



Socio-Economic Conditions of Beedi Industry in Chittoor District

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Abstract: The workers working in Chittoor District are getting fair wages for their work when compared to the workers working in other parts of the state. Wages for majority of the sample respondent workers working for the beedi-making units that are located in different regions like Punganur (100 percent), Madanapalli (100 percent), Chittoor-II (100 percent), Tirupati (100 percent), Puttur, Srikalahasthi, Piler and Chittoor_I are sizeable and significant. Only 15.33 percent of the sample respondent workers who are working for the beedi-making units that are located in Srikalahasthi (19.05 percent), Chittoor-I (21.74 percent), Piler (16.84 percent) and Puttur (8.77 percent) could get wages ranging from Rs.50 – Rs.70 for making every thousand beedies.

Key words: beedi-making units, nature of work, contract basis

1. Introduction

Beedi industry is a labour-oriented industry. The nature of work in this industry is most peculiar in the sense that the majority of workers, working for this industry are not working in the factory premises. The owners of the beedi-making units supply material to the workers who have a minimum experience in that activity for making beedies. While supplying the required material, the owners insist upon the workers to return the finished product within the stipulated period of time. Most of the workers work at their residences. More number of workers in the family are involved in the beedi-making activities. These activities are purely on a contract basis. There is no strong bondage between the workers and the proprietor. There is no legal obligation on the part of the owners to redress for any type of grievances. The worker has also no legal obligation to represent the grievances to his owner /

proprietor. No technologies are involved; no amenities and facilities are to be provided to the workers by the proprietor concerned. The workers work only for wages. No incentives are offered to the workers, working within the residential premises with inadequate facilities such as lighting, ventilation, privacy and the like. Beedies are manufactured predominantly in the household sector and as such the information on number of persons involved is often underestimated. Though, one person is registered in the family for beedi work, the tendency is to take support of as many family members as possible to increase the earnings which are piece rated in the Ministry of Labour, it is clear that the industry, though, spread in all parts, is concentrated in certain States of the country. The following nine States are the major beedi producing States: Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh.



Karnataka, Kerala, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

2.Objectives of the Study: The following objectives have been set specifically for the present study:

- To examine the origin, growth and development of beedi industry in Chittoor District.
- To analyse socio-economic conditions of select beedi making units and beedi rolling workers in Chittoor district

3.Sample Design: The study confines to socio-economic conditions of beedi industry in Chittoor district. The study area includes **95** beedi-making units. A sample size of **20** beedi-making units is taken for the study. As per the official records of the offices concerned the total number of beedi-rolling workers working in the chittoor district is **506**. Out of these, a sample size of **300** workers is taken for the study.

Preperation of Schedule: A structured pre tested Schedules are prepared to collect primary data from beedi making units and beedi rolling workers . The Principal Investigator and Field Investigator visited the select Beedi-making units and Beedi-rolling workers and collected the data through a schedule.

4.Findings: The present study is divided into two parts. Part A deals with the characteristic features like Age,

Educational Qualifications, Social Status, Religion and the like of the owners of beedi making units and Part B deals with the characteristic features like Religion, Caste, Size of family, Educational Qualifications, Age, Sex, Marital status, The working premises, Wages, Daily beedi rolling capacity and the like of the select sample respondent beedi rolling workers.

PART A: Characteristic features of the owners of beedi making units

Some of the characteristic features of the owners of beedi manufacturing units like age, educational Qualifications, social status, religion, have been discussed in the following paragraphs. Altogether there are 95 beedi-making units in Chittoor District and hence the researcher has chosen 20 beedi making units on simple random sampling basis.

Table 1 shows the distribution of beedi making units over the age groups of the owner. 60 percent of units are owned by the people who possess more than sixty years of age. Twenty percent of the beedi making unit owners are in the age group of between 50-60 years. Age range of 15 percent of the beedi making units holders is in between 40-50. Only one owner out of 20 is having age below-50 years. This clearly shows that the age old people own the beedi making units. Youth are not showing interest at all in starting the beedi making units.



Age-wise distribution of the owners of beedi units

Table 1: Region/Age-wise Distribution of owners of Beedi Making Units in Chittoor District.

Sl. No	Name of the Regions	Age Groups				Total	%age to total
		Below-40Years	40-50	50-60	Above 60		
1.	Tirupati	-	-	-	1(100.00)	1	100.00
2.	Srikalahasthi	1(14.29)	1(14.29)	1(14.29)	4(57.13)	7	100.00
3.	Puttur	-	-	1(33.33)	2(66.67)	3	100.00
4.	Punganur	-	1(25.00)	1(25.00)	2(50.00)	4	100.00
5.	Madanapalli	-			1(100.00)	1	100.00
6.	Piler	-	1(33.33)	1(33.33)	1(33.34)	3	100.00
7.	Chittoor-I	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Chittoor-II	-	-	-	1(100.00)	1	100.00
9.	Total	1(5)	3(15)	4(20)	12(60)	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey. **Note:** Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total.

Region/Educational Levels-wise distribution of the owners of beedi making units

Table 2 shows the distribution of owners over educational levels of the select beedi making units in chittoor district. Thirty percent of the owners of the beedi making units possess Degree as educational qualification and another 30 percent of respondent owners of the beedi making units are illiterates. Owners of five beedi making units out of 20 are having high school education. Only 15 percent of respondent owners of beedi making units possessing Plus Two education. This clearly indicates that the illiterates, people owning having middle and higher education are also having the beedi making units.

Region/Social status-wise distribution of the owners of beedi making units

Table 3 shows the distribution of the beedi making units over different caste categories. It is clearly evident from the table that 85 percent of the beedi making units (17) are owned by open category people. Only 15 percent of the respondent owners are belong to Backward community. It is surprised to note that neither Scheduled Caste category persons nor Scheduled Tribe category persons is owning the beedi making units over all these years in the district. This clearly shows that the beedi making units are highly concentrated with open category people.



Table 2: Region/Educational Qualifications-wise distribution of owners of Beedi Making Units in Chittoor District.

S.No	Region	Educational Qualification				Total	%
		Illiterates	High School	+2	Degree		
1.	Tirupati	-	1(100.00)	-	-	1	100.00
2.	Srikalahasthi	1(14.29%)	3(42.85%)	1(14.29%)	2(28.57%)	7	100.00
3.	Puttur	1(33.33%)	1(33.33%)	-	1(33.34%)	3	100.00
4.	Punganur	1(25.00%)	-	1(25.00%)	2(50.00%)	4	100.00
5.	Madanapalli	1(100.00%)	-	-	-	1	100.00
6.	Piler	2(66.67%)	-	1(33.33%)	-	3	100.00
7.	Chittoor-I	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Chittoor-II	-	-	-	1(100.00%)	1	100.00
	Total	6(30%)	5(25%)	3(15%)	6(30%)	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey. **Note:** Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total.

Table 3: Region/Social Status-wise distribution of owners of Beedi Making Units in Chittoor District

Sl.No	Region	Social Status				Total	%
		SC	ST	BC	OC		
1.	Tirupati	-	-	-	1(100.00)	1	100.00
2.	Srikalahasthi	-	-	1(14.29)	6(85.71)	7	100.00
3.	Puttur	-	-	1(33.33)	2(66.67)	3	100.00
4.	Punganur	-	-	1(25.00)	3(75.00)	4	100.00
5.	Madanapalli	-	-	-	1(100.00)	1	100.00
6.	Piler	-	-	-	3(100.00)	3	100.00
7.	Chittoor-I	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Chittoor-II	-	-	-	1(100.00)	1	100.00
9.	Total	-	-	3(15.00)	17(85.00)	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey. **Note:** Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total.



Region/Religion-wise distribution of the owners of the beedi making units

Table 4 reveals the religion-wise distribution of the beedi making units in chittoor district. It is clearly evident from the table that 60 percent of the

select beedi making units are owned by Muslim community and 40 percent of the select beedi making units are owned by Hindu community people. It implies that the other religions are not interested in running the beedi making units.

Table 4: Region/Religion-wise distribution of Owners of Beedi Making Units in Chittoor Distribution

Sl. No	Religion	Religion				Total	Percentage to Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Chris tein	Othe rs		
1.	Tirupati	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	1	100.00
2.	SriKalahasthi	4(57.14)	3(42.86)	-	-	7	100.00
3.	Puttur	1(33.33)	2(66.67)	-	-	3	100.00
4.	Punganur	1(25.00)	3(75.00)	-	-	4	100.00
5.	Madanapalli	-	1(100.00)	-	-	1	100.00
6.	Piler	1(33.33)	2(66.67)	-	-	3	100.00
7.	Chittoor-I	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Chittoor-II	-	1(100.00)	-	-	1	100.00
9.	Total	8 (40.00)	12(60.00)	-	-	20	100.00

Source: Field Survey. Note: Figures in parentheses indicates percentage to total.

PART B: Characteristic Features of select respondent beedi rolling workers

Some of the demographic features of the select beedi-rolling workers engaged by the select owners of beedi-making units in chittoor district like religion, caste, size of family, marital status, education, age, occupation, and wages have been discussed in the following paragraphs. On the whole there are about 509 workers working for all the select beedi-making units in Chittoor District and of which

300 have been chosen for the present study by adopting simple sampling method.

Region/Religion-wise distribution of sample respondent workers

Table 5 reveals region/religion-wise distribution of workers working for the beedi-making units of Chittoor District. 165(55 percent) out of 300 respondents belong to Muslim category. 125 out of 300 respondents (41.67 percent) belonging to



Hindu category and only 10 respondents (3.33 percent) belonging to Christian category are involved in beedi-rolling activity. Majority of the respondent workers in Punganur (100 percent), Madanapalli (100 percent), Chittoor-II (100 percent), Chittoor-I (82.61 percent), Srikalahasthi (57.14 percent) and Puttur regions belong to Muslim community. Most of the respondent workers working in different regions like Tirupati (66.67 percent) and Piler (57.89 percent) belong to Hindu community. The involvement of Muslim community in the beedi-rolling activity in almost all the regions except in Piler and Tirupati is predominant. The involvement of Hindu community in Piler and Tirupati is more than the other two communities viz., Muslims and

Christians. The involvement of christens is insignificant though the Christians are involved in beedi-rolling activity in two of the regions viz., Srikalahasthi (4.76 percent) and Puttur (8.77 percent).

Thus, from the foregoing analysis, it can be concluded that the Muslim community is dominating the beedi industry. The involvement of Muslim community in beedi-rolling activity is relatively more in almost all the regions of the district except in Piler. Involvement of Hindu community is nil in some of the regions like Punganur, Madanapalli and Chittoor. Hindu dominating regions are only two vize. Tirupati (66.67 percent) and Piler (57.89 percent)

Table 5: Region/Religion –wise distribution of sample respondent select workers working for Beedi-making units in Chittoor District

Sl.No	Name of the Regions	Category of Religion				Total	%
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others		
1.	Tirupati	4 (66.67)	2 (33.33)	-	-	6	100.00
2.	Srikalahasthi	40 (38.10)	60 (57.14)	5 (4.76)	-	105	100.00
3.	Puttur	22 (38.60)	30 (52.63)	5 (8.77)	-	57	100.00
4.	Punganur	-	4 (100.00)	-	-	4	100.00
5.	Madanapalli	-	4 (100.00)	-	-	4	100.00
6.	Piler	55 (57.89)	40 (42.11)	-	-	95	100.00
7.	Chittoor-I	4 (17.39)	19 (82.61)	-	-	23	100.00
8.	Chittoor-II	-	6 (100.00)	-	-	6	100.00
9.	Total	125 (41.67)	165 (55.00)	10 (3.33)	-	300	100.00

Source: Field Survey. **Note:** Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total



Region/Caste-wise distribution of sample respondent workers

Table 6 reveals region/caste-wise distribution of beedi rolling workers working for the beedi-making units located in Chittoor District. It is understood from the Table that 64

percent (192 members) of sample respondents belong to OC category. Followed by BC category (32.67 percent), SC category (10 percent) and ST category is not available. More workers belonging to open category (OC) are working for the beedi making units that are located in different regions.

Table 6: Caste –wise distribution of workers for select Beedi-making units in Chittoor District

Sl.No	Name of the Regions	Category of Caste				Total	%
		SC	ST	BC	OC		
1.	Tirupati	-	-	2(33.33)	4(66.67)	6	100.00
2.	Srikalahasthi	5 (4.76)	-	40 (38.10)	60 (57.14)	105	100.00
3.	Puttur	5 (8.77)	-	22 (38.60)	30 (52.63)	57	100.00
4.	Punganur	-	-	-	4 (100.00)	4	100.00
5.	Madanapalli	-	-	-	4 (100.00)	4	100.00
6.	Piler	-	-	30 (31.58)	65 (68.42)	95	100.00
7.	Chittoor-I	-	-	4 (17.39)	19 (82.61)	23	100.00
8.	Chittoor-II	-	-	-	6 (100.00)	6	100.00
9.	Total	10 (3.33)	-	98 (32.67)	192 (64.00)	300	100.00

Source: field Survey. **Note:** Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total

Involvement of Scheduled Tribe category is nil in making the beedies in almost all the regions of the district. Only a small percent of workers belonging to Backward Community (BC) are in Puttur (38.60 percent), Srikalahasthi (33.33 percent), Piler (31.58 percent) and Chittoor-I (7.39 percent). The representation from the Scheduled Caste category is insignificant and is found only in two regions vize.,

Srikalahasthi (4.76 percent) and Puttur (8.75 percent).

Majority of the sample respondent workers working for the select beedi-making units in different regions like Tirupati (66.67 percent), Srikalahasthi (57.14 percent), Puttur (52.63 percent), Punganur (100 percent), Madanapalli (100 percent), Piler (68.42 percent), Chittoor-I (83.61 percent) and Chittoor-II (100 percent) belong to open category. SC participation in beed-rolling



activity in almost all the regions is nil except in Srikalahasthi (4.76 percent) and Puttur (8.77 percent). The involvement of ST category in beedi-rolling work is also nil in the district.

Thus, it can be concluded from the foregoing analysis that the Workers belonging to OC community are dominating the beedi-making industry followed by BC and SC categories. There is no representation from ST category side. The open category workers involvement in beedi-rolling work is relatively more in almost all the regions when compared to BC, SC and ST.

Region/Family-size wise distribution of sample respondent workers

It is evident from the Table that 102 out of 300 sample respondent workers whose family size of 5 persons followed by 60 (20 percent) whose family size of 6 persons, 10 (3.33 percent) having a family size of 9 and above. 40 (13.33 percent) having a family size of 4 persons 20 (6.67 percent) are having a family size of 3 persons 11 (3.67 percent) are having a family size of 2 persons and 4 (1.33 percent) having family size of 1 person. Majority of the sample respondent workers who are working for the various beedi-making units that are located in different regions like Tirupati (66.67 percent), Srikalahasthi (47.62 percent), Madanapalli (100 percent), Piler (31.55 percent), Chittoor-II (66.67 percent) and Chittoor-I (43.48 percent) are having family size of 5 persons.

Region/Educational qualifications-wise distribution of sample respondent workers

It is clear from Table 8 that 122 respondent workers (40.67 percent) belong to illiterate category; whereas 178

respondent workers (59.33 percent) belong to literate category. Again the literate category is divided into primary education (18.67 percent), and Upper primary education (12.00 percent), high school education (22.66 percent), intermediate education (6.00 percent) and graduates and post graduates respondents are nil. From the above analysis it can be concluded that more than fifty percent of the respondents fall under the literate category. This occurred because the later generations have been showing interest towards the beedi-making activity. Sample respondents who have been working for the beedi making units which are located in different regions like Chittoor-I (56.52 percent), Srikalahasthi (38.10 percent) and Piler (15.78 percent) are possessing qualifications of high school education. Sample respondents who have been working for the beedi-making units which are located in different regions of the district like Chittoor-I (17.39 percent), Srikalahasthi (9.52 percent) and Piler (4.21 percent) are possessing intermediate education. Majority of the sample respondents who have been working for the beedi making units located in Punganur (100 percent), Madanapalli, Titupati (33.33 percent), Chittoor-II (66.67 percent) and Piler (58.95 percent) belong to illiterate category. Sample respondents who are working for the beedi-making units which are located in different regions like Srikalahasthi (21.90 percent), Puttur (35.09 percent), Piler (10.53 percent), Chittoor-II (33.33 percent) and Tirupati (16.67 percent) are possessing primary education available. Sample respondents who are working for the beedi-making units which are located in Chittoor-II region are possessing high school education as educational qualification.



Region/age-wise distribution of sample respondent workers

From the Table 9 it is clear that "The beedi and Cigar workers (conditions of employment) Act, 1966", envisages that children below the age of 14 years should not be engaged in the factories for work. But, here it is unfortunate to state that 5.33 percent of the sample respondent workers are below the age of 14 years. The highest concentration of workers is in the age group of 27 to 32 years. About 90 percent of the respondent workers are below the age of 39 years and 10 respondent workers are above the age of 39 years. Majority of the sample respondent workers 164 out of 300 workers (64 percent) who are working for the beedi making units in the district fall in the age group of 27-38 years followed by 20 percent fall under the age group of above 39 years, 6.67 percent of the sample respondents fall under the age group of 21-26 years and 6.67 percent fall under 14-20 years age group. Only 2 percent fall under the age group of below in years. This clearly indicates that majority of the middle-aged people are working for the various beedi-making units which are located in chittoor district. Children are also working for some of the units which are located in Tirupati 32 (2.87 percent) and Puttur 3 (5.21 percent).

❖ Region/sex-wise distribution of sample respondent workers

From the Table 10 it is evident that 158 respondents out of 300 belong to men category and the remaining 47.33 percent (142 members) of workers belong to female category. More male respondent workers are working for the beedi-making units which are located in

Punganur (75 percent), Madanapalli (75 percent), Chittoor-II (66.67 percent) and Tirupati (66.67 percent), Chittoor-I (65.22 percent) and Srikalahasthi (52.38 percent) female sample respondents are working for the beedi-making units that are located in Puttur (54.39 percent) region. Almost equal percentage of female workers is working for the beedi-making units that are located in Piler region. The involvement of male workers is more significant in many of the regions than male workers.

Region/marital status-wise ditribution of the sample respondent beedi rolling workers

Table 11 shows the marital status of sample respondent workers. It is clear from the Table that 82.33 percent of the sample respondent workers belong to married category where as 17.67 percent of the sample respondent workers belong to unmarried category. Region wise sample respondent workers working for the beedi-making units which are located in different regions like Tirupati (100 percent), Srikalahasthi (90.48 percent), Chittoor-I (86.91 percent), Piler (78.95 percent) and Puttur (64.91 percent) belong to married category. Very insignificant sample respondent workers who belong to unmarried category are working for the beedi making units that are located in different regions like. Srikalahasthi (9.52 percent), Puttur (3.09 percent), Piler (21.15 percent) and Chittoor-I (13.04 percent). There are no unmarried sample respondent workers in the regions like Tirupati, Punganur, Madanapalli and Chittoor-II.

Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of the sample respondents belong to married category. Majority of



the married category respondent workers are working for the select beedi-making units that are located in Tirupati (100 percent), Punganur (100 percent), Madanapalli (100 percent), Chittoor-I

(100 percent), Srikalahasthi (90.48 percent), Chittoor-II (86.96 percent), Piler (78.95 percent) and Puttur (64.91 percent).

Table 10: Region/sex-wise distribution of sample respondent workers

SI.No	Name of the Regions	Gender		Total	%
		Male	Female		
1.	Tirupati	4(66.67)	2(33.33)	6	100.00
2.	Srikalahasthi	55(52.38)	50(47.62)	105	100.00
3.	Puttur	26(45.61)	31(54.39)	57	100.00
4.	Punganur	3(75.00)	1(25.00)	4	100.00
5.	Madanapalli	3(75.00)	1(25.00)	4	100.00
6.	Piler	48(50.53)	47(49.47)	95	100.00
7.	Chittoor-I	15(65.22)	8(34.78)	23	100.00
8.	Chittoor-II	4(66.67)	2(33.33)	6	100.00
9.	Total	158 (52.67)	142 (47.33)	300	100.00

Source: Field Survey. **Note:** Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total

❖ **The working premises of sample respondent workers**

Table 12 reveals the working place of sample respondent workers of beedi-making units. It is clear from the Table that 81 percent of sample respondent workers are working at their respective homes by taking materials either from the owners or from the agents. The rest of the workers (19 percent) are working in the factory premises. Majority of the sample respondent workers who are working for the select beedi-making units that are located in Piler (93.68 percent), Chittoor-I (86.96 percent), Chittoor-II (100 percent), Madanapalli (75 percent), Punganur (75 percent) and Srikalahasthi (71.43 percent) are working at their

respective homes. Majority of the sample respondent workers who are working for the beedi-making units that are located in regions like Tirupati (66.67 percent) are working at the factory premises under the study area it is revealed that most of the beedi-making activity is being carried out by the sample respondent workers at their respective homes only. Thus, It can be concluded from the foregoing analysis that almost all the workers working for beedi-making units in each of the regions are carrying out the beedi-making activity at their respective homes of workers since the nature of work is such. The beedi manufacturing activity does not require any machinery and technology. The beedi-making activities can be



undertaken at the factory premises or at their respective homes of the workers themselves.

Table 11: Region/Marital status-wise distribution of sample respondent workers of the district

SI.No	Name of the Region	Married Status		Total	%
		Married	Unmarried		
1.	Tirupati	6(100.00)	-	6	100.00
2.	Srikalahasthi	95(90.48)	10(9.52)	105	100.00
3.	Puttur	37(64.91)	20(35.09)	57	100.00
4.	Punganur	4(100.00)	-	4	100.00
5.	Madanapalli	4(100.00)	-	4	100.00
6.	Piler	75(78.95)	20(21.05)	95	100.00
7.	Chittoor-I	20(86.96)	3(13.04)	23	100.00
8.	Chittoor-II	6(100.00)	-	6	100.00
9.	Total	247 (82.33)	53 (17.67)	300	100.00

Source: Field Survey Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total

❖ **Region/wage payment-range wise distribution of sample respondent workers**

Table 13 explains the range/wage/rate wise distribution sample respondent workers for making every thousand beedies. This indicates that the wage discrimination is much prevalent among the workers working in all the beedi-making units of Chittoor District. The G.O. rates of payment prevailing prior to 20-3-1999 in the study area were Rs. 56 for 1000 beedies. Where as in Zone - I of Andhra Pradesh it is Rs. 35 for rolling medium sized Jadi beedies. In zone-II it is Rs. 45.50. Thus, the workers working in Chittoor District are getting fair wages for their work when compared to the workers working in other parts of

the state. Wages for majority of the sample respondent workers working for the beedi-making units that are located in different regions like Punganur (100 percent), Madanapalli (100 percent), Chittoor-II (100 percent), Tirupati (100 percent), Puttur, Srikalahasthi, Piler and Chittoor_I are sizeable and significant. Only 15.33 percent of the sample respondent workers who are working for the beedi-making units that are located in Srikalahasthi (19.05 percent), Chittoor-I (21.74 percent), Piler (16.84 percent) and Puttur (8.77 percent) could get wages ranging from Rs.50 – Rs.70 for making every thousand beedies. Only less number of respondent workers who are working for the beedi making units located in Puttur (1.75 percent), Piler



(3.17 percent) are paid below Rs.50 for every 1000 beedies.

Table 12: Region/ working place-wise distribution of sample respondent workers of the district

Sl.No	Name of the Regions	Premises		Total	%
		In the Factory	At Home		
1.	Tirupati	4(66.67)	2(33.33)	6	100.00
2.	Srikalahasthi	30(28.57)	75(71.43)	105	100.00
3.	Puttur	12(21.05)	45(42.86)	57	100.00
4.	Punganur	1(25.00)	3(75.00)	4	100.00
5.	Madanapalli	1(25.00)	3(75.00)	4	100.00
6.	Piler	6(6.32)	89(93.68)	95	100.00
7.	Chittoor-I	3(13.04)	20(86.96)	23	100.00
8.	Chittoor-II	-	6(100.00)	6	100.00
9.	Total	57 (19.00)	243 (81.00)	300	100.00

Source: Field Survey. **Note:** Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total.

❖ Region/Day-wise beedi rolling capacity of respondent workers

Table 14 explains the individual production ranges in a day. It is clear from the Table that more than 61 percent of the respondent workers have a capacity of producing in between 1501-2000 beedies a day. More than 11 percent of respondent workers have a capacity of producing in between 1001-1500 beedies a day. Another 11 percent of the respondent workers have a capacity of production in between 501-1000 beedies a day. Only 25 workers out 300 sample respondent workers have expressed that they could produce more than 2000 beedies a day and seven percent of (21 persons) 300 workers have expressed that they could produce below

500 beedies a day. Most of the sample respondent workers i.e 220 out of 300 who are working for the units located in Punganur (100 percent), Madanapalli (100 percent), Piler (79.10 percent) and Chittoor-II fall in the production range of between 1001 to 2000 beedies a day. Only 8.33 percent of sample respondent workers are capable of producing more than 2001 and above a day who are working for the units that are located in Tirupati (16.65 percent), Chittoor-II (16.67 percent), Chittoor-I (13.04 percent), Srikalahasthi (12.38 percent), Puttur (8.77 percent) and piler (2.11 percent). Only 7 percent of the sample respondent workers who are working for the different beedi-aking units that are located in Srikalahasthi (15.48 percent), Puttur (8.77 percent) and Piler (5.26



percent) are producing below 500 beedies a day. Thus, it can be concluded from the above analysis that sizeable number of workers has a capacity to produce more than 1500 but less than 2000 beedies a day.

Table 13: wage range-wise distribution of sample respondents for rolling 1000 beedies in the district

Sl.No.	Region	Wage Rates				Total	%
		Below Rs.50	Rs.50 - 60	Rs.60-70	Rs.70 and Above		
1.	Tirupati	-	-	6(100.00)	-	6	100.00
2.	Srikalahasthi	-	45(42.85)	40(38.10)	20(19.05)	105	100.00
3.	Puttur	1(1.75)	31(54.39)	20(35.09)	5(8.77)	57	100.00
4.	Punganur	-	4(100.00)	-	-	4	100.00
5.	Madanapalli	-	-	4(100.00)	-	4	100.00
6.	Piler	3(3.16)	66(69.47)	10(10.53)	16(16.84)	95	100.00
7.	Chittoor-I	-	7(30.43)	11(47.83)	5((21.74)	23	100.00
8.	Chittoor-II	-	-	6(100.00)	-	6	100.00
9.	Total	4 (1.33)	153 (51.00)	97 (32.34)	46 (15.33)	300	100.00

Source: Field Survey **Note:** Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total.

❖ References

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