on their day to day environment, compensation gaining and socio-security advantage. The significant factor for their turn of events and the issue looked by the representatives are likewise recognized.

**Shyamal Chandra Sarkar (2013)** contemplated the state of coffee garden labourers of Jalpaiguri locale in Colonial India. The investigation was directed with the assistance of optional information accessible from region newspapers. His investigation found that the circumstance of youngsters and ladies labourers in the coffee nurseries of Doors is significantly more terrible in certain territories. They are mistreated by the directors, gatekeepers and others in the coffee garden. The labourers were paid low wages and bound to carry out finished – responsibility without reward cash. The nursery labourers needed to acquire cash at high enthusiasm from cash moneylenders and they couldn't pack back with premium and they needed to sell their youngsters for help from appalling neediness. The vast majority of the labourers experienced the absence of sustenance and legitimate clinical treatment. The

examination proposed that there is a requirement for making a good relationship among proprietors, administrative staff and workers. There is a need to arrangement a division to investigate the government assistance of coffee garden workers.

**Achyut Krishna Borah (2013)** examined the socio – financial condition and pay and consumption example of ranch labourers in Lepetkota coffee bequest in Assam. The examination utilizes both essential and optional information sources. The optional information was led through diaries, books and web. The examination found that larger part of the Indian coffee makers are not getting reasonable costs in the market for their coffee and this goes to the labourers as compensation cuts and it further influences the coffee industry without a solid and gifted work power and there are absence of instructive offices for the offspring of the coffee domain labourers in the investigation zone. The examination moreover recommended that each labourer must have financial balance and store a couple percent of his pay in the separate record, framework offices ought to create in the investigation territory so the labourers private condition will improve and work government assistance office ought to normally research the status of standardized savings measures accessible in the coffee gardens.

**Dipali Bosumatari and Phanindra Goyari (2013)** in their investigation on Educational Status of Coffee Plantation Women Workers in Assam inspected that the training office isn't adequate for coffee garden labourer's kids particularly for young ladies in view of non-accessibility of school close by work's home. They additionally found that kid marriage is another issue among the coffee garden works.

**Sangita Saikia, Supriyo Mishra and Bandita Mishra (2014)** they got by states of coffee garden works of Sarusarai coffee nursery of Jorhat District, Assam. They featured that the place of school-drop is altogether high among the coffee garden labourer's kids because of destitution, which is extremely down and out situation. They live in an unfortunate domain without essential comforts. Least wages isn't sufficient to meet their fundamental need.

**Sukharanjan Debnath and Prof. Prallad Debnath (2017)** The current examination has been endeavoured to uncover the financial state of the coffee garden labourers of West Tripura region of Tripura exceptionally Meghlipara Coffee Estate. The examination uncovered that the financial state of the coffee garden labourers of West Tripura District of Tripura is exceptionally discouraged during study period. The essential goal of the current research work is to introduce a nitty gritty situation on financial state of the coffee garden labourers of West Tripura District of Tripura. From the above conversations it is inferred that the expectation for everyday comforts of the coffee home specialists of West Tripura District are truly hopeless. They are monetarily and socially in reverse and denied from the cutting edge public activity. The coffee garden labourers are living in the place where there is coffee domain authority, as they are living in the place that is known for coffee home position they reserve no option to utilize that land for any sorts of financial and business purposes. They are living there many ages with no responsibility for land. A large portion of the coffee home specialists are unskilled with the goal that they have no thoughts in regards to different work government assistance and other standardized savings plans which are executed by the Government and coffee domain authority.

**Shrinidhi V S and Rashmi (2018)** In this investigation for the assortment of the essential information three taluks of Kodagu region to be specific Madikeri, Somwarpet and Virajpet taluk has been chosen. Where most of most of ladies works working in coffee estate are ancestral ladies. The financial and economic wellbeing of ancestral ladies work is nearly low when contrasted with their partners in different divisions. For the choice of test in Kodagu area of Karnataka 300 inborn ladies workers were chosen utilizing delineated arbitrary inspecting. Comparing to the rate appropriation of ladies work in the ranch area 100 Tribal ladies workers were chosen from Madikeri, 100 Tribal ladies worker from somwerpet and 100 innate ladies worker were chosen from virajpet taluk separately. In the current investigation, top to bottom examinations of the financial status of inborn ladies work in the estate area were embraced. The investigation planned to distinguish a factor which impacts the Quality of work life in the coffee manors. For appraisal of the financial status of ladies worker in the examination region an examiner is readied and direct information's are assembled based on ancestral ladies worker in the ranch segment has not improved much in the investigation region. the financial status of ancestral ladies labourers in the sorted out segment is significantly better when contrasted with manor labourers. Dominant part of innate ladies labourers in the ranch area are uneducated and they don't know about a different government program which is intended for their upliftment. Because of their numbness, the advantages of government program are not arriving at focused innate ladies work. The vast majority of the inborn ladies labourers are not the individual from a worker's guild association, in this manner, ladies manor labourers have week bartering power, along these lines, their per-day wage is likewise a great deal to another sorted out division.

### 3. Objectives of the study:-

1. To study the socio-economic profile of women labourers in coffee plantation.
2. To study the income and expenditure pattern of women workers
3. To study the saving capacity of women coffee labourers

### 4. Research Methodology:

The primary objective of this paper is to study the socio-economic profile of women labourers in coffee plantation in the region.

1. **Area under study:** The study is confined to Madikeri taluk of Kodagu district. The specific areas were chosen from the region where coffee plantation was found.

2. **Data Collection:** Schedules were utilized to gather the essential information for the investigation. Top to bottom meetings were additionally sorted out with the labourers to assemble the data.

3. **Sample Design and Size:** Purposive irregular examining has utilized for the examination. Female individuals from the families who were engaged with coffee work and who were intentionally ready to answer the calendars were incorporated for the investigation. A sample of 100 was utilized for the examination.

4. **Tools and Techniques of Data Analysis:** Simple percentage method is used to analyse the data.

## 5. Analysis and findings

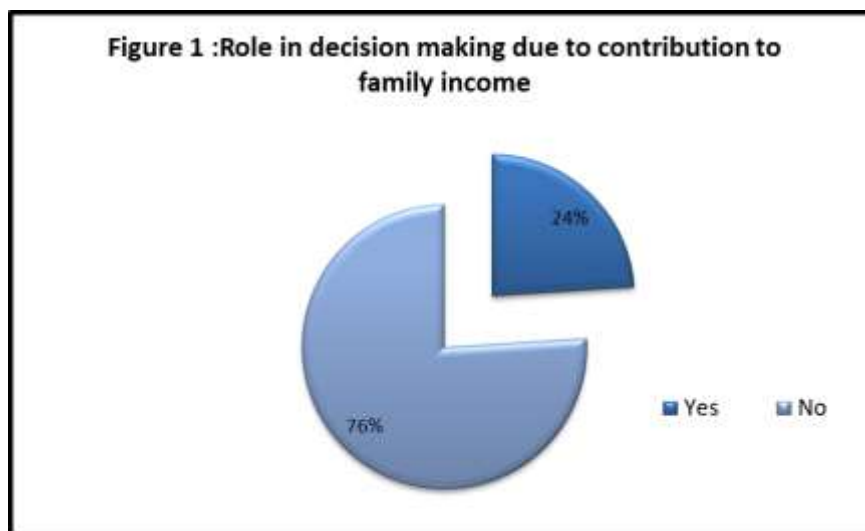
### 5.1 Social Status of Coffee labourers:

The Average time of Women labourers in the investigation territory lies between 35–40 years. For the most part the moderately aged ladies (30–40 years) are bunch are occupied with coffee work to produce family salary. Larger part of the coffee labourers is unskilled as 58% of the respondent announced that they can't peruse and compose. Notwithstanding, just 10% of the respondent got essential level tutoring while 22 % had gotten centre level tutoring. The truth of the matter is seen as valid for Kodagu region moreover. This is obvious from the way that 85 % of labourers are within the district while 15% are other district. Simultaneously about 78% of the Hindus have a place with ST classes. It has been discovered that about 80% of the respondents are hitched and they employment to run the family and in this way bolster leader of the family.

### 5.2 Position in the family:

Women workers were asked to comment about their status in the family. For this purpose one parameter was taken i.e Role in Decision Making due to contribution to family income was considered for the study.

Only 24% of the total respondents positively (YES), while remaining 76% feel that the consulted in family income not because they supplement family income because they are considered part of the family (Figure 1).



### 5.3 Economics Status of Workers:

The parameters considered to investigate Economic Status are (1) nature of proportion card holding (2) reason for working; (3) earnings (4) family income (5) complete month to month family pay: (6) nature of advantages holding; (7) example of pay and use (8) credits.

#### 5.3.1. Economics Classification on ration cards:

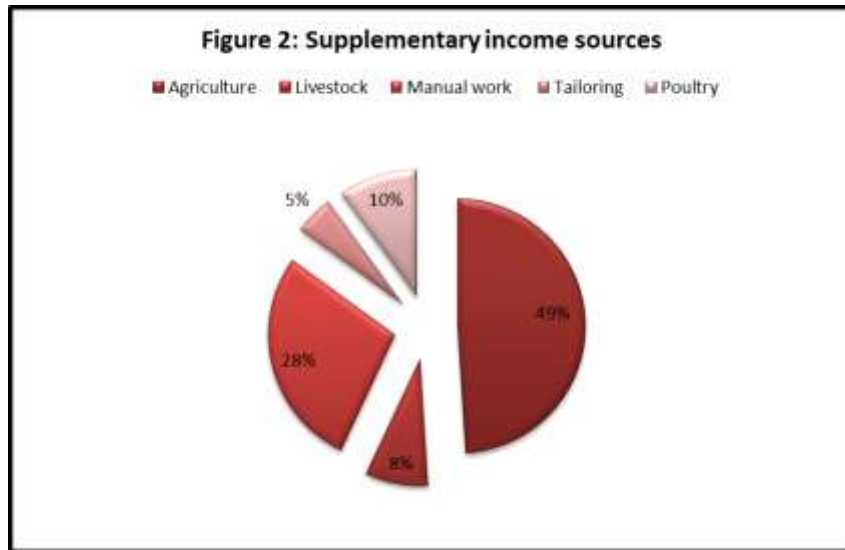
Based on the nature of ration cards issued by the government the workers could be classified into two economic class viz. (1) BPL "Below Poverty" (2) APL "Above Poverty Line" and 100% falls under the "Below Poverty Line".

#### 5.3.2. Reasons for working:

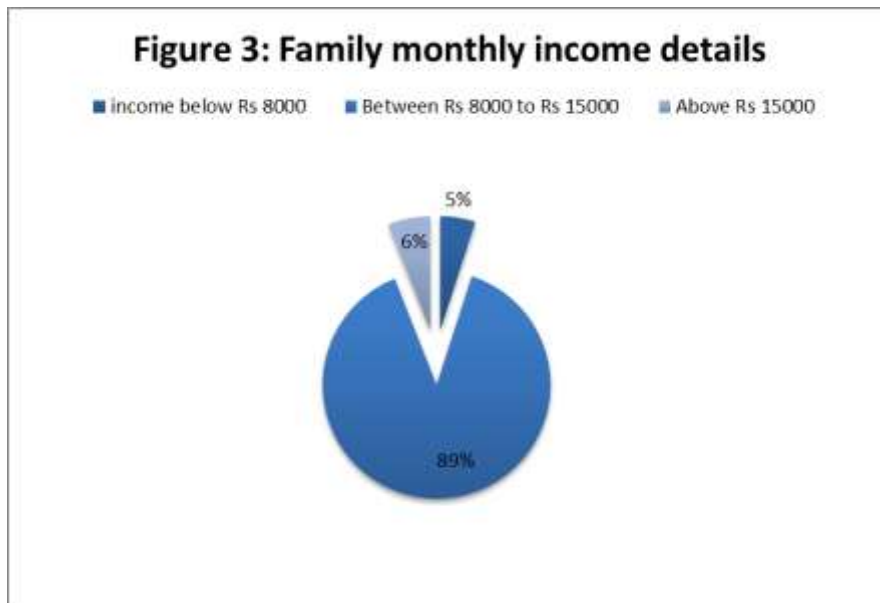
The majority of the respondents have referred to at least one reason. As indicated by respondents; they are carrying out this responsibility because of (1) Easy wellspring of vocation (74%). Nonetheless, larger part of the respondents (26%) have referred to that they are carrying out this responsibility in light of the fact that there is no substitute wellspring of pay or interchange opening for work. When approached purposes behind carrying out this responsibility dependent on markers viz. (1) to gain employment for the family; (2) money related security for the family; (3) instruction of youngsters; (4) marriage of children's; and (5) to improve expectation for everyday comforts.

**5.3.3 Income Profile:**

100% of the respondents have announced that working in coffee home is the main wellspring of salary for the family and just this is the main wellspring of family pay in the district. Their life partner, guardians, parents in law and even kids are occupied with same work and at times they work in same home. The other wellspring of pay for the families could be summarized as follows (Figure 2).

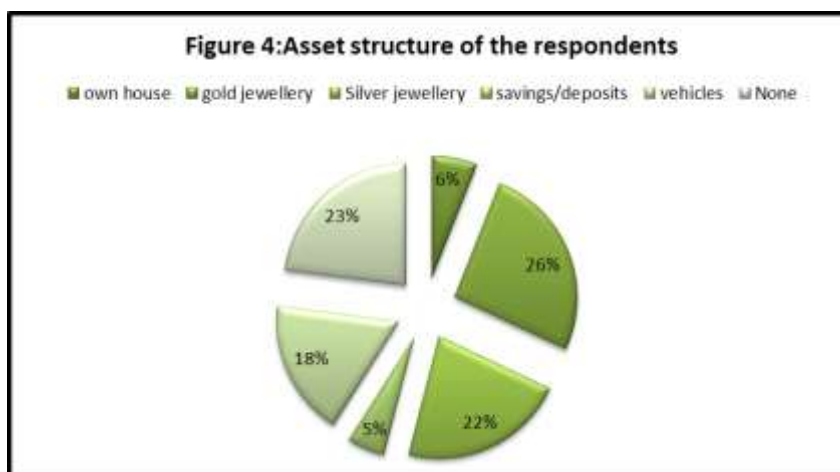


34% of the respondents have detailed that their significant other don't procure anything in this way need to work to help the family. Just 12% have detailed that their significant other procure above Rs.8000 every month (Table 8). Greater part of the labourers have revealed that complete family salary of is between Rs.8000-15000 while under 3 percent of the respondents detailed that their family pay is Rs.15,000 or more (Figure 3).



**5.3.4. Assets Structure of coffee workers:**

The coffee labourers of the under examination is own at least one resources viz. house (23%), gold adornments (26%), and silver gems (22%). Interest in budgetary instruments isn't favoured by the dominant part coffee labourers. This might be a direct result of liquidity need. They want to speculation their reserve funds in gold and silver gems in light of the fact that in period of scarcity advance can be benefited by selling. The responsibility for land is just with 4% of the respondents (Figure 4).



93% of the labourers spend their salary from coffee principally on fulfilling residential every day needs. The coffee labourers were asked, "Regardless of whether they have taken any credit from nearby cash loan specialists/banks/contractual workers and so forth? 82% of the respondents have detailed that they have taken credit. Just 18 respondents have said that they have not acquired. In the event of requirements they want to obtain exceptionally momentary interest advance from family members, grower and companions for possibilities, for example, clinical, school charges and so forth.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

The study analyzed socio economic condition of workers in the coffee plantation based on education, income, and asset structure and credit availability. It shows that socio economic condition is low in the study area. Women workers are less educated, and they were not aware of many schemes introduced by the government and awareness should be given. Most of the workers having membership in SHGs which helps them to avail loan in need time. They are mainly depending on daily wage and also on some subsidiary income; less family incomes makes them to avail credit from outside to run the family.

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