

**A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND HEALTH  
PROBLEMS OF WOMEN BEEDI ROLLERS IN  
SANGAMNER AND AKOLE BLOCKS  
OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.**

**A Thesis**

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**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF  
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February 2019**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby solemnly declare that the thesis entitled **“A Study on Socio Economic and Health Problems of Women Beedi Rollers in Sangamner and Akole Blocks of Ahmednagar.”** completed and written by me has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree or other similar title upon me of this or any other Vidhyapeeth or examining body.

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## **CERTIFICATE OF THE SUPERVISOR**

It is certified that work entitled - **“A Study on Socio Economic and Health Problems of Women Beedi Rollers in Sangamner and Akole Blocks of Ahmednagar.”**

is an original research work done by **“A Study on Socio Economic and Health Problems of Women Beedi Rollers in Sangamner and Akole Blocks of Ahmednagar.”** Under my supervision for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in **Social Work** to be awarded by Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune. To best of my knowledge this thesis

- embodies the work of candidate himself/herself
- has duly been completed
- fulfils the requirement of the ordinance related to Ph. D. degree of the TMV
- up to the standard in respect of both content and language for being referred to the examiner.

Prof. Dr. S.I. Kumbhar.  
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>S.NO</b>	<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>
1	NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
2	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
3	NGO	Non-Government Organisation
4	ILO	International Labour Organisation
5	CWDS	Centre for Women's Development Studies
6	MSME	Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
7	ST	Schedule Tribe
8	HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
9	CLPRA	Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act
10	T.B.	Tuberculosis
11	O.B.C.	Other Backward Class
12	B.C	Backward Class
13	Govt.	Government
14	NCEUS	National Commission for Enterprises Unorganised Sector
15	CEO	Chief Executive Officer
16	BDO	Block Development Officer

## **Chapter 1**

### **Introduction to Beedi Industry in India and Profile of Ahmednagar District.**

#### **1 A: Introduction to Beedi Industry in India**

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## **Chapter 1**

### **1A: Introduction to Beedi Industry in India**

#### **1A.1 Introduction**

In Indian economy, about 90% of the workforce is in the unorganised sector despite low wages, uncertainty of employment, under employment and lack of other benefits like provident fund, dearness allowance, wage during holidays, maternity benefits, credit facilities etc.. Since 1947 (i.e. after independence), the government has impacted several legislations to protect the workers, working in unorganised sector, and has implemented various social security schemes for the betterment or start the existing schemes such as old age pensions, maternity benefits and assistance to landless agricultural labourers and destitute women. However the acts and the state sponsored social security programs have not produced the expected results, particularly in the case of women workers in the unorganised sector.<sup>1</sup>

Various programmes implemented for this workforce however they are not succeeded to put expected positive results in the working conditions in the un-organised sector of India. Though the quantum of workforce percentage, in the unorganised sector, is very high, compare to the organised sector, still the present working conditions and situation of employment shows that more efforts are needed to provide good working conditions, health facilities, welfare measures and good financial return to the workers, working in this unorganised sector. Apart from this, there should be more efforts needed to reach the stage of more productive employment and higher labour income. There is need for an investment growth strategy social security has so far benefited, by and large, only the organised sector.<sup>2</sup>

Can the state expect the successfully improve the conditions of work (for example, hours of work, hazardous nature of work, safety conditions and wage rates) in the prevailing labour market conditions where there is excess supply of labour, where the organised sector workers themselves are fragmented and almost always not organised

into unions, they suffer from various health hazards, and suffer from access to in perfect information, and where they are not fully aware of their rights and to make it even more difficult, they are mostly illiterate or barely literate? The answer must be 'no'.<sup>3</sup> Under this situation, attempt has been made by the researcher to highlight the social, economic and health related problems faced by women beedi rollers, working as unorganised workers in Beedi Manufacturing industry of Sangamner and Akole blocks of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra.

Before discussing the evolution and development of beedi industry in India, and focusing on their socio- economic and health problems i.e. problems faced by unorganised women beedi rollers, it is relevant here to understand the definition/concept, meaning of unorganised or informal sector.

### **1A.2 Definition, concept and the meaning of unorganised/informal sector**

The term "informal or unorganised sector" has been used in the report related to the employment survey in Kenya. This survey was conducted by International Labour Organisation in 1972. Since then a considerable amount of data collection and studies have been undertaken to understand the term of unorganised or informal sector, there were efforts made by the experts with a view to understand, why it exists, and how it operates. However, even though the term 'informal or unorganized sector' has been widely used, precise meaning has remained elusive and the subject of controversy because it has been defined with different meanings in different contexts.<sup>4</sup>

Informal or unorganised implies the existence of something "formal or organized". As both the formal and informal sectors before two economic activities, the destination between two sectors must lie in the nature of economic units and the manner and milieu in which they function. According to System of National Accounts (SNA) 1933, "informal or unorganised sector as a sub sector of household institutional sector". In 2008, SNA acknowledges the importance of the informal or unorganised sector particularly in the developing and transition economies and includes a separate chapter, titled, "Informal Aspects of the Economy", dealing with the treatment of

informal or unorganised sector in national accounts.<sup>5</sup> The first Indian National commission on Labour (1966-69) has defined unorganised workforce as "those workers who have not been able to organise themselves in pursuit of their common interest due to certain constraints like casual nature of employment, ignorance and illiteracy, small and scattered size of establishments." <sup>6</sup>

The National Sample Survey Organisation (Government of India 2001) defines the informal or unorganised sector in terms of "all unincorporated proprietary enterprises and partnership enterprises". From this definition it is clear that, an organised sector contained, an enterprises which undertakings that engaged in the production and/or distribution of some goods/or services meant for the purpose of sale where fully or partially. These enterprises may be owned or operated by a single household or by several households, jointly or by an institutional body. The proprietary enterprises are those where an individual is the sole owner of enterprise, partnership enterprises are those where partners (from the same household or different households) and he shares the profits of a business carried on by or any one of them acting for all.

All the above definitions refer widely on the traditional concept of unorganised sector used in India. In the unorganised or informal sector, in addition to proprietary and partnership enterprises, other types of enterprises run by cooperative societies, trusts, private and public limited enterprises not cover by Annual Survey of Industries are also covered.<sup>7</sup> Thus, the free informal sector is conceptually considered as a subset of unorganised sector. In Indian context, National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS), recently gave the latest version and the most fatal definition of unorganised or informal sector by combining all the previous definitions as follows -----

"The unorganised sector consists of all unincorporated private enterprises, owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale and production of tools and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers", and, " Unorganised workers consists of those, working in unorganised enterprises or

households excluding regular workers with Social Security benefits, and the workers in the formal sector without any employment/social security benefits provided by the employer".<sup>8</sup> In these definitions of terms 'organised' and 'unorganised' are used interchangeably with formal and informal.

Informal or unorganised sector embraces a widely dispersed multitude of operating units with high rates of birth and death and considerable mobility, essentially differing from the formal sector in technology, economies of scale, use of labour intensive processes for producing goods and services, absence of well-maintained accounts and dependence on government subsidy. It is informal in the sense that they are not regulated by government under any statute.

### **Concept of informal sector**

The informal or unorganised sector consists of all resident households. Defined as institutional units" include unincorporated enterprises owned by households, whether producing for market or own final use; as integral parts. Only the informal and unincorporated market enterprises that constitute quasi-corporations are treated as separate institutional units. The informal sector refers to productive institutional units characterised by,

- i) Low level of organisation
- ii) Little or no division between labour and capital
- iii) Labour relations based on casual employment and/or social relationships, as opposed to formal contracts.

The units in informal sector belong to household sector and they cannot be associated with other units of research units, the owner is totally responsible for all financial and non-financial obligations, undertaken for the productive activity in question. As stated above, the System of National Commission 1993, endorses resolution of the 15th ICLS on informal sector concept. This is popularly known as International Labour

Organisation (ILO) Consists of informal sector. For statistical purposes, the operational definition of informal/or unorganised sector regarded as a group of production units form part of the house for sector as a household enterprises or equivalent the unincorporated enterprises owned by households. Within this household sector, the informal or an organised sector comprises -

- i) informal owned account enterprises
- ii) additional component consisting of enterprises of unorganised employers

The informal or unorganised sector is defined irrespective of the kind of workplace where the activities are carried out, the extent of capital assets used, the duration of the operation of enterprise and in its operating at the main or secondary activity of owner.<sup>9</sup>

It is relevant to explain the above stated two categories of unorganised sector. The informal own account enterprises may be owned and operated by own account workers which may employ contributing family workers and employees on an occasional basis and which may comprise, depending on the national circumstances, either all own account enterprises, only those which are not registered in the specific forms of national legislation. The enterprises of unorganised or informal employers may employ one or more employees on a continuous basis and which depending on national circumstances may be defined in terms of one or more of the following criteria.

- i) size of the unit view a specific level of employment and
- ii) non-registration of the enterprise or its employees.

Another important point to be noted on the unorganised or informal sector, though not explicitly mentioned in the System of National commission was stated clearly in the report of the International conference of Labour Statisticians, is that the household enterprises are units in the introduction of goods or services which are not constitute a separate legal entities independently of households or household members, that own them and for which no complete sets of accounts, including balance sheets of assets and liabilities, are available which would permit a clear distinction of the production

activities of the enterprises from the other activities of their owners and the identification of inflows of income and capital between the enterprises and the owners. The informal or unorganised units are the household enterprises. As per System of National accounts 1993, unincorporated enterprises and typical characteristic of these units is that no complete sets of accounts are available of them.

B. Becker, (1997), has identified the informal sector by pacifying the forceful production activities into the following distinct categories-

- 1) Production of all goods and services that are supplied units other than the producers:
  - i) informal sector market production,
  - ii) other market production (units which do not meet the criteria of the informal sector, registration criteria and/or employment size criteria)
- 2) Own account production of all goods that are retained by the producer own final consumption such as:
  - i) subsistence farmers and others engaged in the production of agricultural goods for own final consumption
  - ii) production of other goods for own consumption
  - iii) construction of own dwellings
- 3) Domestic and personal services produced by employing the domestic staff
- 4) Own account production of housing services by owner occupiers
- 5) Hidden economic

For practical reasons one may consider a narrow cove and compile informal or unorganised sector, only non-agricultural activities. On the other hand for a broader scope one may consider inclusion of the domestic and personal services, the illegal services and maybe part of the hidden economy in the informal or unorganised sector.<sup>10</sup>

### **1A.3 Informal and un-organised sector in India**

In case of India, delineating informal or unorganised sector is complicated by the existence of several official terms of the range of the activities that lie outside the last scale, modern production system. Some of these terms are "unorganised sector", "small scale sector", "household sector" and "unregistered sector". Though their meanings are very specific, they are often used interchangeably adding to the confusion of where exactly the boundary between formal and informal lies and thereby increasing academic scepticism of the usefulness of the concept.

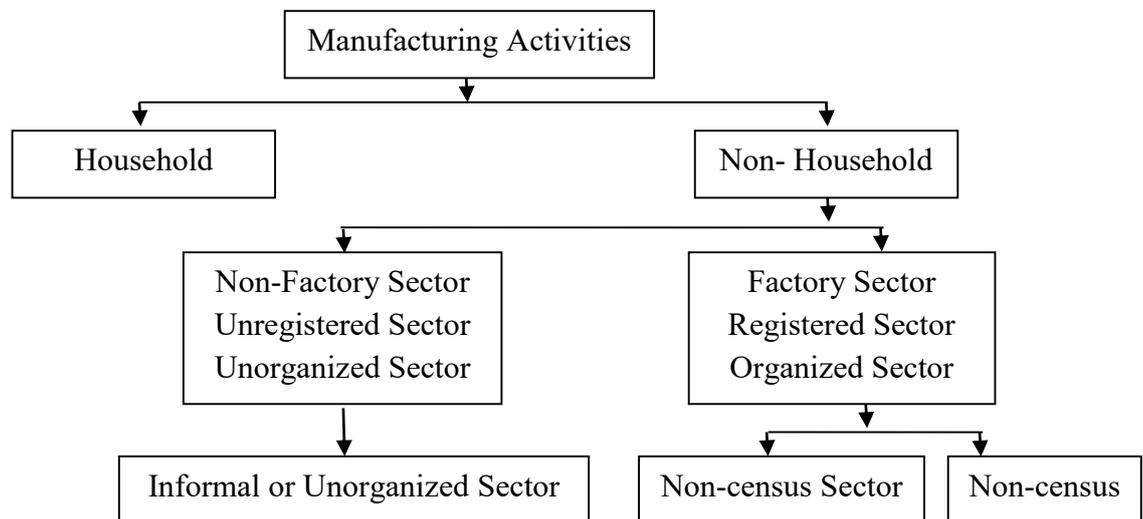
At the same time, official interest in the types of activities that encompass the informal sector has risen sharply in India and other parts of the developing world. The place has been the direct outcome of macro-level changes taking place in the economy. Informal or unorganised sector activity has become important at this particular juncture of India's development for some reason. The reasons are;

- i) There has been a deceleration of employment growth in the economy as a whole but most strongly in the last scale, organised manufacturing sector (planning commission)
- ii) Macro level policy changes ushered in by the structural adjustment programme, has laid to cuts in a Flex spending. Employment growth in the public sector is likely to fall in the 90s and in the short run, unemployment could rise.
- iii) The increasing deregulation and the licensing of economic activities, some substitution between high cause permanent and unorganised wage labour and unprotected casual and women labour will take place.

Flexible specialisation methods of Russian will encourage the development of modern small-scale enterprises with flexible labour regimes. Possibilities have rekindled interest in the unorganised sector and role in the Indian economy during the period of transition.<sup>11</sup>

To make possible the study of the Indian informal or unorganised sector from the data gathered through large national level surveys conducted by public agencies, we could accept that, by and large the non-household, non-factory sector would coincide with the modern and more dynamic element of unorganised informal sector. Together with the smaller home base activities, as represented by household industry, researcher has delineated the informal or unorganised sector for manufacturing activities in India as given in the following figure.

### **Informal Unorganized Sector in manufacturing Activities**



#### **1A.4 Un-organised or informal sector in India: Growth dynamics**

The un-organised or informal sector in India has been a major part of the economy. It has been providing employment to a substantial number of people and is also contributing significantly to the national output. As a result, the informal or unorganised has been a flurry of research activities over the last few years. From the year 2000, there were 70 million enterprises unorganised sector providing jobs to around 400 million people. There is no doubt that the sector has mitigated the problem of unemployment to a great extent. According to some social logic of economic experts, this growth occurred due to entry of people in distress who otherwise would

have been openly unemployed. Recommend that there exists a vibrant and growth oriented segment within the unorganised sector, though presence of a distal segment cannot the rule of altogether.

The growth of informal or unorganised sector in India, has experienced a mixed trend. Both number of enterprises and employment declined during the first two quinquennial but increased the last one. Through the study of the statistical information, it is of the attack, then each a continuous increasing trend in informal or unorganised sector in terms of enterprises and employment. Employment growth has been positive in all the segments of the sector in Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat. In the rural parts of country, positive employment growth is of the in all the segments of natural fibre products, metal products, paper products and other miscellaneous manufacturing items for all segments. In the urban parts of the country employment increased in wool and silk, tobacco products, leather products etc. As stated above, the decreasing trend in number of enterprises and employment was not experienced in all the states. Employment in all the excitement of informal or unorganised sector increased in Maharashtra and Delhi, but enterprise numbers have increased in all the segments only for Maharashtra.<sup>12</sup>

In the following table researcher has highlighted the state for its concentration of enterprises in informal or unorganised sector of India.

**Table No. 1A.1****State-wise concentration of informal or unorganised sector enterprises**

No.	Enterprises	Share of Three Top States in Population	Three Top States
1	Food Production	38.61%	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra
2	<b>Tobacco products, (Tobacco, Beedi, Pan Masala etc)</b>	<b>63.96%</b>	<b>Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh</b>
3	Cotton Textile	75.4%	Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Maharashtra
4	Wood and wooden products	36.45%	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra
5	Paper and paper products	48.99%	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil is Nadu
6	Leather and leather products	74.7%	Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh
7	Rubber, plastics and petroleum products	42.33%	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu
8	Chemical and chemical products	53.18%	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu
9	Basic metal and alloys	48.65%	Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat
10	Metal products and parts	43.14%	Maharashtra, Utter Pradesh, Karnataka
11	Other enterprises	60.9%	Maharashtra, Utter Pradesh, Gujarat

Source: Report of All India census of Small Scale Industrial Units, (2011)

What becomes very clear from the above table is that, first industrially developed states, particularly those that have left early, such as Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu and those states developed late such as Punjab and Karnataka the main very important for manufacturing of various products from unorganised or informal sector of India importantly Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi are the few states outside of the already developed once a few significant unorganised sector output. This is clearly seen if the contribution of these three states, is considered separately, Andhra

Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi to say that accounted for 20.37% of the employment in the unorganised or informal sector.<sup>13</sup>

In the following table researcher tried to show employment in the formal and informal or unorganised sector in India.

**Table No. 1A.2**  
**Employment in the Formal and Informal Sector (in millions & %)**  
**(Year 1999 to 2008-9)**

<b>Year 1999 – 2000</b>						
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Informal/Unorganised Sector workers</b>		<b>Formal/Organized Sector Workers</b>		<b>Total</b>	
<b>Informal /Unorganised Sector workers</b>	393.7	99.50%	1.8	0.50%	341.5	100%
<b>Formal/Organized Sector Workers</b>	23.1	42.10%	31.8	57.9%	54.9	100%
<b>Total</b>	362.8	91.5%	33.6	8.5%	396.4	100%
<b>Year 2008 – 2009</b>						
<b>Informal /Unorganised Sector workers</b>	388.5	99.60%	1.5	0.40%	390	100%
<b>Formal/Organized Sector Workers</b>	27.0	45.0%	33.0	55.0%	60	100%
<b>Total</b>	415.0	92.0%	34.5	8%	450	100%

Source: National commission for enterprises unorganised sector (NCEUS)

Within unorganised sector, 40% of employed by enterprises/companies, while about 60% are self-employed. The workers constitute about 60% of the informal employment in manufacturing and services sector while female workers constitute 40% of employment.<sup>14</sup>

The following table presents the emoluments in the manufacturing segment.

**Table No.. 1A.3**

**Average annual emoluments in the manufacturing segment (Rs.)**

<b>Segments</b>	<b>Average annual emoluments (in Rs.)</b>
Manufacturing of Tobacco Products	38171
Cotton Ginning, cleaning and bailing	24035
Food products manufacturing	174814
Textile manufacturing	23817
Wood and wooden products Manufacturing	24690
paper and paper products manufacturing	24985
chemicals and chemical products	21277
rubber, plastic product manufacturing	31982
Basic metals manufacturing	40501
non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	24475

Source : NSSO report, around 62 on the manufacturing sector (2009)

The following table indicates the number of unorganised enterprises in the manufacturing sector

**Table No. 1A.4**

**The number of enterprises in the unorganised sector (manufacturing segment)**

<b>Manufacturing sector</b>	<b>Number of enterprises</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of Fur	3213869	19%
Bidi and other tobacco products	2818150	17%
Food products and beverages	2602807	15%
Textile	2567813	15%
Wood and wood products	2138270	13%

Source : NSSO report, around 62 on the manufacturing sector (2005-06)

There are about 70 million enterprises in the unorganised manufacturing sector across industries such as apparel products, beedi manufacturing industry, wood products industry, Textile, fabricated metal products, chemical products, and other products manufacturing industries are contained. About 36 million persons are engaged in the unorganised manufacturing sector. The proportion of this employment indicated in the following table.

**Table No. 1A.5****Employment proportion in unorganised manufacturing sector**

<b>Manufacturing sector</b>	<b>No. of enterprises</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Food Products & Beverages	6345768	17%
Textile	6342544	17%
Wearing Apparel, Dressing & Dyeing for Fur	4929831	14%
Beedi & other tobacco products	4198516	12%
Wood & products of wood	4059074	11%
Furniture manufacturing industry	2905333	8%
Other non-metallic mineral products	2336108	6%
Fabricated Metal products, Except Machinery & Equipment	1658219	5%
Chemical & Chemical products	863984	2%
Machinery & Equipment	580315	2%
Other Products industries	222106	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36442798</b>	<b>100%</b>

State-wise percentage of employment In the unorganised manufacturing sector are presented in the following table.

**Table No. 1A.6****State-wise percentage of employment in the unorganised manufacturing sector**

<b>States</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
West Bengal	15.1%
Uttar Pradesh	14.5%
Tamil Nadu	9.2%
Andhra Pradesh	8.1%
Maharashtra	8.0%
Orissa	5.6%
Karnataka	5.4%
Gujarat	5.1%
Madhya Pradesh	4.8%
Bihar	4.0%
other states (Kerala-3.8%, Assam-1.7%, Jharkhand-2.6%, Rajsthan-3.6%, Other-8.6%)	20.3%

Source: NSSO 62nd round (2005-06) 16

The following table indicates the projected share of employment in informal or unorganised sectors

**Table No. 1A.7**

**Projected share of informal or unorganised employment (in millions and %)**

Year	GDP Growth Rate	Employment in Million			Percentage of share		
		Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
2017-18	9%	3.93	521.96	555.90	6.10%	93.90%	100%
	7%	33.08	490.46	523.54	6.32%	93.68%	100%
	5%	32.26	461.05	493.31	6.54%	93.46%	100%
2021-22 (projected)	7% to 9%				6% to 7%	94% to 95%	100%

Source: "The challenges of employment in India - An Informal economy perspectives, April 2009.17

The present study is related to the beedi industry in unorganised or informal sector of India. Through this study researcher has focused on the socio-economic, health and working conditions of the women workers and women beedi rollers working as unorganised labour or working in unorganised or informal sector. It is relevant here to highlight the nature of the beedi industry of India; before discussing the working and living conditions of women workers in beedi industry.

### **1A.5 Beedi industry in India**

Beedi Tobacco is the most important non-Virginia tobacco produced in India. It occupies 25% to 30%. This type of tobacco in India, accounts for about 50% of the total production of all types of non-Virginia tobacco. Beedi is typically Indian; and also smoked in neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan etc. by far, the largest producer of beedi is India, accounting for about 85% of the total world production. The location of the industry is still by largely the presence of cheap labour and availability of "tendu" leaves used in beedi rolling. Beedi industry provides gainful employment to millions of people, most of rural areas. It's employment size is next only to agriculture and the handloom sector. Not only in terms of number of persons employed but also in terms of man days, the industry yields, tremendous social economic importance. Further Beedi industry makes significant contribution to the domestic revenue and also foreign exchange earnings of the government.

In India, Beedi packaging is not uniform in terms of capital investment, number of persons employed and the size of the Beedi and also in terms of concentration. There are few units organised or formal sector but in India, most of the enterprise are in the unorganised or informal sector. No fixed devices are required for Beedi making unless it is done other than to home working. The only tools that are required for Beedi rolling include a pair of scissors for cutting the wrapper, a small knife and trays to keep the raw material. The process of Beedi rolling is very simple but does require much skill.

Under the contract system of employment in Beedi industry, the trademark owner provides Beedi tobacco and tendu leaves to the contractor, who on receiving the materials, makes Beedi by directly employing labourers or by distributing the raw materials to the home workers. The latter form of handling these common are the men who role beedies with the help of the male members or children. However, in some cases, the workers will receive the raw materials directly from the manufacturers and supply beedies directly to them. In a few cases, it is not unusual to find beedi making being carried out on a tiny scale. A family may roll out and sale few thousand beedies

per day. However, up to a certain level of production, tiny scale beedi making is checked out of the excise purview of the government encourages small-scale production.<sup>18</sup>

In India, beedi industry is organised in three different segments. First is the factory, where the manufacturer is the owner of the factory. The second is contract system, in this system the trademark owner supplies beedi tobacco and leaves to the contractor, who on receiving the material manufacturer's beedies by directly employing labourers. In the third system, contractor distribute the raw materials among home workers. The latter form of arrangement is quite common wherein women who primarily roll beedies with the help of other family members.<sup>19</sup>

Beedi production is labour intensive and is in various stages and at various levels. Usually a factory employs very few workers while major portion of the beedi production is that typically outside the factory in the worker's home.

**1A.6 Beedi Manufacturing Systems:** Women take the raw material (tobacco, tendu leaves and thread) from industry or contractors and roll beedies in house or the so called factories setting. However there are following system exists in beedi rolling.

1. Factory system.
2. Contract system.
3. Gharkhata system.
4. Seller-buyer system.
5. Co-operative system.

### **1. The factory system**

In Factory system, the workers are directly employed by the Factory Management and supplies tendu leaves in the evenings, when they finished that day's work. The workers take these tendu leaves at home, soak it in the water, cut them into proper size and bring next day to factory. In the factory, management provides or gives them required

tobacco and cotton thread and the workers roll beedies and at the end of the day again handover them to the factory management. And the same process continues.

## **2. The contract system**

In this system the Manufacturers give a contract to middlemen, on the basis of commission and the contractor gets the work done, in specific place or in their house from the workers. The beedi workers deliver the beedies to the contractor and he returns the beedies to the factory owner. In this system the workers are engaged by the contractors and the manufacturer does not have direct contact with the beedi rollers.

## **3. The Gharkhata (Home Account) system**

Gharkhata means "home account" system. In this system the manufacturer provides raw material i.e. tobacco, tendu leaves and thread etc. to the beedi rollers. With this material the beedi rollers roll beedies at their home and return the beedies to the manufacturers. Some places, the worker purchases tendu leaves from outside and the owners only provide tobacco and thread and the worker rolls beedies and returns them to the manufacturers. Many workers prefer this system as there is no fixed working hours of work and they can roll beedies as per their own convenience. (Beedi Bulletin: 1974:8).

## **4. Seller-buyer system**

In this system the Manufacturer sells tobacco, leaves, thread etc. to the contractor and the contractor gets the beedies prepared from the beedi roller and gives them to the manufacturer. This system is also known as "Purchase system". (Walunjkar: 1970:89).

## **5. Cooperative system:**

In this system workers form a cooperative and purchase raw material with the Factory owners or in the market and roll beedies through the member beedi rollers and sale the final beedies to the factory owner/contractor or in the market.

### **1A.7 Process of Beedi Making:**

The beedi leaves ( Tendu leaves) tied into bundles are given to the workers in the evenings, roughly to the extent that they are sufficient for making 1000 beedies or the quota allotted to each of the workers. This appears to be the practice everywhere in the Maharashtra. These bundles of leaves are taken by workers to their homes. They are first made soft by soaking them in water for about 2 hours, cut to the required sizes and with a knife the hard mid-rib and the veins are removed to make the leaves bend easily. The leaves are preserved in a wet piece of gunny bag. Where there are no system of taking beedi leaves at home, the beedi workers cut the leaves into the required sizes there in factory only. This restrictions is probably due to the fact that good beedi leaves are not available around the village.

On coming to the factory, the workers are given required tobacco and some thread for making beedies. The quantity of tobacco varies as per quota given to the roller or her ability to roll beedies in a day.

Tobacco mixture is placed on the leaf (cut to shape) and spread uniformly, lengthwise and the leaf is rolled between fingers and palms of the hands into conical shape. Some can manage with fingers only. The broad end is then closed and other end tied with a thread. Sometimes, the children who accompany their parents, help to seal the mouths. Then they are tied into bundles of 25 each, or as per specified numbers, and the output is placed before the "mistry" or the beedi sorter who discards those beedies that are not properly rolled, or being rough do not come up to the requires standards and such beedies range from 25 to 50 in every 1000 . In a few places even greater number of beedies are sorted out. The wages for such beedies are of course deducted. In a

majority of factories, these beedies are destroyed but there are a few where the rejected beedies are sold either separately or mixed up with the accepted ones.

Each worker is provided with a printed form or a card to last for a fortnight or more on which is recorded the date, number of beedies made in a day. The quantity of tobacco, leaf and thread consumed and the wages to be paid in the separate columns, and payments are made every week at the rate fixed for 1000 beedies.

Once the beedies are collected from the rollers, the next stage in the process is to arrange them in open wooden trays with the heads up words. Usually each such tray contains 3000 to 4000 beedies. The beedies in the trays are left for airing and getting dried up for some days in the open sun. The number of days depends upon the season and the weather conditions. If it is a rainy or cloudy day, they would be allowed to remain in the open sun for longer time but in the summer, even one day is enough. After this the bundles are put into the iron trays, with the broad ends downwards and facing the fire, and are pushed into the furnace or “Bhatti” and allowed to remain there for few minutes for toning the beedies to the required stiffness and smell. The time for which the trays are kept in the furnace again depends upon the type of the trays, and also type of the furnace, whether it is a Madrasi, Almirah or Karnooli type. The toning of beedies is also necessary to ensure their lighting. Once the beedies are furnace the final stage is of wrapping the bundles with papers. The bundles of 25 beedies, or desired numbers are packed in three different ways by persons called packers. The full packing is one in which there is a label on chitti and paper fully covering the bundles. The half packing is one in which these is a label or chitti medium or bundle is half covered with papers and single packing is one in which there is only a label paper. Bundles of 25 beedies are further packed into bundles of 420 or 500 beedies each. They are stocked in gunny bags in godowns and released for in accordance with the orders booked..

The beedi industry is spread across the country, mainly in the states of the Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Beedi industry is also found in Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan, Assam etc. In India, most of the beedi rolling work is carried out in rural or semi urban areas. Indian beedi industry varies in terms of investment of capital, size of beedi, extent of concentration, gender and child compositions of labourers and so on from place to place. In the Indian beedi industry a large number of unregistered and home-based enterprises coexist factory-based manufacturing enterprises a complete census or comprehensive nationwide data base capturing important statistics of registered and unregistered enterprises is not available. The only available database is passion and fragmented makes it difficult to construct a time series on production and employment in beedi industry of India, encompassing all types of enterprises. In India, there is a significant difference in the organic composition of capital between the beedi and the cigarette. Cigarette fall within the organised sector as the production process is factory-based and fully capital intensive. The cigarette industry is terminated by some multinational or big organisations like Imperial Tobacco Company of India Ltd, Godfrey Phillips and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Ltd. But the beedi industry in India, is domestically owned as stated earlier, the production is highly labour intensive and beedi typically dependent on the availability of cheap labour. However in India, the conditions of the work in the beedi industry rates many important issues related to the ethical labour practices, which ran contrary to the spirit of the 'Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work' A declaration adopted by the International Labour conference in June 1998. The declaration calls on ILO member states to respect and promote freedom of association and collective bargaining, abolition of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, the effective abolition of child labour and the elimination of all forms of discrimination in respect of the employment and occupation. Several reports shows that the beedi industry employs large number of women and children in inhospitable and exploitative conditions. Through many case studies it is found that, living of beedi workers is poor.<sup>20</sup>

## **1A.8 Evolution of Beedi industry in India**

Actually, there is no historical record of the exact period, during which the practice of smoking tobacco rolled in leaves of started in India. The production of tobacco started in southern Gujarat in the late 17th century. That time, Hookka smoking was popular among the local people. People belonging to same caste, same community, came together and share common hookka. Because the hookka was difficult to carry around, the cheaper and portable form of hookka was existed and it was known as Chillim. Beedies where existed soon after, possibly around the Khedda and Panchmahal district of Gujarat, where the production of tobacco was very high. Workers would roll left over tobacco in leaves of the astra tree and smoke at leisure.

At the beginning, communities in Gujarat made beedies for their own consumption, but the increasing popularity inspired some to make it into a home business. Gujarathi families that had settled down in Mumbai, have observed the potential of the beedi business, and started manufacturing beedies on a large scale. Beedies patented into other parts of the country, outside of Mumbai, but until 1900, beedi Manufacturing was largely restricted to Mumbai and southern Gujarat.

There was severe drought 1899 in Gujarat, which compelled many families to migrate in search of employment, that the beedi became small-scale industry. The rapid development of railways in central India, in 1899, opened new avenues for tobacco market which made it cheaper for beedi Manufacturers to source tobacco and sale beedies more efficiently. The time, beedies had no particular brands. The first trademark was registered by Hirabhai Desai of Mumbai in 1901, while other manufacturers had obtained brand trademark in 1902. In 1903, BNR opened its link west words, towards the Nagpur sector, which led to the creation of another important beedi manufacturing cluster in Gondia. During the year of 1912 to 1918, the rapid expansion of the railways established more such clusters in Vidharbha, Telangana, Hyderabad, Mangalore and Chennai. The beedi cult firstly spread to all the parts of India, gaining a strong hold in the informal urban and rural economies. The habit of

smoking trickled down from cities and towns to remote villages with the development of the railways.

In 1920, an anti-British movement uplifted the prestige of the Indian cottage industries. In that period, the beedi industry has caught importance when the Indian educated people have started smoking it instead of cigarettes, to show their solidarity to the Swadeshi movement. Further in the era of Second World War the beedi industry became an important and widespread cottage industry in India. The outbreak of Second World War saw an increase in the production of beedies; which also accompanied the Indian soldiers. In the further era, the demand for beedies increased and the new production centres became an everyday activity for beedi industry owners. This industry gained widespread social acceptance in a very short period and the beedi industry became a role model for small Indian Manufacturing industry.

In 1940s the growth and development of beedi industry was specifically in the urban areas, in the textile cities like Surat, Ahmedabad and Solapur etc. several families migrated to the cities and would roll beedies throughout the day; to supplement the income of the weavers and loom operators. During the decade of 1950-1960, there were many brands existing and there was strong competition emerged among beedi manufacturers. During the decade, beedi manufacturers focused on building and consolidating the brands to establish brand loyalty, like cigarette companies did in Western countries. The beedi tobacco cultivation is concentrated in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. By the mid-1970s reduction of beedies had reached nearly the same level of today, between 831 billion and 1.3 trillion beedies. While new clusters were being created rapidly, several old clusters such as Vidharbha in Maharashtra dissipated. Even strongholds such as Madhya Pradesh which accounted for more than half of the beedi produced till the 1980s have lost out to new epicentres of beedi rolling like West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa states, where the labour are cheaper. After 1980s, the Indian beedi industry has been affected due to implementation of new legislation. This industry beats and immense local and political clout and visits any organisation

efforts such as mechanisation, modernisation, contributing to the revenue to taxes and adopting better labour standards.<sup>21</sup>

In the factory system, beedi manufacturing is carried out under the direct supervision of managers or owners. Most of the formal production beginning in late 19th and early 20th century was under this system. The following table indicates the year or period when it started in various places in India.

**Table No. .1A.8**  
**Beginning of formal Beedi production in India**

<b>Year / Period</b>	<b>Places</b>
1885	Calcutta (West Bengal)
1901	Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh)
1902	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
1927	Nipani (Maharashtra & Karnataka)
1930	Kheda (Gujarat)
1920s and 1930s	Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Source: CWDS research team, report (2007)

Even today, the Indian beedi industry has significant economic and social implications. Beedi industry is employed highest workers among the unorganised cottage industry. In India, there are about 300 major manufacturers of branded beedies and thousands of small scale beedi manufacturers cum contractors who account for the bulk of beedi production.

Given this background, the present chapter provides an overview of the evolution of beedi industry in India. The present study is related to the social economic, health hazards and working conditions of women workers engaged in beedi rolling therefore, it is relevant here to discuss briefly the workers conditions in this industry.

### 1A.9 Beedi Manufacturing employees in India and Maharashtra

According to the reports of Ministry of Labour and employment, government of India published in 2011, the number of beedi workers so far identified in India, was 64.26 lakhs. Around 70% beedi workers are majority concentrated in the various states. The following table indicates the facts about the number of beedi workers in India.

**Table No. 1A.9**  
**Number of beedi workers in India (State wise)**

<b>Beedi Manufacturing States</b>	<b>Number of Beedi Workers</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Andhra Pradesh	458000	7.12
Madhya Pradesh	1500000	23.34
Uttar Pradesh	450000	7.0
Tamil Nadu	700000	10.89
West Bengal	1974239	30.72
Chhattisgarh	25000	0.38
Maharashtra	256000	3.98
Rajasthan	50000	0.77
Gujarat	50000	0.77
Jharkhand	114000	1.77
Assam	7725	0.12
Bihar	261000	4.06
Tripura	15946	0.24
Karnataka	245691	3.82
Kerala	93942	1.46
Orissa	224488	3.49
Total	6426029	100

Source: report of the Ministry of Labour and employment, 17th report of standing committee on labour. <sup>22</sup>

Women make the largest proportion of workers in beedi industry and it is estimated that women workers make up 76% of the total beedi employment. On India Beedi, Cigar and Tobacco workers Federation estimates that women workers comprise 90% to 95% of total workers in beedi manufacturing industry. Women workers on the primary beedi rollers and operate beedi rolling work from their homes. The other family members are actively helping them in the beedi rolling process, and especially children in the family. In many cases, many women from the same family may engage in beedi rolling work to fulfil the quotas of beedies. Actually, beedi industry is contributing to the economic exploitation of women workers. In this industry middlemen are known to apply women workers with low quality tendu leaves. They also reject beedies which are poor quality, but eventually take them without any payment. Entire families relying on beedi Manufacturing for survival are often forced to go into debt to beedi contractors went from utterance to complete the manufacturing process are scarce, and contractors then came financial control over them. In the beedi manufacturing process, the most common but at the same time sufficiently important category of beedi rollers. The beedi rollers, who actually make beedies, go by different names in different places. In some places they are known as beedi makers and in some places they are known as beedi rollers; or beedi workers. Majority of beedi manufacturing industries are situated in Telangana state and Andhra Pradesh state, therefore, Telugu people are majorly formed as beedi rollers. Even in Maharashtra the migrated Telugu families are majorly engaged in beedi rolling work. These beedi making workers are found in Aurangabad, Solapur, and Nanded in Maharashtra.<sup>23</sup>

The work hours of beedi manufacturing industries are from 8 AM to 8 PM every day, but, there are no fixed hours of work for actual beedi rollers. As they consist of mostly women, they were only in the day time and as it suits their convenience. The women beedi workers have to release their usual domestic work, before they go to the beedi factory. In any case, beedi rollers can sit several others or so and they like to do it at that stage as it gives them both concentration and speed. The time taken at home for preparation of the rappers by soaking the leaves and cutting them into the shape is

always decided the time spent at the factory. It is observed that, at least 3 to 4 hours are required for cutting leaves for 1000 beedies, but actually they should not take more than two hours or so if they are adept enough in the beedi rolling work. Long period taken for preparing beedies may be an account of the lack of practice on the part of the women beedi workers; or because they do these were while attending to their usual domestic work at home. Beedi rolling workers, in rural parts of India, are treated like bonded labourers. These workers do not have any union to fight for their rights and not get the basic facilities such as provident fund, bonus and other welfare facilities from their employers.

One of the significant features of employment in the beedi manufacturing industry, in the factory segment, is the predominance of hired workers through contractors. 45% of the total number of workers are directly or indirectly employed every year, whereas the remaining 55% workers are hired to contractors. Contract workers and direct workers are subject to exploitation. Though it is stated to really describe that contract workers should not be paid less than the describe the minimum wages, it is observed that in many states, minimum wage legislation is very often violated in the private sector.<sup>24</sup>

In the following table researcher has presented distribution of women beedi rollers in Maharashtra.

**Table No. 1 A.10**  
**District wise distribution of women beedi rollers in Maharashtra**

District	Total Number of women Beedi Rollers	Percentage
Bhandara	25600	10%
Nagpur	16600	6.48%
Chandrapur	2000	0.78%
Gondia	64140	25.05%
Nashik	12613	4.96%
Amravati	5000	1.96%
<b>Ahmednagar</b>	<b>21640</b>	<b>8.45%</b>
Pune	6000	2.34%
Jalana	2000	0.78%
Sangli	2000	0.78%
Solapur	71307	27.86%
Mumbai/Thane	12100	4.72%
Sindhudurg	1500	0.58%
Nanded	3000	1.17%
Dhule	4700	1.83%
Jalgaon	5800	2.26%
Total	256000	100%

Sources: Labour Welfare organization Report (2011)

In Maharashtra, the largest of beedi workers are concentrated in Solapur district (26.86%), followed by Gondia (25.05%), Bhandara (10%) and Ahmednagar (8.45%). The percentages of beedi workers clearly indicate that more than 71.36% beedi workers are concentrated in these four districts. Apart from these districts, three more

districts are also known for considerable presence of beedi workers. These districts are Nagpur (6.48%), Nashik (4.96%) and Mumbai / Thane (4.72%).

In some beedi industry of India, beedi rolling work is considered as women's work, the exception of young boys. In other areas, men roll beedies if and when other job is not available or they are unable to engage in manual labour work. In areas where the beedi manufacturing industry is pervasive, some women labourers engage in beedi rolling as a full-time job and are able to roll 800 to 1200 beedies during a 8 to 12 hours in a day. Other women work part-time while caring for children and attending to household duties and roll 300 to 500 beedies in a day. It is also found that, in many cases several women from the same household will pool their efforts to fill quotas. It is also observed that, beedi rolling is often referred to other manual labour, especially in communities where going outside the home to work, in the field of others, is considered lower status than working at home, if one can earn cash. The wages in beedi industry are generally higher than those for manual labour and in some areas like in coastal Karnataka, a siphoning off of women into the beedi industry has raised local agricultural wages and affected cropping patterns.

#### **1A.10 Conclusion**

Unorganised or informal sector accounts for sizeable portion of workforce in the non-agricultural sector at national as well as state-level. Employment in small enterprise defined as part of the unorganized or informal sector constitutes about 2/5th of the total employment is defined in enterprises of all sizes. The overview of growth patterns and growth dynamics of unorganized sector in India suggest that, this sector in India, cannot be labelled either a distress driven sink (where people without any other earning opportunities) or a dynamic alternative economic avenue in blanket terms. The unorganized sector has provided employment to a substantial number of unemployed people, especially, in the post-reform period; it has expanded substantially to compensate the slackening employment opportunities in the formal or organised sector in India. However, a significant part of such growth is linked to distress and the

sustainability of this segment is questionable. But parts of the informal or unorganised sector to have a linkage with the organised or formal sector (in the urban areas) and the agro sector would (in the rural areas) and are likely to act as the engine of future growth.

In this introductory chapter researcher has highlighted the characteristics of beedi industry, and beedi industry as an unorganised sector in India. Through the present chapter researcher has also focused on the development patterns and growth dynamics of beedi industry in various states of India, with the help of quantitative information related to beedi manufacturing workers in India and in Maharashtra. It is observed that, majority of beedi workers are in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. In Maharashtra, majority of beedi workers are in the districts like Bhandara, Nagpur, Gondia, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Mumbai/Thane and Nashik. Till 1980s beedi manufacturing was held at the factories or sheds in India, where the proportion of the workforce was high in non-household activities and do in household activities. Since, 1980s there has been a steady reversal with the proportion of the women workforce in the household activities registering a remarkable increase and beedi rolling has ultimately become a household activity in some Indian states. The government's move to implement the minimum wages act might have indirectly accentuated these changes.

## **1.B: Profile of Ahmednagar District**

**1.B.1 Introduction:** It is important to take the review of demographic profile of Ahmednagar district and also the study areas i.e. Sangamner and Akole, to complete the present study. Therefore before focusing on the socio- economic conditions and health situation of Beedi rollers, researcher has focused on the profile of Ahmednagar District. The demographic profiles of Ahmednagar District and Sangamner and Akole tahsils will be helpful to understand the overall socio economic conditions of the study area that forced thousands of women to engage in the Beedi rolling occupation. Through the present chapter researcher has focused on the historical background of Ahmednagar District. The historical perspective will help to understand how and when the district was formed. The researcher has also focused on the geographical location and the other factors that are putting effect on the lives of people in this district. It is needless to say that, the demographic information will help to understand the subject matter properly.

**1.B.2 Ahmednagar District: Historical Background-** Ahmed Shaha Nizam was the founder of Ahmednagar and the name of district has come from his name. Ahmednagar, this place was formed in 1818, immediately after the end of Peshwa rule. A treaty took place in the year in that 107 villages were handed over to the Nizam. That time the boundaries of the district extended from Vani in Dindori of sub division Nashik district to Karmala that is at present in Solapur district. In 1830, Ahmednagar district had been included the sub-collectorate of Solapur in it. In the year 1838, Solapur district was formed however in 1864 same area of Solapur again brought back under Ahmednagar. During the year 1837-1838, Nashik sub -collectorate was formulated by bringing sub division of Sinner, Chandory, Dindory, Nashik, Igatpuri and Peth under it. The administration of Nashik sub division was looked after by the Collector of Ahmednagar. In 1856, the Nashik Sub-Collectorate was abolished and the area reverted back to Ahmednagar. In 1869, Nashik and Solapur districts were formed. In 1891, the Ahmednagar District there were number of sub divisions such as Jamkhed, Nevasa, Shrigonda, Shevgaon, Sangamner, Ahmednagar, Kopargaon, Akole

, Karjat, Parner etc. Pathardi peta newly formed in 1930 and rest of the villages was renamed as Jamkhed taluka. Similarly, the Karjat tahasil was newly formed in 1945 and Pathardi and Karjat Peta's were upgraded into full-fledged tahasil in 1941-1951. 21 enclave villages of Beed district were transferred to Ahmednagar district in 1950 and at the same time 26 villages to Aurangabad to re-adjust the boundaries. In 1956, Ahmednagar became a part of bilingual Bombay state, and in 1960 it became a part of Maharashtra, when the linguistics state came into existence.

This district has glorious history. Many freedom fighter and national heroes were retained here by the British, during the period of freedom struggle. Apart from this Ahmednagar District was created after the British era. The Ahmednagar remained part of control division of Bombay Presidency until India's independence in 1947.

### **1.B.3 Distribution of Population in Rural-Urban Areas**

According to Census report 2011, the total population of Ahmednagar District is 45, 43,159. The figure shows an hike of 5, 02,517 persons in the district population during the decade 2001-2011. At present the district's rural population is reached up to 36, 30,542 persons and in urban area it is 9, 12,617 persons. The population's growth rate is 12.4 percent i.e. 12.2 percent in rural and 13.6 percent in urban.

**Density:** The District shows a density of population of 266 per km, whereas it is 219 for rural and 1956 for urban.

**Sex Ratio:** In the District, there are 939 females for every thousand males. Compare to the state rate i.e. 929 this is on the higher side. Within the District, the sex ratio vary as in Akole tahsil the sex ratio is 974, whereas in Karjat it is only 914 females for every thousand males. In the rural area the sex ratio is 938 compare to 942 in the urban area. The child sex ratio for the Ahmednagar District (for 0-6 age group) is 852 which is 849 for rural and 866 for urban.

**Literacy:** There are 31, 51,890 literates in the District (excluding 0-6 age group) which is 79.05 %. Among male the literacy rate is 86.82 % and among females this rate is 70.89 % Male literacy rate higher than the female literacy.

**Religion:**

According to Census, 2011 Census, 90.4 % of the District population are Hindus, Muslims are about 7.1 % . Remaining population consists of Buddhists (0.7 %), Jains (0.9 %), Christian (0.5 %) and Sikhs (0.1 %). The category of other religion is negligible.

**Mother Tongue**

Marathi is the principal language of Ahmednagar District and as per 2001 Census, it is the mother tongue of 88.3 % of the people living in this district. In rural areas Marathi speaker's population is almost 92.8 % whereas in urban areas it is 70.1 % people communicate mainly through Marathi. Hindi is the second largest language spoken in the District.

Hindi is mainly speak in urban area (9.9 %) than the rural areas (3.3 %). Urdu is the third largest language spoken in the Ahmednagar District and mainly by the urban population i.e. 7.9% and in rural communities Urdu speaking population is hardly 1.1%. The speakers of the minority languages are mainly concentrated in urban areas and their proportion in rural areas is very less.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

The 2011 Census recorded 5, 73,698 (12.63 %) Scheduled Caste population and 3, 78,230 (8.33 %) Scheduled Tribe population in Ahmednagar District. When we compare these figures to 2001 Census, there were 4, 84,685 (12.0 %) Scheduled Caste population and 3, 03,255 (7.5 %) Scheduled Tribe population in the District.

**1.B.4 Geographical Information-** Ahmednagar District is located in the central part of Maharashtra between 18°.2 to 19°.9 North latitude and between 73°.9' to 75°5' East latitude. The district is surrounded by Aurangabad and Nashik districts on the north, by Beed and Osmanabad districts on the east, Pune and Thana districts on the South-West and by Solapur district on South. Ahmednagar district with an area of 17035 Sq.kms and ranks one of biggest district in size, in the state of Maharashtra.

The geographical foundation of soil prevailing in the district is mainly of Deccan trap of volcanic origin. The Ahmednagar district is situated on the Deccan plateau. Soil of the district is generally found fertile except the hilly areas of Akole tahsil and some portion of the plains which suffer from heavy soil erosion. Ahmednagar district soil can be broadly classified in to five categories-

**1. Soil:**

- a. Deep soil: Kopargaon, Shrirampur and Rahuri tahasil's soil can be classified in this category. And due to that most of the sugar factories are located in these tahsils.
- b. Red soil: This type of soil is seen in the Western and hilly areas of Akole tahsil.
- c. Laterite.
- d. Barad or grey interior quality soil.
- e. White popularly known as pandhari.

**2. Climate** – The climate of Ahmednagar district is characterized a hot summer and general dryness during major part of the year, except during South West monsoon when the relative humidity is between 60 to 80 percent, there after it decreases rapidly.

**3. Rainfall-** Ahmednagar district gets rainfall mainly from South-West monsoon but the distribution of rain is mostly uneven. The district falls in drought prone area. The average rainfall of the district is between 500 to 550 mm. The average rainfall of the study areas (Akole and Sangamner Tahsils) are high as compare to other Tahsils.

**4. Rivers:** Godavari and Bhima are the major rivers of the Ahmednagar district. The Pravara is the tributary of the Godavari River. The Mula, the Adhala and the Mahalungi are the important tributaries of the Pravara River. The Southern part of the district that consists of Parner, Ahmednagar, Pathardi Shrigonda and Karjat tahsils constitute the Bhima basin with the tributaries Kukadi and Ghod Rivers.

**5. Forest:** The total area under forest is 132 thousand hectares which is 9.85% of the geographical area of the district. Akole tahsil have the maximum forest areas in the district. The forest produce includes Hirda, custard apple fuel wood, grass, gum etc.

**1.B.5 Administration setup of the Ahmednagar district:** The geographical spread of the district is of 17412 sq.km. which constitutes 5.66% area of Maharashtra state. The administration of the district is governed through four revenue subdivisions, 14 Tahsils and Panchayat samities. The following table indicates the administrative Divisions of Ahmednagar District.

**Table No.1.B.1  
Ahmednagar District Sub Division**

Sub division	Tahsils covered
Ahmednagar	Nagar, Parner, Pathardi, Shevgan
Karjat	Karjat, Shrigonda, Jamkhed
Shrirampur	Shrirampur, Newasa, Rahuri, Rahata
Sangamner	Sangamner, Akole, Koparagon

Source : Ahmednagar District Statistic Officer.

There are 14 tahsils (blocks), 1540 villages and 1311 Gram Panchayats in Ahmednagar district. In this district, there is one municipal corporation i.e Ahmednagar, 8 Nagar Parishads those are mainly the tahsils headquarters, Nagar Panchayat and cantonment board. At district level, Collector is the Administrative Chief and the Tahasildars are looking after the administration at block level. At Zilla Parishad and Panchayat level

the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Block Development Officers (BDOs) are in-charge whereas Municipal Councils are responsible for urban development of all the tahsils.

**1.B.6 Industrial Profile of Ahmednagar District-** Ahmednagar district has a variety of large and small scale industries. The following table indicates the category wise industries and employment generation.

**Table no 1.B.2**

**Categories of Industries and Employment Generation in Ahmednagar District.**

Categories	No. Of industries		Total	Employment Generation		Total
	Manufacturing	Service		Manufacturing	Service	
Micro	2676	677	3353	19717	25344	45061
Small	1075	81	1156	10614	915	11529
Medium	1	0	1	19	0	19
Total	3752	758	4510	30350	26259	56609

Cumulative Figures up to March 2012.

Source MSME-DI Mumbai Industrial Profile of Ahmednagar district, Govt. Of India.

Apart from the micro, small and medium scale industries as per the 2011 census, there were 45 large scale industries in that 23023 employees were employed.

Rice mills, collecting medical plants and herbs etc. are micro and small industries in Akole tahsil. Weaving handlooms and power looms business goes on at Ahmednagar, Pathardi and Sangamner. Weaving rough blankets of sheep wool is the small scale industry in Karjat, Sangamner and Pathardi tahsils. Making ropes also is a small industry in Shrigonda tahsil. There are oil mills at Srirampur, Sangamner, Ahmednagar, Karjat, Kopargaon and Sangamner etc. There is ayurvedic medicine manufacturing industry in Ahmednagar. Engineering industries and spinning mills are located in Shrirampur etc. Presently 17 Cooperative Sugar Mills are operating in the district i.e. Agastinagar (Akole), Sangamner, Kolpewadi, Eahata, Pravrnagar, Rahuri,

Bhende, Shrigonda Shevgaon, etc. At Sangamner, Rahuri, Kopargaon and Pravaranagar there are paper mills. The following table indicates the ownership wise distribution of industries in Ahmednagar.

**Table 1.B.3**

**Ownership wise distribution of industries in Ahmednagar district.**

Category	Agro based industries			Non- agricultural industries		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Cooperative	303	3	306	2029	680	2709
Public sector	63	1	64	10389	1733	12122
Private sector	41945	2430	44374	63356	44353	107709
Total	43311	2434	44474	75774	46766	122540

Source: District Social and Economic Analysis Report, (2011).

The above table indicates, that the cooperatives and public sectors have a very small part of total industrial ownership, compare to private sector.

### 1.B.7 Educational Facilities in Ahmednagar district:

To provide education is the first priority of each nation. The educational status of Ahmednagar district is shown in the following table.

**Table no.1.B.4**

#### **Educational facilities in Ahmednagar district.**

<b>Educational institutions</b>	<b>No. Of institutions</b>
Primary schools	3765
Secondary school	847
Higher secondary school	237
Colleges	40
B.Ed. Collages	03
Law colleges	03
Medical colleges	02
Ayurvedic medical college	04
Pharmacy colleges	02
D.Ed. colleges	07
Polytechnic colleges	21
Engineering colleges	14
Govt.ITI	16
Private ITI	11
Aanganwadis	2745
Physical educational colleges	01

Source: District Social and Economic Survey, 2010-2011.

The situation of primary education is comparatively better than secondary and higher level education. But more number of educational institutions at secondary and higher secondary are needed, because at this level the number of students are increasing in urban areas but in rural areas educational facilities are still very limited. The primary schools are almost in every village so at least up to 4th or 5th std. children get education in their village itself. However 5th or 6th std. onwards children have to go in the nearby village to attend their further education i.e. 5th or 6th std. onwards. So school drop out rate, particularly among girls, starts due to various reasons such as parents are not ready to send their grown up girls there for further education or high school

education, poor transportation, poverty, roads are not good, girls has to walk far from remote areas etc.. Therefore the dropout rate among girls are increasing at this level. As they do not have higher education they force to work either in beedi rolling or wage labouring work and not able to get decent employment opportunities.

**1.B.8 Hospital and Health Facilities:** Hospital and Health facilities are provided by state Government, Local Government, Private Institutions and Private Practitioners in Ahmednagar district. The following table shows the exact situation of health facilities in Ahmednagar district.

**Table no. 1.B.5**

**Hospitals and Health facilities in Ahmednagar district**

Description of health facilities	Numbers
Hospitals	25
Rural hospitals	17
Primary Health Centre	96
Primary health sub centre	551

Source : District Statistics Ahmednagar (2011).

**1B.9 Profile of Akole Tahsil:** Akole is a tahsil place in Ahmednagar district. This tahsil is well surrounded with the mountains range of Sahyadri, covering on area of 150508 Hector. The highest peak of Kalusbai (5427 feet) in the Sahyadri range. The rainfall in Akole tahsil is around 508.9 mm.. Area under forest is 14698 Hectors and agricultural land is around 98712 hectares. There are 191 villages in Akole tahsil and there are four revenue circles namely – Rajur, Akole, Samesherpur and Kotul.

**Table No.1.B.6**  
**Population of Akole Tahsil**

Name of Sub-District	Total/Rural/Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Total Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population
Akole	Total	291950	13323	139730	4.56	47.86
	Rural	281904	12462	135687	4.42	48.13
	Urban	10046	861	4043	8.57	40.24

Census report 2011

According to the 2011 census, the total population of Akole tahsil is 291950 (Male- 147880, Female- 144070). In that total literate population is 192461 (Male 84.09 %, Female 65.50 %)

The tribal population is 139730 in Akole tahsil. Total male female ratio of Akole tahsil is 974 against the 1000 male whereas rural ratio is 976 and urban 918 female against the 1000 male.

The climate of this tahsil is hot and dry. It is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except during the south-west monsoon in India.

Akole tahsil is having highest scheduled tribe (ST) population (i.e. 47.86% %) in Ahmednagar district. Pravara, Mula Adhala and Mahungi are some important rivers in the Akole tahsil. There are numbers of industries in Akole like, Sugar factories, Milk factories, Beedi manufacturing industry, Rice mills and some banks and various cooperative societies.

**Table No.1.B.7**  
**Distribution of villages according to land use, 2011**

Name of CD Block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area (in Hectares)	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
<b>Akole</b>	190	149615.37	60.54	11.12

Census report 2011

The total geographic area of Akole tahsil is 150508 Hectors, out of which about 98712 Hectors area is an agriculture land and 41698 Hectors area consists of forest land.

Bhandardara Dam and Nilwande Dam (Upper Pravara project II), Adhala Dam (medium) and other small and medium size surface reservoirs are playing very important role in agricultural activities of Akole tahsil of Ahmednagar district. Akole is well developed by irrigation but affected by the physiography due to Sahyadri hill range. Vegetable is one of the important crop which cultivated on 11283 Hectors and covering almost 15.50% of total cropping area. Bajara, wheat, Soyabin, pulses, jawar maize, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, and fodder are some other crops, along with fruits, in Akole tahsil.

Akole tahsil is well known tribal area of Ahmednagar district that located in extreme western part of Ahmednagar. To the west of Akole tahsil there is Thane district, to south Pune district and north part surrounded by Nashik district. This region was formed by volcanic eruption and it is associated with inter trapped beds such as limestone, red soil beds, sand stone etc. The western part of tahsil is hilly region where the average height is 1300 meter. Where in Topography gentle slope is observed towards East.

#### **Place of Historical and Tourist importance**

Fort, old temples and picnic spots in the District play an important role in shaping the socio-economic pattern of the District. Some portion of the District is hilly by Sahyadrian traps. The famous “Kalsubai” mountain is the highest peak in Sahyadri range located in Akole Tahsil. Bhuikot Fort, Harishchandragad Fort, Bhandardara Dam, these attract many people not only from this District but from outside also.

The nearest railway station for Bhandardara Dam is Igatpuri, which situated in Nashik District.

**1.B.10 Profile of Sangamner Tahsil:** Sangamner tahsil is one of the important tahsil in Ahmednagar district. This is located in the western hilly and central plateau region. Total area of Sangamner Tahsil is 170506 hecters out of which 12090 hector land is under cultivated and 19489 hector land is under forest. There are 171 villages in Sangamner tahsil. Sangamner Tahsil is situated in the Pravara river basin and 70 km away from the origin of Pravara River. Pravara River is an important river and provided immense benefits to Sangamner tahsil. The Bhandardara Dam, Nilwande dam play an important role of the irrigation system that gives prosperous and productive belt status to this tahsil in the Ahmednagar district. Mula, Adhala and the Mahalungi are other important tributaries of the Pravara river. Pravara, Adhala and Mahalungi rivers meets each other at Sangamner so this town is named as Sangamner and this tahsil known as ‘Sangamner’.

**Table No.1.B.8**  
**Population of Sangamner Tahsil**

Name of Sub-District	Total/Rural/Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Total Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population
Sangamner	Total	487939	40806	51652	8.36	10.59
	Rural	237179	33705	49558	8.42	12.38
	Urban	65273	7101	2094	8.10	2.39

Census report 2011

As per the 2011 census, the total population of Sangamner tahsil is 422135. Out of that 217633 are males and 204502 are females. Literacy rate of Sangamner tahsil is Male 86.16 % and Female 68.83 %.

The climate of Sangamner tahsil is very hot in summer and general dryness except during the southwest monsoon season. The average annual rainfall in the tahsil is 41.375 mm the distribution of rainfall is very uneven as the western part of Sangamner

gets good rainfall and the rainfall decreases as one proceed towards east. About 77% of the annual rainfall is received during the southwest monsoon season. May is the hottest month of the year with the daily maximum temperature is up to 38 degree Celsius and some time it goes up to 43 to 44 degree Celsius and minimum it is up to 19.8 degree Celsius. In winter average maximum temperature of Sangamner is 37 degree Celsius and minimum it is up to 18 Celsius.

**Table No.1.B.9**  
**Distribution of villages according to land use, 2011**

Name of CD Block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area (in Hectares)	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
<b>Sangamner</b>	170	171129.44	60.67	33.26

Census report 2011

About 1/3 land in Sangamner is under cultivation and Bajara, Jawar, Wheat are the major crops of the plateau. Pulses mainly tur, and gram are often grown as mixed crops. The both sides of the Pravara and the Mula occur rich soil a reddish sandy loam and chopan soil, which are suited for horticulture. Sugarcane is also important cash crop in the Sangamner belt and it depends on lift-irrigation and canal irrigation. Sugar factory plays an important role in the overall development of the tahsil. The Sangamner tahsil is favoured by transportation facilities in the form of Kolhar Ghoti State Highway No.44., Nashik–Pune National Highway No.50, and other district roads. No railway is available in this tahsil. Dairy and Beedi rolling industry are an important features of the Sangamner tahsil.

Among males the literacy rate is 75% whereas female literacy rate is 61 (as per the 2011 census).

Compare to Ahmednagar district population Sangamner tahsil's population is 10.15%. Sangamner tahsil is characterized by well-developed irrigation facility, well developed co-operative sector, well established communicative systems etc.

## **Chapter 2**

### **Review of literature and Socio Economic Conditions and Health Problems of Women Beedi Rollers and Their Children.**

#### **2.A. Riview Of Literature.**

2.A.1 Introduction

2.A.2 Review of literature pertaining to the women labours in unorganised sector

2.A.3 Review of literature pertaining to socio-economic conditions of women beedi rollers

2.A.4 Review of Literature Pertaining to Health Issues or Problems of Women Beedi Rollers

2.A.5 Conclusion

Reference

#### **2.B : Socio-Economic Conditions and Health Problems of Women Beedi Rollers and Their Children**

2.B.1 Introduction

2.B.2 Process of Beedi manufacturing

2.B.3 Problematic issues related to monetary compensation

2.B.4 Condition of women Beedi rollers

2.B.5 Rights of Beedi rollers

2.B.6 Status of child labour in Beedi manufacturing industry

2.B.7 Socio-economic and working conditions of women Beedi rollers in selected

study areas

2.B.8 Health problems faced by women Beedi rollers

2.B.9 Conclusion

References

## **Chapter 2**

### **2.A. Review of literature**

#### **2.A.1 Introduction**

Literature review is broadly comprehensive in-depth. Systematic and critical review of scholarly publications such as study papers, study articles, books etc. Review of literature is a key step in the research process. It refers to an extensive, exhaustive and systematic examination of publications relevant to the research study.

A literature review is designed to identify related study research, the current study research, within a conceptual and theoretical context. Literature reviews are academic document that researcher writes in order to provide a critique of an element of library work. Every research study ease built on past knowledge. It is an outcome of constant human endeavours. No research study can progress in isolation of other studies done in similar field. Review of related literature addresses the important need to inform the researcher as to main findings, trends, areas of debate and controversial areas of neglected and suggestions for additional research. It can also help in organising thoughts, giving shape to ideas and achieving new insights. It is not enough to test one's own ideas. Therefore, given a chance to access researchers in the context of the others and click it external or modify them in terms of establishing thinking. On this background researcher has reviewed some published study papers, articles, books etc. From these resources various information on different facets of women beedi rollers (employees), are collected and assessed for the study purpose. The reviewed literature is grouped into following facets.

- i) women employees in unorganised sector
- ii) socio-economic conditions of women beedi rollers
- iii) health issues or problems of women beedi rollers

## **2.A.2 Review of literature pertaining to the women labours in unorganised sector**

1) **Velayutham S., (2001)**, has attempted to analyse the intent of Government sponsored Social Security initiatives of the women beedi workers in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu. Author has stated that, in the Indian economy, about 90% of the workforce are in the un-organised sector despite low wages, uncertainty of employment and under employment and lack of other benefits like provident fund, the dearness allowance, wages during holidays, maternity benefits, credit facilities etc. The author has further stated that, since independence, the Government of India has in the trade many legislations to protect these workers and has implemented various social security schemes for the betterment of the women beedi rollers. According to the author, the existing schemes are mostly confined to providing old age pensions, maternity benefits and assistance to the labours of unorganised sector and destitute women. Through the study author has pointed out that, the acts and the state sponsored Social Security programs have not produced the expected results, particularly in the case of the women in the unorganised sector.

2) **S. V. Kumar and, G. Subbayamma, (2008)**, have stated that, in the wake of globalisation process, the Indian economy is experiencing several sectoral and structural changes. Through the study author have highlighted the fact that, most of formal sector operations are gradually turning into informal sector. The downsizing of formal sector employment is gaining momentum. In the opinion of the authors these changes will affect the labour and their relations with the employer. According to the authors, the task of providing Social Security to the proportionately large number of labour force in the unorganised sector, is becoming a big challenge to the government. Experiences from other countries suggest the need for reforming the existing old Social Security mechanism. Keeping these facts in mind, the authors have presented a critical review of the existing social security systems for unorganised sector and suggested certain issues, which require thorough investigation to form an effective Social Security policy for the labours of unorganised sector in India.

3) **H. K. Mishra, (2010)**, holds that the Social Security program in India has been a mixture of variety or schemes covering only less than 10% of its working force in the organised sector, and therefore, the unorganised sector remains unprotected and it hardly comes under the purview of any of the labour legislations. Pertaining to the provisions of the Social Security, author has opined that, it is highly difficult to provide to the unorganised sector owing to various financial and administrative constraints. Author has suggested that, the government should accord priority to ensure national food security and it should also prepare proper plans and policies for the employment of women every other aspect of Social Security. Author has further opined that, unorganised workers, especially women workers, must be organised, which may help them staying off from woes and miseries.

4) **S. N. Tripathy and P. D. Pradhan, (2009)**, discussed the problems of women labours working in unorganised sector, in the light of inadequacy of Social Security majors. The study was conducted in Behrampur city of Orissa state. Through the study authors have observed that, the difficulties of women labours in unorganised sector are multi-dimensional. Authors have also observed that, the large size of the family is the most important cause which breeds poverty and compare them to accept a job, whatever the wage may be. Apart from these, illiteracy among the large number of working women is responsible for their immobility, exploitation, misery and poverty. Besides, women labours are exploited at workplace and also at home. Authors have pointed out that, majority of working women are unaware of being exploited and at the same time, lack of unionisation, illiteracy and grinding poverty leads to further exploitation. Study holds that no serious attempt has been made by Government to enforce various laws and regulations. Authors have opined that, stern steps on the part of government is urgently required to ameliorate the pathetic condition of women labours in unorganised sector.

5) **Santosh Mehrotra, (2011)**, has opined that, there is a need of a comprehensive social insurance system of old age pension, death/disability insurance, health insurance and maternity benefits for women labours in the unorganised sector. Author has further

stated that, this system should be confined to those women labours who are below poverty line, which will fiscal costs down. In the opinion of author, keeping fiscal costs down initially would be politically astute, as it could help in limiting the opposition to such social insurance on fiscal grounds. Over time, it should be expanded to incorporate those above the poverty line; in the unorganised sector will be required to bear an increasing share of the total costs through own contributions; with contributors in the higher income deciles paying the larger share of the total premium costs. Author has lays out the case for, and the cost of such a below poverty line focused social insurance system.

6) **D. B. Laxuman, (2009)**, has pointed out that, women working in unorganised sector, are under severe stress to and exploitative conditions. Unorganised women workers earn less than that of the urban workers. Author has pointed out that, women workers, especially those who are the earning person in the households, are affected by the fluctuating income. Author has observed that, they have sandwiched between the need to contribute to their household income and being marginalised at the hands of the employers and the government. Author has focused on the fact that, the labour laws of the government are not monitored rigorously. In the opinion of author, this situation exists due to the interplay of those factors like unemployment caused by drought, and the pull factors where the industry requires large number of labourers. Author has opined that, since the livelihoods in unorganised sector predominant households is maintained by its women, there is urgent need to look for alternative employment opportunities for absorbing women workforce.

7) **A. Kundu and A. N. Sharma,(2001)**, have focused on the status of women workers in unorganised sector. The book is based on the survey data gathered from 300 working women and their households living in slums areas of Mumbai. Author have analysed the differential impact of economic reforms on different groups of women workers in unorganised sector. It is reported that, uncertainty, with respect to work and income, has increased in the labour market in the wake of the reforms, i.e. the labour market has become more and more flexible. Authors have also discussed on

the social protection and organisation together with those on emerging policy directions, and have suggested pertinent majors for improving the conditions of women workers in unorganised sector; who are under-represented, unprotected, unorganised and unrecognised. The policies suggested in the book fall into two groups i.e. - emanating from the government and the other, stressing the need for organising the unorganised women workers to increase their bargaining power.

8) **K. Anupama, (2008)**, has tried to explore the extent and quality of women's employment in the unorganised sector of India during the liberalisation/globalisation. It is found that, though the share of women in total employment has increased, they still remain under represented in jobs with positive qualities and over represented in jobs with negative qualities. Through the study author has also found that, the average wage and productivity in the unorganised sector of India, fall as the share offer men in total employment increases. Author has stated that the share of wages and productivity is high in women dominated occupations when compared to the male dominated ones. Author has observed that, the average productivity however continues to be the lowest in women dominated occupations. This calls for an emphasis on skill enhancing programs for women workers so that the gender segregation can be reduced.

9) **Swapana Mukhopadhy, (2007)**, has provided some of her teammates of unorganised sector employment and the incidence of the women employment within the unorganised sector. Author has also discussed on the structure of woman's employment in unorganised sector. In this context author has observed that, almost, without exception, the intensity of women employment is much higher in smallest units, that is in own account enterprises which are run primarily with family labour and presumably at low earnings, low productivity levels. While discussing about the working conditions in unorganised sector, author has focused on the women beedi workers. Author has stated that, a number of ways in which women beedi workers are exploited in the beedi manufacturing industry. Through this study paper author has touched upon a range of issues and data sources on women workers in the unorganised sector. Author has also focused on the instances of substandard and inadequate raw

material supplies and unfair and ad-hoc rejection processes are many. An overwhelming percentage of home based beedi rollers are women, this underscores the vulnerability of women workers in the industry.

10) **R. Dutta, (2000)**, has stated that, considering the annual plight of the workers, in the unorganised sector in terms of acute underemployment, scattered nature of workplace, home-based work, lack of integration and consequently low collective bargaining power, low level of unionisation and lack of concrete employer-employee relationships, the need for 'organising the unorganised' assumes paramount importance. Through this book author has presented statistical information on the structure of workforce including estimates of organised and unorganised workers, outlines the broad characteristics of the unorganised labour as well as attempts to organise the unorganised workers-urban, rural and also women workers. Analysing the impact of the new economic policies author has concluded that, unorganised labour is not a transitory problem in an underdeveloped country like India; that will continue for a very long period. Through the book author has presented trends in women's employment in various unorganised sector like agriculture, forestry, beedi manufacturing, fisheries, construction, home-based works etc. In the opinion of author, the new economic policy may help the growth of the corporate sector but would not be able to reduce the number of unorganised workers in future.

### **2.A.3 Review of literature pertaining to socio-economic conditions of women beedi rollers**

1) **G, Anuradha and, K.V. Eswar Prasad, (1985)**, have presented an account of the action research program for women employees in the beedi industry. The study was conducted in Vellore town of North Arcot district in Tamil Nadu state. Through the study paper authors have presented a comprehensive picture of the structure of production in the beedi manufacturing industry. Through this study paper authors have outlined the features of the action programme. The nature and type of follow up action that should be taken is also suggested in this study paper. Authors have focused on the wages and working conditions, living conditions, and over all socio-economic conditions of beedi rolling workers. Authors have also highlighted on the medical benefits, insurance compensation etc. The authors have observed the following which are related to socio-economic conditions of beedi workers, especially women workers.

i) The weak bargaining power of the workers and women home workers in particular involved in the various stages of production of beedi.

ii) Non-recognition of women as an important segment of the labour force contributing substantially to production by the employer and the trade union.

iii) Total lack of organisation of any kind among the women workers to fight for or protect their interests.

iv) High incidence of alcohol abuse by their men thereby adding greater misery to the women workers

2) **Meena Gopal, (2000)**, has stated that, low income women workers, especially in informal sector, form one of the most valuable groups in Indian economy. Author has highlighted the reasons for that. In the opinion of author, irregular nature of work, low economic status, lack of bargaining power, lack of control over earnings etc. are the major reasons of low economic conditions of women employees in beedi industry. Author has further stated that, there is a need to balance, paid work, care of children

and homework. Through the study author has pointed out that, there is little or no access to institutional credit, training and information and lack of assets. Author has found that, an equal gender relations play a very important role in defining their insecurities. In the opinion of author, given their valuable status, at home and at work, income generation alone may not improve the socio-economic status of women attached to the informal sector.

3) **S. Giriappa, (1987)**, has highlighted the socio-economic conditions of women workers in beedi industry of Ullal town of Dakshin Kannada district of Karnataka. This study paper is based on the survey. Through the study surveyed author has observed that, about 20% of the female heads where in different to their husbands or other males and in turn they reported that their husbands where indifferent towards them in about 33% of the cases. Author has also found that, the indifference towards children and other females was greater. About 40% of the families leave in Kutcha houses and 20% of the houses had less than two rooms. It is also found that, in some cases, the diseases were chronic and disabled the workers such that they could not undertake any other work other than beedi rolling. It was observed that, in certain cases, male members of the families, smoked off the sizeable quantity of beedies that they rolled. This aspect put them in ever deficit with the contractors who would debit to their account the difference in actual and should be production.

4) **A report of sectoral activities program, (2003)**, “Making Ends Meet: Beedi Workers in India Today: A study of four states”, as indicated the socio-economic conditions of beedi workers in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The study report proposed was intended to throw more light on how this category of vulnerable beedi workers where fairing more so since there appear to be mounting evidence that the employment was in jeopardy. This report throw light on the system of wages and earnings, socio-economic conditions and exploitative practices in beedi industry. The major objectives of the report where to focus on the conditions, working conditions, health problems of home-based beedi workers. This report based on the theme improving working and socio-economic conditions and employment

opportunities for women workers in the beedi industry. The study also addressed issues such as living and working conditions, organising and the reasons leading to a decline in employment in the beedi industry as well as the impact of such decline on workers. This report has only indicated the broad areas for intervention, and it is recommended that, a more rigorous study be carried out in this regard.

5) **M. S. Ansari, and Aparna Raj, (2015)**, have explored the link between socio-economic positions of women working in unorganised sector like bidi rolling industry. Authors have stated that, women are having inherent advantage in beedi industry, due to cleft fingers. Authors have observed that, there is yet sufficient gender bias exists, and job is mainly done by weaker economic section of the society; who do not have adequate education and skills to look for alternate job. Authors have also found that, the beedi rolling job is preferred by the women because it can be carried out from home along with the domestic chores. Thus they can supplement the family income along with managing the household works. In the opinion of authors, in the recent years the trade of beedi in India is shrinking, thus there is situation of under employment. The results of the study shows that the plight of women beedi employees in the Bundelkhand region, is never ending process. Authors have found that, the socio-economic conditions of women beedi workers are very poor and they are barred from facilities for which they are legally entitled.

6) **D. Rajshekhar, and T. P. Shridhar, (2002)**, have excise concessions provided to small manufacturers and constant endeavour on the part of a large is manufacturers to weaker, the collection bargaining of workers resulted in proliferation of informal and unregistered organisations, indirect relationship between manufacturers and employees and growing unorganised components. According to the authors, the act has limited coverage as it prescribes some measures to improve the socio-economic and working conditions of women beedi employees. This study reveals that, almost all the workers were rolling beedies at home, thus implying that the act did not have much relevance to the employees socio-economic conditions and working conditions in beedi industry, who were predominantly home-based; beedi

rolling at home did not mean that the workers were having good working conditions. The main objective of this study is to focus on the socio-economic problems faced by women beedi rollers. Through the study authors have observed that, nearly 40% of the women workers worked 12 hours a day, and nearly 97% women workers earn less than Rs. 100 per day by rolling beedies. It is also found that 90% beedi rollers are suffering from one or the other minor diseases.

7) **S. Srinivasan and, P. Hango, (2012)**, has stated that, beedi employees are vulnerable segments of the labour force, which has increased involvement of women and child in beedi rolling activity. According to the authors, the socio-economic conditions of beedi employees at present as well as in the past have not been conducive. Through the study authors have aimed at gaining insight to the socio-economic conditions of women beedi employee. The main objective of the study is to understand the socio-economic conditions of women employees in beedi industry of Wajamalai town of Trichy. Through the study authors have of the opinion that, 98% of the women beedi employees are belong to the marginalised sections of the society; and thus, they were socially and economically backward. Poverty is the main reason that induced the women employees to take up beedi rolling work as an occupation. It is also found that 22% women employees are working for contractors indicate that they are subjected to exploitation; and 64% women employees earn less than Rs. 2000 per month which is not adequate to maintain the families.

8) **V. S. Deshmane, (2008)**, has stated that, women employees play an important role in beedi industry; therefore, to safeguard the interests, proper health education has to be imparted. Author has observed that, a majority of women beedi rollers are illiterate. Therefore, health care should be started with basic education. Through the study author has observed that, compared to male headed beedi rollers households, female beedi rollers do participate substantially or equally in some of the household and work conditions. Woman's seems to take active decisions on family maintenance, family expenditure, education of children, festivals and the creation etc. Through the study author has attempted to impute the total labour time of women beedi rollers,

spent on various household chores, such as cooking, serving, washing, shopping etc. In this context it is observed that, the contribution of women beedi rollers is substantial. Self and household income have been compared and also expenditure on food and other items. In this study paper, some socio-economic variables like housing, health problems etc. are considered where in the situation demands substantial improvements.

9) **Preet Rastugi, P. Srivastav, M. Saha and P. Bharadwaj, (2005)**, has stated that, most of the beedi making work is carried out under the contractual, home-based, piece rate system. Authors have observed that women and children predominate, constituting around 90% of all home-based workers. Through the study authors have found that, employed for the proficiency, yet ironically paid lower wages, these women and children involved in beedi rolling tasks are discriminated. Through the study survey authors have explored the socio-economic and working conditions of woman and children who are beedi workers; and brings out the plight of women and children employees in particular. This report also highlights the associated issues of health hazards. Authors have observed that the raw materials together with discarded leaves, cut pieces of the leaf, tobacco dust and so on would lie scattered around in the home of beedi rollers. The households being poor, generally, inhabit one room houses or small herds, which are ill equipped with respect to a, light and water. Most dwellings are reported to be poorly maintained unclean surroundings.

10) **Sudarshan Ratna and Rupindar Kaur, (1999)**, has stated that, the existing studies related to socio-economic situations of woman beedi rollers, narrate the stories of the continuous struggle. According to the authors, woman constitute 78% of the total employment in beedi manufacturing industry of India. Authors have observed that illiteracy, poverty, poor mobility and almost zero job opportunities for unskilled-untrained woman, ensure their high levels of participation in the beedi rolling activity. Authors have further stated that, these features associated with the weaker socio-economic class of women workforce; reduce their bargaining power and always put the beedi making manufacturers or commission agents at an advantageous situation.

Authors have opined that, there are excessive legislations but implementation could be held responsible for plight of women beedi rollers. Through the study authors have observed that, on account of low level of earning, accompanied by situation of underemployment, the women beedi rollers are unable to meet their basic requirements.

11) **P. P. Koli, (2001)**, has highlighted the extremely adverse socio-economic conditions of the female beedi workers in Barshi town of Solapur district. Author has found that, women beedi rollers were exploited both by the employers in the factories and by their husbands at home. Through the study author has found that, beedi rollers had a very low standard of living and the socio-economic condition is hopeless. Author has also observed that, women beedi rollers are mainly came from the illiterate class of society; who were financially poor. According to the survey 76% of the women beedi employees were illiterate, and due to this they have failed to solve their problems. Most of the women beedi rollers are belonging to the Muslim religion, and mainly because of their 'Ghosha' system, they are unable to go out for work. It is observed that their wages are also very low and that the women workers were unable to cater to their basic needs, let alone maintain a decent standard of living.

12) **B. Duraysami and D. Satyawan, (2006)**, examined the impact on status of wages and labour supply of women within the labour-leisure choice theoretic framework, using the primary survey data from the women beedi rollers in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Empirical evidence shows that, the association between good health and daily wage rate and annual days worked is positive. The regression analyses reveal that a 10% increase in body mass index increases the daily wage rate of women employees by 2%. The results of the study also indicated that, a 10% increase in body mass index would increase the supply of the women beedi rollers by 11% in the beedi manufacturing industry of Chennai. The findings of the study clearly shows that, good health and physical strength are important actors in determining wages and women labour supply in beedi manufacturing industry; besides the conventional variables like wages and income.

13) **D. M. Patric, (2006)**, has highlighted the problems of the beedi rolling women workers; by analysing the aspects of discrimination, time allocation and migration. Labour market discrimination, analysed in terms of wages, is revealed that, the women beedi rollers not only received low wages, but were also discriminated against in relation to men of the same category. The time allocation of beedi rolling women workers analysed in context of the theory of time allocation, discusses the problem of allocation with regard to non-market time. The value of housework quantified with the help of wage earning function and opportunity cost of time approach exposes the household level discrimination. Through the study author has found that, the analyses of migration aspect leads to the conclusion that it is the push factor rather than the pool factor which played a major role.

14) **V. Saravanan, (2006)**, has attempted to analyse the impact of government sponsored social security initiatives for the event beedi workers in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu. Through the study author has found that, in the unorganised sector like beedi Manufacturing, provides employment opportunities, for women. The Government has enacted many Acts and implemented many social security schemes such as, minimum wages, pensions, medical facilities, dearness allowances, bonus for the women beedi employees; but the benefits have not reached. Author has also noticed that, majority of the female workers do not have direct contact with the agents. Even if they have, they are unable to set their rights, not only due to the ignorance about the available social security schemes, but also because of non-availability of other employment opportunities. Author has suggested that, existing contract system should be abolished, because contractors keep them away from availing the benefits from Government's social security initiatives, government should recognise women beedi workers.

15) **T. Basu, (2008)**, has found that the condition of beedi women workers already languishing in poverty, had further deteriorated due to prevalence of low wage rate and growing clutches of money lenders. Author has also found that, women beedi employees were being exploited not only economically but also sexually. Author has

opined that, since the beedi manufacturers and political patronage, the role of the Labour Minister/Department always remained ineffective. Author has observed that, a vast majority of the men beedi rollers were not getting most of the benefits conferred by the different Acts. Through the study author has also found that, wage and other non-monetary benefits of the women beedi workers at the cooperative beedi manufacturing units are much higher than those engaged in a factory or house based production.

16) **S. M. Deva, (1995)**, has examined the Social Security programs in the unorganised sector like beedi manufacturing in the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Author has raised questions like, what are the promotional and protective social security measures in the unorganised sector like beedi manufacturing industry. Author has concluded that, other states in India and other developing country can learn many lessons from the experiences of Kerala and Tamil Nadu as what can we do in the area of protective social security measures at reasonable cost to health chronically poor women beedi workers, who cannot afford the loss of earning.

17) **S. Madheswarn, D. Rajshekhar and K. Gayatri, (2005)**, have stated that wages and availability of work to beedi rollers have become contentious issues in the States as the manufacturers and trade unions have separate commissions on this issue. Authors have focused on the role of NGOs. According to them, the role of NGOs is justified on the grounds that they can countervail the power of the state and market, and restore all the balance in favour of the poor. Authors have observed that, given beedi rollers are working under severe stress and exploitative conditions. The Labour laws of the government are not monitored rigorously. Authors have found that, there are health hazards in this sector, women beedi rollers hasten impose cess on the production of beedies by small and un-registered organisations and contractors to arrest the decline in the total amount of cess collected within the state. Authors have also suggested that, there is a need for cultivated employment opportunities at least on the young women of the beedi rolling households.

18) **S. Bhattacharya and M. Bhattacharya, (2000)**, and analysed that, beedi manufacturers are constantly found the wages and means to avoid the registration of workers. The government responded to the situation by declaring that identity cards issued by the local authorities, when the commissioners or other officers implementing the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund would be valid for eligibility to welfare schemes even then the issue of identity cards was progressing slowly.

19) **M. Raghunath, (2001)**, has highlighted the working and living conditions of the workers in beedi industry of India. Author has stated that, the growing nature of unstructured production (mainly subcontracting), beedi industry requires greater collective action on the part of the beedi workers, especially the men beedi workers to fight for their rights in the opinion of author, the nature and the practices of beedi manufacturing industry are so exploitative that it is valid to raise concerns about the welfare of labour in the industry. Author has further opined that, if beedi industry fails to survive it can eventually lead to the unemployment of millions of workers and that can potentially lead to disastrous conditions in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. According to the author the biggest inadequacy of the beedi industry is lack of regulations and the implementation of minimum wages for unorganised sector workers like beedi industry, is very difficult. The government alone cannot do it. Therefore, it requires qualitative effort by the government, trade unions, NGOs, politicians and beedi workers.

20) **R. Iqbal, P. C. Ghosh, (2005)**, have conducted a study survey on beedi workers. The study survey was conducted all over India states in which beedi workers are densely populated like, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. The study survey was undertaken with a view to study the occupational health hazards of beedi workers and to improve the socio economic conditions and working conditions of women beedi workers. Through the study authors have found that, women beedi workers began the work at tender age. It is found that, the tobacco is handled with bare hands which resulted directly at action of Nicotine into the blood of workers and the existence of occupational hazards neck pain, back pain, chest pain,

elbow pain etc. It is also observed that, beedi rollers are not using personal protective equipment, and there is dust of tobacco in high concentration in the working environment and directly inhaled by the beedi workers.

#### **2.A.4 Review of Literature Pertaining to Health Issues or Problems of Women Beedi Rollers**

1) **P. Arjun Rao, (2004)**, had stated that, women are exploited in many ways in backward region of Telangana. Through the study author has examined the wage structure, health problems pertaining to women beedi rollers in the three districts of Telangana i.e. Medak, Mahboobnagar and Nizamabad, and the overall situation in the beedi manufacturing organisations and commission agents. The study covers a gamut of issues related to health and hazards of women beedi rollers. Author has also focused on the issues in terms of discrimination in wage payments, factory workers versus non-factory worker, impact of process of beedi making on the health of women workers, medical facilities or health care facilities provided by the employer. Author has also discussed the collusion between management and workers, indifference of inspecting authority, fear psychosis among workers etc.

2) **Siddharth Sarkar, (2006)**, has stated that, women beedi workers are continued to struggle for survival despite health problems, low wages, hazardous health situation, steady exploitation by middlemen and agents, lack of education and health-medical facilities and neglect in government policies related to wages, health, duration of work etc. Author has opined that most of the beedi workers are women who operate from their homes, and are isolated from the rest of the industrial workforce and therefore, are easy targets for gross exploitation. Through the study paper, author has portrayed the working and living conditions and health conditions of women beedi workers in Cooch Bihar district of West Bengal. Author has observed that, the women beedi rollers, are facing acute health problems due to inhalation of tobacco dust, and also suffering from asthma and the problem like tuberculosis, and the problem of

eyesight. Author has suggested that, there should be efforts by government, NGOs to create awareness of different beedi welfare schemes and locating health dispensaries at far-off places among the workers.

3) **Jeetendra Kumar and Poonam Sing, (2015)**, have stated that, the beedi industry is traditionally a woman dominated informal sector, specifically into tobacco processing and beedi rolling. Authors have observed that, beedi rolling is household occupation engage a large number of women workers on a daily wage basis; and these women workers are constantly exposed to many types of hazardous substances, which have the potential to cause occupational diseases to the women workers and their families. In the opinions of authors very few study research has been done on the occupational health hazards and psychological problems of women workers especially in beedi manufacturing industry. Through the study authors have focused on the serious concerns regarding the health condition, working condition, occupational health problems of women beedi rollers. Through the study authors have pointed out that, there is a great need for a comprehensive occupational and environmental health management strategy; and there is a need to impart education to the woman beedi rollers regarding the health hazards caused by tobacco and urgent need to minimise tobacco exposure among the processors and to use protecting equipment such as gloves, masks, first aid facility etc.

4) **S. Srinivasan, (2013)**, has aimed at gaining insight to the occupational health problems faced by women beedi rollers. Author has found that 76% women beedi rollers face some health problems like respiratory problem, heart problem, body pain, asthma etc; which possibly due to the nature of occupation. Through the study, author has found that, women beedi rollers are working under conditions that are harmful to the health. Author has observed that, women beedi rollers spend hours blending or rolling tobacco in unhygienic, dengi and overcrowded places having little health facilities and retail facilities like pure drinking water, toilet, washing room etc. Author has also pointed out that, rolling beedies fun turn the blind eye to the plight of the women workers. Through the study author has also observed that, the workshops are

very small and airless, without Windows, which is adversely affected on the health of women beedi rollers.

5) **Sanat Kumar P. and B. K. Sardar, (2015)**, have portrayed the causes and also the remedial measures such as awareness program, health education, proper implementation of different schemes to mitigate the health problems of women beedi rollers. A large number of health problems have observed by authors among the woman beedi workers. Authors have observed that, the most common problems which offer are due to the inhalation of tobacco and secondly, to the post your reach requires sitting at same place and in the same position for hours at a time. These problems includes headache, backache, neck ache, back strain, spondylitis, swelling of lower limbs and digestive problems as well as the asthma, tuberculosis, cancer etc. To overcome these health problems, authors have suggested that, health dispensaries should be settled in beedi workers concentrated blocks; imparting proper health education and awareness among women beedi workers etc.

6) **D. S. Parkhi, (2009)**, has conducted a study survey with a view to examine the health conditions of women workers in beedi industry of Sangamner. Through the study author has observed many health complications among the women beedi rollers; the common complaint being asthma and in some cases tuberculosis. To overcome these problems, author has suggested some suggestions such as, health workers should frequently visit the women beedi rollers and their families with a view to help them to achieve better health condition. Author has further stated that, they should also appraised of better nutrition besides sanitation. Apart from this, author has suggested that, the beedi manufacturers may start some more health clinics or revitalise the existing ones and appoint health personnel to give frequent visits to the beedi rollers households. Author has opined that they should be carried out especially in urban areas, where the health problem demands much attention. The beedi rollers may also be given a stipulated sum by the employers as a medical allowance.

7) **A. N. Burge and Bhisey, R. A., (1995)**, have reported that, significantly higher levels of total suspended particulate matter and inspirable dust in the ambient air of tobacco processing factories and in the breathing zone of the workers when compared with the general environment outside. Authors have found that, the mean concentration of inspirable dust particulates was 241.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of air inside the factory and 1.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of air in the control environment which is 150 fold higher in the tobacco processing units than in the general environment and causes chronic bronchitis among tobacco processors. Through the study authors have investigated that, the beedi rollers seem to be facing the occupational hazards of genotoxicity due to handling beedi tobacco and inhalation of tobacco dust. The authors have pointed out that, occupational exposure to tobacco dust in beedi workers was indicated that there is a association with and increased continue level and urinary mutagenicity as well increased chromosomal aberrations.

8) **D. M. Chaudhari, (2005)**, has stated that, the nature of job, involves, long time sitting with forward trunk bent, the excessive utilisation of fingers and the constant high tension levels to meet the targets cause a severe health issues. Author has observed that, the sitting position leads to a static construction of back muscle, resulting in head, neck, Legs, and back aches as there is no any movement of body. Author has also observed that, many women beedi rollers, are suffer from piles and rheumatism. Apart from this, anaemia and malnutrition are also common among the women beedi rollers. Exposure to dust of tobacco and working conditions in the beedi factory, beedi rollers are known to have caused intestinal and reproductive problems.

9) **A. J. Rajatsingh and C. Padmalata, (1995)**, have found that, women bidi workers were affected by respiratory disorder, gastrointestinal illness and gynaecological issues and are susceptible to fungal diseases, peptic ulcer and diarrhoea; and they also have a high degree of the leucorrhoea. Through the survey study authors have also found that, about 60% of women workers are suffer from one or more diseases and 95% believed that, it was caused by tobacco dust. Authors have

further stated that, expecting the women beedi rollers, the family members, even the children are being affected by various beedi related diseases.

10) **A. D. Gupta, (2003)**, has attempted to focus on the health hazards of women beedi rollers in Karnataka. Author has also attempted to find as to why the women workers are attracted towards beedi rolling job as an earning source. Through the study author has found that, the women beedi rollers have faced numerous health problems. They suffer from lung infection and bronchial problems; contact dermatitis and other health hazards. Author has observed that, a large number of women beedi rollers are illiterate and they do not have any medical and health facility in their organisations. Their miseries are doubled when they do not have any provision for their livelihood during illness. Author has further stated that, barring a few basic obedience which the woman beedi rollers would have received as members of organised sector labour force, there is nothing special with the women beedi workers seems to be receiving from their employers. Author has opined that, better quality of health through proper medical facilities, etc., are the vital issues which require immediate attention.

#### **2.A.5 Conclusion**

The present chapter exhibited the studies related to women workers in the unorganised sector and socio-economic and health conditions of women beedi rollers. All the studies conducted by various social experts. Some books pertaining to unorganised labours and women working in unorganised sector also have been reviewed by the researcher. To some extent, the review of literature has provided the current socio-economic scenario of women workers working in unorganised sector in India.

While reviewing the available literature pertaining to the labours in unorganised sector, research has identified some deficiencies in the literature. There are relatively very few studies regarding women workers in unorganised sector. Through this chapter researcher has highlighted the socio-economic and health conditions of women beedi rollers and the characteristics of their livelihood. This chapter builds on some research studies which are related to unorganised labour, especially to women labours. It also

endeavours to review briefly the related literature to substantiate the views of social experts. Researcher does not claim to review all the related literature in the context of the topic selected for the study. It is just an attempt to take a glance at some important case studies done in the context of socio-economic and health conditions of women beedi workers.

Through the literature review, researcher has observed that, it is widely acknowledged among the sociology experts and academicians that, being unorganised sector beedi industry labours, especially women labours are faced several problems. Researcher has also observed that, there are some studies on socio-economic conditions of the beedi workers in various parts of the country; but very few of them are related to women beedi rollers; particularly in the context of Maharashtra. Researcher has also observed that, majority of authors, social experts and academicians have focused on the continuous struggle of unorganised women beedi rollers for survival while sustaining in this occupation, despite low wages, irregular employment and different forms of exploitation by the middlemen and agents; lack of financial credit, education, medical facilities and negligence in government policies.

By reviewing this available literature, researcher has observed that, every expert have opined that the condition has not improved remarkably, in spite of a number of legislations and the efforts of trade Unions. Some experts pointed out that, the diseases were chronic and disabled the unorganised women workers such that they could not undertake any other work other than beedi rolling. Apart from these illiteracy and large size of family are the most important causes which breeds poverty and compel the woman member of the family to accept a job of beedi rolling; whatever the wages may be. Some authors have attempted to focus on the health hazards of women beedi rollers. Women beedi rollers faced the health problems like respiratory disorder, gastrointestinal illness and gynaecological issues and some fungal diseases; peptic ulcer and diarrhoea etc. Through the reviews of literature researcher has found that very few of experts suggested remedies to overcome the socio-economic and health

problems of women beedi rollers. Some experts opined that, there is a need for a comprehensive occupational and environmental health management strategy.

Many experts have pointed out that, although the Government had fixed the minimum wage for the women beedi rollers, they never realised it and continue to be exploited by the employers. Though the minimum wages act provided for payment or weekly holidays, annual leave, maternity leave, sick leave and medical benefits, women beedi workers are yet to get these benefits. Further, they remain in a precarious situation where there is no job security. Some experts have pointed out that, the beedi manufacturers by influencing the Government had prevented the implementation of many acts. According to some experts, the efforts of trade union have proved to be unsuccessful. Some experts discuss on the impacts of liberalisation and globalisation on unorganised workers. In the opinion, the former sector or organised sector operations are gradually turning into informal or unorganised sector; and the task of providing social security to the proportionately large number of labour force in the unorganised sector is becoming very big challenge to the Government.

## **2.B: Socio-Economic Conditions and Health Problems of Women Beedi Rollers and their Children.**

### **2.B.1 Introduction-**

Beedi is a typical Indian tobacco product which offered a very cheap and convenient form of smoking to the lower and lower middle class population. In India, beedi industry is located in almost all parts of the country, and mostly concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka etc; and relatively small number of beedi manufacturing units located in the states like Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, and Orissa etc. The availability of cheap labour and raw material are the major factors which helped beedi industry to develop rapidly. As there are no machines used for the production of beedies, it provides the opportunity to lakhs of people in the country. It is mainly a cottage and home industry, especially spread in the rural and semi-urban areas.

Beedi industry is considered as important labour intensive industry. It provides employment to lakhs of people, especially to women, in view of the easy nature of work. In the beginning women had taken up this work just to supplement the low earning of their families. But the nature of work concerned with beedi making is such that, on account of their elected fingers, and it is well suited to the women workers and therefore, became their monopoly. In addition to the large number of female workers working in the beedi industry as today, they are widespread system of "Gharkhata" in which work is allowed to women at their home.

The present chapter provides a comprehensive scenario of the production structure in the beedi industry of Sangamner and Akole talukas of Ahmednagar district. In the following researcher has explained the process of beedi manufacturing; which is useful to understand the socio-economic, health and working condition of women beedi workers of above stated talukas of Ahmednagar district.

### **2.B.2 Process of beedi manufacturing-**

Beedi manufacturing is labour intensive and is done in various stages and at various levels. Usually, a factory employs very few workers while a major portion of the beedi production is done typically outside the factory in the worker's home. The different stages of beedi making have been explained in the following.

**i) Rolling:** The out workers brings the raw material at home and complete this work with the members in the family, including children and at times with the other outside workers. This is necessary because the process of rolling beedies involves several steps all of which are time consuming and it is not possible for one worker to perform all the work alone and produce the required number of beedies in a day. One bundle of leaves required to roll 1000 beedies. Secondly clean leaves are cut according to the size required by the brands of beedies to be rolled. This is also done by old women or children. For the purpose of beedi rolling first of all the leaves are cleaned, soaked, and dried. After cutting of leaves as per the required size, the beedi is rolled using the tobacco and the leaf. This is done by men women and children. After this, the edges of rolled beedies are folded in; and is either done by the rollers themselves or by another set of workers who are generally women and children.

Finally, the rolled beedies are tied in bundles of 24 or 12 beedies as per the requirement of the contractor. Therefore, the raw materials are converted into rolled finished beedies and return to contractor. The wage rate per thousand bides rolled is usually shared by a minimum 3 to 5 members of the family.

Given the fact that, each contactor has hundreds of outside workers, employed by him, large number of beedies pour in every day. Therefore, physical counting of the beedies brought in by the outside workers is the laborious task for the employer, for which they have designed their own methods of counting. This counting is done in two steps-

- a) 42 bundles of 24 beedies will make 1000 beedies (or variations of this)
- b) The bundles are stacked in place of certain size which are designed to hold a definite

number of bundles. For example, a tray may be designed to hold 14X15 rows of beedi bundles, which would amount to 5000 beedies. Therefore, the contractor counts the bundles by stacking them in the trays. The cost of any shortage in the number of beedies rolled by the beedi roller is deducted from the wages, which is the first depending on the brand. After the counting of beedies, the beedies are sent either to the factory or to another branch from where they are distributed to a different set of outside workers for the further process; that is labelling.

**ii) Labelling:** The finished beedies are given in large number to outside workers for labelling. They are provided large sheets of labels. The sheets have to be cut into thin strips prior to labelling on beedies. The cost of gum and yarn/thread for making bundles of beedies is borne by the workers. The cost for labelling 100 beedies is depends on the brands of beedies. The women usually are supplied with thousands of beedies and they share the labelling work similar to beedi rolling; with other members of the family or sub-contract the work to others. Thereafter labelled and wondered beedies are returned to the branch where in day are counted as explained above. It must be mentioned once again that the cost of any shortage incurred in the number of beedies labelled is deducted from the wages of the worker. In the branch, the bundles are stacked in mesh trays and cured. The cured bundles are individually labelled and replaced in large cartons of 20 bundles. These bags of beedies are sent to the factory from where they are dispatched to various market places in India.

The beedi leaves tied into bundles are given to the workers, roughly to the extent that they are sufficient for making 1000 beedies or the quota allotted to each of the workers. In a few beedi factories, even greater number of beedies are sorted out. The payment for such beedies are of course deducted. In a major city of factories, these beedies are destroyed, but there are a few were rejected beedies are sold either separately or mixed up with the accepted ones.

From the factory management, each worker is provided with a printed form or a card to last for a fortnight or more on which is recorded the date, number of beedies made

in a day. The quantity of tobacco, leaf and thread consumed and the wages to be paid in separate column, and payments are made every week or fortnight or month at the rate fixed for 1000 beedies. The systems of making payment delay is also in vogue in some factories. In some factories, no such forms or cards are provided and there is no entries of production made. Production entries are made only in the register, and pedestal escaped with the owner of beedi manufacturing organisation. In some places it is found that, the workers themselves are required to bring a notebook in which entries about their manufactured beedies or that of the entire party are made.

In the factory systems, beedi manufacturing is carried out under the direct supervision of managers or owners. All the manufacturing works are performed in factory premises most of the formal production, beginning in late 19th and early 20th century was under this system. Contracting out beedi rolling task to branches or factories which operate on behalf of the factory owners is another System or method of manufacturing beedies followed. Generally, the branches hire workers either in common work sheds or in localities where work is taken home and the rolled beedies are returned to the factories, where, sorting, grading, roasting, labelling, bundling and packaging are done. Male workers, generally perform these tasks; while most of the beedi rolling task is performed by women and children. In some of the beedi manufacturing factories, the latter tasks are also performed, and only marketing responsibility lie on the factory owners.

The main objective of this chapter is to highlight the socio-economic and health problems faced by beedi workers. Apart from the socio-economic and health problems there are certain problems which are directly related to the monetary compensation of beedi workers or beedi rollers. In the subsequent paragraphs, researcher has focused on these problematic issues.

### **2.B.3 Problematic issues related to monetary compensation-**

Problematic issues related to monetary compensation comprise-

- i) Shortage of raw materials
- ii) Improper counting of bundles of beedies
- iii) Incorrect entries in the notebook
- iv) Irregularity of work
- v) Seasonality of work
- vi) No payment of bonus to beedi rollers/workers
- vii) Indebtedness and pledging of children

**i) Shortage of raw materials** - It is an accepted fact that, 800 grams, of leaves and 350 grams of tobacco required to roll 1000 beedies provided the tendu leaves are not defective. Usually, the tendu leaves are given to the workers without weighing them or checking for their quality. Poor quality or damaged leaves in the bundle, given to the worker, would necessarily mean shortage of leave to roll beedies. Sometime it may happen that, gust of wind may blow away some amount of tobacco from the open trays, the workers use which would once again result in shortage of tobacco needed for filling up beedies. In either case the outworker is held responsible for the number of beedies that fall short of the required quantity specified by the contractor and wages are cut accordingly. By and large workers usually fall short of leaves and tobacco and preferred to buy raw materials on their own to replenish the shortage in order to avoid large wage cuts.

**ii) Improper counting of bundles of beedies** - In some factories outworkers allotted a number and provided a small notebook containing the number of beedies, the outworkers have turned in and the wages payable to the workers. This notebook is attested by the inspector of excise. In all cases the details of wage cuts, due to shortage or in other words the details of actual wages paid is never entered in the notebook. The details of shortage of beedies are maintained in a separate paper. The details of wages

entered in the book do not necessarily mean that the said wage has been paid to the worker.

**iii) Irregularity of work** - The supply of raw material in a number of branches is reported to be only for four days a week. Furthermore, the amount of work given to the workers depends on the will of the contractor and thus the worker doesn't get sufficient work, as per her capacity. In either case the worker is put to a lot of hardship.

**iv) Seasonality of work** - During monsoon there is no beedi manufacturing process; therefore, workers do not get any wages.

**v) No payment of bonus to workers** - There is no system of bonus payment to the beedi workers; because, beedi manufacturing sector is unorganised sector.

**vi) Indebtedness** - The shortage of raw material, seasonality of work and intermittent layoffs force the workers to seek loans at very high rate of interest from local moneylenders. The result of this situation is that most of the beedi workers are chronically indebted.

**vii) Pledging of children** - Currents of any religious and social functions, acrobatically involves additional expenditures for the beedi workers. In order to meet this requirement, the beedi workers often resort to borrowing from their employers by pledging their children to work for them. The child is forced to work for the employer for a very low wage till such time the parent is able to repay the amount borrowed and stop although a small portion of the way this is paid to the child, the remaining money is treated as interest on the loan and not as payment towards the principal. If the beedi worker wants to release his/her child, he/she can only do so by repaying the full amount.

#### **2.B.4 Condition of women beedi rollers-**

Many beedi manufacturing factories remain open from 8 AM to 8 PM, but there are no fixed hours of work for the actual beedi workers/rollers. As they consist of mostly women, they attend and work in there, only in the day time and as it suits their convenience. The women workers have to complete their routine work before they can go to the factory. Usual hours of work appear to be between 10 AM to 6 PM and stop in this period of eight hours, they do not only make beedies as their time is also taken away by other miscellaneous activities. Women beedi workers have to stand in queue for getting tobacco in the morning before they can start their work; and before they get back to their homes in the evening, they have to stand in a queue again, to submit the finished beedies to the beedi sorter or supervisor and to take entries in a form about the raw material consumed and the output of Beedies as also to take the beedi leaves for the next day from the supplier. In any case, the beedi rollers can sit for 7 to 9 hours, and they like to do it at a stretch as it given them both concentration and speed. The time taken at home for the preparation of wrappers by soaking the leaves and cutting them into shape is always besides the time spent at the factory. It is found that, three or four hours are required for cutting leaves for 1000 beedies, but actually they should not take more than two hours or so if they are adopt enough in this work. The longer hours taken for cutting may be on account of the lack of practice on the part of the women workers, or because they do these work while attending to their cooking and other domestic works.

Besides the beedi workers/rollers, the entire category of workers likely to be employed even in the large-scale beedi manufacturing factories are supervisors, beedi sorters, contractors, tobacco distributors, leaves suppliers, clearers etc. The nature of work of most of the categories of workers is evident from their designations; for example, it is the duty of the supervisor to monitor the entire work, concerned with beedi manufacturing; sorter has to sort out the other processes, and the standard beedies; when women workers submit beedies to him. There is hardly any need to define the duties of beedi counters, tobacco distributors and leaves suppliers as no special

knowledge is required or skill involved in their work and anyone can be employed for the purpose of counting beedies, distributing tobacco and supplying leaves. But the furnace man who is also known as "Bhattiwala" is an important category of employees in the beedi manufacturing process. There are many kinds of Bhatties. All these types of Bhatties are used for the toning of beedies. The nature of work of Bhattiwala or a furnace man is very complex and it requires at least semiskilled and a employee of average intelligence required about 3-4 months duration to be able to work satisfactorily as a Bhattiwala or furnace man. The maintenance of a peculiar temperature of a Madras type bhatti depends on the experience and practice of Bhattiwala. Any mistake on the part of the Bhattiwala is likely to cause considerable loss to the manufacturer or employer. The Almirah and Karnooli types of bhatties do not require much skills and does a person engaged on either of them can be classified with the unskilled person.

Another important segment of workers in beedi manufacturing factories is the packers. In this segment of workers adults and children are employed that are having required skills for packer. They are paid in various manners from factory, but the general practice is to pay on a monthly basis, with the packer, given every day prescribed amount of work. There is also a difference in the manner in which anything is done and the extent of work that is required to be given by the packers depends upon whether the packing is single, medium or full. Beedi sorters is of great importance in factories where the quality of beedies is aimed at. Since the earnings of the beedi workers get proportionately less with the number of beedies sorted out by them, they cannot be expected to remain popular with the workers. A person becomes a beedi sorter by experience and acquires scale after working for several years. There is no rule or method by which sorter is guided. Just look at the bundle of beedies or a touch enables him to decide about the quality of beedi and quantity of tobacco used in it. Beedi sorter handles thousands of beedies throughout the day and it would have become impossible for him to sort out the poor quality beedies, if sorter is to concentrate on each beedi.

There is major involvement of women labours in beedi rolling process. One source

estimated that, the women constitute 80% of the total employment in beedi rolling process. The All India Beedi Cigar of and Tobacco Federation's report indicated that, there are 90% to 95% women labours are working in beedi manufacturing sector. Some districts in India, beedi rolling work is largely regarded as a women's work; with the exception of children. In other places men are rolling beedies if and when other work is not available for them; or they are unable to do other manual job work. In the States like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. where the beedi manufacturing industry is pervasive, women labours engage in beedi manufacturing as a full-time job and are able to roll 800 to 1000 beedies during 8 to 12 hours of day. Some women labours are accepted this as a part-time job, while caring for children and doing the domestic household works, can roll at least 350 to 500 beedies everyday. Many women labours from the same family will pool their efforts to fill quotas. On the basis of results of some studies, beedi rolling is offered in preferred to other manual labour, particularly in communities were going "outside" the home to work, in the fields of others, is considered lower status than working at home, especially if one can earn cash. It is also found that, in some districts, the wages of the rollers are generally higher than those of manual work. In south-west coastal Karnataka, the engaging of women labour into beedi rolling work has raised local agricultural wages and affected the pattern of cropping.

In some beedi manufacturing industries, women labours are paid in cash on a daily basis; and they also provide some miscellaneous benefits. They are also receive some minor loans, and be eligible for other plans and bonuses, perks designed to retain women's loyalty to beedi manufacturing industry and contractors and maintain a steady supply of beedies. Unavailability of raw material in the required quantity, is a major critical issue in beedi manufacturing sector, especially in rainy season. In the rainy season, due to lack of job, the poverty of beedi rolling women labours is worst. Women who primarily rely on beedi rolling work for survival have many difficulties at this time. Families of women beedi rollers, that rely strictly on beedi rolling work are many times forced to go into debt to beedi contractors who then gain control over them, and

due to this some families of beedi rollers have diversify, some members rolling beedies and other members doing manual work. Apart from this it is also observed that, the increasing shift of beedi rolling work from the firm to a home-based setting and the constant relocation of beedi manufacturing factories in search of cheap transport and labour also cause insecurity and instability among beedi rollers. In some districts, it has been widely reported that women beedi rollers socio-economic condition is not good. In spite of many legislations and efforts of trade unions, the socio-economic, working conditions and health condition of beedi rollers continued to deteriorate and forcing them to entertain child labour. The Government of India, has developed policies and legislation with a view to monitoring working conditions and providing social security benefits for the welfare of beedi rollers; but, actual fact is that policies and legislations have done very little improvement in the working conditions and livelihood of beedi rollers, among the most marginalised sector of society. In the subsequent paragraphs, researcher has discussed on the rights of beedi rollers.

### **2.B.5 Rights of beedi rollers-**

A very few state governments in India have made some efforts to provide social justice to the beedi rollers through enacting laws with a view to regulating the socio-economic and working conditions of beedi rollers. As stated above, these laws are ineffective, due to highly mobile nature of the many manufacturers; who always shift from the area where any such law is enforce to places where no such laws are enforced. The ability of these laws in ensuring the well-being of beedi rollers, has been far from satisfactory. To fill the void, Government of India has failed that it is necessary to formulate a central legislation that could deal exclusively with the beedi rolling workers' welfare and by uprooting exploitation found to be existing in the society. In order to opt in these aims, the following laws came into existence.

- i) The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966
- ii) The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976
- iii) The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976

Amongst the other laws having the bearing on beedi workers are the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. In the following researcher has highlighted some features of the above stated acts

**i) The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966,** provides for coverage pertaining to daily hours of work, weekly holiday, pay leaves, maternity leaves, other benefits and welfare emanate is like provision for drinking water, toilets, canteen, rest room etc. It should be take into account that, although the term worker includes home workers as well, in practice these provisions apply only to the factory or common shed workers.

**ii) The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976,** aims to collect taxes by way of cess or by imposing excise duty on manufactured beedi.

iii) **The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976**, was passed with a view to promote financial assistance to the workers. The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rules, 1978 specified that the beedi manufacturers or labour contractors should maintain a register of works and provide statistics and other information as required by the government, from time to time. The importance of the welfare measures, in the health matters as the beedi rollers/workers as a category of workers involved in health hazardous occupations. This act functions with the aim to promote financial assistance to the workers, through adherence of employee to rules, such as, the registration of workers, providing ID cards, free housing and health facilities, establishment of Beedi Workers Welfare Cess, scholarship to the workers and their children etc. Apart from these acts, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, aim to fix the wages for the beedi rollers, which is normally at piece rate and varies from state to state. The other main legislation which is applicable to beedi workers or beedi rollers are the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, but this act is not applicable to home-based beedi rollers or workers.

In a judgement of the Supreme Court of India, in the dispute between P. M. Patel Vs Union of India and others, the verdict has been that the home workers in the beedi industry are employees within the meaning of Employees' Provident Funds and Other Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; and working in their dwelling houses is interpreted to be the premises notionally connected with factory.<sup>6</sup> Based on the Employees' Provident Funds and Other Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is applicable to all home-based workers; but not all of the family members are covered in beedi work since mostly it is the family who receives the I-cards.

In 2004, the Central Government had initiated a scheme like Integrated Housing Scheme for beedi workers. This scheme is specifically for the workers who are engaged in beedi manufacturing firm for more than one year, having monthly income of Rs. 6500/-. It is provided that, the beedi workers should not have accommodation of his or her own or any dependent. In 2007, this same has been revised and known as Revised Integrated Housing Scheme, 2007. There is a shortage of houses for beedi workers. The welfare commissioners are empowered to identify eligible beedi

workers, based on economically weaker sections, scheduled caste and scheduled Tribes, and support the construction of homes at providing a central subsidy of Rs. 40,000 /- and the remaining amount through assistance in the form of loans from financial institutions like HUDCO.

In 2013, there is a largest development in legislation for beedi workers. This is the medical insurance scheme, known as a Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). This scheme covers the entire beedi workers in India by 2013-14. The medical scheme will cover the beedi workers families with a medical insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/-and additional amount incurred would be replaced by the welfare commissioner to the concerned hospital. Despite this legislative measures beedi workers/beedi rollers are still persists in the beedi manufacturing sector in India, since, children's work in this sector remains invisible, and beedi workers welfare fund does not cover the unregistered workers who are in abundance. It is really need here to focus on the status of child labour in beedi manufacturing sector. Thus, in the subsequent paragraphs researcher has focused on the condition of child labour in beedi industry.

## 2.B.6 Status of child labour in beedi manufacturing industry-

Beedi manufacturing sector is one of the major business where the thrust is lacking about the elimination of child labour. This is because of the fact that, the nature of beedi industry and invisibility of workers, engaged in this industry, such as children work as part of the family. As per the report of government, it is found that, several children are engaged in the work like, labelling and packing in factories and also in the beedi rolling in homes.<sup>8</sup> It is found that, there is no any registration of their employment; and no any wage records. The beedi manufacturers and contractors are not admitted them as employees on the pretext that they were helping their family members. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (CLPRA) 1986, bans employment of children in hazardous industries like beedi manufacturing industry. Making of beedies by the children is prohibited under this act, as the major share in the percentage of child labour, where the official figures, 252574 (26%)<sup>7</sup> as the total number of child labour.

**Table 2.B.1 Hazardous Industries**

<b>Hazardous Industries</b>	<b>Percentage of Child labour</b>
Domestic workers	15%
Construction sector	17%
Spinning and weaving	11%
Brick and tiles	3%
Beedi manufacturing	26%
Dhabas and restaurants	11%
Auto mobile workshops	3%
Detergent, Agarbatti making industry	1%
Ceramic	2%
Other sectors	11%

Source: Census Report 2011

It is to be noted that, section 3 of this CLPRA Act 1986, have a provision of allowing children to work in processes with the help of their family. Beedi manufacturers or contractors are exploiting the loophole by providing work to families, who in turn also use children in beedi manufacturing. There are various socio-economic factors which pull the children working in the beedi manufacturing industry. In the following, researcher has discussed briefly on these factors.

**i) Labour intensive** - Manufacturing of beedies, is labour intensive job. It require less capital and no machinery. Due to labour intensive work, it is highly conducive for engaging children in labour intensive process.

**ii) Vulnerability of children** - Since, children are easy to dominate, they are referred by the contractors, or beedi manufacturers, with the view to save wages and avoid the legal measures like, leave, wages, and other benefits.

**iii) Negligence by parents** - Illiteracy and negligence by family members, parents, size of family etc. is also one of the major cause to force children into beedi manufacturing process. Parents are not aware about the labour laws, Child Labour Act 1986 etc. and other social security benefits, this is also responsible for pulling children in beedi manufacturing work.

**iv) Poor economic conditions of family** - Where economic conditions or poverty of families involved, in beedi manufacturing work also pave the way for the pushing of children into workforce as part of family occupation. Beedi making work does not required a major training. It can be carried out at any time, all of which are significant causes for engagement of children into Beedi making work.

**v) Gender bias** - Gender bias against the women coupled along with strong patriarchal tendencies, religious, caste factors are also results in a wide prevalence of child labour in beedi manufacturing industry.<sup>9</sup>

**vi) Subcontracting** - Due to home-based work, the subcontractors pass on the raw materials to the beedi rollers, who in turn engage their children in this work. The major

aim of the beedi manufacturers, is to extend the subcontracting systems is two folds. Firstly, introduction of the Beedi Workers Act, through which the minimum wage is where made mandatory. Secondly, factory employees have tried to organise themselves into trade unions and the manufacturers were not willing to have any organised or bargaining force in the production systems.

**vii) Exploitation by Beedi Manufacturers** - The attitude of the Tobacco merchants leave the manufacturers in a precarious situation where they in turn reduce the wages of the beedi rollers. Since, beedies are smoking majorly by poor people, manufacturers cannot afford to raise the cost of beedi above a certain point. Therefore, the brunt of the burden a very false on the beedi rollers, who are engaged in this work throughout the year, with low wages and gets reflected in the involvement of their children who are forced to work along with them.

**viii) Bonded labour system** - It is assisting where a child/family head goes to the beedi manufacturers or contract, who has given a particular sum of money and carries out work in the premises of the manufacturer as per his wishes in conditions of servitude till the money is repaid. The family heads are not able to repay the amount, thus, the vicious cycle of intergenerational bondage continues. In many states like Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Maharashtra the ill-treatment and exploitation meted out to the children in beedi manufacturing firms. In Maharashtra, children are engaged in beedi rolling work for 12 hours every day and paid very less amount, depending upon the amount pledged and parents have to provide another family member to replace the pledged amount.

**ix) Deprivation of education** - Educational deprivation is most important factor which adversely impacted on the life of children who are engaged in beedi manufacturing process. The beedi manufacturing process includes part-time labours, who engaged in work after school hours and full-time child labour, who cannot attend school. After beedi rolling work, children cannot concentrate themselves in studies; therefore, there is a considerable drop out without completing the primary education.

This is because of the fact that they are pulled out mainly for economic compulsions.

x) **Health hazards** - One of the main hardships that tend to be ignored is the health hazards to which the children are exposed. There is a direct connection between beedi rolling work and the certain diseases like TB, lung cancer, etc. Majority of child labour is working in beedi industries experience and exacerbation of asthma, anaemia giddiness, postural and eye problems, and in case of women labours there is a gynaecological problems.<sup>10</sup>

### **2.B.7 Socio-economic and working conditions of women beedi rollers in selected study areas-**

Socio-economic conditions refers to a wider range of interrelated and diverse factors and variables, which are related to social and economic factors. These factors and variables could be categorised into many segments like, economic, demographic, public service, fiscal and social. Socio-economic conditions are significant determinants of the livelihoods as it influences the levels of knowledge, skills, and financial conditions which means for their living. Socio-economic status depend mainly on worker's work experience, family's economic and social position related to others, based on income, education and occupation. The income of family, educational qualification of earning family members, and their occupation and combine income. In the following researcher has discussed on the socio-economic and working conditions of women beedi rollers in the selected study area.

The main objective of this chapter is to explore link in socio-economic conditions of women workers, working in beedi rolling work. The beedi rolling work is primarily carried out by the people having weaker socio-economic status in the society. Most of the beedi manufacturing process is carried out in rural and semi-urban areas where it is one of the major sources of livelihood for many families. Children of beedi rollers are also get involved in the beedi manufacturing work at a tender age; as a result cases of school dropouts are also reported in a large number.

Socio-economic empowerment ease essential for self-respect which cannot be achieved without economic independence. It has been widely observed that women beedi labours have poor socio-economic condition. It is also observed that, in spite of many legislations and efforts of trade unions, the socio-economic conditions of women beedi rollers continues to deteriorate, forcing them to entertain child labour. Women and children are preferred for the beedi rolling due to some natural inherent skills. Many survey studies have indicated that, women and children, specially, girl children are good for this work. Involvement of women labours, in this work has been linked to

the ease of learning the skill, its manual operations, and can be carried out at home.

The working conditions in the beedi manufacturing firms situated in the selected study areas, raised serious concerns about the unethical labour practices which run contrary to the spirit of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work - a declaration adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 1998. Isolated case studies, government reports, and media reports shows that the beedi manufacturing firms employs large number of women and children in inhospitable and exploitative conditions. Legislations, laws are grossly flouted. The living conditions of women beedi rollers are very poor. As stated earlier, beedi manufacturing industry is almost and unorganised sector, therefore, even the government finding it difficult to implement the various laws and other legal requirements. Apart from the other legal implications the health hazards which the women and the child labours, who are rolling the beedi are enormous. In India, in many beedi manufacturing states like, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu beedi rolling workers are working under conditions that are harmful to their health. They have to spend large time for preparing or blending or rolling tobacco in unhygienic, dingy and overcrowded places having little facilities like drinking water, toilet, washing room, and even medical aid. The working hours are often interminable and at times even child labours are made to slog for longer period in violation of the law.<sup>11</sup>

The women beedi rolling workers being unorganised in the selected study areas are generally, deprived of many facilities like, minimum wages, social security and other monetary and nonmonetary benefits. Most common form of beedi manufacturing is contractual, piece work rate system where raw materials are provided to women beedi rollers to make a requisite number of beedies. In the selected study areas, majority of the women beedi rollers belong to the poor, landless households. Among community groups, the backward castes, like OBC, BC etc, dominate in beedi manufacturing process. This is linked to their adherence to their castes, customs, cultural structure, regarding mobility and social acceptability of home-based work. Most of the backward women beedi rollers belong to artisan communities, such as potters, weavers etc.

Today, these households lost their traditional source of livelihood with the existence of cheap industrial substitutes and changing demand patterns of customers.

The wages paid to the child labour are very low. Even women who are preferred main as is obvious by their unambiguously large concentration in manufacturing, are paid lower wages. It is the wage advantage together with the vulnerability of these women and children, stemming from their poverty, illiteracy, bargaining power and zero opportunity cost of their labour, which ensures their high levels of participation in the beedi manufacturing industry. As stated earlier, the desperate situation of some of these workers families is seen in the practice of pledging their children and adults to the contractors against small amount of loans. The women beedi rollers being poor generally inhabit one-room, or small huts, which are badly equipped with respect to a, light, sanitation, water, etc. The scarcity of space where living and working goes on; poses many problems. Majority of manufacturing firms, are poorly maintained with unclean surroundings. All this added to the pungent fumes and dust of tobacco was tremendous health hazards to women beedi rollers and other family members, especially children. Children are exposed to the beedi rolling work, were very early in life. The job first handed over to them is holding the beedi ends and tying the thread; other job like cutting leaves and bundling etc. The child labours are referred to as assistants or helpers in the families.

It is observed that, generally one beedi rollers, can make 800 to 1000 beedies in a duration of 10 hours every day. In case of women beedi rollers, since the work is interspeared in domestic work, it is often difficult to count the hours of work strictly devoted to beedi manufacturing. However, the pressure to fulfil targets being high, women beedi rollers often make adjustments with their time for food, rest, sleep, entertainment and social obligations. It is this pressure which compels them to involve their children as well. Whatever be the exact working hours would in, majority of women beedi rollers and children are to be working from 6 AM to 10 PM. The rolled beedis are handed over to the manufacturers or contactors. After taking them carefully and deducting for poor quality leaves and other reasons, the payment is made on the

basis of piece rate wage, fixed at a 1000 beedies rate. The payment of beedi rolling is made after deducting the amount of wastage from the workers wage. In the case of pledged/bonded children, who worked at the contractor's work shed, the payment halved as one part is adjusted against the borrowed money.

Periodicity of wages changes from factory to factory, and place to place. In most of the factories, payments are made weekly. In some factories, payments are made daily. Monthly payments are made in the big beedi manufacturing firms. It is observed that, there are irregularities in payments, and therefore, women beedi rollers have to make frequent visits to the factory or contractors; and are harassed in the process. The most exploitative part of household beedi work is the esteem in which raw materials are given and the process of collecting rolled beedies by contractors.

Various survey studies have been indicated that, there are many errors means adopted to cheat and harass beedi rollers. Under weighing of raw materials is one means which is adopted by most of the contractors. It is also observed that, 'tendu leaves' were often given without counting or checking for quality and subsequently deduction were made for bad leaves. It is also observed that, contractors are provided imbalanced proportion of raw materials, tendu leaves and tobacco. Since the beedi rollers are frequently remains short of one of the main raw materials, the actual number of beedies and the actual rolled beedies are varying which making difficult for the illiterate beedi rollers to keep the record of finished roll beedies. There is no other alternative for them, and they have to trust on the contractors for making adjustments and calculations of their payments. The payment cuts as a result of the discrepancy between expected and actual beedies rolled by the women beedi rollers; goes up to 35 to 40% of gross wage. There is also a victimisation by providing less tobacco and poor quality of tendu leaves. Sometimes, beedi rollers purchase the raw materials by their own money to meet the shortfall; and this also cuts into their payment share substantially.

Another form of exploitation is the unnecessarily high rejection rate at the time of collection. Beedies are rejected for bad leaves, less tobacco, variations in the beedi

sizes, weight differences, loosely rolled beedies etc. In many cases, the beedi rollers are made to pay for the raw materials used in the rejected beedies. These rejected beedies are not return to the regulars, or destroyed but kept with the contractors, who often try to pass of these beedies at lower rate.

Apart from these forms of economic exploitation, women and girls beedi rollers become victims of sexual harassment. Since the beedi rollers are dependent on the contractors for raw material, to hand over beedies and receive payment, there are number of situations or pretexts, where they are vulnerable to harassment. In beedi manufacturing firms too, women and girls beedi rollers have to sexually satisfy them, otherwise their beedies will be rejected by checkers, or they will receive inadequate tobacco, tendu leaves compared to the expected output.

In short, the low wages, and absence of other monetary benefits do not allow women beedi rollers for betterment in their lives or occupational mobility. Children of women beedi rollers end up getting involved in this work.

Beedi rolling process inherently possesses tremendous health risks for the workers who are constantly exposed to a `thus and fumes. The risk is more in the case of children, both as a employee and as a family member, since the living and working places are the same for home-based beedi rollers. In the following paragraphs researcher has discussed on the health problems of women beedi rollers.

### **2.B.8 Health problems faced by women beedi rollers-**

The health hazards concerned with tobacco use have been well documented elsewhere and have led to the worldwide campaign against tobacco. It would be logical to those who are in close contact with tobacco, either as beedi rollers, or processors, would suffer from some of the same effects. Researcher has observed that there are very few studies are available concerned with the health hazards of beedi rollers. The beedi manufacturing firms are filled with raw tobacco in the jute bags and the processing area was thickly permeated with tobacco dust. It is highly impossible to breathe even in the beedi manufacturing factory premises. The environment in the factory is stifling. Tobacco dust spread in the godowns and even in the roofless sections of the beedi manufacturing firms it is very difficult to breathe, but the beedi labours involved in the processing seems to be unperturbed by the environment and continued working. In majority of beedi manufacturing factories beedi rollers and other employees are experiencing numerous adverse effects from exposure to tobacco, but since that is their only source of livelihood they are trying to adjust themselves to the intolerable situation by small health measures. It is found that, a strong smell of tobacco generates nausea, chest pain and blood flowing from the nose, and chest pain among the beedi rollers who are exposed to it all day. However, if the beedi roller's that are healthy, they can avoid getting ill. Since, they were with their bare hands handle tobacco, they are not immune to the business. Majority of beedi rollers have a problem that, tobacco had destroyed their appetite, induced body aches and call breathing problems like, asthma.

Beedi rolling work leads to two types of occupational diseases. The injury is the fate of inhaling tobacco fumes/dust causes one of them and the other is the result of long period of time continue sitting in an improper working posture. Diseases like tuberculosis, asthma, allergy and continuous cold belong to former, while backache, body ache, stomach pain, gastric trouble, piles and rheumatic complaints belong to second category. Although the potential of above diseases exists among beedi rollers, occupational health hazards of beedi rollers remained neglected since long time and

there is a need to study health hazards among beedi workers; and to reduce it if not eliminate the hazards of beedi workers for greater safety and health. Beedi roller is highly prone to respiratory problems. Most of them suffer from tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis etc. Most beedi rollers eventually die of one of these ailments. More or less beedi rollers having these diseases, while highlight the high likelihood of beedi rollers suffering from them.

The nature of work which involves a longer period of sitting with forward trunk bent, the excessive use of fingers and the constant high tension level to meet targets caused a number of health problems. Apart from this, the sitting post your leads to a static contraction of back muscle, resulting in head, neck, leg and back aches as there is no body movement. Many beedi rollers are also suffer from piles and rheumatism. The high levels of tension among women beedi rollers who are never secure about their job. Their poverty, weak constitution, lack of rest, continues working, poor food habits etc have all been listed as factors making them susceptible to diseases. Anaemia and malnutrition are also common among these women and children. Exposure to tobacco and the working conditions of beedi rollers are known to have caused intestinal and reproductive problems. Stomach related problems, like stomach pain, cramps, gas and spasmodic pains leading diarrhoea. Other health problems like, piles, burning sensation in urinary track, joint pains and swelling and wheezing etc. Apart from this, specific health problems which affect women are menstrual disorders, problems in uterus and miscarriages. Due to prolonged period of working without adequate rest this problems get aggravated. The monotonous work causes dullness of the minds of beedi rollers.

The atmosphere in beedi manufacturing firms is not very healthy either. Sometimes, the entire beedi making process is done in the manufacturing firm premises, and it is noticed that, the place of work is not airy and well lit. Women beedi rollers are sitting in separate small rooms which are not having proper ventilation, windows, and lights or even exhaust fans. It is noticed in the many beedi manufacturing firms, in the selected study areas that, the open spaces and the passages are also full and women beedi rollers are sitting on the floor. Since the manufacturing premises, the outer space

of the building are covered with a tin shed; and women beedi rollers are sitting there under the blaze of the sunlight as the sides are open all sides. Women workers/beedi rollers are sitting there even during the summer days when the temperature goes up to 43°C to 45°C. Many of them faint because of the heat. Acute headaches hamper their work. There is no provision for a drinking water, and women beedi rollers have to bring drinking water from their homes most of the times. Fans cannot operate in the sheds as they would blow tobacco dust in the air. It is also noticed that, women beedi rollers do not wear protective clothing, gloves or masks while working and therefore, they are exposed to tobacco dust through their skin and by inhaling the harmful to `particles. The following table indicates the symptom groups and symptoms described.

<b>Symptom groups</b>	<b>Symptoms described</b>
<b>Aches and pain concerned with beedi manufacturing process</b>	Backache, neck ache, headache, burning of eyes, leg pain and numbness of fingers
<b>Coughs</b>	Due to tobacco exposure
<b>Giddiness</b>	giddiness and breathlessness
<b>Problems related to stomach</b>	Pain in stomach, gas trouble, cramps, spasmodic pains leading to diarrhoea
<b>Other health problems</b>	Urinary burning, white discharge, palpitation, wheezing, fevers, tensions, pain in joints and swelling problems

Source: Meena Gopal (1997)

The above table indicates the issues of occupational health of women beedi rollers. As home-based employees women beedi rollers occupational health derives from their conditions of work and their relations at work. In beedi manufacturing firms, while the impact of the hazardous raw material remains latent, what is ignored are the direct risks to health or the conditions conducive to kill health of beedi rollers. These risks remain unrecognised or undervalued while beedi rollers own perceptions indicate their awareness of the causation of ill-health. It is these issues that are highlighted in this chapter.

The flavour of the tobacco also pervades the entire vicinity of work putting at risk not only the women but also other family members, children and little babies, at home and the women breastfeed while working. Girls and women beedi rollers in keeping with the pressure from the contractors or manufacturers, and the demand within their own houses, delay their meals on return from the beedi factories, or skip their meals while going to report, keep working for long hours in a seated position without rest, sustain themselves on tea to ward off hunger and sometimes, were into the late hours of the night to refill target of beedi rolling. Apart from this improper food habits and subsistence on tea, or other un-nutritious foods like vada pav, bhel, bhaji pav etc; most of the day does take its toll on the health of girls and women beedi rollers.

Women beedi rollers are that substantial proportion from the poorer and middle income families, feel pressured to eat and manage with less food given the demands of their occupation and its working hours.

### **2.B.9 In conclusion**

The conditions of beedi roller's homes varied from place to place. In our study areas, generally, the homes are very small so that using the homes as both workplace and to accommodate the needs of all family members is difficult, but on the whole, beedi rollers try to maintain a certain level of cleanliness and comfort. In the selected study areas, majority of the houses of beedi rollers, are of earthen and mostly tin roofed. The localities are dirty with garbage not being collected regularly and open gutters within the locality. Sanitation condition is very poor. Women beedi rollers staying in such conditions, tend to suffer from a number of problems relating to menstruation and pregnancy. There are the chances of heavy bleeding during menstruation and pain in lower abdomen. Many beedi rollers also have a problem of high degree of leucorrhoea. There were many cases of miscarriages which the women connect with the beedi rolling job.

Many adjustments are made by the women beedi rollers which not only takes a toll on them but is over to the other people especially the vulnerable in the household. In their homes, there are very young children, they crawl around and play with the tobacco and other raw materials of beedi. Some women breastfeed their babies with the beedi tray on their laps. It is also noted that in some homes, domestic work as well as beedi rolling job gets divided among children and other older or younger women and sometimes even men. The combination of the physical strain and mental worry and fear compounds they are risks to ill-health. Women beedi rollers are very eloquent about the various losses that results from their beedi rolling job, loss of sleep, lack of proper food subsisting only on tea and other un-nutritious food items, most of the day, slow loss of one's health being afflicted by aches, pains and illness, loss of leaves that fall short in the raw materials and lead to cuts in the expenses on health.

Through the present chapter researcher has presented the socio-economic conditions and health hazards problems faced by women beedi rollers. A case study is conducted in Sangamner and Akole blocks of Ahmednagar district. It is observed that, the women

beedi rollers do not have any basic facilities. The laws/legislations and various welfare schemes for women beedi rollers are not boring a desired results and these welfare schemes failed to reach them. Today, women beedi rollers are deprived of their basic rights and they are exploited by their contractors and beedi manufacturers. They are continued to struggle for their livelihood despite of low wages, steady exploitation by contractors, or beedi manufacturers, lack of education and medical benefits and neglect in government policies. Women beedi rollers tend to suffer from a several occupational health problems.

Though the government has launched many welfare schemes for the women beedi rollers by passing legislation, yet women beedi rollers have been facing acute problems like disparity in minimum wages and lack of Social Security, the women beedi rollers are carrying out beedi rolling along with their other responsibilities. There is a need to address immediate concerns of women beedi rollers who are currently engaged in beedi rolling job and address long-term policy issues resulting from anti-tobacco and globalisation trends. In brief, for the future prospects, the Government should try to arrange the alternative employment in that sense, they can complete the get out from this hazardous work of beedi rolling.

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## **Chapter 3**

### **Research Methodology**

- 3.1 Introduction
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## **Chapter 3**

### **Research Methodology**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. The advanced learner's dictionary of current English lays the meaning of research as "a careful investigation or inquiry, especially through the search for new facts in any branch of knowledge". Research methodology can be defined as the plan and structure of enquiry formulated in order to obtain answers to research questions on business or social aspects. It constitutes the overall program of the research study process. The research methodology clearly describe the technique to be used for selecting samples, collecting data, chapter arrangement of study report, significance, scope and limitations of the study, and other aspects that are essential for conducting a research study. Decisions are taken depending on the certain crucial issues like, methodology of the study, the method adopted for obtaining data and analysing it etc. The validity of the research results is based on the initial research design and methodology. If it is not properly prepared it will jeopardise the whole research design and methodology has to be developed very carefully as it forms the foundation for the entire research process that follows.

Considering this fact, in the present chapter researcher has explained the research design and overall plan of the present study topic. It is concerned with the setting of the study, sampling techniques of primary and secondary data collection etc. Research methodology is essential for research study, because it facilitates the smooth flow of various research processes.

**3.2 Review of Literature:** The researcher has reviewed various books, study papers, articles, international journals, Acts related to beedi business, various reports of the committees, reports published by beedi roller's unions, reports of the Labour Departments, Child Development Department's reports and other studies carried out by researchers etc. related to unorganised sector and beedi industry. This helped researcher to understand more about the beedi industry, problems of beedi rollers, problems of childrens, work done on this by earlier researcher and their views etc.

### **3.3 Research questions**

For the study purpose, researcher has identified following research questions

- i) What are the socio-economic problems of women beedi workers?
- ii) How does beedi rolling work creates an impact on the health of the women beedi rollers.
- iii) How is the work situation creates adverse effect on the lives of women beedi workers and their children?
- iv) What are the possible measures that will bring positive changes in the lives of women beedi rollers and their children?
- v) What is the contribution of government and non-government organisations and beedi worker's union etc.? In the well-being of women beedi rollers and their children are?

### **3.4 Objectives of the Study**

The quality of employment of women bidi rollers in terms of wages, working conditions and social security support, is extremely poor. Women beedi rollers are less educated or illiterate and their awareness about the rights is also very poor. Majority of women beedi workers are unorganised. Though, there are various Acts and Laws implemented by the government, the working conditions of women beedi workers in India are still worse.

On the basis of above discussion and significance of the study, researcher has formulated the following objectives for the present study.

- a) To take the review of historical and present scenario of beedi industry in Maharashtra, and particularly in Ahmednagar district.
- b) To compile profile of selected villages of Sangamner and Akole blocks of Ahmednagar district, and study the availability of employment, social enlargement and with its other forces that brought women workers in beedi industry.
- c) To study the social, economic conditions of women beedi rollers.
- d) To examine the health problems of women beedi workers caused due to exposure of the tobacco dust.
- e) To suggest possible measures and programs which will be helpful and essential for the welfare and overall development of women beedi rollers and their children.

The above-mentioned objectives evolved as a result of several rounds of discussions with experts, literature reviews, discussions with women beedi rollers, employers, agents etc.

### **3.5 Hypothesis of the study**

For fulfilling the formative objectives the researcher has reached to the stage of formulating hypothesis which are guiding the direction of the study. Researcher aims to paste the following hypothesis.

- 1) Adverse and unfavourable socio economic and environmental conditions in Sangamner and Akole block of Ahmednagar district force women to engage in beedi rolling work.
- 2) Restricted institutional support, inadequate legal provisions, poor and improper implementation of acts and limited initiative of trade Unions, created negative impact on women beedi roller's over all development.

3) Constant handling of tobacco causes major health problems in women beedi rollers and their children.

4) Proper implementation of concern policies and need based welfare programs can contribute positive changes in the domain of social, economic, education and health of women beedi rollers and their children.

### **3.6 Ethical Concerns in Research**

The researcher has followed the ethics in Social Work Research and all the research data has been collected appropriately and also with the consent of beedi rollers and other concerned stake holders such as union leaders, owners of beedi karkhana, local leaders etc. The researcher informed them about the intent of this research and the questionnaire and they are free to respond or exclude the questions. It was also assured to the respondent that the information shared by them will not provide any harm to them or any other person. Suggestions given by union leaders and beedi karkhana owners also helped to draw important conclusions. The data collected from all the respondents has been presented truthfully.

### **3.7 Scope of the study**

A study of socio- economic conditions, health problems of workers working in unorganised sector, is very vast and to study its various aspects are also very comprehensive and can be studied from various angles. Therefore at the Ph.D. level study and in the short period of time, it is difficult for researcher to study the various social, economic and health problems faced by the workers that are working in the unorganised sector. To give justice to the study and to get reliable information in the desired timeframe, the researcher has decided to focus his attention on the women beedi rollers of Sangamner and Akole blocks of Ahmednagar district. The scope of the present study is up to examine the socio-economic and health conditions of women beedi rollers.

### **3.8 Significance Of The Study**

The beedi rolling and tobacco processing industry which engages the largest man power in India after the agricultural sector, which provides a means of livelihood to more than 5 million people all over India; consisting of males and females. The unique feature of the industry is, it is unorganised in nature which has been clearly brought out by some surveys conducted by the various agencies. Indian beedi industry earns a profit of 300 crore rupees on turnover of Rs. 1200 crores. Women and children majority of them from rural backgrounds make up around 90% of the work force engaged in this thriving cottage industry.

According to one estimate, about 150 million beedies are rolled each day in the country. The beedi industry is also known for the exploitation of workers and flouting of laws and regulations brought out by the Union Labour Ministry from time to time. Since most of those engaged in beedi rolling, belonged to unorganised, they are deprived of the many of the benefits due to them. Taking into account the plight of the urban sector, the Labour Ministry of India has finalised a scheme by expanding the scope of the beedi workers employed in small units and their families as events dependents. It is important to examine the effect of this scheme on the beedi workers, especially on beedi rollers.

The workers important feature of beedi is that, they form the largest organ receptor in India, after agriculture sector labour and construction labourers; beedi workers are more vulnerable due to their temporary nature of job. The employer and beedi workers' relationship is very fragile and very short lived. The work of beedi rolling has inherent risk to life and limb due to lack of safety, health and welfare facilities. Apart from this, there is no certain working hours. Safety and health are the most neglected factors in the beedi industry. It is significant to identify the health problems of beedi workers due to exposure to the tobacco and also to understand the social, economic, demographic profile of beedi workers, their wage structure, working conditions, and its effects on their health. Apart from this, it is important to highlight the social and economic factors and other forces that brought workers, especially, women workers in

the beedi industry. The present study is also important with a view to focus on the work situation that put adverse effects on the beedi women worker's children. It is equally important to understand the intrusion of government and non-government organisations and beedi workers union, in the well-being of women beedi rollers and their children.

The present study would be useful to beedi workers' unions for under taking various schemes and programmes in the areas like health, nutrition, literacy, skill development, supplementary income sources, childcare, education of children, housing etc. This study will be useful with a view to help the government to formulate various acts, policies, welfare programs etc., and try to bring positive changes in the lives of women beedi workers and their children. The information and the analysis presented on the related study topic too are likely to be useful, especially women workers in beedi industry of Ahmednagar district. The information as regards the women beedi workers in Sangamner and Akole blocks of Ahmednagar districts and attitude of employers towards well-being of women beedi workers can be put light by this study, is also likely to be useful value added knowledge to the mass community. Apart from this, the present study would be useful, addition to the literature, on the selected topic of study, which is particularly scarce in the context of women workers working in unorganised sector like industry in India.

### **3.9 Rational of the Study**

In Maharashtra, beedi industry is concentrated in some districts where cheap labours are readily available such as Sangamner, Akole, Rahuri in Ahmednagar district, Sinnar in Nashik district and also Solapur, Nagpur and Pune. At present approximately more than two lakh workers in Maharashtra are engaged in the beedi industry, out of these workers, 95% are women. In Ahmednagar district there are around 21000 women workers engaged in this industry. More than 7000 workers in Sangamner and Akole blocks of Ahmednagar district engaged in beedi rolling works. It is observed that these women beedi rollers face several problems related to financial issues, health issues and

social issues etc. Women beedi workers are not taking proper precautions of their health due to their poverty, ignorance and illiteracy, therefore researcher has tried to study the major social economic and health problems under the title **“A Study on Socio Economic and Health Problems of Women Beedi Rollers in Sangamner and Akole Blocks of Ahmednagar.”**

### **3.10 Research Methodology**

Descriptive design of research has been selected for conducting the study surveyed. Study survey conducted by using interview method (interview schedules), focus group discussions, case study method and personal discussions with women beedi rollers, local leaders, union leaders etc. Apart from this, observation method has also been used by the researcher to collect required information. To fulfil the objectives of the study, primary data has been collected directly from the women beedi workers / rollers through interview schedule. The questions included in the interview schedule have been developed to get responses specific to the objectives of the study. The collective primary data has been analysed by using simple percentage method.

### **3.11 Regional scope of the study**

The study has been conducted in the Sangamner and Akole blocks of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. Therefore the regional limits set for the survey population in total 20 villages (out of 76 villages of Sangamner and Akole blocks)

### **3.12 Sample Design**

In this section researcher has defined the target based population and sampling method. Considering the nature of the study and various constraints, researcher has selected samples which benefit the requirements of the present study. A selection of the Sample was based on the following parameters.

- i) Nature of the study

ii) Possibility of accessing the data and

iii) Willingness of respondents (women beedi rollers)

For the purpose of study researcher has selected 303 women beedi rollers, working in Sangamner and Akole blocks of Ahmednagar district. With a view to examine their working conditions and social economic conditions, proportionate certified random sampling method has been followed. The following table indicates the number of selected women beedi rollers from different age groups.

### 3.1 Beedi Rollers and Age group

1	Block Name	Total No. Of beedi rollers	AGE GROUPS			Total No. of Sample selected
			Below 30 years	31 to 50 years	50 and above	
2	Akole Block	574	19	19	19	57
3	Sangamner block	2457	82	82	82	246
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>3031</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>303</b>

Around 3031 beedi workers are engaged in the industry in the selected 20 villages of Sangamner and Akole block of Ahmednagar district. Out of 3031 beedi workers, 10% sample (i.e. 303 respondents) selected for the study. The sample has been selected from 20 villages of Sangamner and Akole blocks which are dominated by the Beedi Rolling work. The researcher has selected 246 respondents from 15 villages of Sangamner block and 57 respondents from 5 villages of Akole block. The 3031 women beedi rollers have been divided in the different age groups, and 10% respondents from each age group have been selected. Therefore in total 303 respondents from these three groups have been selected for the study purpose and details of the sample selection is given in the following table.

**Table 3.2: Selected Villages and Sample selection for the Survey Purpose.**

S. N.	Village	Tahsil	TOTAL	Below 30 years	31-50 years	Above 51 years	Total
1	Shindewadi	Akole	86	3	3	3	9
2	Ganore		176	6	6	6	18
3	Induri		91	3	3	3	9
4	Dongargaon		122	4	4	4	12
5	Hivargaon Ambre		99	3	3	3	9
	<b>Akole Total Beedi Rollers</b>		<b>574</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>57</b>
6	Chincholi	Sangamner	146	5	5	5	15
7	Talegaon		325	11	11	11	33
8	Zole		175	6	6	6	18
9	Sukewadi		271	9	9	9	27
10	Pokhari		117	4	4	4	12
11	Vellhale		92	3	3	3	9
12	Nimgaon Paga		123	4	4	4	12
13	Chikani		147	5	5	5	15
14	Rajapur		241	8	8	8	24
15	Kouthe Kamleshwar		122	4	4	4	12
16	Paregaon		181	6	6	6	18
17	Kuran		152	5	5	5	15
18	NimgaonBhojapur		97	3	3	3	9
19	Nimon		149	5	5	5	15
20	Kakadwadi		119	4	4	4	12
	<b>Sangamner Total Beedi Rollers</b>		<b>2457</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>246</b>
	<b>Total Beedi Rollers in 20 Villages</b>		<b>3031</b>	<b>Selected for Study (Survey)</b>			<b>303</b>

### **3.13 Sources of data collection**

Broadly sources of information have been used for collection of frequent data – i.e. primary and secondary.

#### **i) Primary data sources**

The researcher has collected information, through interview schedule, personal visits to the selected villages, and discussions and meetings with the office bearers of the beedi factories, union leaders, and NGO staff working in these villages, factory owners, local leaders and women beedi rollers etc. and observations during the field work.

#### **ii) Secondary data sources**

Secondary data has been collected through various books, study papers, articles etc. published in the different national and international journals; various acts related to beedi workers, reports of various committees, annual reports of beedi worker's union, reports of the Labour Department, reports on women and Child development Department and other study survey reports related to unorganised labours etc. that are available on Internet has been also referred and considered for the purpose of the study.

### **3.14 Tools of data collection**

As stated above, interview schedule have been used for the purpose of primary data collection, from the beedi rollers.

#### **i) Interview schedule**

Interview schedule has been prepared for woman beedi rollers, covered individual and family information, working and living conditions, welfare facilities, wages, health facilities and problem of their children etc.

#### **ii) Observations**

Being of the system of women beedi workers, it was very difficult to get all required information through interview schedules only. Therefore, researcher has also collected the primary data by observing working and living conditions of women beedi rollers and welfare facilities provided to them. Observations relevant to the study have been recorded by the researcher in the form of the notes, which became useful for drawing some meaningful conclusions. Therefore, all efforts have been taken to make the study just, appropriate and genuine.

### **3.15 About pilot study**

Pilot study an exploratory, is done primarily to define the problem, develop or redefine the objectives or redefine the method of data collection etc. It is desirable to conduct a pilot study before administrating the questionnaire/s or interview schedule to the selected samples. Through the pilot study, it ensures that, whether the questionnaire/s interview schedules are operating well or not. For the present study, pilot study was conducted of total 50 respondents for the feasibility study. The main objectives of the pilot study are-

- i) To access the feasibility of the data collection tool;
- ii) To test the data collection tool for the content and language;
- iii) To assess the time taken for filling up questionnaire;
- iv) To identify the problem occurred during the primary data collection.

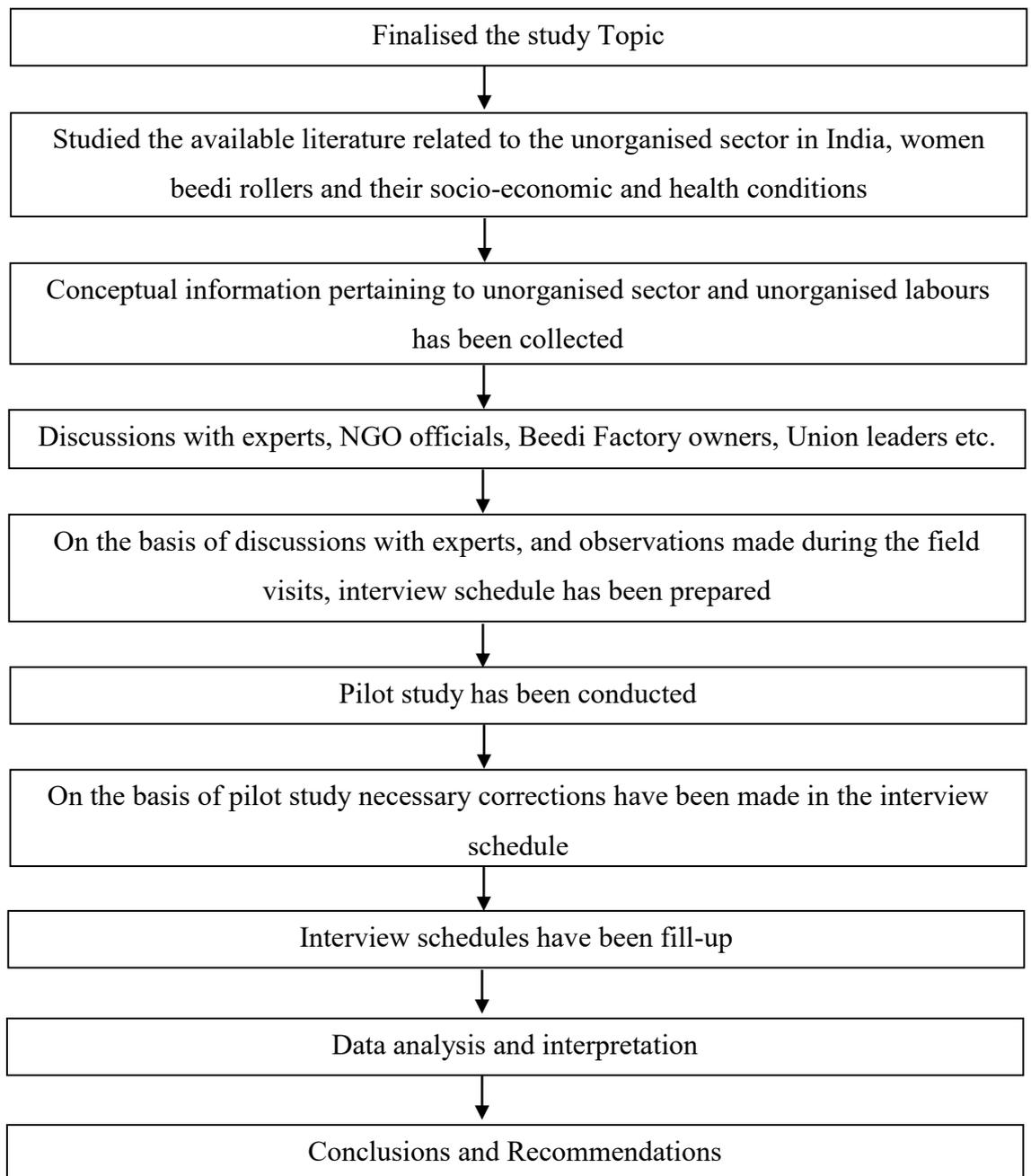
The important observations during the pilot study have been noted by the researcher and corrections have been made wherever required in the interview schedule of the women beedi workers.

### **3.16 Method of data analysis**

Statistical techniques like a revelation, graphs, charts etc are used for presentation of data and wherever required the researcher drawn the percentages, ratio etc. for testing the hypothesis, analysis of data and interpretation of data.

### 3.17 Work Plan of the study

For the study purpose survey method has been used. The various steps of the entire research study are indicated in the following chart.



### **3.18 Scheme of Chapterization**

The present study is covered in seven chapters. The contents of each chapter is briefly given below

#### **Chapter 1A-Introduction to Development of Beedi Industry in India and 1B : Profile of Ahmednagar District.**

This chapter covers introduction of the selected study topic and development and profile of beedi industry in Maharashtra.

The chapter also includes profile of Ahmednagar district, Sangamner and Akole blocks of Ahmednagar district.

#### **Chapter 2-Review of literature and Socio-Economic Conditions and Health**

**Problems of Women Beedi Rollers and Their Children:** In this chapter, researcher has taken overview of the published literature pertaining to the selected topic. The published literature has covered various information sources, such as study papers, study articles, books etc.

This chapter also includes, the process of Beedi manufacturing, problematic issues related to monetary compensation, condition of women Beedi rollers, rights of Beedi rollers, status of child labour in Beedi manufacturing industry, socio-economic and working conditions of women Beedi rollers in selected study areas and the health problems faced by women Beedi rollers.

**Chapter 3-Research design, Methodology.** This chapter of the study report deals with research design and methodology of the study. This chapter includes, significance, objectives, scope, limitations, hypothesis of the

present study, and also explained the work plan and chapterization of the study report.

**Chapter 4-Data Analysis and Interpretation.:** The chapter covers the data analysis and interpretation of primary data collected through interview schedules, from selected women beedi workers. This analysis and interpretation is presented in tabulation and graphical form.

**Chapter 5-Areas of Social Work Intervention for Wellbeing of Beedi Rollers, Conclusion, Hypothesis Justification, Major findings, , and Suggestions.**

In this chapter the researcher has discussed about the concept of "social work" and " social work intervention", historical perception of industrial social work intervention, various areas for social work intervention, international industrial sector social work and methods of social work intervention and its applicability in the context of Beedi Rollers and conclusions based on the primary data. The Researcher has taken effort to justify and summarise the Hypothesis. Through this chapter researcher has presented major findings and also presented some suggestions on the basis of findings and observations.

### **3.19 Limitations of the study**

The results of the study are bound to be affected because of the following limitations. However, these are marginal and do not substantially affect the analysis and suggestions.

- a) The present study is restricted the selected women beedi rollers in Sangamner and Akole blocks of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. Therefore, the results cannot be generalised to other beedi industries situated in the districts of different States in India.
- b) Some biased responses exist while filling up the questionnaire, however, due care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of data provided by the respondents.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Chapter 4

### Data Analysis and Interpretation

#### 4.1 Introduction

The Researcher intends to study the impact of Beedi Industry on the women beedi rollers and their children, residing in the rural area of Ahmednagar district, particularly Sangamner and Akole Blocks. In the present study, the researcher has been selected 20 villages, out of 76 villages of these two blocks, where beedi business is concentrated. No. of beedi rollers are more in these 20 villages and total 3031 women beedi rollers work in these villages.

Out of these 20 villages, 15 villages are from Sangamner block where there are 2457 women beedi rollers and in the 5 villages of Akole there are 574 women beedi rollers are engaged in bidi industry. To understand problems of all age group women of three generations, the Researcher has divided them in to three categories, that are as under-

1. Below 30 years
2. 31 to 50 years and
3. Above 50 years.

From the above three groups, the researcher randomly selected 10% of samples i.e. 246 from Sangamner and 57 from Akole blocks. Therefore Akole block 57 samples i.e. 19 from below 30 years, 19 from 31 to 50 year age group and another 19 from above 50 age groups. Similarly out of 2457 women beedi rollers of Sangamner block, the researcher randomly selected 246 samples from thee age groups i.e. 82 from below 30 years, 82 from 31 to 50 age group and 82 from above 50 years age group.

Thus there were equal samples from all three age groups selected that comes 19 each from Akole plus 82 each from Sangamner i.e. total 101 samples from each groups and 303 samples from all three age groups. The intention to separate these samples in three

age groups is to understand better the changing trends in the socio- economic and health related aspects among the lives of beedi roller's of three generation.

The following table gives an idea of number of beedi rollers and sample selected block wise and age wise.

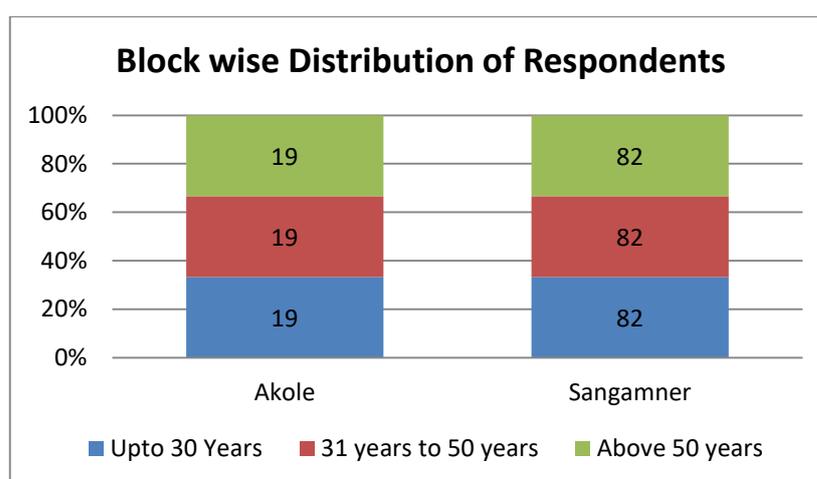
## 4.2 Tabulation and Analysis

### General Information

Researcher has presented tabulation and analysis of responses received from beedi worker respondents.

**Table No.4.1: Block wise Distribution of Respondents**

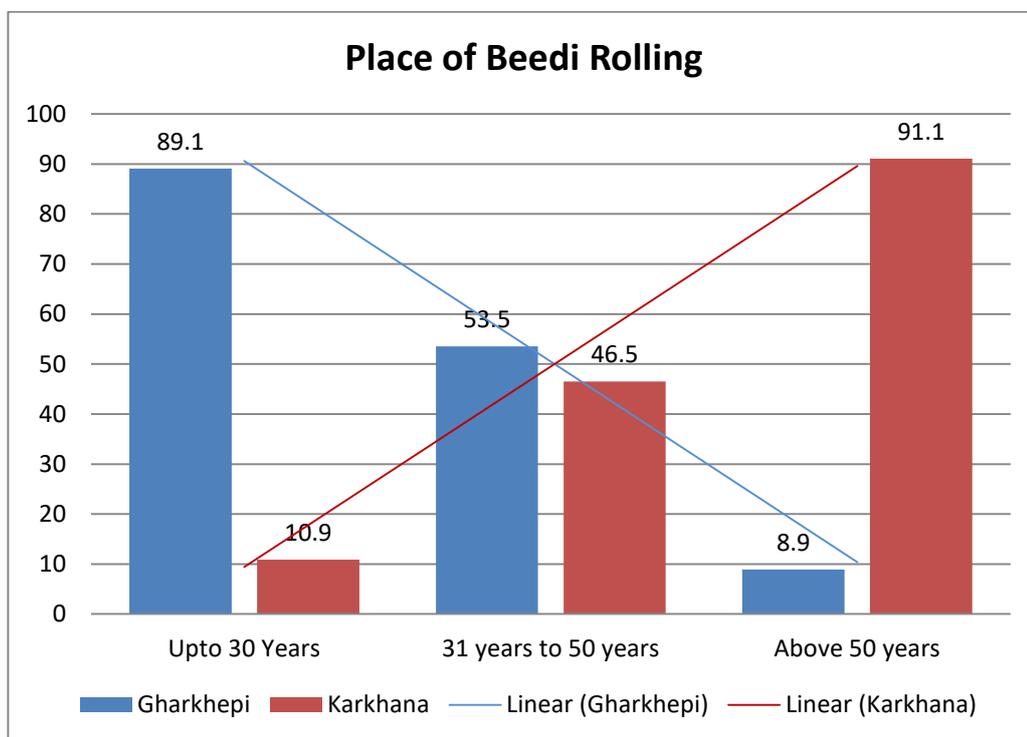
Sr. No.	Taluka		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Akole	N	19	19	19	57
		%	18.8%	18.8%	18.8%	18.8%
2	Sangamner	N	82	82	82	246
		%	81.2%	81.2%	81.2%	81.2%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Over all 303 respondents are selected from Akole and Sangamner blocks of Ahmednagar district. Out of 303 respondents, 57 (18.8%) respondents are from Akole block and 246 (81.2%) respondents are from Sangamner block. 101 respondents each are selected from 3 age groups and they are further divided in to 19 and 82 each for Akole and Sangamner blocks respectively.

**Table No. 4.2 : Table Showing Place of Beedi Rolling**

Sr. No.	Place of Beedi Rolling		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Gharkhepi	N	90	54	9	153
		%	89.10%	53.50%	8.90%	50.50%
2	Karkhana	N	11	47	92	150
		%	10.90%	46.50%	91.10%	49.50%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



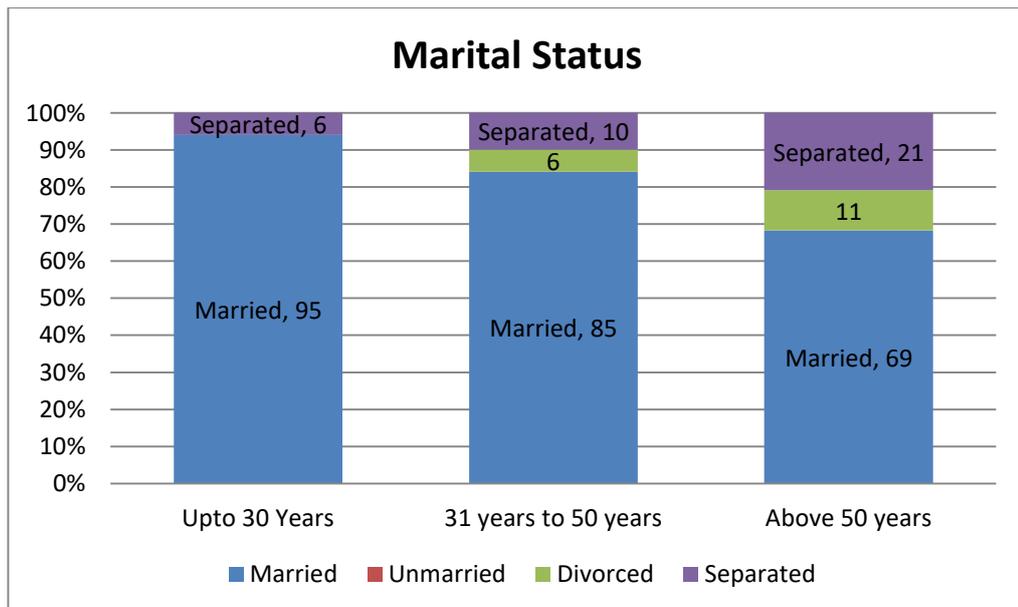
Above table shows the place of work of beedi rolling i.e. whether they roll beedies at beedi factories or at their homes. Out of 303 respondents, 153 (50.5%) work from home i.e. Ghar Khepi and 150 (49.5%) respondents work at Factory or Karkhana. Among the young generation (i.e. upto age of 30 years) majority i.e. 90 (89.1%) of respondents work as Ghar khepi and only 11 (10.9%) respondents roll beedies at Karkhana. Out of 101 middle aged respondents (i.e 31 year to 50 years), 56 (53.5%) and 47 (46.5%) respondents work at home and karkhana respectively. It is evident from the above table that out of 101 women respondents of above 50 years age, majority i.e. 92 (91.1%) prefer to work at karkhana and 9 (8.9%) respondents work at home for beedi rolling.

Trend line in above graph clearly shows that young generation roll beedies at their home, in the middle aged women are almost equally divided in Ghar khepi and karkhana and in contrast elderly generation beedi rollers were rolling beedies at Karkhana.

Elderly generation women remained to work at karkhana but younger generation women worked from home. While asking the respondent about this they said that earlier to maintain quality of beedies and to supervise workers etc. the factory owners insisting to roll beedies in the factories. Women were also getting adequate work load and in factories they can concentrate on their work and complete the work in the company of other beedi roller friends. However factory is just for name sake and there were no facilities as per the Act. So in the latter stage the owner allowed to roll beedies at home so that they have no bindings to provide required facilities as per the Act. On the women also thinking that they can roll beedies at home and fulfil home related work and also look after children and elderly patients.

**Table No. 4.3 : Marital Status of Respondents**

Sr. No.	Marital Status	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Married	N	95	85	69	249
		%	94.10%	84.16%	68.30%	82.18%
2	Unmarried	N	0	0	0	0
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3	Divorced	N	0	6	11	17
		%	0.00%	5.90%	10.90%	5.60%
4	Separated	N	6	10	21	37
		%	5.90%	9.90%	20.80%	12.20%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

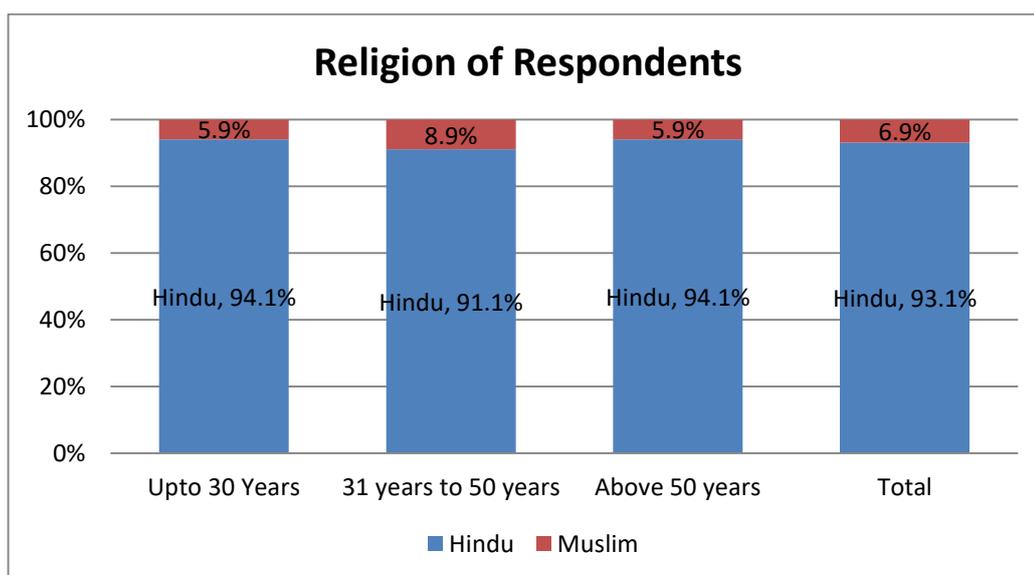


According to above table, 249 (82.18%) respondents are married, 17 (5.6%) are divorcees and 37 (12.2%) respondents are separated. Among young generation 95 (94.1%) are married, 6 (5.9%) are separated. 85 (84.16%) middle aged beedi rollers are married, 6 (5.9%) are divorcees and 10 (9.9%) are single or separated. Elderly generation women respondents consist 69 (68.3%) married, 11 (10.9%) divorcees and 21 (20.8%) separated respondents. This table also shows that the percentage of divorce

and separation is quite high (around 18 %) among the beedi rolling women in earlier generation but reduced sizably in the present generation.

**Table No. 4.4 : Religion of Respondents**

Sr. No.	Religion		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Hindu	N	95	92	95	282
		%	94.10%	91.10%	94.10%	93.10%
2	Muslim	N	6	9	6	21
		%	5.90%	8.90%	5.90%	6.90%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

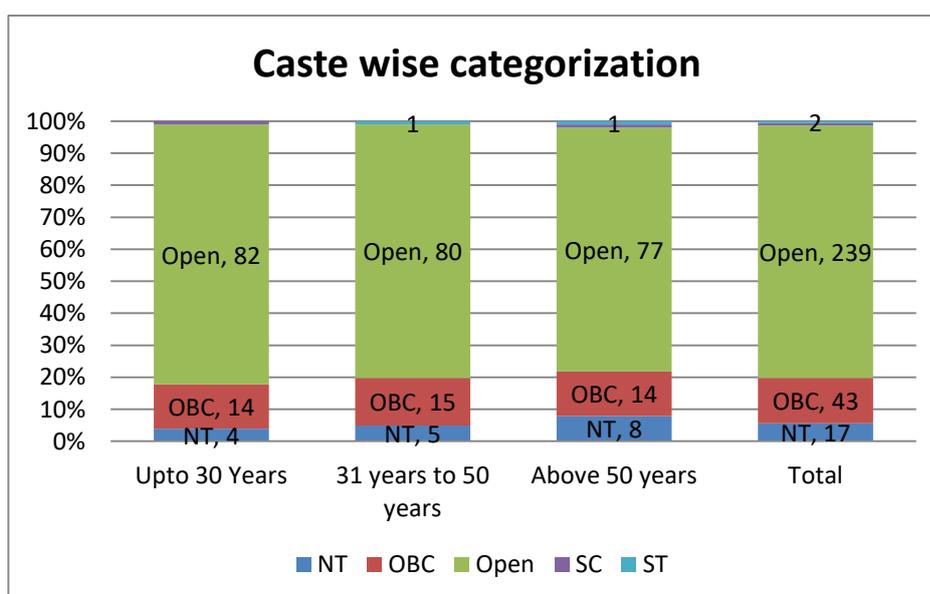


Women of Hindu religion (93.1%) work as beedi rollers due to poverty, drought and lack of earning opportunities. Less number of women (6.9%) from Muslim religion work as beedi rollers. This trend is common in all the three age groups of respondents. Muslim population is less in rural area so naturally Muslim women are seen less in beedi rolling business. However the Muslim respondent told that beedi rolling is best business for them as in Muslim family women are not allowed to work outside the

house. Beedi rolling can be done in own house so we can support our families by working from our own home.

**Table No. 4.5 :Caste wise categorization of Respondents**

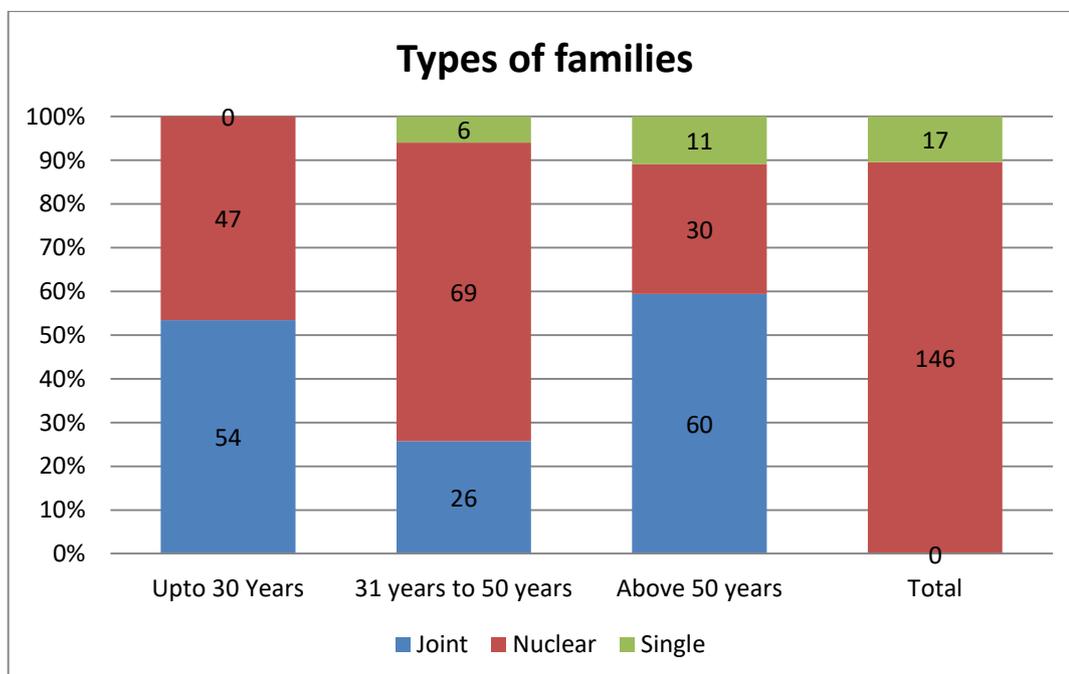
Sr. No.	Category / Caste	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Nomadic Tribes	N	4	5	8	17
		%	4.0%	5.0%	7.9%	5.6%
2	Other Backward Classes	N	14	15	14	43
		%	13.9%	14.9%	13.9%	14.2%
3	Open	N	82	80	77	239
		%	81.2%	79.2%	76.2%	78.9%
4	Scheduled Caste	N	1	0	1	2
		%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	.7%
5	Scheduled Tribe	N	0	1	1	2
		%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	.7%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



The table number 4 and 5 clearly shows that open class people (such as Kunbi/ Maratha or other higher class) are in high number (average 78.9%) in beedi rolling work. Those who are dependent on agriculture or daily wages have entered in this business irrespective of their religion or caste and poverty, non-irrigation, less employment opportunities etc. are main forces that brought women in this business.

**Table No. 4.6: Types of family of respondents**

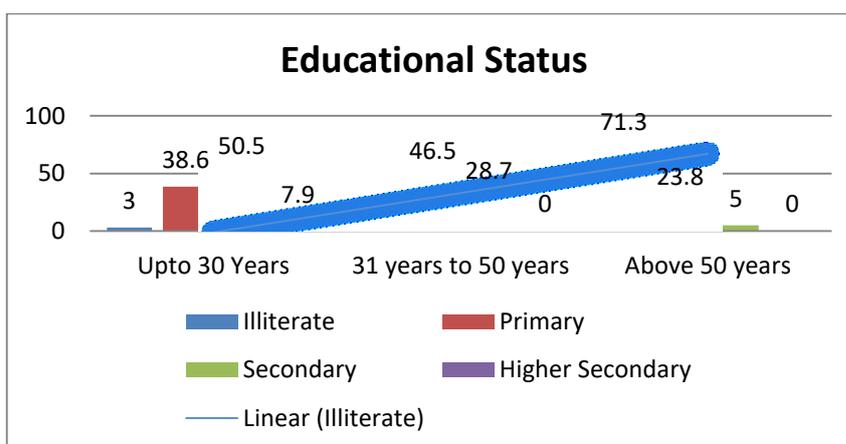
Sr. No.	Types of family		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Joint	N	54	26	60	140
		%	53.50%	25.70%	59.40%	46.20%
2	Nuclear	N	47	69	30	146
		%	46.50%	68.30%	29.70%	48.20%
3	Single	N	0	6	11	17
		%	0.00%	5.90%	10.90%	5.60%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



This table shows that overall 46.2% respondents have joint family, 48.2% are living in nuclear family and 5.6% respondents are single or staying alone. Among the young generation women 53.4% and 46.5% respondents live in joint and nuclear families respectively. There are no women in this age group staying alone. Out of 101 middle aged respondents 25.7% respondents have joint family and 69% respondents have nuclear families. Among above 50 years generation women, 59.4% respondents have joint family and 29.7% respondents have nuclear families. Percentage has increased to 10.9% as far as single family is concerned, compared to young generation women.

**Table No. 4.7 : Educational Status of respondents**

Sr. No.	Educational Status		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Illiterate	N	3	25	72	100
		%	3.00%	24.80%	71.30%	33.00%
2	Primary	N	39	47	24	110
		%	38.6%	46.50%	23.80%	36.3%
3	Secondary	N	51	29	5	85
		%	50.50%	28.70%	5.00%	28.10%
4	Higher Secondary	N	8	0	0	8
		%	7.9%	0.00%	0.00%	2.6%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



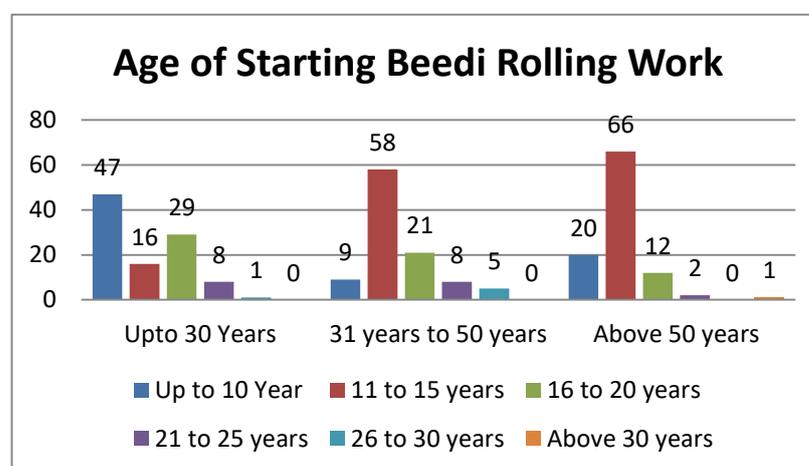
Poverty, ignorance and lack of importance to education, lack of educational opportunities are major reasons for illiteracy and less education among beedi rollers. It is clearly evident from the above table that, illiteracy among elderly generation of beedi rollers was very high (71.3%) against the young generation (3%). Among the young generation 50.5% respondents are secondary level educated, 38.6% are primary educated and only 7.9% are higher secondary level educated.

Among the middle aged generation 24.8% respondents are illiterate, 46.5% are primary level educated and 28.7% are secondary level educated which is the maximum level amongst this generation. Though education level increasing among the beedi rollers, yet it is not appropriate to give them employment opportunities and due to lack of employment opportunities in the areas, they again forced to enter in this business.

#### 4.2.B: Employment And Working Conditions

**Table No. 4.8 : Respondent's Age of Starting Beedi Rolling Work**

Sr. No.	Age Group at Starting of Work		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Up to 10 Year	N	47	9	20	76
		%	46.5%	8.9%	19.8%	25.1%
2	11 to 15 years	N	16	58	66	140
		%	15.8%	57.4%	65.3%	46.2%
3	16 to 20 years	N	29	21	12	62
		%	28.7%	20.8%	11.9%	20.5%
4	21 to 25 years	N	8	8	2	18
		%	7.9%	7.9%	2.0%	5.9%
5	26 to 30 years	N	1	5	0	6
		%	1.0%	5.0%	0.0%	2.0%
6	Above 30 years	N	0	0	1	1
		%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	.3%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Above table shows the age group of start of work as beedi rolling and present age group of respondents. Among the young age group (Up to age of 30 years) respondents 47 (46.5%) respondents are working as beedi rollers since they were below 10 years of age. Among the same age group, 16 (15.8%) respondents in the age group of were 11 years to 15 years of age when they started this work. 29 (28.7%) beedi rollers in the

age group of up to 30 years have started working when they were 16 to 20 years of age.

Among the respondents of aged between 31 to 50 years, 9, 58 and 21 respondents have started working at the age of up to 10 years, 11 to 15 years and 16 to 20 years of age respectively.

Within the senior beedi rollers (above 50 years of age), 66 (65.3%) respondents started their beedi rolling work at the age of 11 to 15 years, 20 respondents started their work at the age of 11 to 15 years and 12 respondents started their work when they were 16 to 20 years old.

The above table clearly shows that in earlier generation (Age 50 Plus) almost 85.1% workers started beedi rolling when their age was less than 15 years. In the age group 31 to 50 years age, this rate has come down up to 66.3% and it again slightly reduced up to 62.3% in the age group below 30. This shows that child labour rate is very high in beedi rolling business and the respondent told that the main reasons behind that were poverty, lack of employment opportunities, lack of education, drought situation etc. .

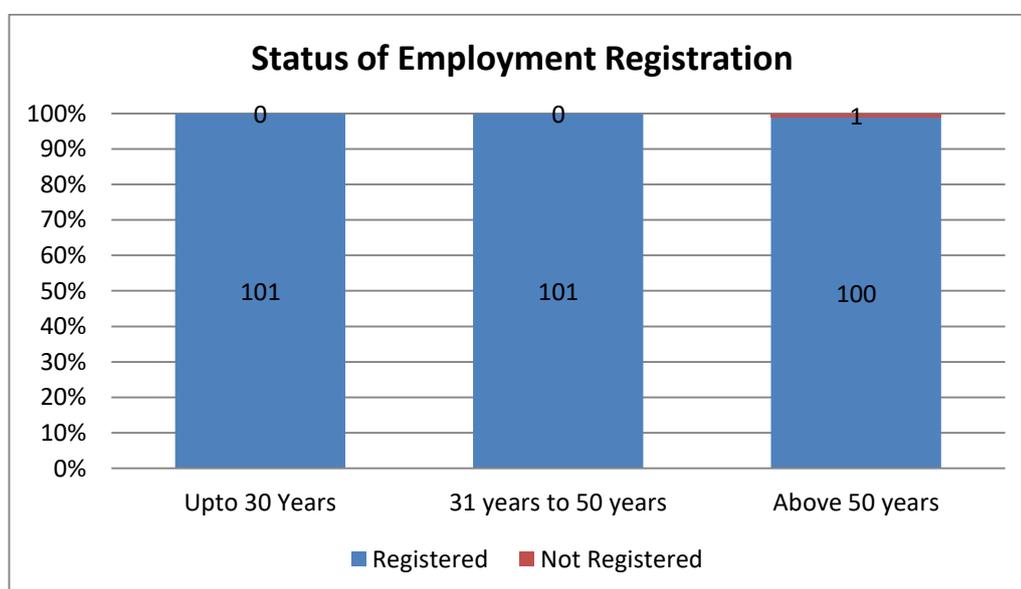
**Table No. 4.9 :Duration of Involvement of Respondent in Beedi Rolling Work**

Sr. No.	Involvement	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Full time	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2	Part time	N	0	0	0	0
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3	Work on Other name	N	0	0	0	0
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The above table shows that all these beedi rollers work full time in this business. In beedi rolling the workers need to spend time for soaking leaves in water for about 2 hours, cut them to required sizes and with a knife the hard mid-rib and the veins are removed to make the leaves bend easily. After that the leaves are preserved in a wet piece of gunny bag. Tobacco mixture is placed on the leaf (cut to shape) and spread uniformly, lengthwise and the leaf is rolled between fingers and palms of the hands into conical shape. Some can manage with fingers only. The broad end is then closed and other end tied with a thread. To make a final product, i.e. beedi, it is time consuming work so to roll 800 to 1000 beedies the worker needs to spend at least 8 to 10 hours, So most of the beedi rollers work full time in this business.

**Table No. 4.10 : Status of Employment Registration of respondent**

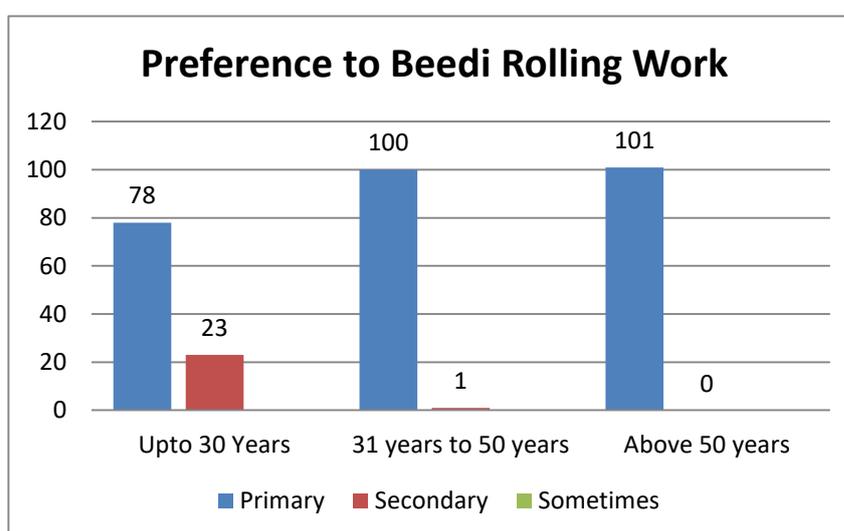
Sr. No.	Status of Employment	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Registered	N	101	101	100	302
		%	100.00%	100.00%	99.00%	99.70%
2	Not Registered	N	0	0	1	1
		%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.30%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



All the beedi rollers except one elderly respondent are registered beedi rolling workers. Almost all beedi rollers are registered beedi rollers of different beedi brands such as Kombada, Unth, Thakur Savadekar, Bhikusa Yamasa or Hattichaap etc.

**Table No. 4.11 : Preference to Beedi Rolling Work**

Sr. No.	Preference	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Primary	N	78	100	101	279
		%	77.20%	99.00%	100.00%	92.10%
2	Secondary	N	23	1	0	24
		%	22.80%	1.00%	0.00%	7.90%
3	Sometimes	N	0	0	0	0
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

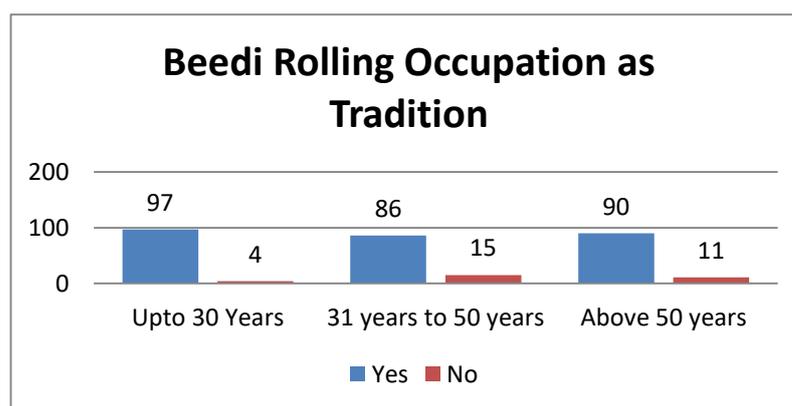


For majority of women i.e. 279 (92.10%) beedi rolling is a primary occupation followed by 24 (7.90%) respondents who have beedi rolling as secondary occupation. All elderly women (above 50 years) have beedi rolling primary or main occupation. Middle aged women also have beedi rolling a main occupation. Young generation women have 77.2% primary occupation and 22.8% have beedi rolling a secondary occupation. Some women entered this profession to help their husbands and few women have no other option of full time work other than beedi rolling. The respondent told that though some of them have agriculture land but it was difficult for them to survive on it due to non-irrigation, drought situations and barren land.

That time poor people did not have milch animals so beedi rolling is primary income source for most of the women residing in the rural areas. But in the recent time number of families have milch animals and women look after them and in remaining time roll beedies.

**Table No. 4.12 :Beedi Rolling Occupation as Tradition**

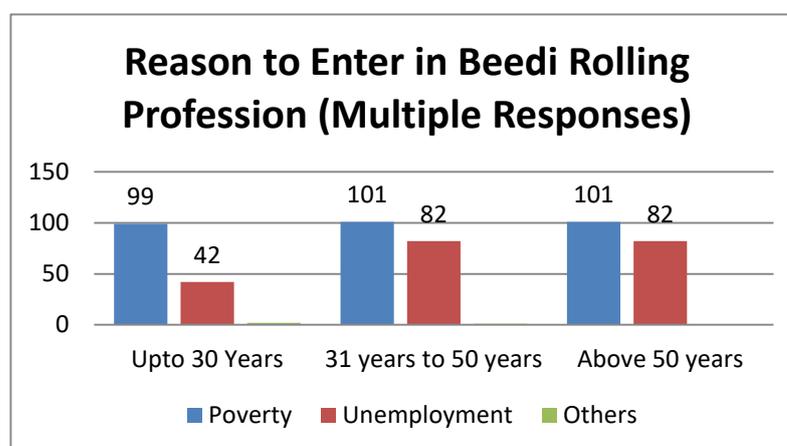
Sr. No.	Traditional Occupation	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	97	86	90	273
		%	96.00%	85.10%	89.10%	90.10%
2	No	N	4	15	11	30
		%	4.00%	14.90%	10.90%	9.90%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



For majority of respondents (273 out of 303), beedi rolling is a traditional occupation. 96% young generation respondents have beedi rolling a traditional occupation. Many girls joined this occupation as initially they worked to help their mothers for household expenses and then started to work as full timers. After their marriages also they continued to work as beedi rollers. This shows that beedi rolling is a trap for women as after mothers or mother-in-laws, their daughters or daughter-in-laws keep continue this cycle further. Women roll beedies at their parent's house, then their husband's house and thereafter in their son's house.

**Table No. 4.13 : Reason to Enter in Beedi Rolling Profession (Multiple Responses)**

Sr. No.	Reason to Work	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Poverty	N	99	101	101	301
		%	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%
2	Unemployment	N	42	82	82	206
		%	41.6%	81.2%	81.2%	67.9%
3	Others	N	2	1	0	3
		%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1%



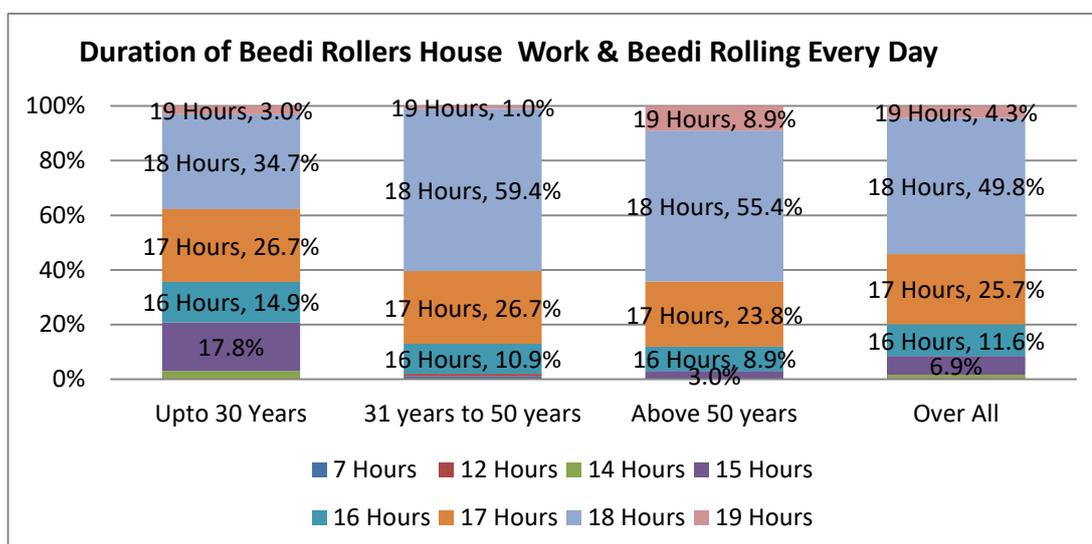
Above table clearly shows that out of 303 respondents 301 (99.3%) respondents have stated that poverty is the major reason for them to enter in to beedi rolling profession. This reason is common for all the three age groups of respondents.

Unemployment and lack of other employment opportunities is another reason for respondents to join the beedi rolling work. Within the age group of up to 30 years, 42 (41.6%) respondents have mentioned “Unemployment” as reason to join this profession. In the age group of 31 to 50 years and senior respondent’s age group i.e. above 50 years of age, 81.2% each have stated second reason as unemployment to enter the profession of beedi rolling.

Significantly no respondents have stated that they entered in to beedi rolling profession with self-motivation or any other reasons.

**Table No. 4.14 :House Work & Beedi Rolling Work Duration of Respondents Every Day**

Sr. No.	Working Hours	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	7	N	0	1	0	1
		%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.30%
2	12	N	0	1	0	1
		%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.30%
3	14	N	3	0	0	3
		%	3.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%
4	15	N	18	0	3	21
		%	17.80%	0.00%	3.00%	6.90%
5	16	N	15	11	9	35
		%	14.90%	10.90%	8.90%	11.60%
6	17	N	27	27	24	78
		%	26.70%	26.70%	23.80%	25.70%
7	18	N	35	60	56	151
		%	34.70%	59.40%	55.40%	49.80%
8	19	N	3	1	9	13
		%	3.00%	1.00%	8.90%	4.30%
Total	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



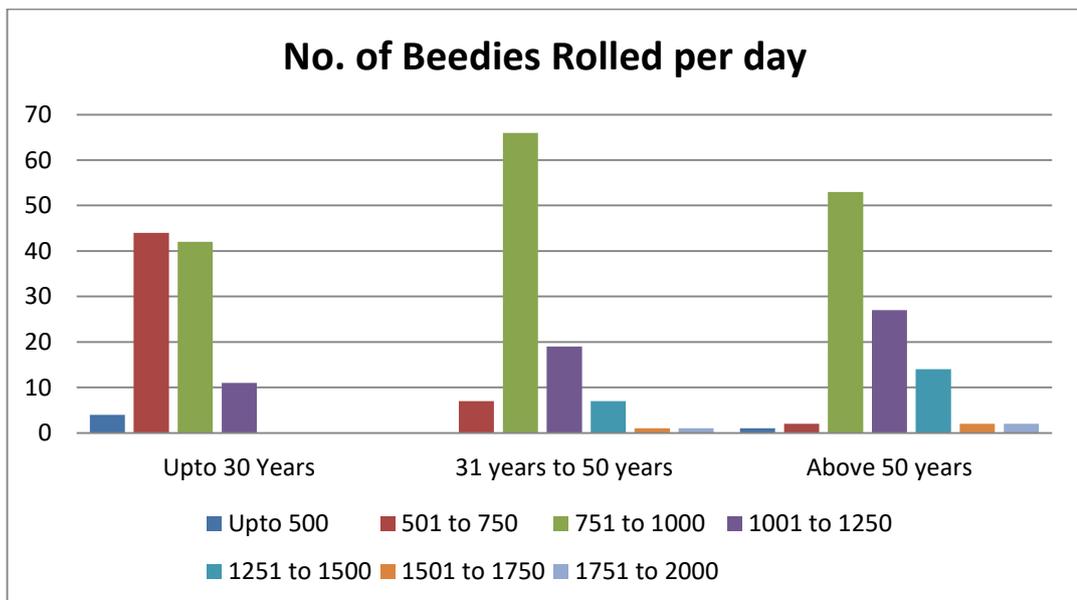
Above graph and table shows that majority of women beedi rollers work average 16 to 18 hours daily in beedi rolling and house work. Compared to total 303 respondents,

8.9% senior generation respondents (above 50 years) work up to 19 hours in rolling beedies and completing house work daily. The reason behind this is that to roll 1000 beedies workers need 10 to 12 hours and also they are responsible to complete other house works and care of the children and elderly people of their home. Also earlier generation the factory owners use to give sufficient work i.e. even up to 2000 beedies. So these women were working even up to 19 hours to complete the work target. In the age group below 30 years, the owner is not providing adequate work so their average is 34.70%.

But majority of respondents work for more than 16 hours for beedi rolling which suggests that they have to work for long hours and apart from that they have to also fulfil house work, care of children and elderly. Due to poverty women have to work daily for longer period with meagre wages as compensation. This also affects their physical and mental health and leading them to major health issues.

**Table No.4.15: No. of Beedies Rolled by Respondent in One day**

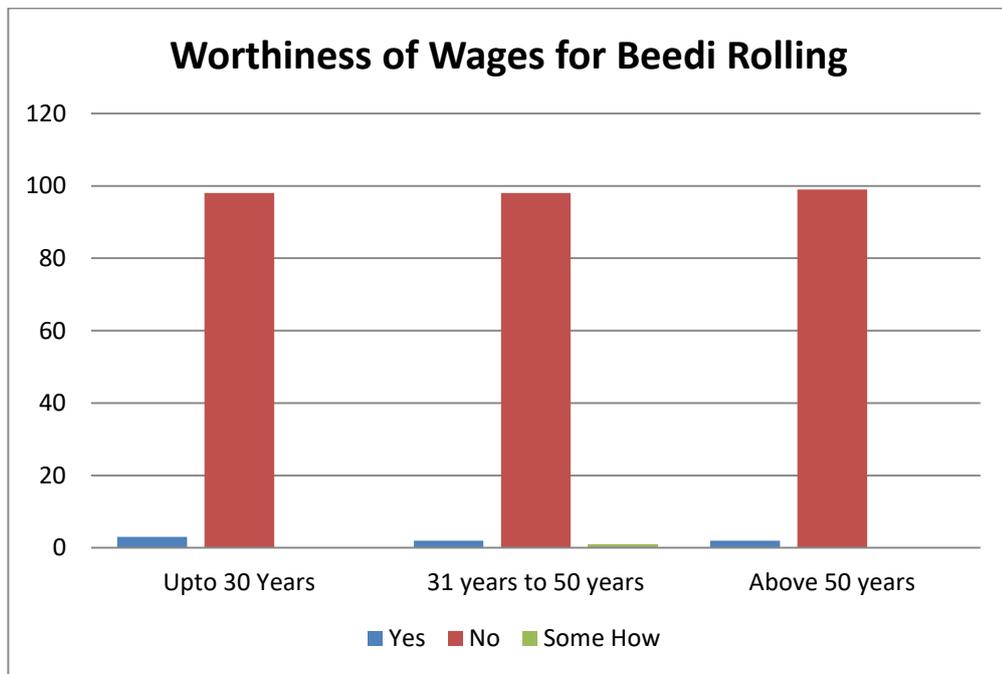
Sr. No.	No. of Beedies Rolled in one day		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Upto 500	N	4	0	1	5
		%	3.96%	0.0%	0.99%	1.7%
2	501 to 750	N	44	7	2	53
		%	43.6%	6.9%	2.0%	17.5%
3	751 to 1000	N	42	66	53	161
		%	41.6%	65.3%	52.5%	53.1%
4	1001 to 1250	N	11	19	27	57
		%	10.9%	18.8%	26.7%	18.8%
5	1251 to 1500	N	0	7	14	21
		%	0.0%	6.9%	13.9%	6.9%
6	1501 to 1750	N	0	1	2	3
		%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%
7	1751 to 2000	N	0	1	2	3
		%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Figures in above table indicates that younger generation respondents roll lesser beedies compared to middle generation or elder generation. Younger generation respondents due to less work load given by the factory owners and due to various other reasons 43.6% beedi rollers roles beedi in between 750 to 1000 in a day and only 10.9% women roll beedies up to 1250 in a day. However in the age group 31 to 50, 65.3 % women were rolling average 750 to 1000 beedies daily. 18.8% were rolling beedies up to 1250, 6.9% even up to 1500 and 1% were rolling up to 2000 beedies daily. In the age group 50 and above 52.5 % women were rolling up to 750 1000 beedies, 26.7 % up to 1250 beedies, 13.9% up to 1500 beedies, and 2% even up to 2000 beedies daily. This downfall is due to the lesser material provided by factory owners to the beedi rollers due to various reasons.

**Table No. 4.16: Worthiness of Wages for Beedi Rolling**

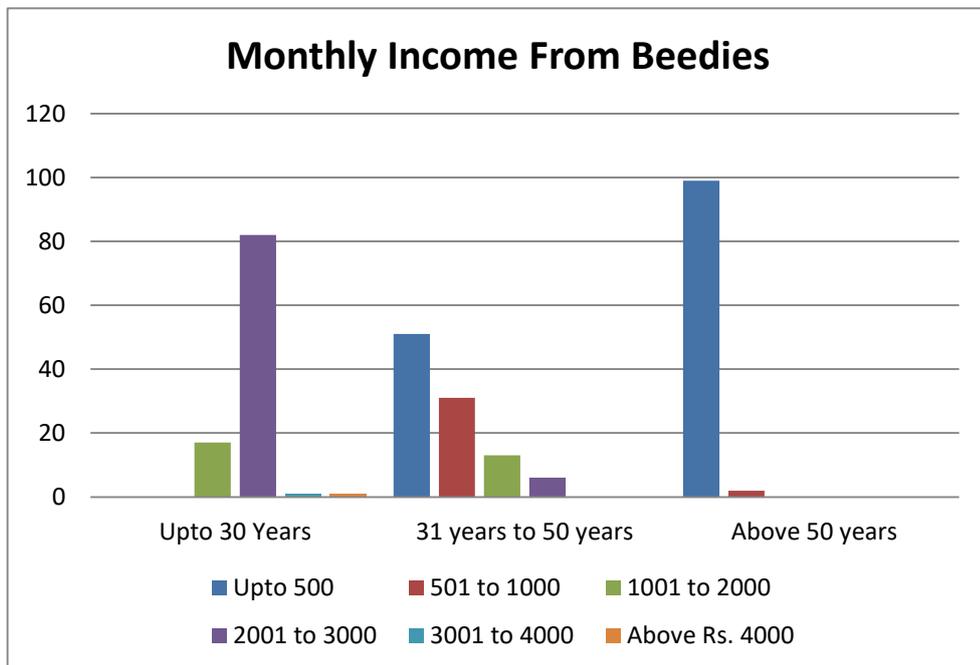
Sr. No.	Worthiness of Wages	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	3	2	2	7
		%	3.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.30%
2	No	N	98	98	99	295
		%	97.00%	97.00%	98.00%	97.40%
3	Some How	N	0	1	0	1
		%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.30%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Above figures clearly shows that majority of women, across all the age groups, are not at all satisfied about the worthiness of wages for beedi rolling work. Initially they used to get Rs. 1 or 2 for rolling 1000 beedies but later on rates increased slowly. Presently they are getting Rs. 144 for per thousand beedies. But these rates are never satisfactory compared to the inflation. But as there was no alternative employment available for these lakhs of workers they forced to keep continue this work.

**Table No. 4.17 :Monthly Income From Beedies**

Sr. No.	Monthly Income from Beedi Rolling		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Upto 500	N	0	51	99	150
		%	0.0%	50.5%	98.0%	49.5%
2	501 to 1000	N	0	31	2	33
		%	0.0%	30.7%	2.0%	10.9%
3	1001 to 2000	N	17	13	0	30
		%	16.8%	12.9%	0.0%	9.9%
4	2001 to 3000	N	82	6	0	88
		%	81.2%	5.9%	0.0%	29.0%
5	3001 to 4000	N	1	0	0	1
		%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
6	Above Rs. 4000	N	1	0	0	1
		%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Above table shows the monthly income slabs of respondents. It is observed hardly any respondent can earn more than Rs. 3000 per month as income from beedi rolling. Overall 150 (49.5%) respondents earn Rs. 500 or less per month from beedi rolling while 88 (29%) respondent earn Rs. 2001 to Rs. 3000 from beedi rolling.

It is observed that, significantly among the elder generation of beedi rollers, majority of respondents i.e. 99 (98%) earn Rs.500 or less in a month. Among the Middle aged generation (31 to 50 years) respondents, 51 (50.5%) respondents monthly earn Rs. 500 or less, 31 (30.7%) earn Rs. 501 to Rs. 1000 and 13 (12.9%) respondents monthly earn Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000.

It is observed that, young generation beedi rollers earn more than Rs. 1000 in a month, majority i.e. 82 (81.2%) of them earn Rs. 2001 to Rs. 3000 and 17 (16.8%) respondents earn Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 in a month from beedi rolling. One respondent each from young generation respondents earns Rs. 3301 to Rs. 4000 and above Rs. 4000 respectively.

It is observed that, as the income of beedi rollers depend on the rate per 1000 beedies rolled. This rate is very less, generally rate varies from these three generation, ranging Rs. 1.20 paise in the earlier generation and Rs. 144, in the present generation for per 1000 beedies. Mal practices also take place in beedi rolling job such as providing lesser quantity and quality leaves, rejection of rolled beedi, by the employer etc..

**Table No. 4.18 : Membership in Trade Union**

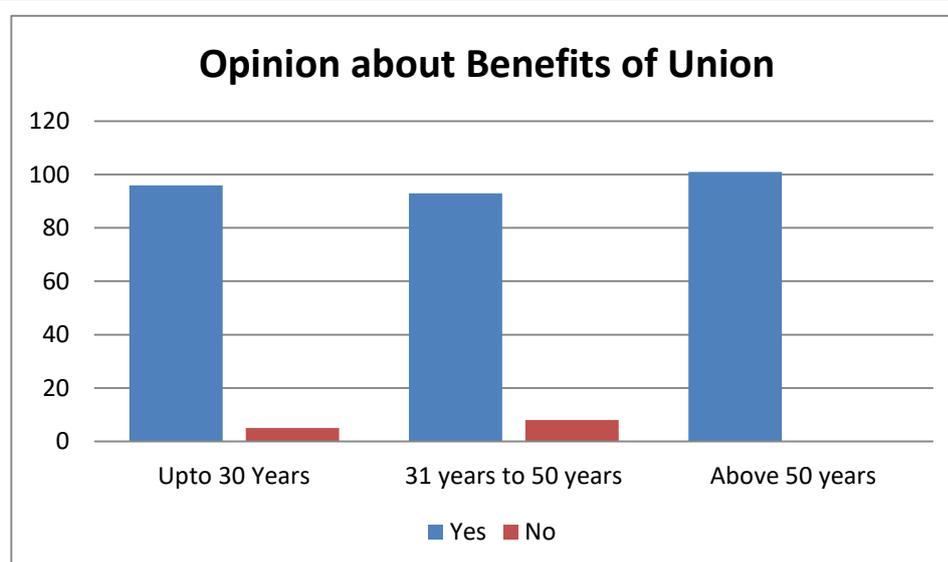
Sr. No.	Member of Trade Union	Age Group			Total
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	96	100	101
		%	95.00%	99.00%	100.00%
2	No	N	5	1	0
		%	5.00%	1.00%	0.00%
	Total	N	101	101	101
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Majority of beedi rollers i.e 297 (98%) are members of trade unions such as Vidi Mazdur Union, Akhil Bhartiya Vidi Mazdoor Sangh etc. However most of the workers says that they are member of Lal Bawata because most of their Morchas and protest are under Red Flag (Lal Bawata). Few Respondents (2%) are not members on any of the unions of beedi rollers.

**Table No. 4.19: Opinion of Respondents about Benefits of Union**

Sr. No.	Beneficiary of trade Union	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	96	93	101	290
		%	95.00%	92.10%	100.00%	95.70%
2	No	N	5	8	0	13
		%	5.00%	7.90%	0.00%	4.30%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Majority i.e. 290 (95.7%) of the respondents opined that they get benefits due to membership of unions. Only 13 (4.3%) respondents stated that either they are not members of unions or they do not get benefits from unions.

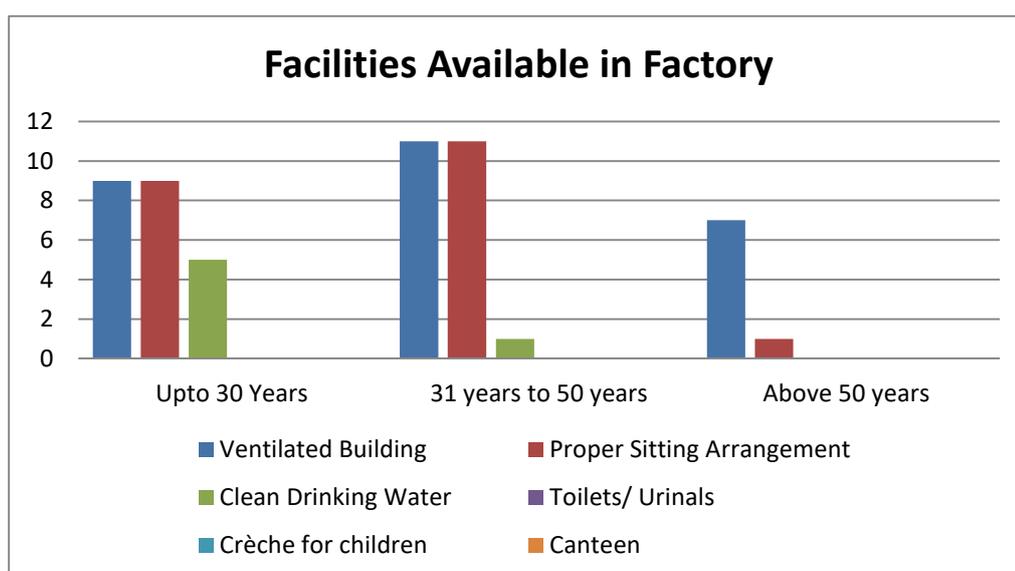
Beedi rollers opined that they get benefits of unions in the form of increased rate per 1000 beedies, facilities from employer such as provident fund, bonus, pension, maternity leave, scholarships to children of beedi rollers, medical facilities for beedi workers, good quality beedi leaves etc.

Beedi workers expect unions to help them get better wages, increased pension, availability of health services at village level, health camps, housing etc.

Many beedi workers expect benefits from employers / owners such as scholarships for their children, bonus, maternity benefits, health services etc. Due to lack of awareness among beedi workers, they don't understand the differences between benefits from government and their employer / owner.

**Table No. 4.20: Facilities Available in Factory**

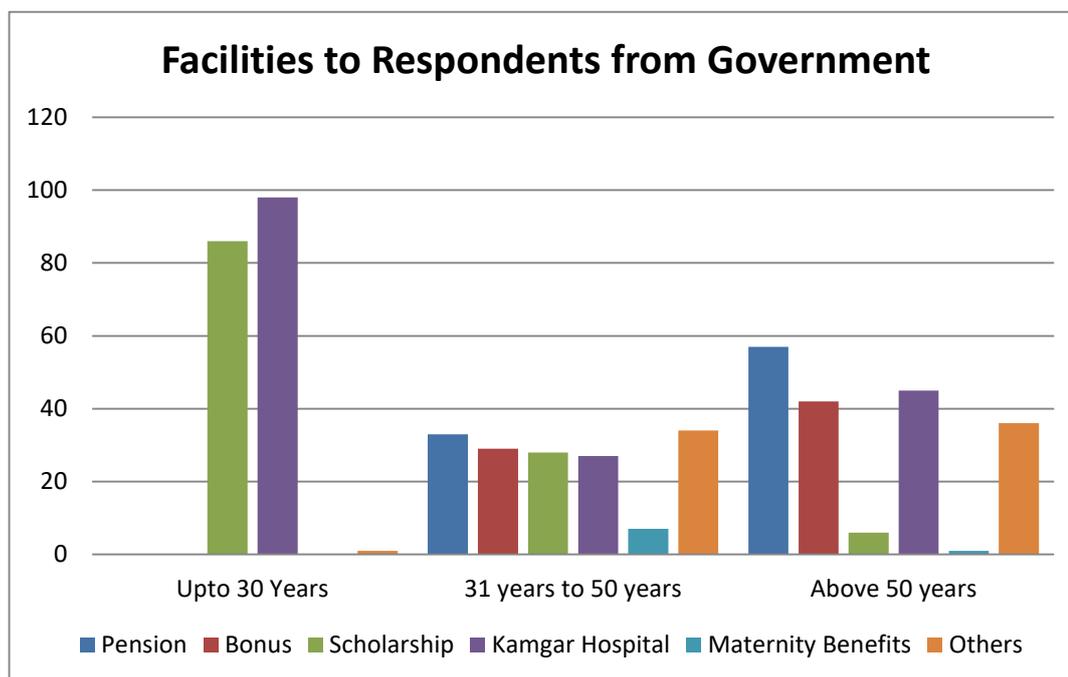
Sr. No.	Facilities by Factory		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years (101 Respondents)	31 to 50 years (101 Respondents)	Above 50 years (101 Respondents)	
1	Ventilated Building	N	9	11	7	27
		%	8.9	10.9	6.9	8.9
2	Proper Sitting Arrangement	N	9	11	1	21
		%	8.9	10.9	1.0	6.9
3	Clean Drinking Water	N	5	1	0	6
		%	5.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
4	Toilets/ Urinals	N	0	0	0	0
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Crèche for children	N	0	0	0	0
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Canteen	N	0	0	0	0
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Not much facilities are available from employer or owner for beedi workers, it is evident from the above table. Beedi workers are not provided with basic facilities such as toilets and urinals, crèche for their children, canteen etc. Few beedi workers (8.9%) claimed that their work places are well ventilated, 21 (6.9%) beedi workers stated that they have proper sitting arrangement for beedi rolling. Only 6 (2%) beedi workers stated that they get clean drinking water facility at their work place. It is observed that these factories are just like godown with no basic facilities. As no ventilation is provided so that the tobacco should not fly it is difficult to breath. As tobacco and tendu leaves stored in the same building the beedi rollers do not have to proper place to sit and work. There are malpractice in it as these buildings are constructed and owned by the beedi rollers and the Factory owners pay very little rent or no rent for it, and they can claim that the building is owned by the beedi rollers so it is not Karkhana owner's responsibility to provide facilities as per Factory Act.

**Table No. 4.21:Facilities to Respondents from Government**

Sr. No.	Facilities from Government	Age Group			Total
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Pension	N	0	33	57
		%	0.0%	32.7%	56.4%
2	Bonus	N	0	29	42
		%	0.0%	28.7%	41.6%
3	Scholarship	N	86	28	6
		%	85.1%	27.7%	5.9%
4	Kamgar Hospital	N	98	27	45
		%	97.0%	26.7%	44.6%
5	Maternity Benefits	N	0	7	1
		%	0.0%	6.9%	1.0%
6	Others	N	1	34	36
		%	1.0%	33.7%	35.6%



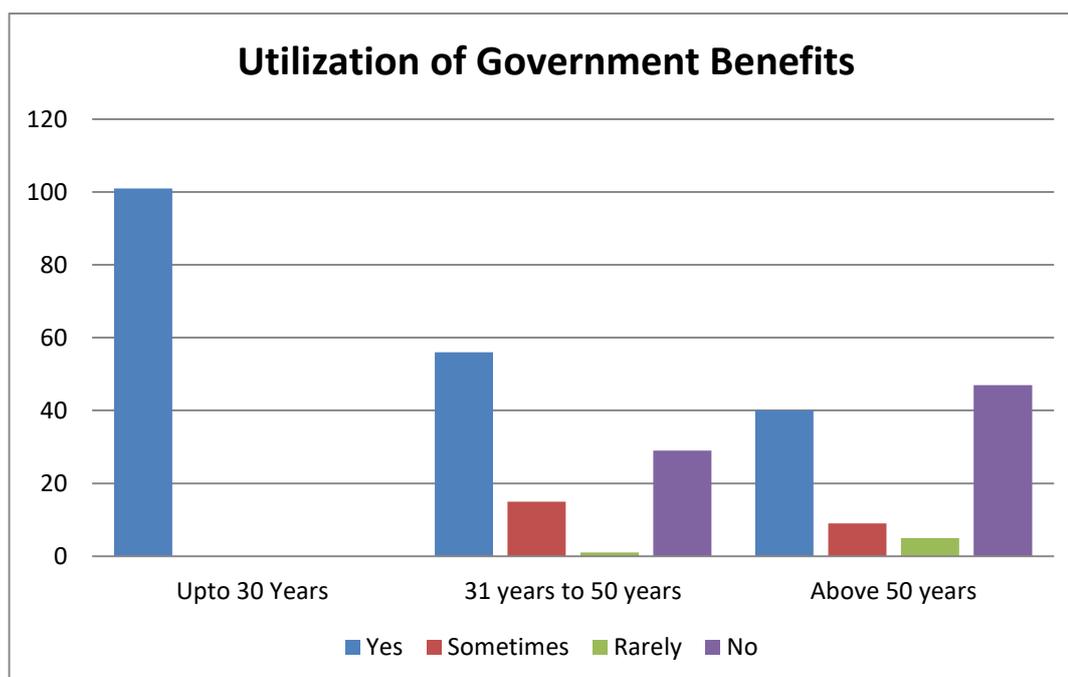
Few government facilities are available for beedi workers. 90 (29.7%) respondents stated that they get bonus benefits from government but in this case beedi workers above the age of 30 years get these benefits. 71 (23.4%) respondents mentioned that

they get bonus benefits from government, in this case also middle generation and elderly women get benefits of bonus. Scholarship facility from government is received by 120 (39.6%) respondent beedi workers out of which majority i.e. 86 respondents are from young generation (up to 30 years). Hospital for workers (Kamgar Hospital) benefits are available for 170 (56.1%) respondents. Among the young generation beedi workers 98 (97%) respondents are benefitted by hospital facility. Very few respondents i.e. 8 (2.6%) have received benefits of maternity benefits from government.

Though the above facilities are available by the Government but it is difficult to avail these facilities due to various reasons. Majority of beedi workers responded that the old age pension is not sufficient to carry out their expenses. The scholarship for children is very difficult to get due to paper work, lack of awareness, literacy, follow up at block place which is difficult for these workers, lack of transportation facilities in earlier generation and other so many reasons. In the present generation the application to be submitted online which is not possible for these workers. Because of all these reasons very few beedi rollers children were getting benefits of these facilities. Similarly the Beedi Workers Hospital is at Sangamner and Beedi rollers explained the difficulties to avail these facilities as they lose that days wages, not having female doctors, absence of doctors, telling to purchase medicine from outside, not getting good treatments etc. As they lose that days wages many women not willing to go to the hospital till the disease reach serious stage. It is also found that many beedi rollers undergone surgery of removal of uterus and there is further need to study this aspects or reason. The responses of the beedi rollers clearly indicated that these services are not adequate and many of them are not getting benefits out of them.

**Table No. 4.22 : Utilization of Government Benefits by Respondents**

Sr. No.	Use / Avail Facilities / Benefits	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	101	56	40	197
		%	100.00%	55.40%	39.60%	65.00%
2	Sometimes	N	0	15	9	24
		%	0.00%	14.90%	8.90%	7.90%
3	Rarely	N	0	1	5	6
		%	0.00%	1.00%	5.00%	2.00%
4	No	N	0	29	47	76
		%	0.00%	28.70%	46.50%	25.10%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Above table shows that, beedi workers utilize facilities provided by government such as hospital for workers, scholarships etc. Majority of respondents (197 out of 303 i.e. 65%) stated that they are benefited by the government facilities or schemes. 24 (7.9%) respondents opined that they sometimes utilize benefits provided by government.

6 (2%) respondents mentioned that they rarely use government benefits. Significantly, 76 (25.1%) respondents do not use government benefits.

Among the young generation i.e. below 30 age group beedi workers, all the respondents use government facilities. In the age group 31 to 50 age group this percentage is 56 (55.4%) and in the above 50 age group 40 (39.6%) percent.

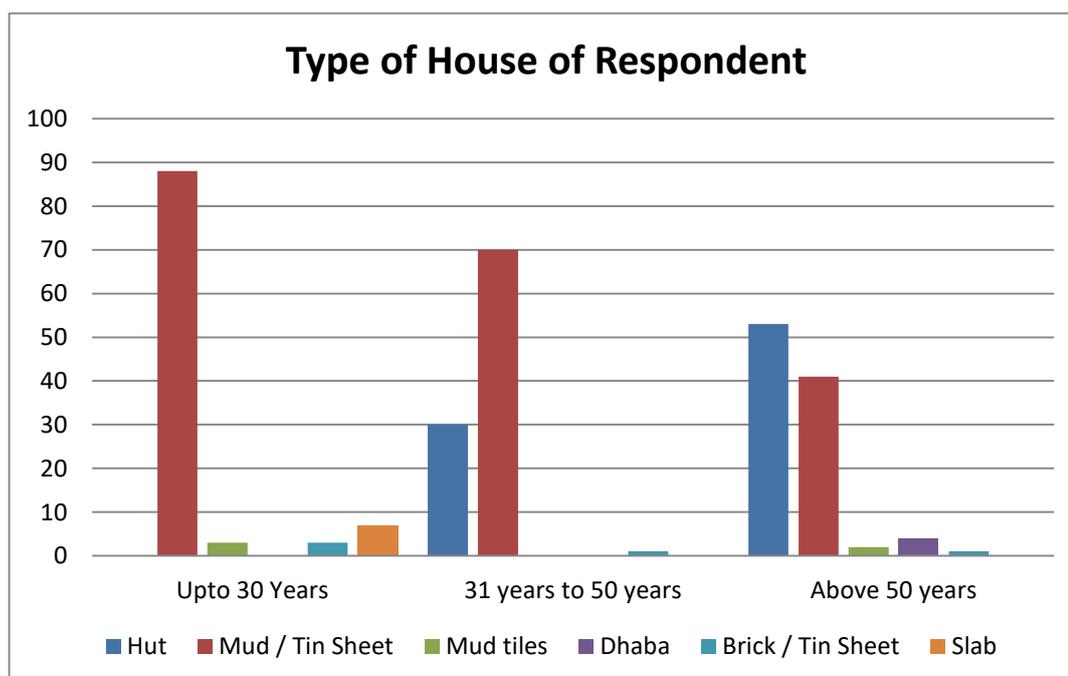
There are many reasons due to which beedi workers cannot utilize benefits of government schemes. This includes reasons such as lack of proper documents, difficulty in online form registration, carrying documents to taluka place, lack of awareness / information about schemes, infrastructure problems like difficulties of transportation etc.. The above table shows that in the age group below 30 years making use of Government facilities are almost 100% this is due to increased literacy rate, awareness, better transportation and communication with the tahsil place, reduced quota of beedi rolling etc. However in the earlier generation this percentage is 55.4 % and 39.6% due to lack of transportation facilities, illiteracy, lack of awareness and that time the owners used to allot more beedi quota so beedi rollers were busy in completing daily work load and not able to do follow up for availing Govt. schemes,

#### 4.C Living Conditions

##### Housing:

**Table No. 4.23 : Type of House of Respondent**

Sr. No.	Type of House		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Hut	N	0	30	53	83
		%	0.00%	29.70%	52.50%	27.40%
2	Mud / Tin Sheet	N	88	70	41	199
		%	87.10%	69.30%	40.60%	65.70%
3	Mud tiles	N	3	0	2	5
		%	3.00%	0.00%	2.00%	1.70%
4	Dhaba	N	0	0	4	4
		%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	1.30%
5	Brick / Tin Sheet	N	3	1	1	5
		%	3.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.70%
6	Slab	N	7	0	0	7
		%	6.90%	0.00%	0.00%	2.30%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



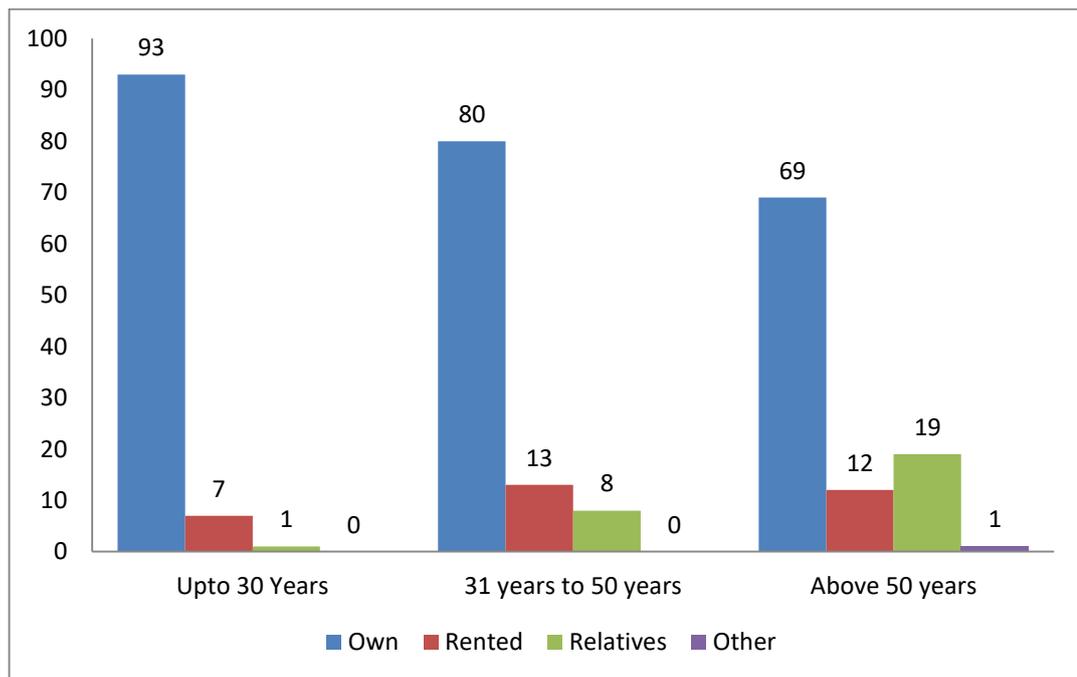
Among the elder generation beedi workers, 53 (42.5%) respondents are living in hut and 41 (40.6%) elderly respondents live in mud house with tin sheet roof houses. Only 2 (2%) elderly respondents stay in mud tiled houses and 1 in brick/ tin sheet roof house, but no elderly respondent used to live in slab house. This table clearly shows due to poverty most of the beedi rollers (93.1%) were living in hut or mud and tin sheet roof houses.

Majority of young generation respondents i.e. 88 (87.1%) live in mud houses with tin sheet roof, 3 (3%) live in mud tile house, 3 (3%) and 7 (6.9%) young generation respondents live in slab houses. It shows that housing pattern is better than the elderly generation as no one is staying in hut, and 3% are staying in brick/ Tin sheet roof houses and 6.90% are staying in slab houses. But when asked the respondent said that either their husbands or other members are having good job or income from other sources, therefore they are able to construct good houses.

Within the middle generation respondents, 30 (29.7%) are living in huts and 70 (69.3%) are living in mud house and only one with tin sheet roof houses. 1 (1%) middle generation respondent is living in brick house with tin roof. This shows that the housing pattern is bit improved better way but it is due to the additional income or better job opportunities of other house members and not because of beedi roller's income.

**Table No. . 4.24 : House Ownership of Respondent**

Sr. No.	House Ownership		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Own	N	93	80	69	242
		%	92.10%	79.20%	68.30%	79.90%
2	Rented	N	7	13	12	32
		%	6.90%	12.90%	11.90%	10.60%
3	Relatives	N	1	8	19	28
		%	1.00%	7.90%	18.80%	9.20%
4	Other	N	0	0	1	1
		%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.30%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

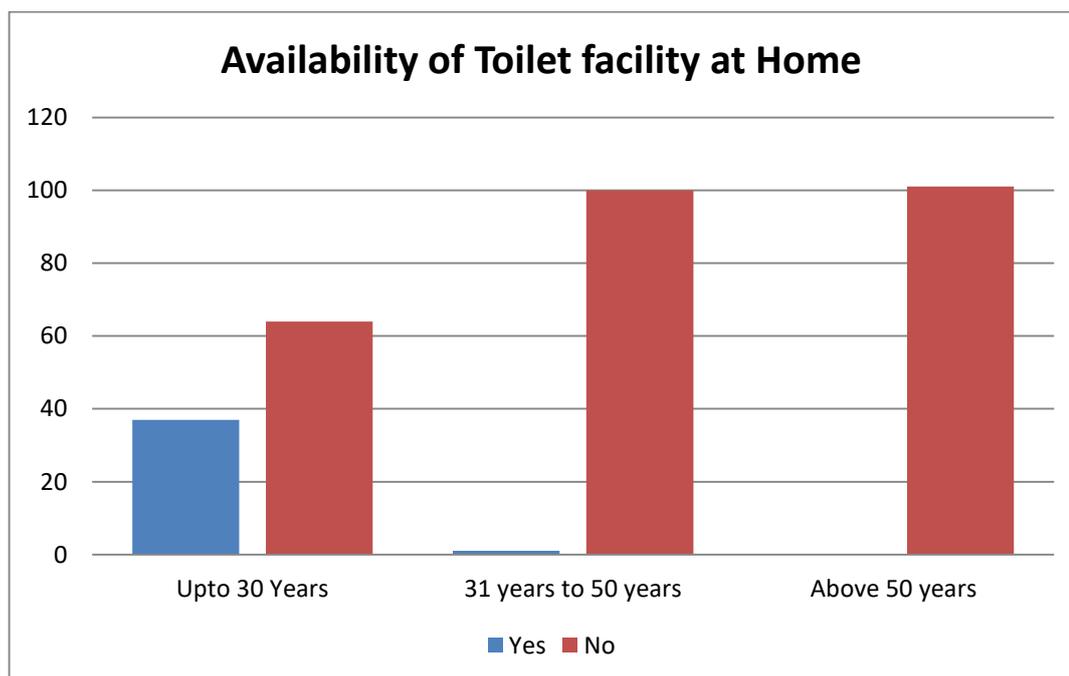


Most of the beedi workers (242 i.e. 79.9%) live in their own houses, 28 (9.2%) beedi workers live in houses owned by their relatives and 32 (10.6%) live in rented houses. Mostly (93 i.e. 92.1%) Young generation respondents live in their own houses followed by 7 (6.9%) in rented houses and 1 in relative's house. It is noticeable that 13 middle generation and 12 elder generation respondents live in rented houses and 8 and

19 in the rented houses. The above table shows that there is increase in own houses gradually and reduction in staying relative's houses. Regarding rented houses, in the age group 31 to 50 years and above 50 years there was slight difference 12.90% and 11.90% that also came down up to 6.90 % in the younger generation.

**Table No. . 4.25 : Availability of Toilet facility at Home**

Sr. No.	Availability of Toilet at Home		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	37	1	0	38
		%	36.60%	1.00%	0.00%	12.50%
2	No	N	64	100	101	265
		%	63.40%	99.00%	100.00%	87.50%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

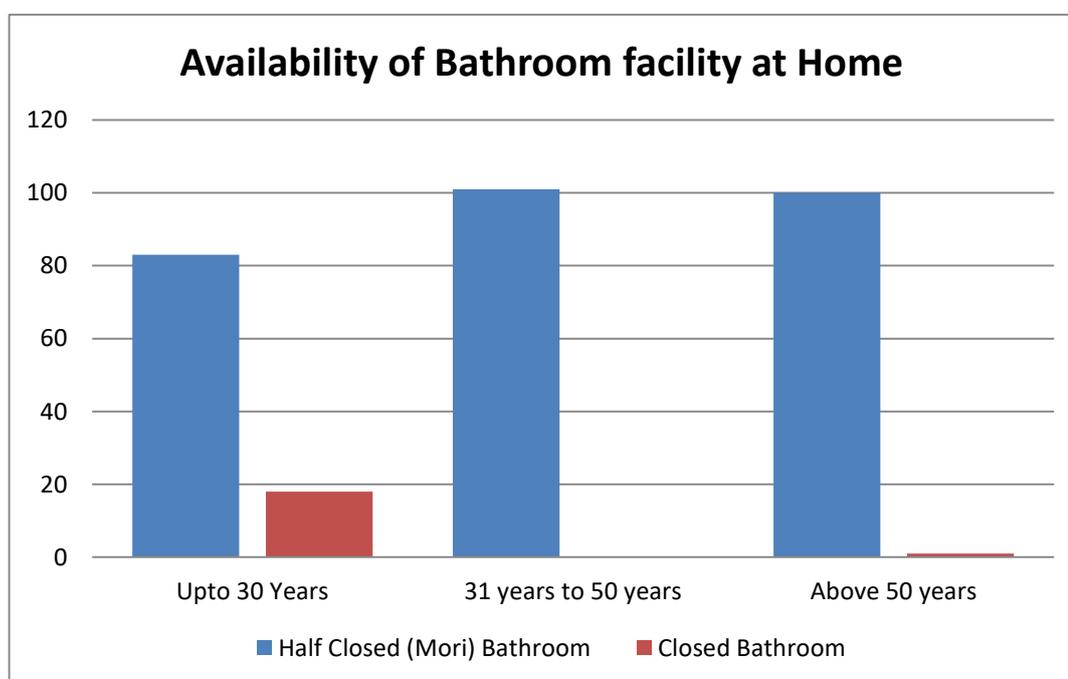


Above table shows the pathetic situation of availability of toilets in respondent's houses. Overall only 38 (12.5%) women beedi workers have toilets in their houses. Elder generation (above 50 years) beedi workers do not have toilets in their houses. In

case of middle generation (between 31 and 50 years) only one respondent has toilet at her house and remaining 100 (99%) respondents do not have toilets at their houses. But in case of young generation (below 31 years) situation is comparatively better, wherein 37 (36.6%) respondents have toilets at their homes. Not having toilet put adverse effect on the health of the women and beedi rollers also facing similar problems earlier and in the recent time also.

**Table No. . 4.26: Type of Bathroom Facilities at home**

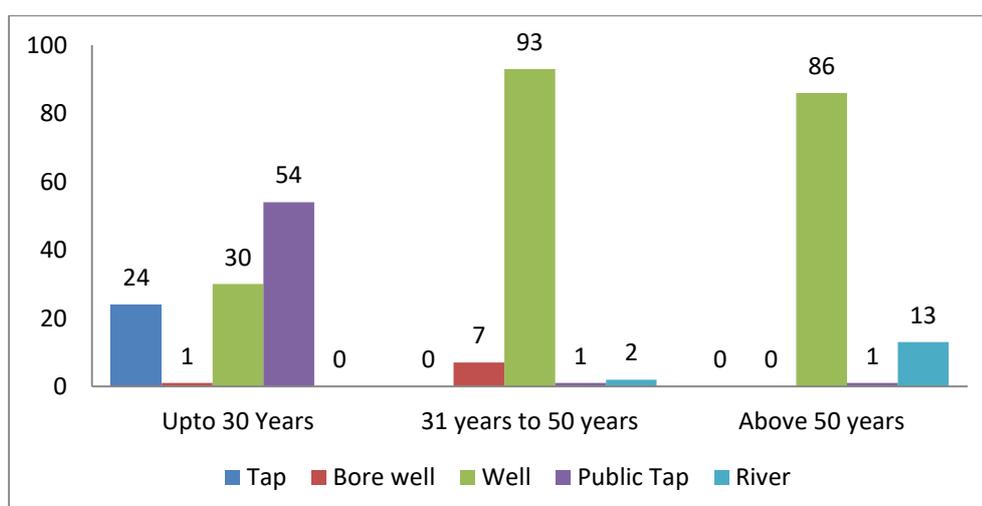
Sr. No.	Bathroom facility		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Half Closed (Mori) Bathroom	N	83	101	100	284
		%	82.20%	100.00%	99.00%	93.70%
2	Closed Bathroom	N	18	0	1	19
		%	17.80%	0.00%	1.00%	6.30%
3	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



According to above table majority of respondents i.e. 284 (93.7%) have half closed (mori) bathrooms for bathing and only 19 (6.3%) have closed bathrooms. Only 18 respondents who have closed bathrooms, are from Young generation. The beedi rollers from the age group 31 to 50 and above 50 years, who responded half closed bathrooms, majority are taking bath openly, with wearing Sarris due to that they were not able to clean their body part properly.

**Table No. . 4.27: Source of Water for respondents' family**

Sr. No.	Source of Water		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Tap	N	24	0	0	24
		%	23.76%	0.00%	0.00%	7.92%
2	Bore well	N	1	7	0	8
		%	0.99%	6.93%	0.00%	2.64%
3	Well	N	30	93	86	192
		%	29.70%	92.08%	85.15%	63.37%
4	Public Tap	N	54	1	1	56
		%	53.47%	0.99%	0.99%	18.48%
5	River	N	0	2	13	15
		%	0.00%	1.98%	12.87%	4.95%
6	Other	N	0	0	1	1
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.33%



Above table shows that, majority of respondents still rely on natural sources of water such as well or bore well and river. Out of total 303 respondents 192 (63.37%) respondents fetch water from well, 15 (4.95%) bring water from rivers, 56 (18.48%) have public water tap.

Within young generation (below 30 years), 30 (29.7%) respondents and 54 (53.4%) respondents bring water from well and public tap respectively. 24 (23.76%) are getting Tap water in their house and 1 (0.99%) water from bore well.

Among middle age group 7 respondent bringing water from bore wells, 93 (92.08%) from well. 1 (0.99%) from public Tap and 2 respondents (1.98%) from river.

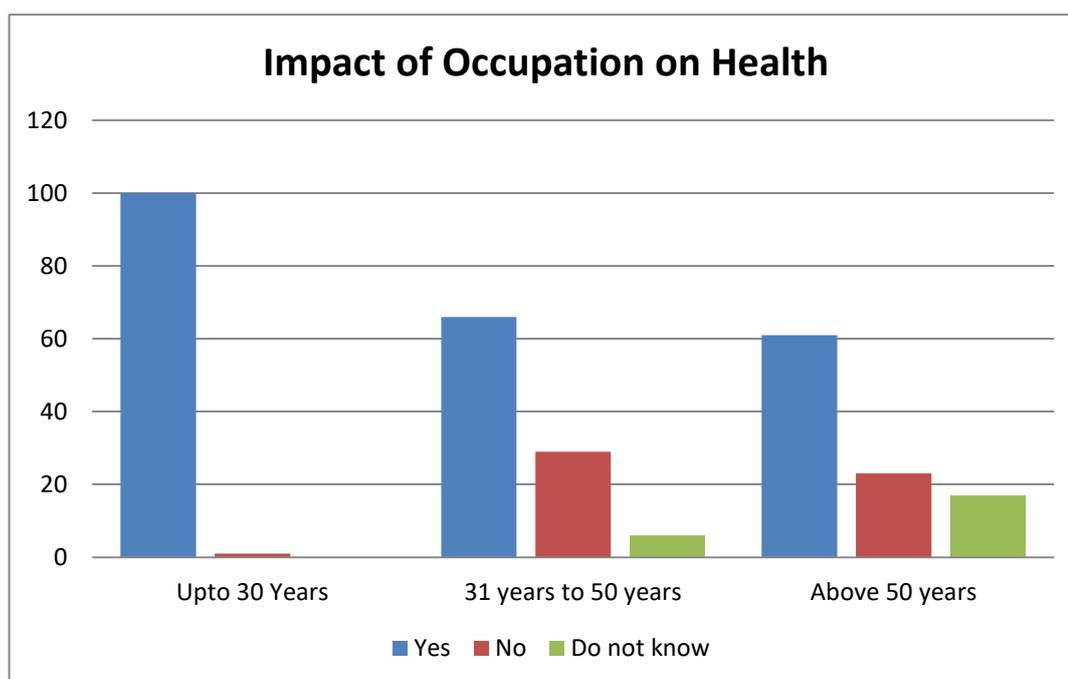
Among the elder generation (above 50 years) most of the 86 respondents (85.15%) fetch water from well, 13 (12.87%) bring water from river and only one respondent has public water tap facility.

This shows that apart from beedi rolling these women have to spend sizable time for fetching water either from well or river.

#### 4.D :Health Condition

**Table No. . 4.28 :Impact of Occupation on Health of Respondent**

Sr. No.	Impact of Occupation on Health		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	100	66	61	227
		%	99.00%	65.30%	60.40%	74.90%
2	No	N	1	29	23	53
		%	1.00%	28.70%	22.80%	17.50%
3	Do not know	N	0	6	17	23
		%	0.00%	5.90%	16.80%	7.60%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

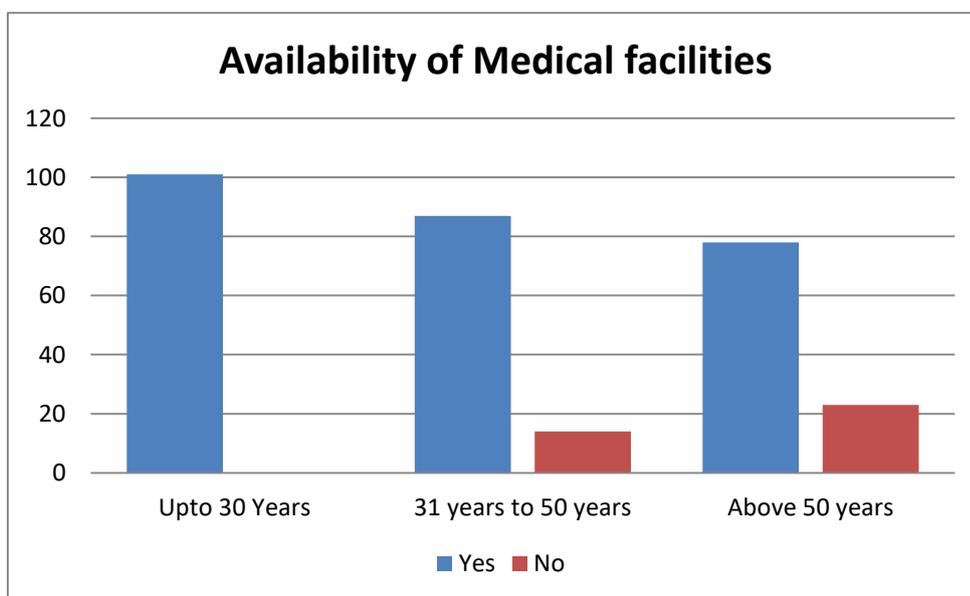


Above table depicts the opinion of respondents about impact of their occupation (beedi rolling) on their health. Majority of the respondents i.e. 227 (74.9%) are aware that their occupation has negative impact on their health but 53 (17.5%) are of the opinion that their occupation does not impact on health. 23 (7.6%) respondents are not aware about the impact of occupation on health. Awareness about negative impact of

occupation on health among young generation is significantly high (99%) but still they continue to work in same occupation due to their poverty and lack of other job opportunities. Comparatively 29 (28.7%) middle generation (between 31 and 50 years) and 23 (22.8%) elder generation (above 50 years) respondents are of the opinion that there is no impact of occupation on their health. In the middle aged and elderly beedi rollers the health awareness level was less due to their illiteracy, lack of awareness, ignorance etc. On the contrary in the young generation due to education and awareness they understand that beedi rolling is putting negative impact on their health.

**Table No. . 4.29: Availability of Medical facilities for Respondents**

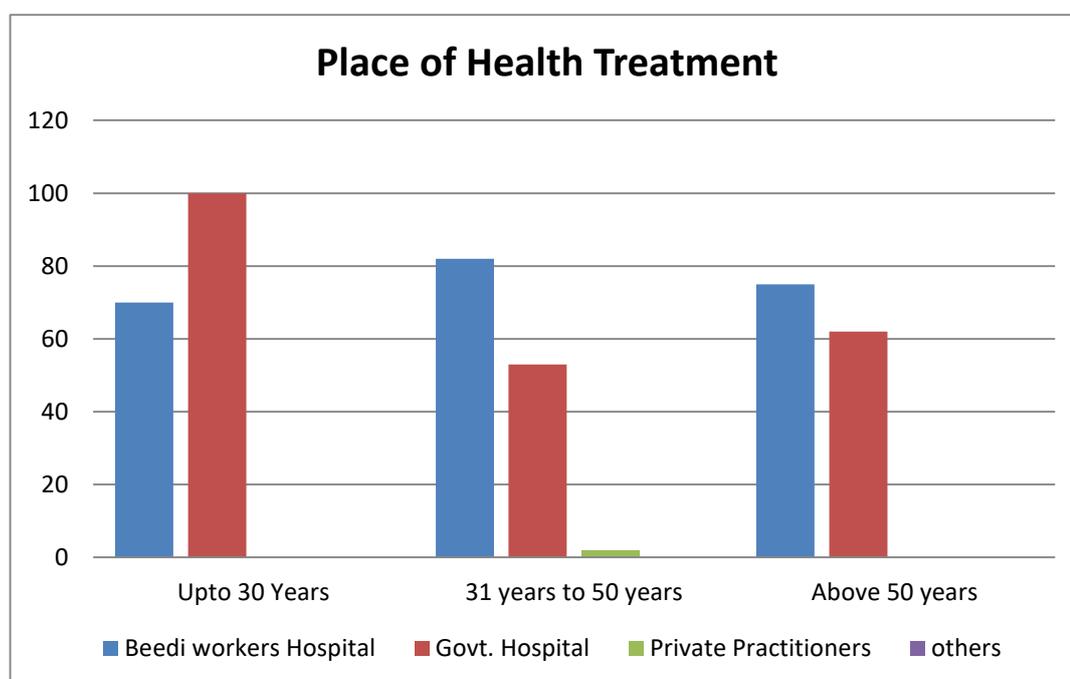
Sr. No.	Availability of Medical facilities		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	101	87	78	266
		%	100.00%	86.10%	77.20%	87.80%
2	No	N	0	14	23	37
		%	0.00%	13.90%	22.80%	12.20%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Above table shows the opinion of respondents about the availability of medical facilities to respondents. Among the young generation respondents, all 101 respondents have stated that, medical facilities are available to them. But in case of 31 to 50 years old respondents, 87 respondents stated that they get medical facilities and 14 (13.9%) respondents do not get medical facilities. Again percentage has reduced in the age group of senior respondents (above 50 years) wherein 78 (77.2%) respondents said that they get medical facilities and 23 (22.8%) respondents do not get medical facilities. While speaking to the respondent that the respondents of age groups 31 to 50 and above 50, 13.90% and 22.80% respondents said that the facilities are available at block level and due to poor transportation or no transportation it was very difficult to go and avail the facilities and therefore there was no use of medical faculties to them and they never took benefits of these faculties.

**Table No. . 4.30 : Table showing the Place of Health Treatment for Respondents**

Sr. No.	Place of Treatment		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Beedi workers Hospital	N	70	82	75	227
		%	69.31	81.19	74.26	74.92
2	Govt. Hospital	N	100	53	62	215
		%	99.01	52.48	61.39	70.96
3	Private Practitioners	N	0	2	0	2
		%	0.00	1.98	0.00	0.66
4	others	N	0	0	0	0
		%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

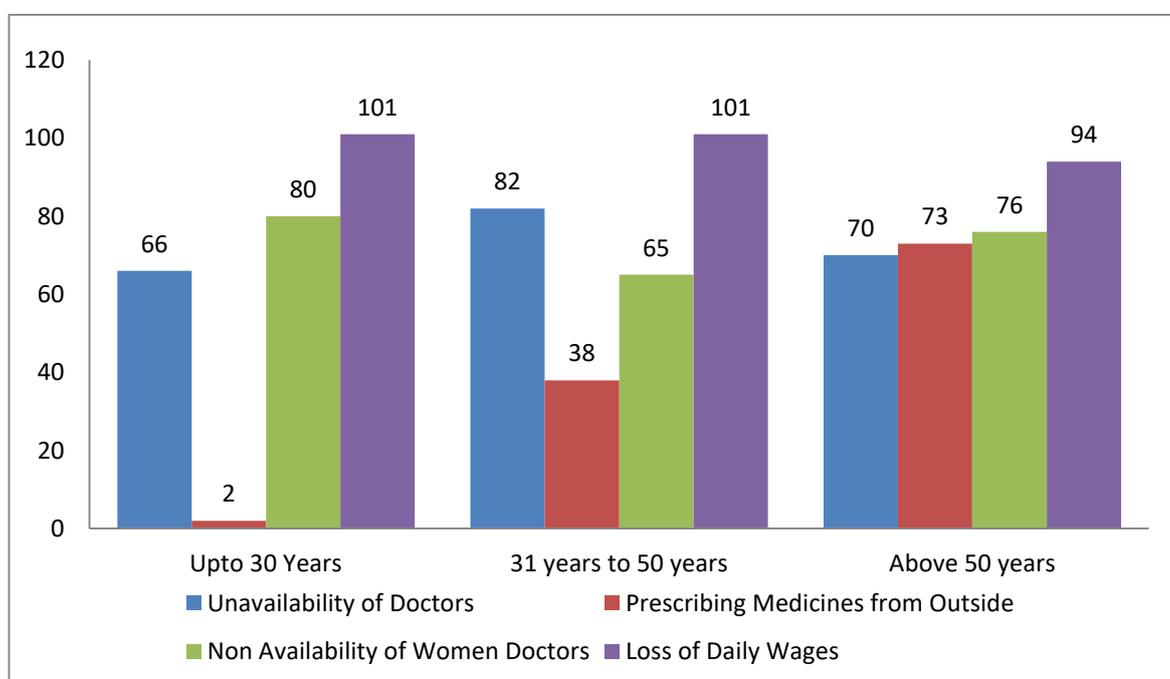


Majority of Beedi workers get medical facilities / treatment either from Beedi Workers Hospital or government hospital. 100 young generation respondents have stated that they get medical treatment in government hospitals additionally 70 (69.31%) respondents said that they get medical treatment in Beedi workers hospital. Middle aged (31 to 50 year) 82 beedi rollers said that they get treatment from Beedi Worker's hospital and 52 said they get treatment at Government Hospital. Similarly 50 and

above age group 75 beedi rollers told that they get treatment from Beedi Workers hospital and 62 Beedi rollers said they get treatment from Government Hospital. This also shows that due to poverty majority of beedi rollers taking treatment either from Beedi workers hospital or Government hospital and rarely they go to the private doctors.

**Table No. 4.31 : Difficulties faced by Respondents in Availing Health Services from Beedi Workers' Hospital and Government Hospitals**

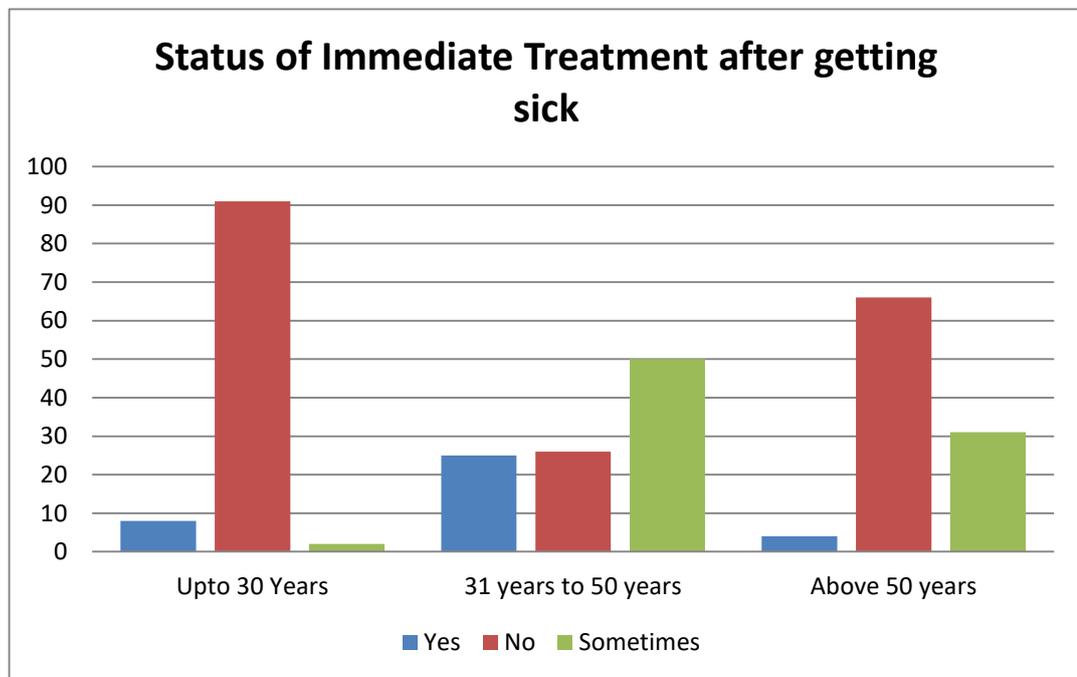
Sr. No.	Difficulties in Health Services	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Unavailability of Doctors	N	66	82	70	218
		%	65.30%	81.20%	69.30%	71.90%
2	Prescribing Medicines from Outside	N	2	38	73	113
		%	2.00%	37.60%	72.30%	37.30%
3	Non Availability of Women Doctors	N	80	65	76	221
		%	79.20%	64.40%	75.20%	72.90%
4	Loss of Daily Wages	N	101	101	94	296
		%	100.00%	100.00%	93.10%	97.70%



Majority of beedi workers i.e. 296 (97.7%) responded that they had to lose that days wages when they used to go the Beedi workers hospital or Government hospital to get the medical treatment. 218 ( 71.90%) beedi rollers said when they went for medical treatment doctors were not there, 221(72.90%) respondents said that there were no women doctors to treat them, 113 (37.30%) respondent also complained that doctor prescribing medicine and we had to purchase the same from outside by spending our own money. So beedi workers findings above difficulties and due to that they were not prompt in taking timely treatment from the Beedi workers Hospital or Government, apart from lose that days wages, transportation problems, family members not allowing to go alone for treatment and due to that many time making delays in getting treatments.

**Table No. . 4.32 :Status of Immediate Treatment after getting sick**

Sr. No.	Take Treatment Immediately		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	8	25	4	37
		%	7.9%	24.8%	4.0%	12.2%
2	No	N	91	26	66	183
		%	90.1%	25.7%	65.3%	60.4%
3	Sometimes	N	2	50	31	83
		%	2.0%	49.5%	30.7%	27.4%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

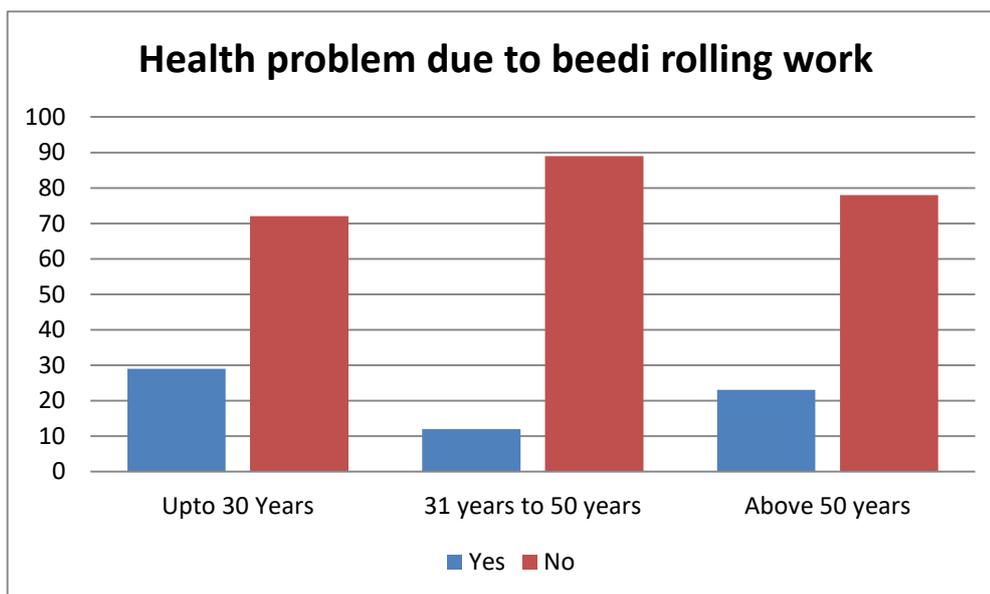


Above table shows that, beedi workers generally don't medically treat themselves immediately for various reasons after they get sick. Only 37 (12.2%) respondents stated that they treat themselves immediately after getting sick. 183 (60.4%) and 83 (27.4%) respondents do not take treatment and sometimes take treatment immediately respectively. It is evident from the above table that more middle aged beedi workers (24.8%) immediately take treatment compared to young generation (7.9%) and elder generation (4%) respondents. There are various reasons to avoid or not taking

treatment immediately such as lack of money for treatment or beedi workers have to borrow money for treatment, fear of loss of daily wages, lack of transportation problems, etc. Instead women beedi workers prefer to ignore and tolerate the sickness unless health problem becomes more sever.

**Table No. . 4.33 :Health problem due to beedi rolling work**

Sr. No.	Health Problem due to Beedi Rolling		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	29	12	23	64
		%	28.70%	11.90%	22.80%	
2	No	N	72	89	78	239
		%	71.30%	88.10%	77.20%	
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		% Age Group	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

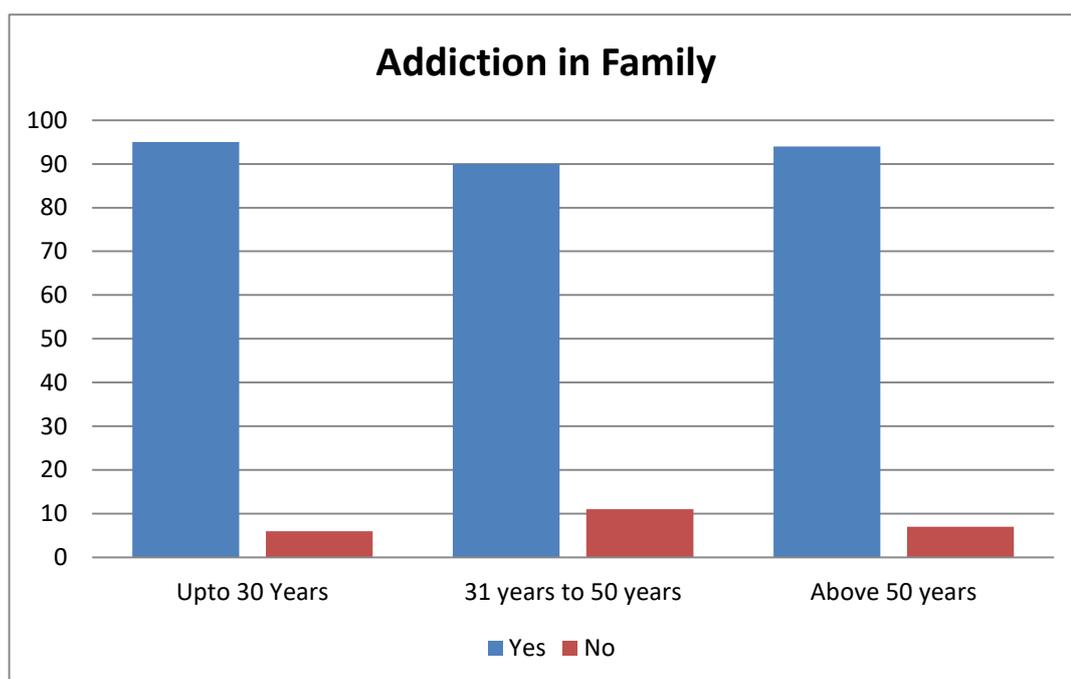


Some Beedi workers i.e. 64 (21.1%) are of the opinion that they get health problems due to beedi rolling work. Majority of the beedi workers (239 i.e. 78.9%) due to lack of awareness or ignorance have stated that they do not get health problems due to beedi rolling.

Due to beedi rolling work generally women get diseases like leg pain, back pain, spinal cord problems, eye pain, breathing problems, respiratory diseases etc.

**Table No. . 4.34 :Addiction in Family of Respondents**

Sr. No.	Addicts in Family		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	95	90	94	279
		%	94.10%	89.10%	93.10%	92.10%
2	No	N	6	11	7	24
		%	5.90%	10.90%	6.90%	7.90%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

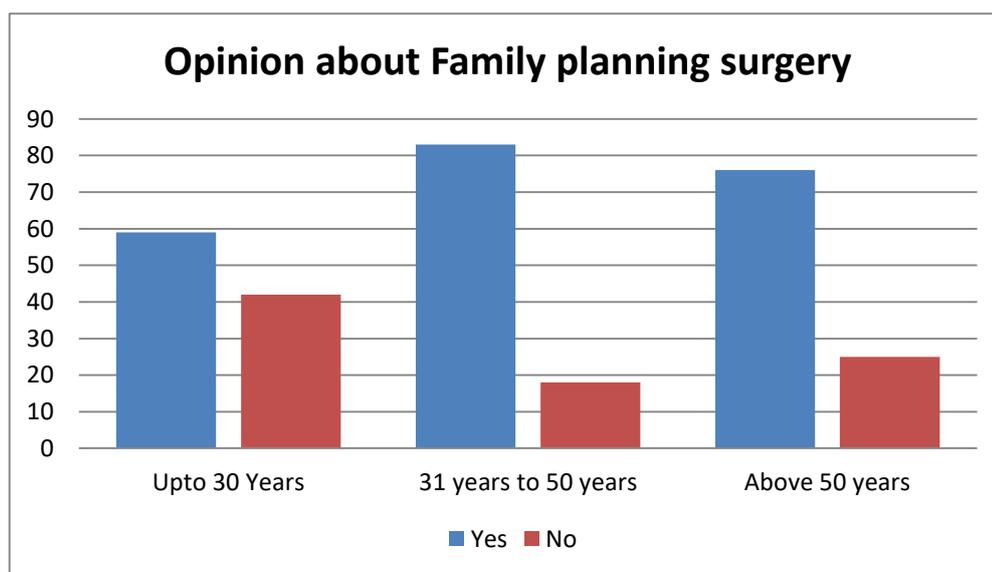


It is evident from the above table that across all the age groups, majority of the respondents i.e. 279 (92.1%) have stated that their family members are addicted. Beedi worker women themselves have habit of chewing tobacco and applying mishri. Male family members are addicted to tobacco, beedi, cigarette and majorly alcohol. The respondent also told that as we have to roll beedies number of hours so we need to

chew tobacco or apply mishri to avoid sleep and concentration on our work. It is also observed that majority of families are spending sizable amount from their meagre income on their or their family members addiction.

**Table No. . 4.35 : Family planning surgery of respondents**

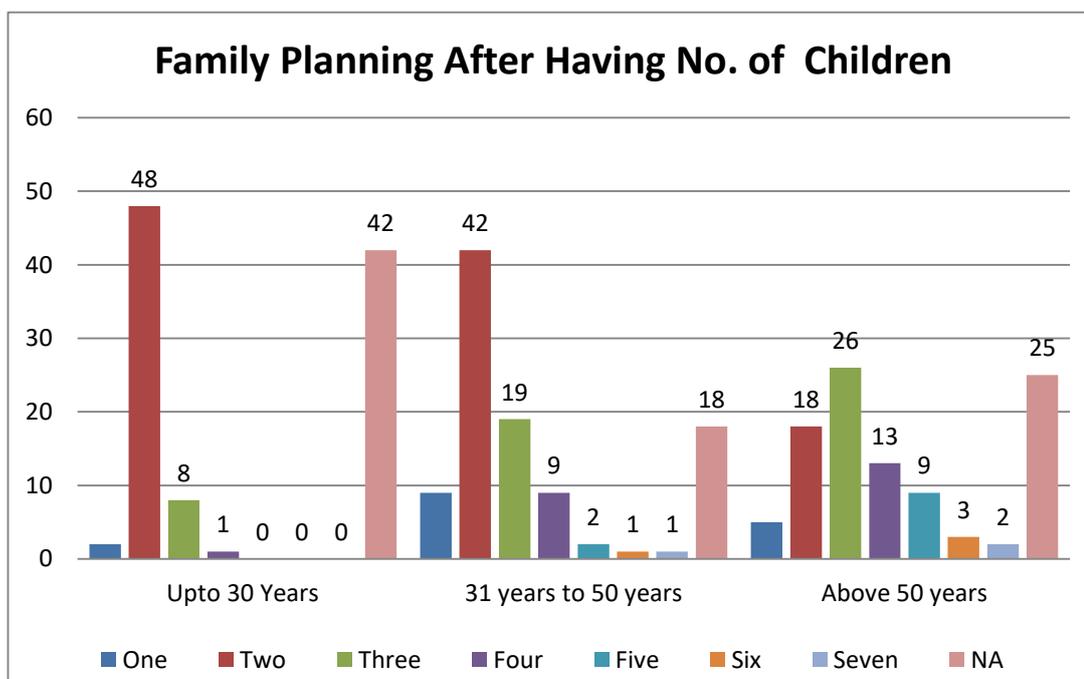
Sr. No.	Family Planning Surgery		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	59	83	76	218
		%	58.40%	82.20%	75.20%	71.90%
2	No	N	42	18	25	85
		%	41.60%	17.80%	24.80%	28.10%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



As per the above table, over all 218 (71.9%) women beedi workers have carried out family planning surgeries. Earlier, women beedi workers were having 4 to 5 children, but now a days, women tend to plan their families by carrying out surgeries after 2 children. 82.2% respondents from middle generation and 75.2% respondents from elder generation respondents had carried out family planning surgeries, but percentage is low in less than 30 years age generation this is either because they are newly married or at this age they want to expand their family up to 2 children.

**Table No. 4.36: Family Planning by Respondent After Having No. of Children**

Sr. No.	After No. of Children		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	One	N	2	9	5	16
		%	2.00%	8.90%	5.00%	5.30%
2	Two	N	48	42	18	108
		%	47.50%	41.60%	17.80%	35.66%
3	Three	N	8	19	26	53
		%	7.90%	18.80%	25.70%	17.50%
4	Four	N	1	9	13	23
		%	1.00%	8.90%	12.90%	7.60%
5	Five	N	0	2	9	11
		%	0.00%	2.00%	8.90%	3.60%
6	Six	N	0	1	3	4
		%	0.00%	1.00%	3.00%	1.30%
7	Seven	N	0	1	2	3
		%	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%	1.00%
8	Not Applicable (No Family Planning Surgery)	N	42	18	25	85
		%	41.60%	17.80%	24.80%	28.10%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Among the young generation (age up to 30 years), 48 (47.5%) women beedi workers have restricted their family to 2 children and 42 (41.6%) respondents have no children or they have not carried out family planning surgery. It is observed that women in middle generation and elder generation had carried out surgeries after birth of four to seven children but young generation beedi workers have carried out these surgeries maximum after fourth child (1%). The respondent from age group 31 to 50 years and above 50 years did family planning surgeries due to poverty, health problems and difficulties in looking after more number of children i.e. 4 or 5 etc.. Among young generation, no doubt poverty is a main reason but due to education and awareness they prefer to have less number of children whom they want to give better care and education.

#### 4..E: Education

**Table No. . 4.37: Status of Children Pursuing School Education**

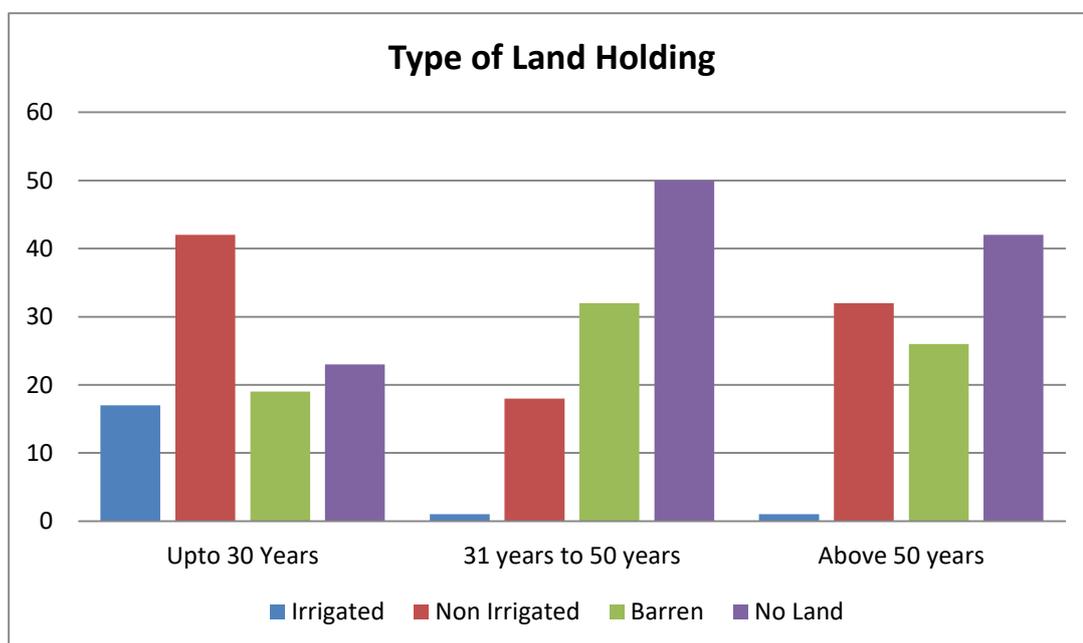
Sr. No.	No. of Children Pursuing/ Pursued Education		Age Group			Total	
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	1	N	12	21	16	49	
		%	11.90%	20.80%	16.00%	16.20%	
2	2	N	70	29	10	109	
		%	69.30%	28.70%	10.00%	36.10%	
3	3	N	10	11	3	24	
		%	9.90%	10.90%	3.00%	7.90%	
4	5	N	0	1	0	1	
		%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.30%	
8	Not Applicable (No Children / Not studying/ studied.)		N	9.00	36.00	77.00	122.00
			%	8.90%	38.60%	71.00%	39.50%
	Total		N	101	101	101	303
			%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Out of 303 women beedi workers, 49 (16.2%) respondent's 1 child is pursuing/pursued education in school, 2 children of 109 (36.1%) respondents are studying/ studied in schools and 3 children of 24 (7.9%) respondents are attending/ studied schools for education. And there are one respondent told that her 5 children are studying or studied. This table shows that in the families of elderly beedi rollers only 29 beedi rollers children took were taking education or they studied. In the age group 31 to 50 years 62 beedi rollers children took education or taking education. This shows that importance of education is raised in this generation. The table is evident that in the present or young generation the women are of the opinion to teach their children and due to that 92 beedi rollers children are taking education. While speaking to the respondent the education level also comparatively higher than the earlier generation.

**4.F : Asset Particulars**

**Table No. . 4.38: Type of Land Holding**

Sr. No.	Type of Land		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Irrigated	N	17	1	1	19
		%	16.8%	1.0%	1.0%	6.3%
2	Non Irrigated	N	42	18	32	92
		%	41.6%	17.8%	31.7%	30.4%
3	Barren	N	19	32	26	77
		%	18.8%	31.7%	25.7%	25.4%
4	No Land	N	23	50	42	115
		%	22.8%	49.5%	41.6%	38.0%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

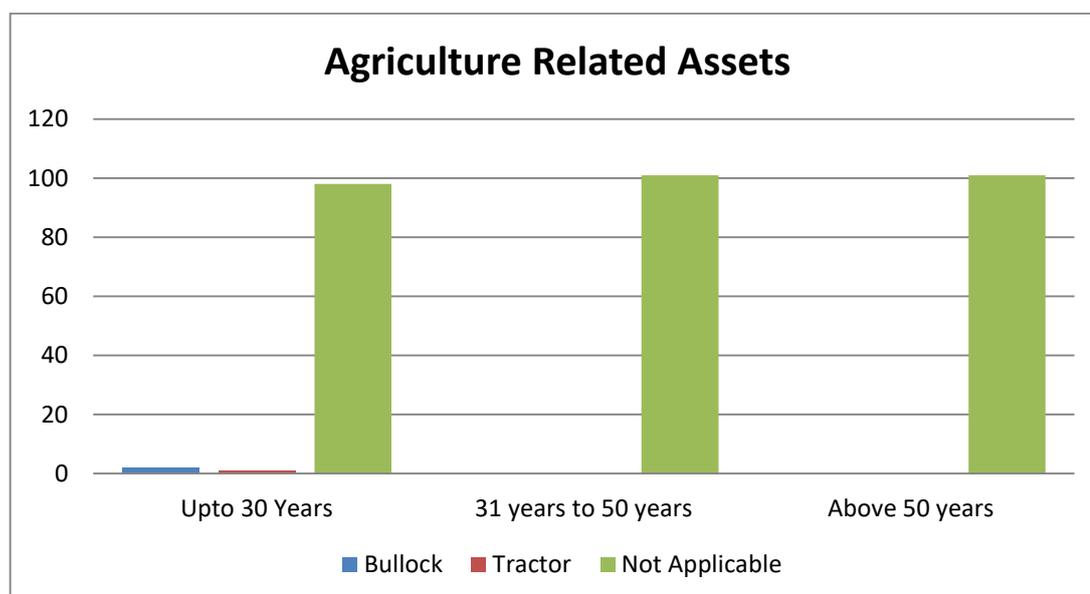


Above table shows the agricultural land assets of the families of beedi workers. Out of 303 respondents, 188 (62%) respondent's families have land out of which 19 (6.3%) respondents have irrigated land, 92 (30.4%) respondents have non irrigated land and 77 (25.4%) respondents have barren land. Almost 115 (38.0%) respondents are not having land or they are landless.

From the above table it is seen that there are only one each beedi roller from the age group 31 to 50 years and above 50 years age beedi roller whose land is irrigated. Comparatively that in the young generation 17 beedi rollers (16.8 %) are having irrigated lands. It shows that the young generation comparatively more number of beedi rollers are having irrigated facilities. Similarly more number of young generation beedi rollers 42 (41.6%) are holding non irrigated land comparatively 18 (17.8%) 32 (31.7%) non irrigated land holding in the 31 to 50 and above 50 years beedi rollers respectively. Barren land holding is more in the age group 31 to 50 and above 50 years beedi rollers i.e 32 (31.7%) and 26 (25.7%) respectively comparatively 19 (18.8%) among the young generation beedi rollers. The table also indicated that landless beedi roller's number are less i.e. 23 (22.8%) comparatively to the 31 to 50 and above 50 years beedi rollers that are 50 (49.5%) and 42 (41.6%) respectively. This shows that, in terms of type of land holding and irrigated land holdings, the young generation beedi rollers families are comparatively little bit better than the 31 to 50 and above 50 years age group beedi rollers.

**Table No. . 4.39 :Agriculture Related Assets of Respondents**

Sr. No.	Agriculture Related Assets	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Bullock	N	2	0	0	2
		%	1.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%
2	Tractor	N	1	0	0	1
		%	0.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%
3	Not Applicable	N	98	101	101	300
		%	97.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.00%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



The above table shows that out of 303 beedi rollers only 2 beedi rollers are having bullocks and only one beedi roller family is having tractor with them. It is also seen that the families who have bullocks and tractor are from the young generation beedi rollers and earlier generation did not possess any agriculture related assets with them. These above two tables indicates that landlines, barren or non-irrigated lands, drought situation, lack of agriculture assets and poverty these are main reasons that forced these women to work in beedi business rather working in their own lands.

**Table No. . 4.40 :Live Stock**

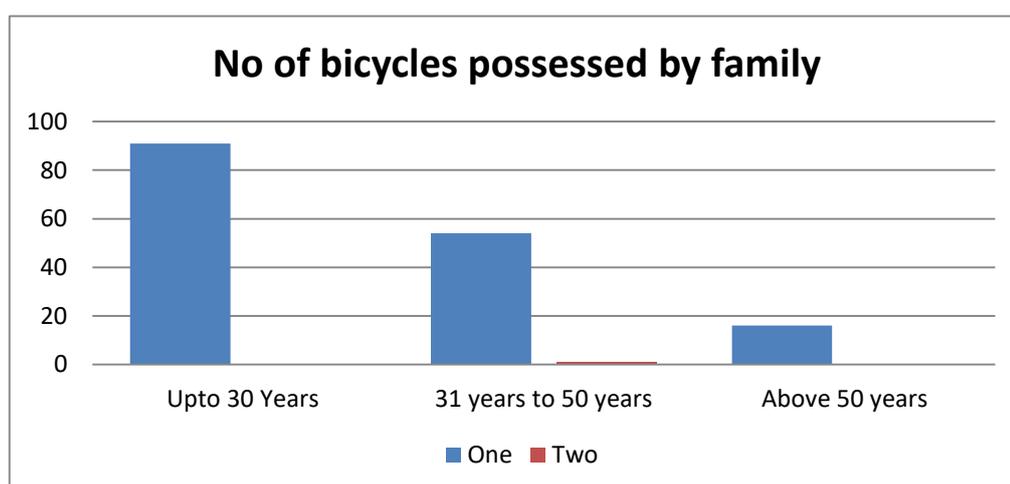
Sr. No.	No. of Cows /buffalos	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	One	N	16	10	15	41
		%	15.84.%	09.90%	14.85%	13.53%
2	Two	N	8	2	0	10
		%	7.92%	01.98%	0.00%	3.30%
3	Four	N	1	0	0	1
		%	0.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%
4	Not having livestock	N	76	89	86	200
		&	75.25%	88.11%	86.10%	66.00%
Total	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



The above table indicates that out of 303 women beedi rollers only 41 (13.53%) own one cow or buffalo, only 10 families (3.30%) own 2 cows or buffalos and only one family has 3 cows or buffalos with them. This means only 13.53% beedi roller's own one cow or buffalos, 3.30% beedi rollers own two cows or buffalos and 0.33% beedi rollers own three cows/ buffalos. This table shows that majority of beedi rolling families do not have supplementary income source from milch animals.

**Table No. . 4.41 :No of bicycles possessed by respondents family**

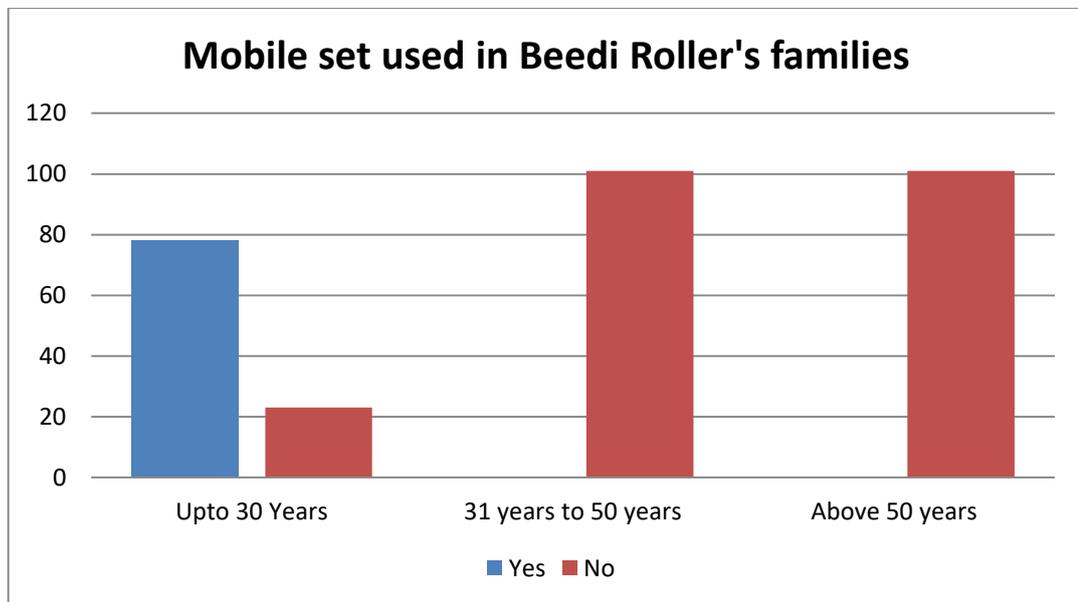
Sr. No.	No. of Bicycles	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	1	N	91	54	16	161
		%	100.00%	98.20%	100.00%	99.40%
2	2	N	0	1	0	1
		%	0.00%	1.80%	0.00%	0.60%
3	Not having bicycles	N	10	46	85	141
		%	9.90%	45.54%	84.16%	46.53%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Above table shows that 161 respondents out of 303 total respondent's families possess at least one bicycle. From the below 30 age group 91 beedi roller's families possess at least one bicycle, from 31 to 50 age group 54 beedi roller's families have 1 bicycle and one family has 2 bicycles and above 50 age group only 16 beedi rolling families possess 1 bicycle. It shows that the above 50 age group families due to poverty 85 families not even possess bicycles. In the 31 to 50 age groups the situation are somewhat better and 54 families possess bicycles. In the age group below 30, cycles are commonly seen in every house and 91 beedi rolling families are having bicycles. Even many bidi rollers said that their family members are also having motor bikes.

**Table No. . 4.42 : Mobile sets used by Beedi Rollers.**

Sr. No.	No. of beedi Mobile Handsets in family		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	78	0	0	78
		%	77.23%	0.00%	0.00%	77.23%
2	No.	N	23	101	101	225
		%	22.77%	0.00%	0.00%	14.10%
	Total	N	100	100	100	303
		%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

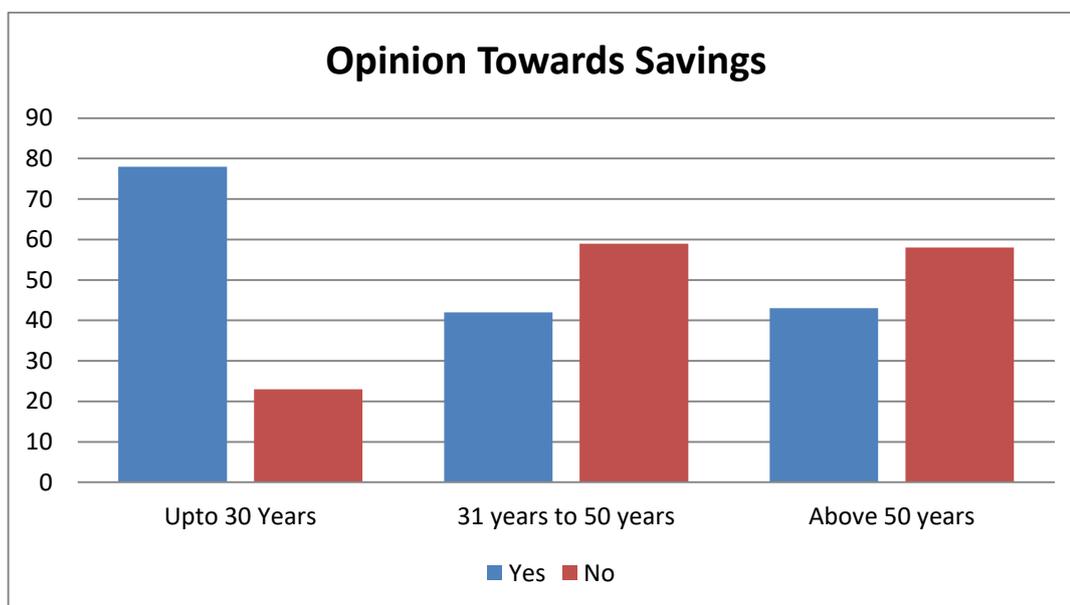


Above table depicts that, 78 respondents use communication devices such as mobile handsets. However most of them are from below 30 age group. The respondent from 31 to 50, or 50 and above age group beedi rollers, not a single woman use mobile phone. We can understand that in these generation there was no mobile phone but presently also they do not use because of their poverty as well as their illiteracy. In the respondent below 30 year age group the literacy rate and also the awareness is more so beedi rollers make use of this devices for communication purpose.

#### 4.G : Savings

**Table No. . 4.43 :Opinion Towards Savings Of Respondents**

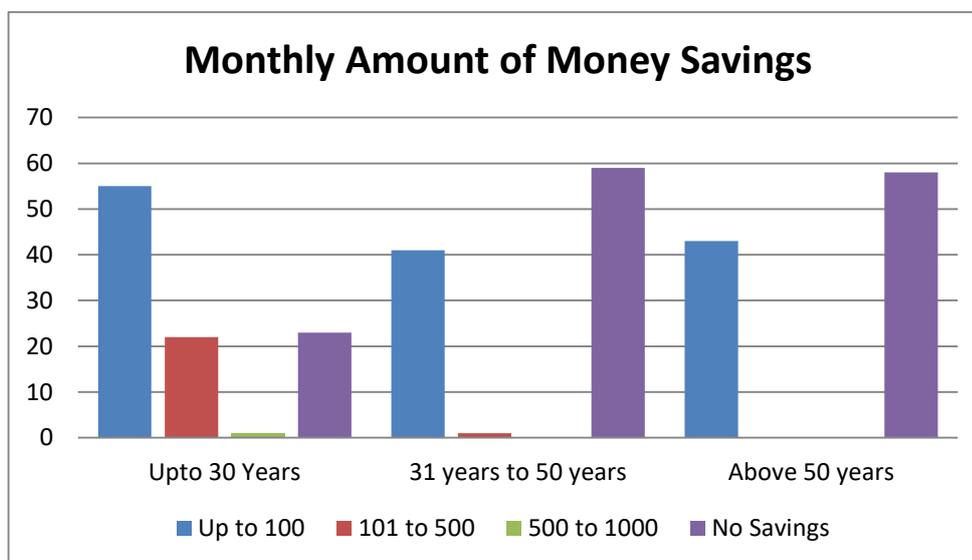
Sr. No.	Savings		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	78	42	43	163
		%	77.2	41.6	42.6	53.8
2	No	N	23	59	58	140
		%	22.8	58.4	57.4	46.2
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Out of 303 total respondents, almost half of the respondents i.e. 163 (53.8%) save money one way or other. Opinions of respondents towards savings shows that, among young generation 78 (77.2%) save money for their better future or emergency needs. In middle generation (31 to 50 years) less respondents i.e. 42 (41.6%) out of 101 respondents save money. Opinions of elder generation respondents shows that 43 (42.6%) respondents save money. Overall not many beedi workers are able to save money to their small earnings, poverty etc. in the earlier generation in compare to present generation i.e. below 30 years.

**Table No. . 4.44 : Monthly Amount of Money Savings of The respondents**

Sr. No.	Monthly Amount of Savings	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Up to 100	N	55	41	43	139
		%	54.5%	40.6%	42.6%	45.9%
2	101 to 500	N	22	1	0	23
		%	21.8%	1.0%	0.0%	7.6%
3	500 to 1000	N	1	0	0	1
		%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
3	No Savings	N	23	59	58	140
		%	22.8%	58.4%	57.4%	46.2%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

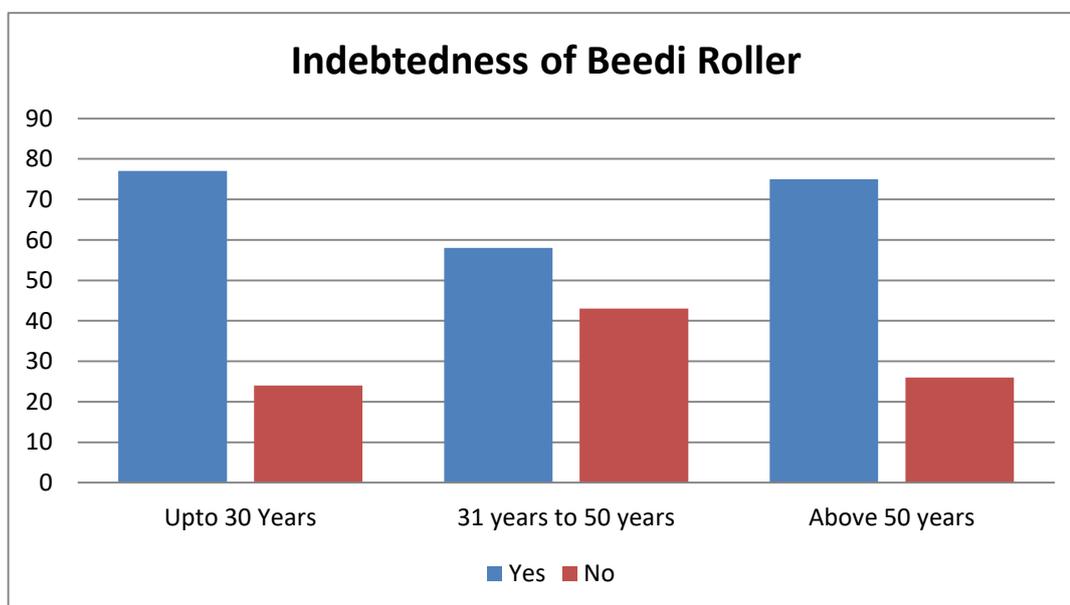


As mentioned in the previous table, 163 women beedi workers save money. Above table shows the amount of savings they make during the month. Among the 101 young generation beedi rollers, 55 (54.5%) save money up to Rs. 100 per month while 22 (21.8%) can manage to save up to Rs. 500 per month and only one respondent is able

to save between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000. Within the middle generation (31 to 50 years) respondents, 41 (40.6%) can save up to Rs. 100, only one respondent is able to save between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, 59 (58.4%) respondents in middle generation are not able to save money for various reasons. Same trend is observed in elder generation respondents i.e. above 50 years age group. It is also found that the earlier generation was saving money in “bhishi” however in young generation the money is saved either in Self Help Groups or in private or public banks.

**Table No. . 4.45: Indebtedness of Beedi Roller Respondents**

Sr. No.	Indebtedness		Age Group			Total
			Up to 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	YES	N	77	58	75	210
		%	76.24 %	57.43 %	74.26 %	69.31 %
2	No	N	24	43	26	93
		%	23.76 %	42.57 %	25.74 %	30.69 %
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100%	100%	100%	100%

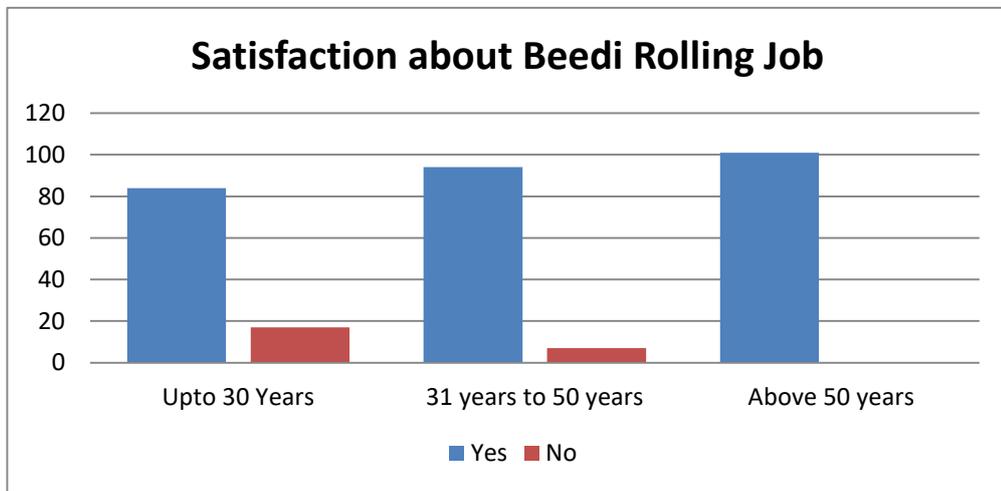


The above table shows the indebtedness of beedi rollers. Out of 303 families 210 families i.e. 69.31 % families have taken loans during their necessities or needs such as children's marriages, sickness, house construction, other family needs etc. The loan was taken from money lenders, relatives, and friends, private or public banks. 30.69 respondents told that they have not taken any loan.

In the elderly generation i.e. above 50 years of age 75 respondent (74.26 %) took loans and 26 beedi rollers families did not take any loan. In the middle age group respondents i.e. 31 to 50 year age there was decrease and 58 (57.43%) respondent told that they have taken loans and 43 respondents (42.57%) not taken any loan. In the younger generation again there is increase in indebtedness and 77 beedi rolling families (76.24%) told that they have taken loans and 24 (23.76%) families did not take any loan. While discussing about the loan related aspects the middle aged beedi rollers said that due to various rules and regulations it was difficulties for money lenders to give loans. During that time financial institutions are not reached to the village level so there was difficulties in getting loans from money lenders and private or public banks. While the younger generation told that due to Self Help Groups, private and public banks and also financial institutions it was comparatively easy to get loan than before generations. This generation generally took loans for marriages of family members, housing, education of children, purchasing home appliances, sickness, agriculture purposes, purchase of livestock etc.

**Table No. . 4.46 :Satisfaction about Beedi Rolling Job**

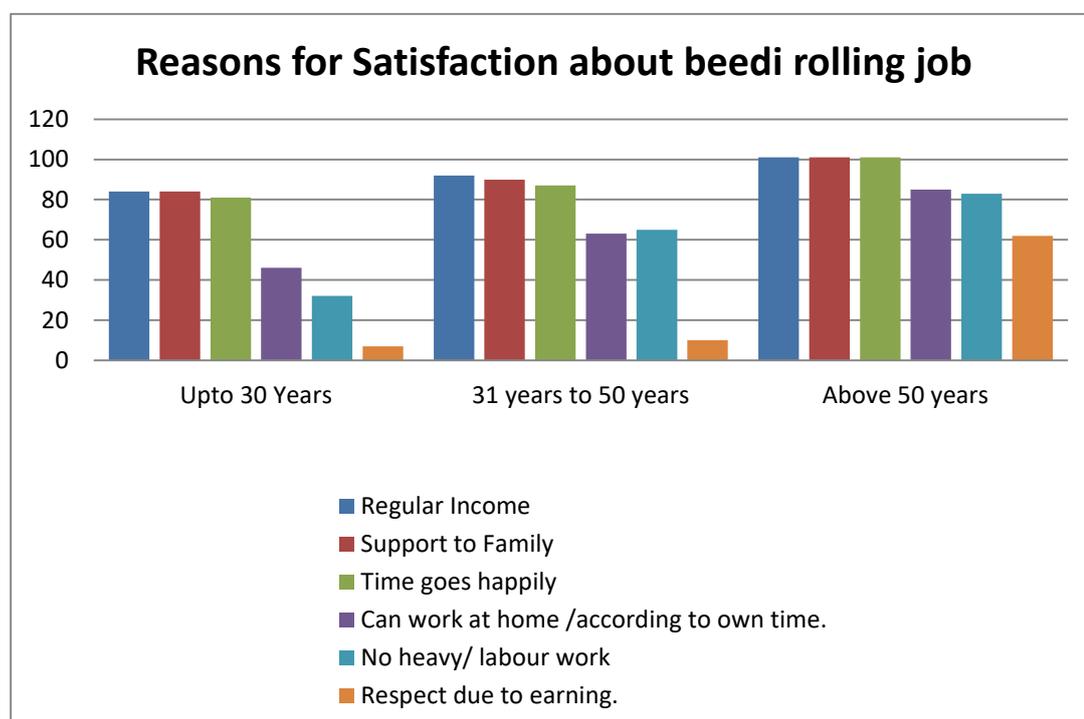
Sr. No.		Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	84	94	101	277
		%	83.20%	93.10%	100.00%	91.40%
2	No	N	17	7	0	24
		%	16.80%	6.90%	0.00%	7.90%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Above table depicts that majority i.e. 277 (91.4%) of beedi rollers are satisfied about the beedi rolling job due to various reasons mentioned in the subsequent table. Among the elder generation beedi rollers, all the beedi rollers are satisfied about their job. This is followed by middle generation (31 to 50 years) beedi workers, wherein 94 (93.1%) respondents are satisfied. Among the young generation beedi workers less i.e. 84 (83.2%) beedi workers are satisfied about their beedi rolling job and 17 (16.8%) are unsatisfied about it. In 31 to 50 age respondents (6.9%) are not satisfied about the beedi rolling job. The reasons of not satisfying beedi rolling work has several reasons such as longer working hours, health issues, lack of basic facilities at work place, monotonous job, low income etc. However 91.4% workers out of 303 responded that they are satisfied with the work because this work provide them their bread and butter in this drought prone area where there are lack of job opportunities.

**Table No. . 4.47 : Reasons for Satisfaction about beedi rolling job**

Sr. No.	Reasons for Satisfaction	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Regular Income	N	84	92	101	277
		%	83.20%	91.10%	100.00%	91.40%
2	Support to Family	N	84	90	101	275
		%	83.20%	89.10%	100.00%	90.80%
3	Time goes happily	N	81	87	101	269
		%	80.20%	86.10%	100.00%	88.80%
4	Can work at home /according to own time.	N	46	63	85	194
		%	45.50%	62.40%	84.20%	64.00%
5	No heavy/ labour work	N	32	65	83	180
		%	31.70%	64.40%	82.20%	59.40%
6	Respect due to earning.	N	7	10	62	79
		%	6.90%	9.90%	61.40%	26.10%



Women Beedi workers have stated various reasons for satisfaction about their beedi rolling job. Regular and steady income is the reason indicated by 277 (91.4%) beedi

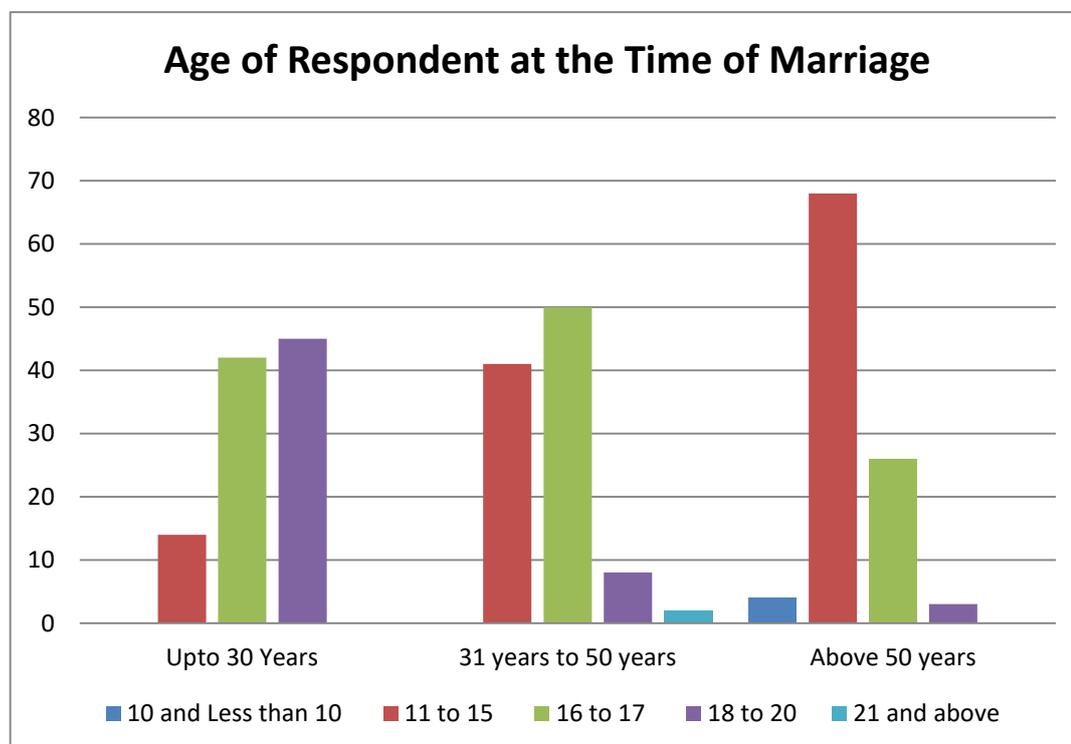
workers, another reason for satisfaction is ‘support to family due to this job income’ , which is stated by 275 (90.8%) respondents. Another reasons for job satisfaction are time passes by happily (88.8%), workers can work at home according to their own time (64%), and workers don’t have to do heavy work or laborious work (59.4%). Some beedi workers (26.10%) are satisfied because they get respect due to earning from beedi rolling work. All 101 elder generation beedi workers are of the opinion that they have job satisfaction because they can support the family financially due to regular and steady income and pass the work time happily. In this generation 85 (84.2) beedi workers stated that they can also do their homework according to their own time and hence they are satisfied about the job. According to 83 (82.2%) beedi workers beedi rolling is not heavy work as this work they can do in shadow, either in their own home or the factory and they need not to work in the burning sunlight. In middle generation age group (31 to 50 years), lesser beedi workers are satisfied due to regular income (91.1%), support to family (89.1%), time passes happily (86.1%), they can work from home according to their own time (62.4%), beedi rolling is not heavy work (64.4%), respect due to beedi rolling work (9.9%). Satisfaction level among the young generation due to reasons such as, regular and steady income (83.2%), support to family (83.2%), time passes happily at work, can work at home at own time (45.5%) , beedi rolling is not heavy work (31.7%), respect due to earning (6.9%).

Though beedi rolling is hazardous work but according to women there is no other work available in this area and many families survival depend on beedi industry. Muslim women responded that in their community women are not allowed to work out of the house so this is the best work for them that they can do from their home and also contribute for their family income.

#### 4.H Social Situation

##### 4.48 :Age of Respondent at the Time of Marriage

Sr. NO.	Age at the Time of Marriage		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	10 and Less than 10	N	0	0	4	4
		%	0.0%	0.0%	3.96 %	1.3%
2	11 to 15	N	14	41	68	123
		%	13.9%	40.6%	67.3%	40.6%
3	16 to 17	N	42	50	26	118
		%	41.6%	49.5%	25.7%	38.9%
4	18 to 20	N	45	8	3	56
		%	44.6%	7.9%	3.0%	18.5%
5	21 and above	N	0	2	0	2
		%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.7%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Figures in above table shows trend of early marriages clearly. Out of 303 total respondents, 4 (1.3%) respondents got married before the age of 10 years, 123 (40.6%) respondents got married when they were between 11 and 15 years, 118 (38.9%) respondents are married at the age of 16 to 17 years, 56 (18.5%) were married when they were 18 years to 20 years and only 2 (0.7%) got married after the age of 21.

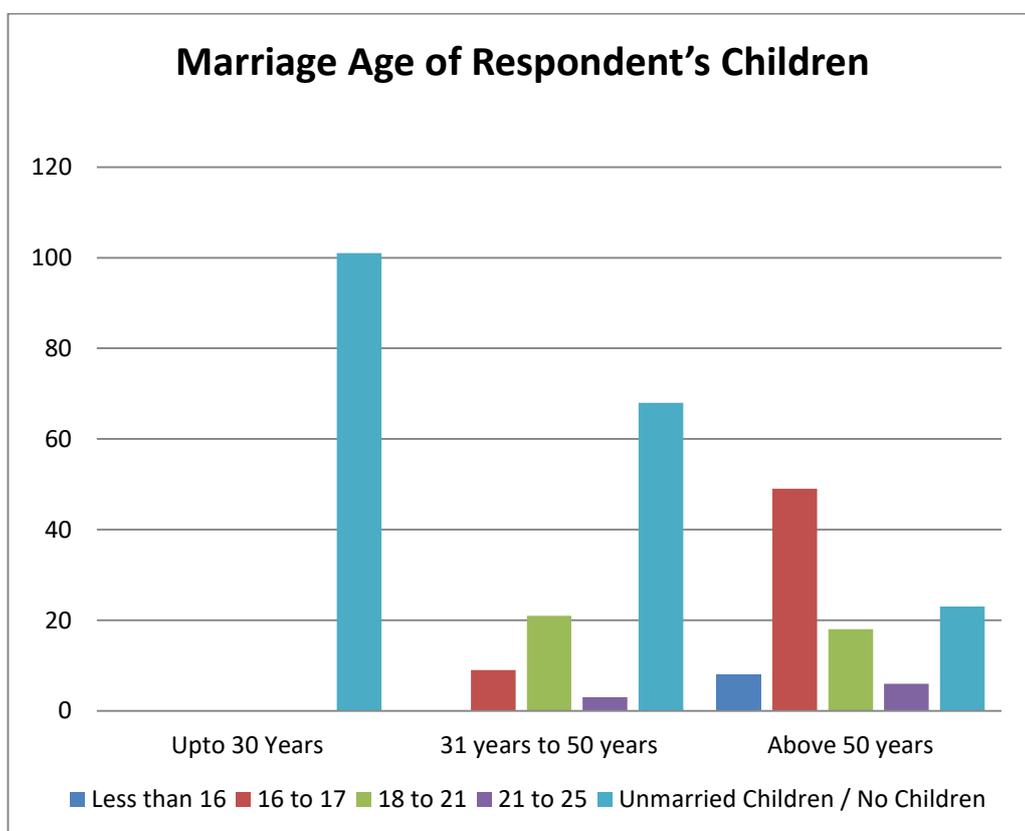
Among the Elder generation (above 50 years) women, 4 (3.96 %) beedi workers were married before the age of 10 years, significantly 68 (67.3%) got married when they were 11 to 15 years old, 26 (25.7%) beedi workers were 16 to 17 years when they got married and no beedi worker in this age group has married after the age of 20 years.

This trend of early marriage has shifted towards 11 years to 17 years age among middle aged generation of beedi workers. In this generation (31 to 50 years), 41 (40.6%) beedi workers got married when they were 11 to 15 years, 50 (49.5%) at the age of 16 to 17 years and 8 (7.9%) at the age of 18 to 20 years.

Young generation (up to 30 years) beedi workers have shifted more towards higher age of marriage. Out of 101 beedi workers, 14 (13.9%) respondents are married when they were 11 to 15 years old, 42 (41.6%) got married at the age of 16 to 17 and significantly 45 (44.6%) are married when they were 18 to 20 years but all beedi worker in this generation are married before the age of 21 years. Overall earlier, beedi workers were married at the age of 10 to 12, then at the age of 14 to 15 years, but now a days, they still get married at the age of 16 to 18 years of age. It shows majority of beedi rollers in earlier generation got married before they completed 18 years. In the young generation also 13.9% girls married before they completed 14 year age and 41.6 % before they completed 18 years of age. This naturally put adverse effect on the health of beedi rollers.

**Table No. . 4.49 : Marriage Age of Respondent's Children**

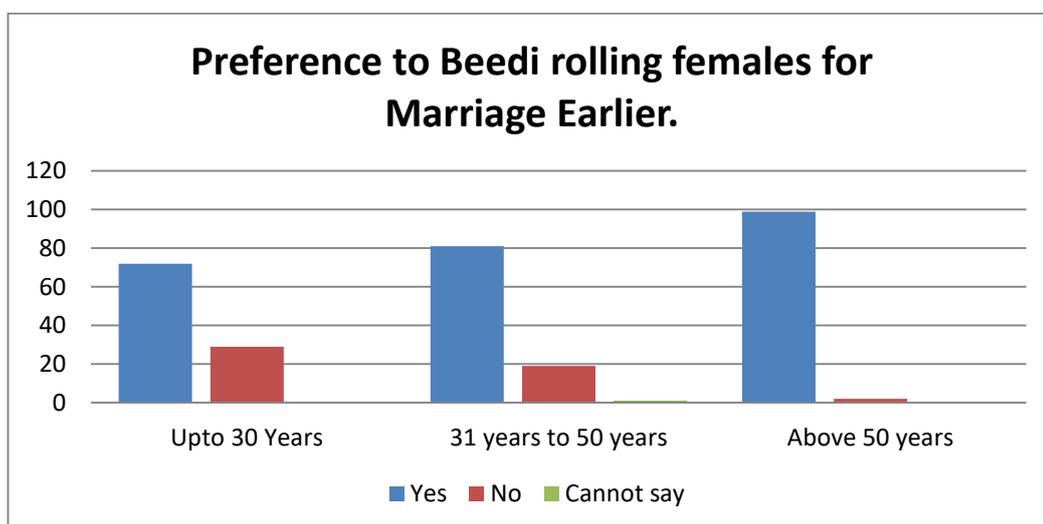
Sr. NO.			Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Less than 16	N	0	0	8	8
		%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	2.6%
2	16 to 17	N	0	9	49	58
		%	0.0%	8.9%	48.5%	19.1%
3	18 to 21	N	0	21	18	39
		%	0.0%	20.8%	17.8%	12.9%
4	21 to 25	N	0	3	6	9
		%	0.0%	3.0%	5.9%	3.0%
5	Unmarried Children / No Children	N	101	68	23	192
		%	100.0%	67.3%	22.8%	63.4%
	Total	N	101	101	104	306
		%	100.0%	100.0%	103.0%	101.0%



It is very important to know the marriage age of respondent's children. Overall respondent 58 (19.1%) and 39 (12.9%) said that their children got married at the age of 16 to 17 years and 18 to 21 years respectively. In case of elder generation (above 50 years) respondents. Children of 8 (7.9%) respondents got married when they were less than 16 years old and 49 (48.5%) got married in the age 16 to 17 years while 18 (17.8%) respondents' children married at the age of 18 to 21 years. Scenario has changed after a generation and among middle generation respondents, where marriage age of child has shifted towards higher age. in this generation of respondents, their children have not married before the age of 16 but 9 (8.9%) respondents have stated that their children married when they were between 16 to 17 years of age. 21 respondent's children got married in the age of 18 to 21 years in the middle age group of respondents. The younger generation beedi rollers children are small so they are not yet married. It shows that the marriage age is increasing generation after generation.

**Table No. . 4.50 : Preference to Beedi rolling females for Marriage Earlier.**

Sr. NO.	Preference to Beedi rolling females for Marriage	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	72	81	99	252
		%	71.30%	80.20%	98.00%	83.20%
2	No	N	29	19	2	50
		%	28.70%	18.80%	2.00%	16.50%
3	Cannot say	N	0	1	0	1
		%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.30%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

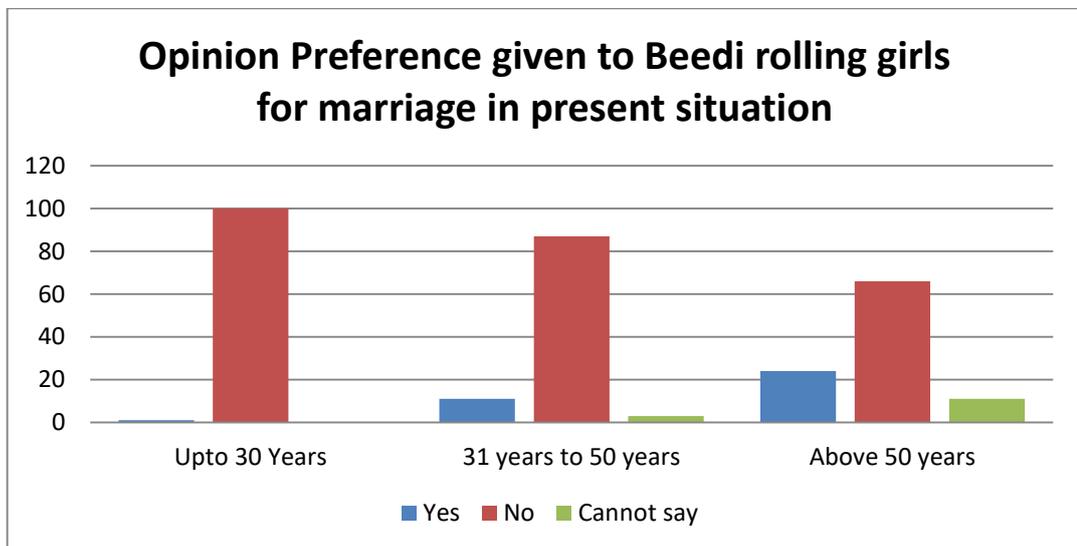


In the earlier days, in elder generation 99 (98.0%) respondents have stated that girls working as beedi rollers are preferred for marriage in other family. In the age group of middle generation respondents, 81 (80.2%) stated that beedi rolling girls are preferred for marriage. 72 (71.3%) respondents have stated that girls working as beedi workers are preferred for marriage market. At present this scenario has changed and lesser preference is given to beedi rolling girls for marriages. But in rural families, still more than 71/30% families are of the opinion that beedi rolling girls are getting preference in marriages. When asked all the three generation beedi roller stated that in this area employment opportunities are very less, either they are marginal farmers and

agriculture production is not secure so families prefer to have secure income source like beedi rollers and therefore prefer beedi roller girls.

**Table No. . 4.51 : Opinion Preference given to Beedi rolling girls for marriage in present situation**

Sr. NO.	Preference for Beedi Rolling Girls for Marriage	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	1	11	24	36
		%	1.0%	10.9%	23.8%	11.9%
2	No	N	100	87	66	253
		%	99.0%	86.1%	65.3%	83.5%
3	Can No Say	N	0	3	11	14
		%	0.0%	3.0%	10.9%	4.6%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

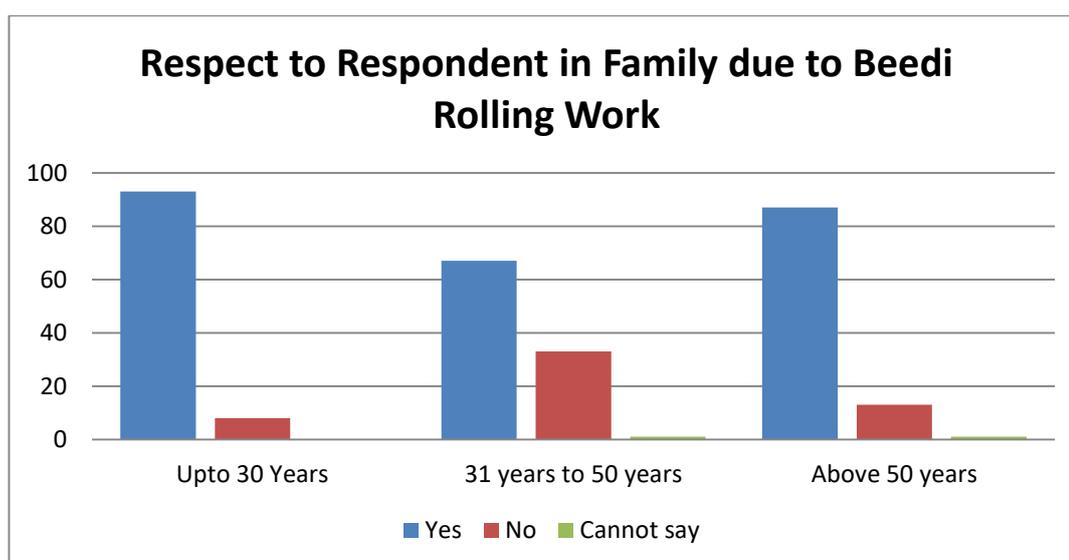


Above table clearly shows that, in the present situation not many beedi rolling girls are given preference for marriage and almost 253 (83.5%) respondents stated this way. 99% young generation beedi workers opined that, in present situation, beedi worker girls are not at all given preference for marriage. 87 (86.1%) beedi rollers, in middle

generation, have stated that beedi worker girls are not preferred for marriages. But still elder generation beedi workers are of the opinion that some beedi rolling girls are preferred for marriage. While asked why it is so most of the beedi rollers stated that in this business income is less according to the no of hours work, health problems, some even told that due to tobacco smelling people do not prefer beedi rolling girls. When asked which type of girl's families generally prefer they replied that now people prefer girls who can work in agriculture or some work other than beedi rolling. Families also prefer educated girls so that they can get good job elsewhere.

**Table No. 4.52 : Respect to Respondent in Family due to Beedi Rolling Work**

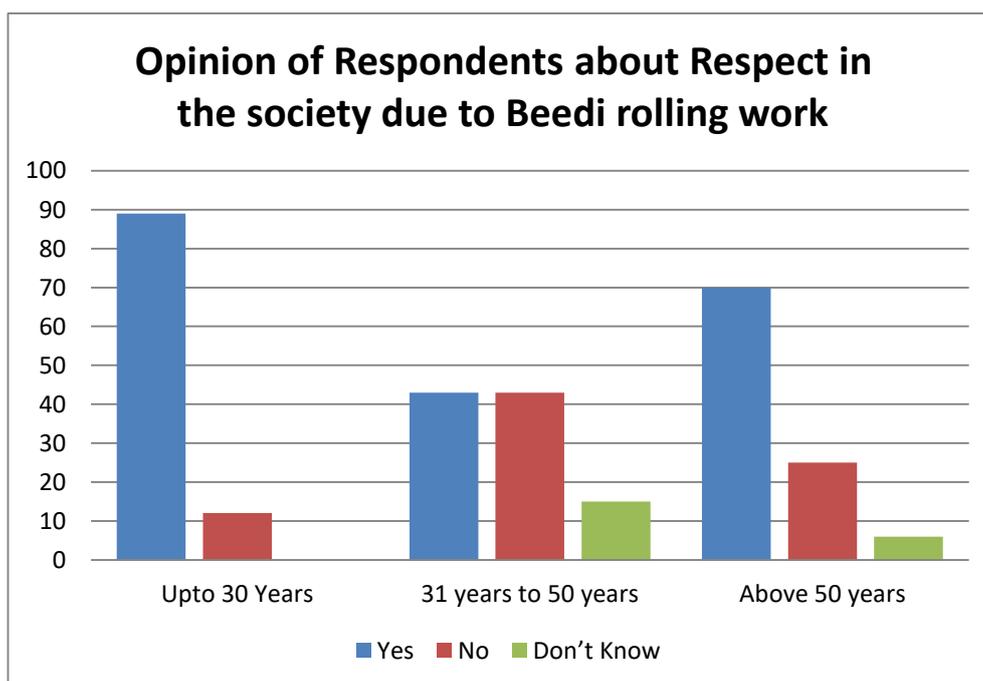
Sr. NO.	Respect in Family due to Beedi Rolling Work		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	93	67	87	247
		%	92.1%	66.3%	86.1%	81.5%
2	No	N	8	33	13	54
		%	7.9%	32.7%	12.9%	17.8%
3	Can No Say	N	0	1	1	2
		%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Beedi workers used to get respect in family due to their work as beedi rollers, opined 247 (81.5%) respondents, because women beedi workers helped their families financially. Apart from that their children get scholarships, they get bonus, maternity leave and delivery expenses, some even get support for house construction, after retirement they get P.F., gratuity, and some also get pension. So in poor families still women beedi rollers are getting respect as they get support. Some beedi workers i.e. 54 (17.8%) stated that women beedi workers do not get respect in family because either their family size is large, many women in the family used to work as beedi rollers or some beedi rollers said that their husband married with other women and when our own husband didn't give us respect how we will get respect from other members of our families.

**Table No. . 4.53 :Opinion of Respondents about Respect in the society due to Beedi rolling work**

Sr. NO.	Respect in Society		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	89	43	70	202
		%	88.1%	42.6%	69.3%	66.7%
2	No	N	12	43	25	80
		%	11.9%	42.6%	24.8%	26.4%
3	Don't Know	N	0	15	6	21
		%	0.0%	14.9%	5.9%	6.9%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



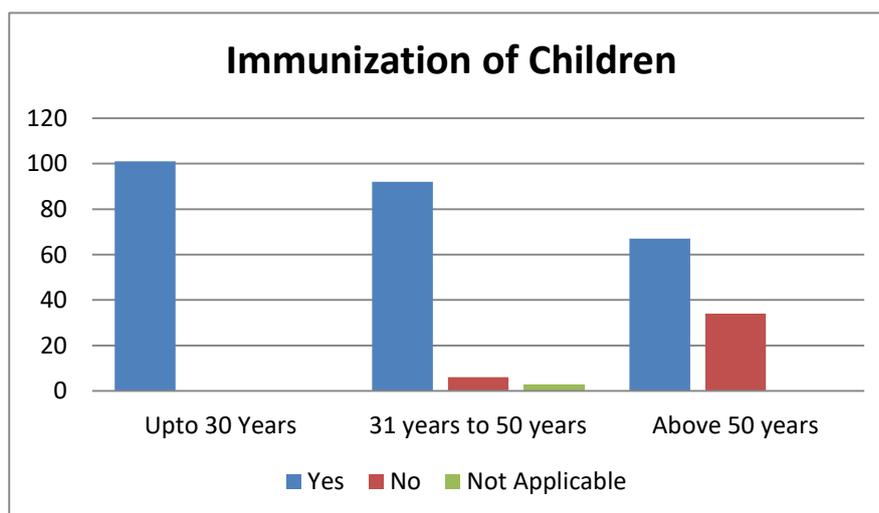
Women beedi rollers get respect in society because they support their families financially, this profession had respect during their time, stated 202 (66.7%) respondents. The elderly generation said during our time beedi rolling business was done by many village women and it had respect in the society because beedi rollers

were supporting their families, every week they were getting income in their hands so they use to support family's most of the day to day needs. On the contrary agriculture was not that productive and due to drought situation there were very little work opportunities in their or neighbouring village. In such situation we were working in the shadow, no hard work, earning even more than male members so we were getting respect in the society because we were earning money and holding money and money power was giving us respect. In middle and young generation though beedi rolling business is facing some problems and due to health and other problems, comparatively getting less respect but still their financial independence, support to family and their role in rural economy giving them respect in the society.

#### 4.I: Child Related Problem

**Table No. . 4.B.54 : Immunization of Children**

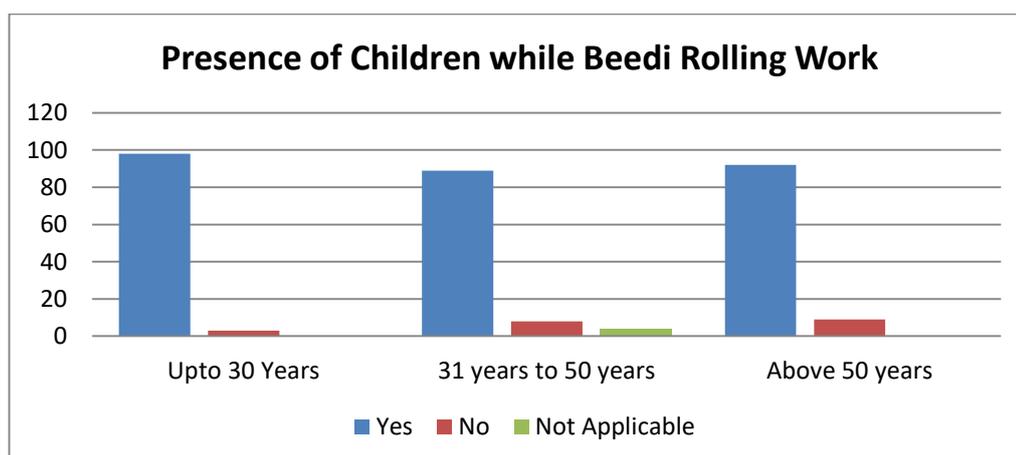
Sr. No.	Immunization of Children	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	101	92	67	260
		%	100.00%	91.10%	66.30%	85.80%
2	No	N	0	6	34	40
		%	0.00%	5.90%	33.70%	13.20%
3	Not Applicable	N	0	3	0	3
		%	0.00%	3.00%	0.00%	1.00%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Children of majority of beedi workers i.e. 260 (85.8%) are immunized. However in the elder generation only 67 beedi rollers (66.30%) immunized their children. In the middle age and young generation beedi rollers this rate is almost 92 (91.10%) and 101 (100%) respectively because as immunization facilities are available easily through government or private health organizations in the village level or in the nearby areas women beedi rollers used to immunise their children easily.

**Table No. 4.55 : Presence of Children while Beedi Rolling Work**

Sr. NO.	Presence of Children		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	98	89	92	279
		%	97.00%	88.10%	91.10%	92.10%
2	No	N	3	8	9	20
		%	3.00%	7.90%	8.90%	6.60%
3	Not Applicable	N	0	4	0	4
		%	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%	1.30%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

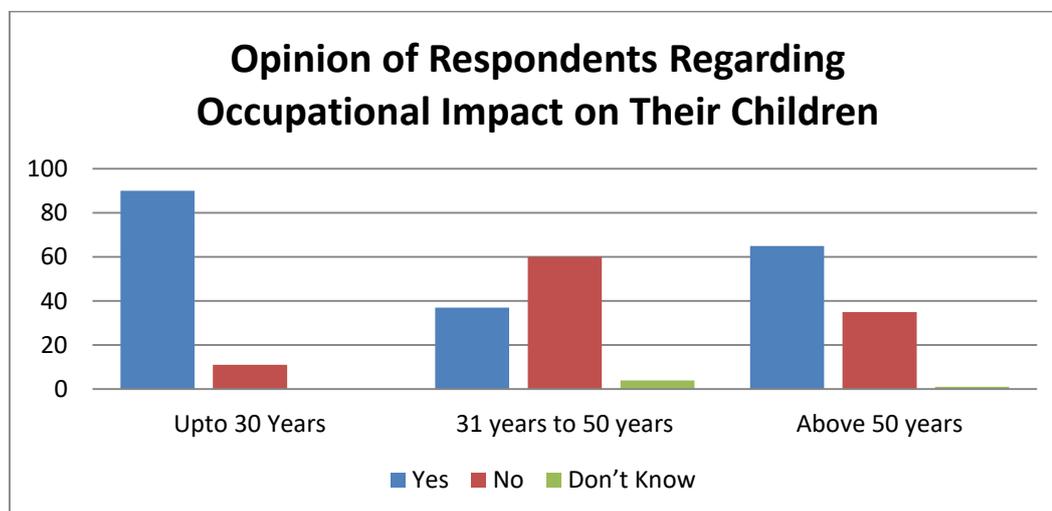


Majority of beedi workers i.e. 279 (92.1%) stated that, their children were present while doing they were rolling beedies. In young generation beedi workers, 98 (97%) respondents opined that their children are present while they are rolling beedies. In the middle age and elderly beedi rollers, this rate is 89 (88.10%) and 92 (91.10%) respectively. However there was still some difference while children around when women were rolling beedies. Elderly beedi rollers were mostly rolling beedies in Karkhana, which was a tiny crowded place and their children were in that tobacco dust whole day playing, eating, sleeping near them. So that situation comparatively more harmful than the young generation beedi rollers as they are rolling beedies mostly at

home. At home though the children are around them but that situation is comparatively less harmful than the factory setting. About the middle aged beedi rollers half of the them were rolling beedies in the Karkhana and half from the home.

**Table No. 4.56 : Opinion of Respondents Regarding Occupational Impact on Their Children**

Sr. NO.	Occupational Impact		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	90	37	65	192
		%	89.10%	36.60%	64.40%	63.40%
2	No	N	11	60	35	106
		%	10.90%	59.40%	34.70%	35.00%
3	Don't Know	N	0	4	1	5
		%	0.00%	4.00%	1.00%	1.70%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



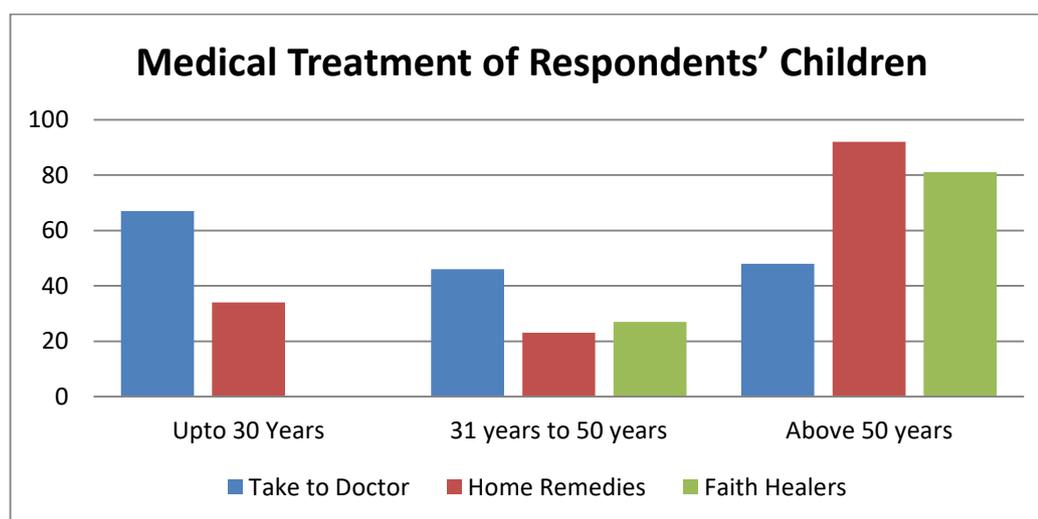
Above table shows that 192 (63.4%) respondents are of the opinion that their occupation of beedi rolling has negative impact on their children's health. But still significant number of respondents i.e. 106 (35%) stated that occupation of beedi rolling does not have negative impact on their children's health. Due to lack of knowledge,

lack of awareness about tobacco on health, these respondents have not realized the fact that their occupation of beedi rolling has negative impact on the health of their children. This lack of knowledge is more evident in middle generation (59.4%) and elder generation (34.7%) respondents.

Occupation of beedi rolling have many negative impacts on health of children such as respiratory problems, eye problems, cough and cold, fever, malnourishment, underweight new born babies etc.

**Table No. 4.57 : Source of Medical Treatment of Respondents' Children**

Sr. No.	Source of Treatment		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Taking to Doctor	N	67	46	48	161
		%	66.3%	45.5%	47.5%	53.1%
2	Home Remedies	N	34	23	92	149
		%	33.7%	22.8%	91.1%	49.2%
3	Faith Healers	N	0	27	81	108
		%	0.0%	26.7%	80.2%	35.6%

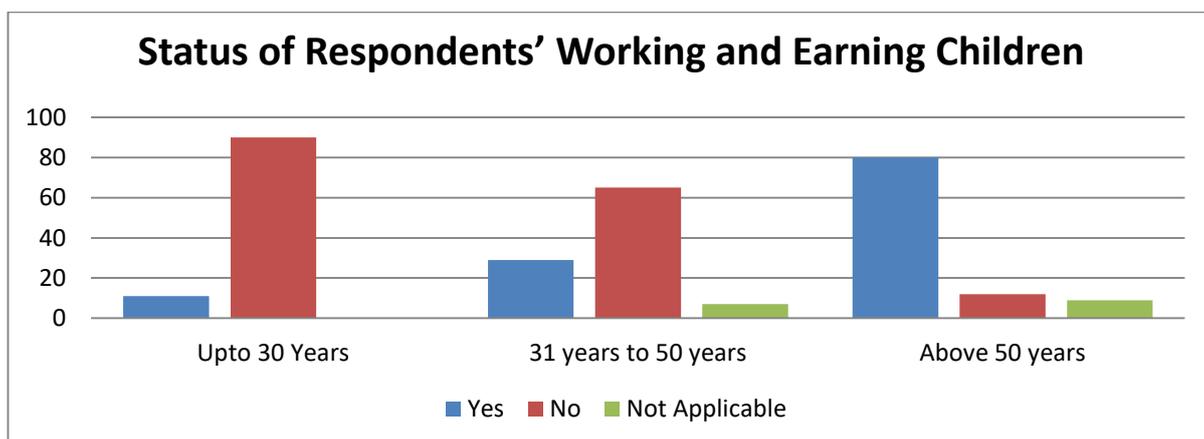


In earlier days many beedi workers used to treat their children for health problems through faith healers. In above table 81 (80.2%) elderly generation beedi workers

mentioned that they treated their children through faith healers (Bhagat), and 27 (26.7%) middle generation beedi workers stated that they treated children from faith healers while young generation beedi workers' children are not treated by the faith healers. Home remedies are still used to treat the children medically but in case of elderly generation this proportion is 91.1%. Treatment by medical doctor is preferred by 66.3% young generation respondents, 45.5% middle generation respondents and 47.5% elder generations respondents. Poverty, piece rate work, lack of medical facilities at village level, lack of transportation facilities, lack of awareness, ignorance and illiteracy these are main problem for not treating children from the medical practitioners.

**Table No. 4.58 : Status of Respondents' Working and Earning Children**

Sr. No.	Child Work and Earn Income	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	11	29	80	120
		%	10.90%	28.70%	79.20%	39.60%
2	No	N	90	65	12	167
		%	89.10%	64.40%	11.90%	55.10%
3	Not Applicable	N	0	7	9	16
		%	0.00%	6.90%	8.90%	5.30%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

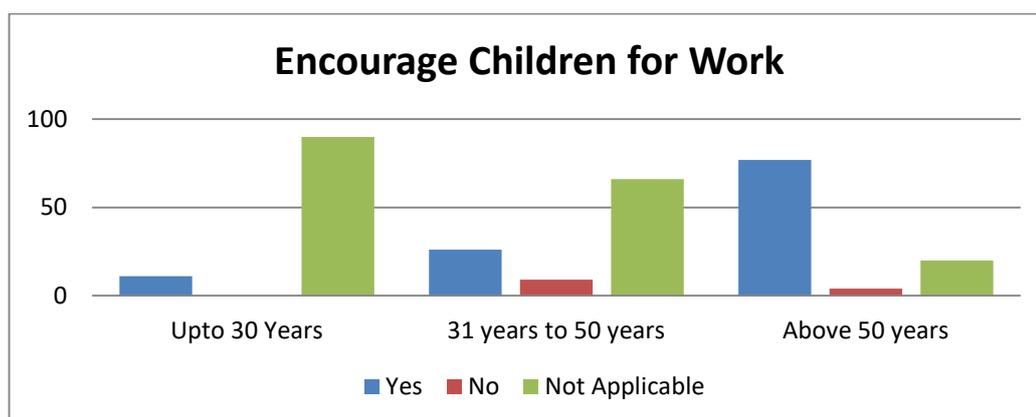


Above table shows that, children of 120 (39.6%) respondents were working and earning money. Children of 79.2% elderly generation are grownups and have taken some education hence are working and earning to support family financially. Children of 28.7% middle generation respondents work and earn money for their families while children of 11 (10.9%) young generation respondents work and earn income for family, proportion of these children is less because they have not grown up to work and earn to support their families and also majority of young generation beedi rollers wants to give education to their children and do not want to bring their girls in this profession. In the earlier generation due to poverty, joint family, illiteracy and ignorance children are working and providing financial support to their families. Girl

children help their mothers for beedi rolling and male children of beedi workers work as labourers and help their families.

**Table No. 4.59 : Encourage Children for Work**

Sr. NO.	Encourage Children to Work	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	11	26	77	114
		%	10.90%	25.70%	76.20%	37.60%
2	No	N	0	9	4	13
		%	0.00%	8.90%	4.00%	4.30%
3	Not Applicable	N	90	66	20	176
		%	89.10%	65.30%	19.80%	58.10%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

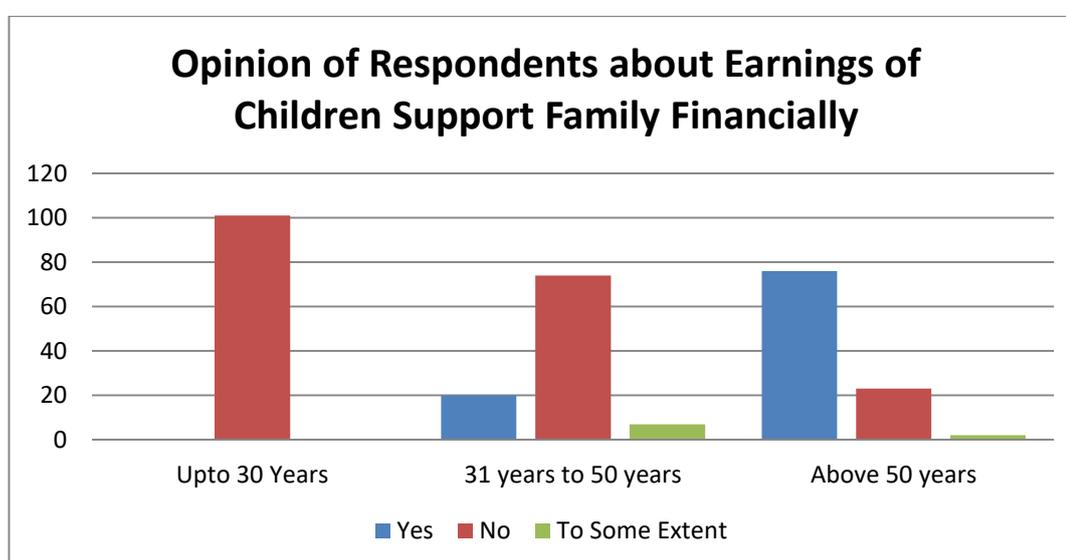


Encouragement to children to work is evident in middle and elder generation beedi workers due to poverty, lack of awareness, less importance towards education etc. Therefore if family is poor or children are not shown in interests, parents also encouraged them to earn some income for family and in girls case support mother and learn beedi rolling so that she can get preference in marriages. Among elder generation beedi rollers, 77 (76.2%) beedi workers stated that they encouraged their children to work and among middle aged generation beedi rollers, 26 (25%) opined that they encouraged children to work. This encouragement was more evident in case of girl

children in earlier days. However in young generation number of children are less and beedi rollers wants to educate them, even for girls they do not want to bring in this business. This is because increased literacy, importance to education, increased awareness, availability of educational facilities at village level etc.

**Table No. 4.60 : Opinion of Respondents about Earnings of Children Support Family Financially**

Sr. NO.	Earnings of Children Support Family Financially		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	0	20	76	96
		%	0.0%	19.8%	75.2%	31.7%
2	No	N	101	74	23	198
		%	100.0%	73.3%	22.8%	65.3%
3	To Some Extent	N	0	7	2	9
		%	0.0%	6.9%	2.0%	3.0%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

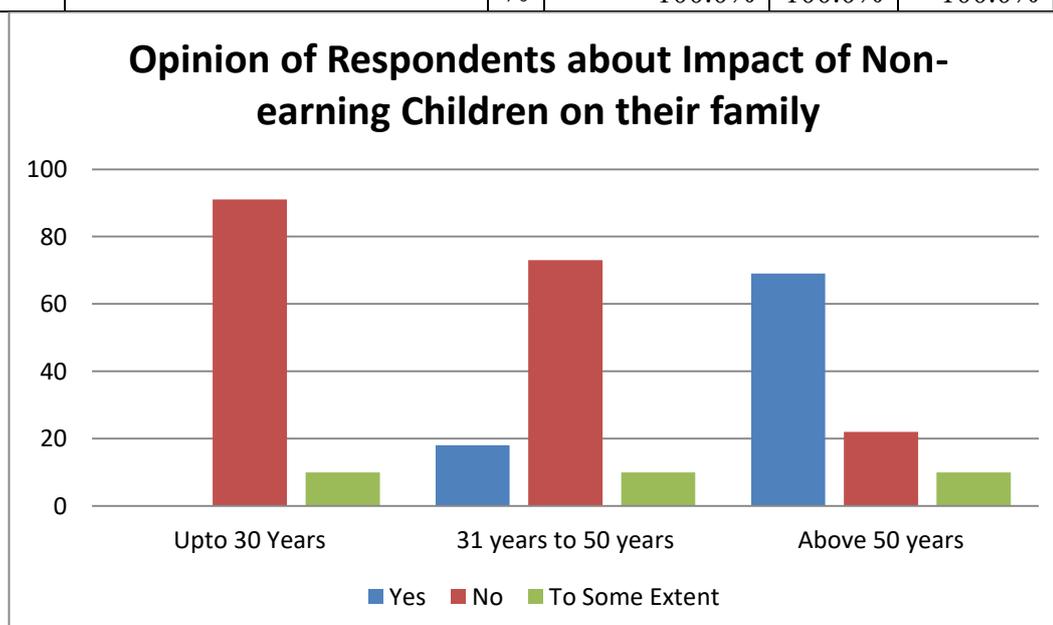


Poor families get financial support from children's earnings. 96 (31.7%) respondents stated that they get/got financial support to family from children's earnings while

9 (3%) said to some extent they get/got support of children's earnings for family. In elder generation 76 (75.2%) beedi workers stated that their families got financial support from their children's earnings while among middle generation, this proportion is 20 (19.8%). In young generation beedi workers, children are young and due to awareness, increased literacy and increased importance towards education most of the young generation beedi rollers children are taking education as they want to teach them and give better career.

**Table No. 4.61 : Opinion of Respondents about Children's Earning Impact On Their Family**

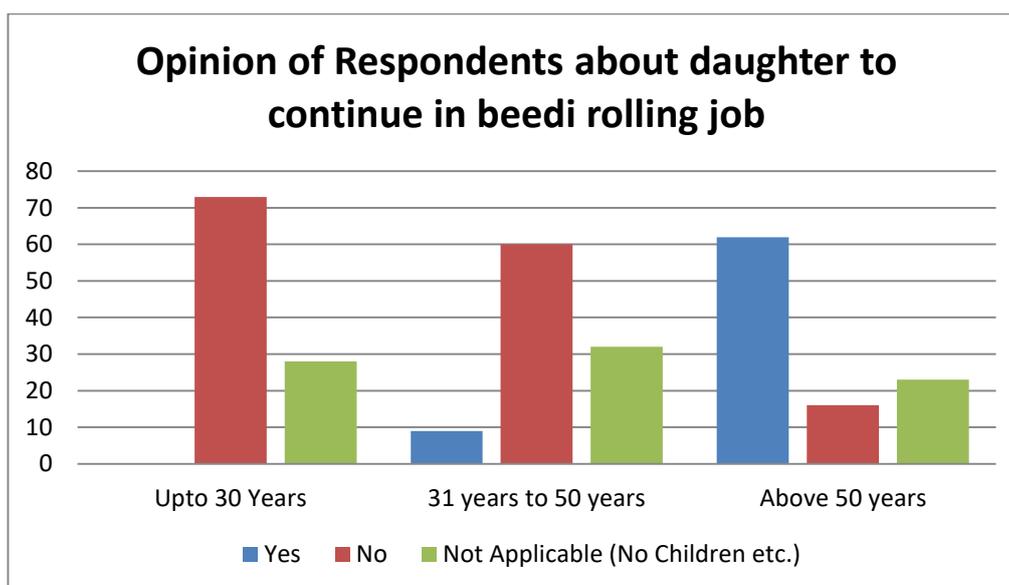
Sr. NO.	Impact of Non-earning children on family	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	0	18	69	87
		%	0.0%	17.8%	68.3%	28.7%
2	No	N	91	73	22	186
		%	90.1%	72.3%	21.8%	61.4%
3	To Some Extent	N	10	10	10	30
		%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



About 69 (68.3%) beedi workers in elder generation (above 50 years) stated that if their children would have not supported then their family had faced lot of financial problems. 22 (21.8%) families told that there was no effect even if their children not earned money at that time. This proportion is 18 (17.8%) and 73 ( 72.3%) in middle generation (31 to 50 years) beedi rollers. Equal proportion i.e. 9.9% respondents in all the three age groups of respondents stated that there family faced/ would have faced problems due to not earning of their children.

**Table No. 4.62 : Opinion of Respondents about daughter to continue in beedi rolling job**

Sr. NO.	To continue daughter in beedi rolling work		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	0	9	62	71
		%	0.0%	8.9%	61.4%	23.4%
2	No	N	73	60	16	149
		%	72.3%	59.4%	15.8%	49.2%
3	Not Applicable (No Children etc.)	N	28	32	23	83
		%	27.7%	31.7%	22.8%	27.4%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

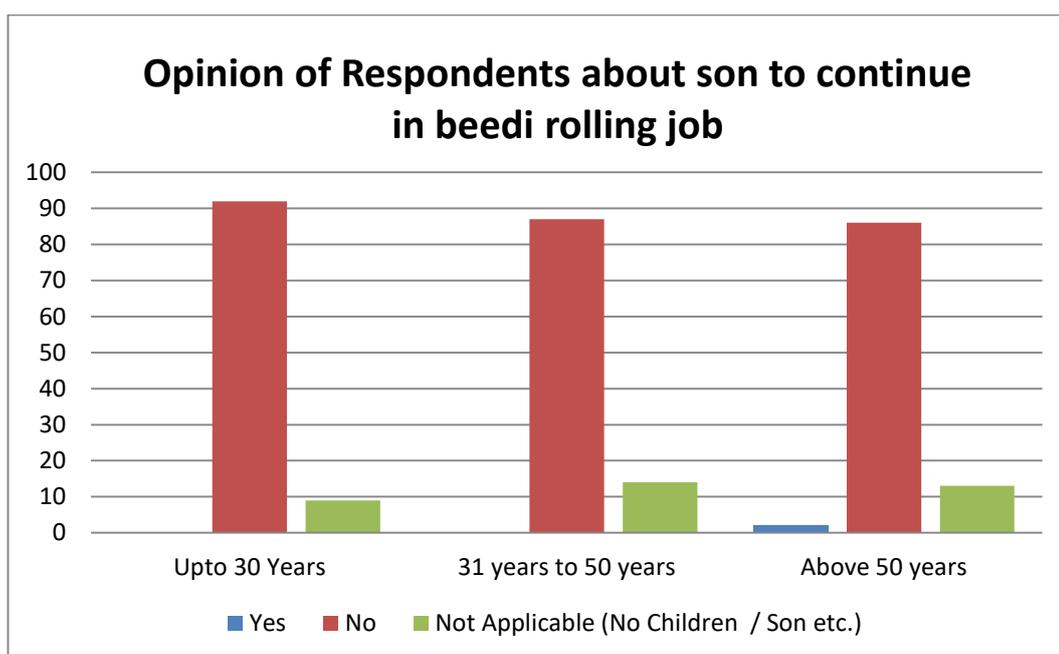


Above table shows that 71 (23.4%) respondents said that they wanted their daughters to continue in beedi rolling job. Within the elder generation, 62 (61.4%) respondents opined that they wanted that their daughters work as beedi rollers, among middle generation respondents, 9 (8.9%) respondents wanted their daughters to bring in beedi rolling work. Young generation beedi rollers do not want their daughters to work as beedi workers. On the contrary they say their daughters will do any business except beedi rolling.

In earlier days respondents were encouraging their daughters to work as beedi rollers because this work was home based and job was assured as well as providing regular income and support to the family. To make daughter independent was another reason for encouragement. Some respondents were not eager to allow their daughters to work as beedi rollers because they were aware about the health problems involved in this occupation, additionally beedi rolling job is monotonous, need long working hours and low income occupation.

**Table No. 4.63 : Opinion of Respondents about son to continue in beedi rolling job**

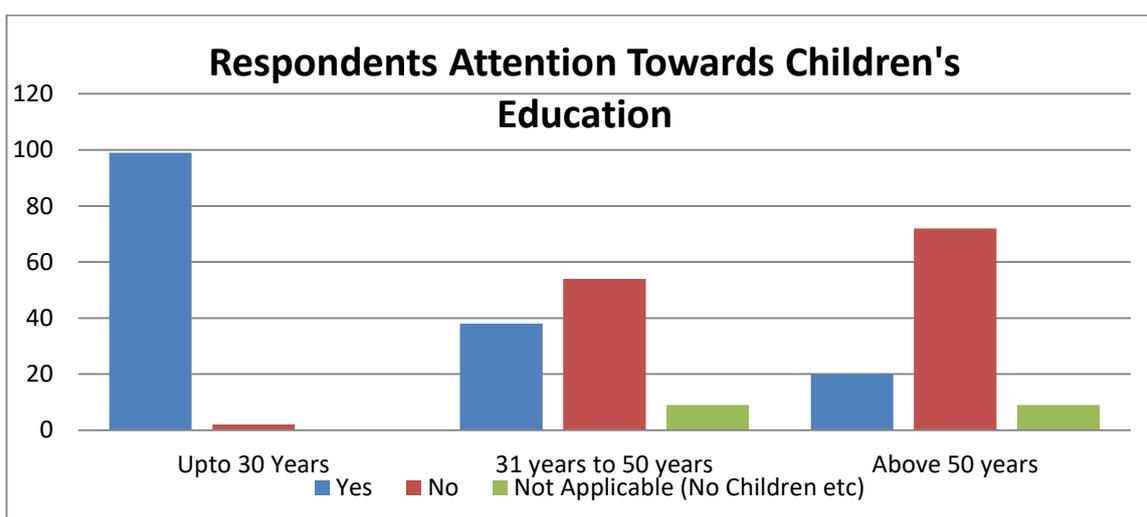
Sr. No.		Age Group			Total
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Yes	N	0	0	2
		%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
2	No	N	92	87	86
		%	91.1%	86.1%	85.1%
3	Not Applicable (No Children / Son etc.)	N	9	14	13
		%	8.9%	13.9%	12.9%
	Total	N	101	101	101
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Above table clearly shows that, beedi workers are not willing their son to work as beedi worker, only 2 respondents from elder generation stated that they were of the opinion to bring their sons in this work. Majority of the respondents wish to educate their son and engage him in descent job. This table also put gender decimation practices of beedi rolling families and more preference they were giving to sons than the daughters.

**Table No. 4.64 : Respondents Attention towards Children's Education**

Sr. No.	Attention	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	99	38	20	157
		%	98.0%	37.6%	19.8%	51.8%
2	No	N	2	54	72	128
		%	2.0%	53.5%	71.3%	42.2%
3	Not Applicable (No Children etc)	N	0	9	9	18
		%	0.0%	8.9%	8.9%	5.9%
Total	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

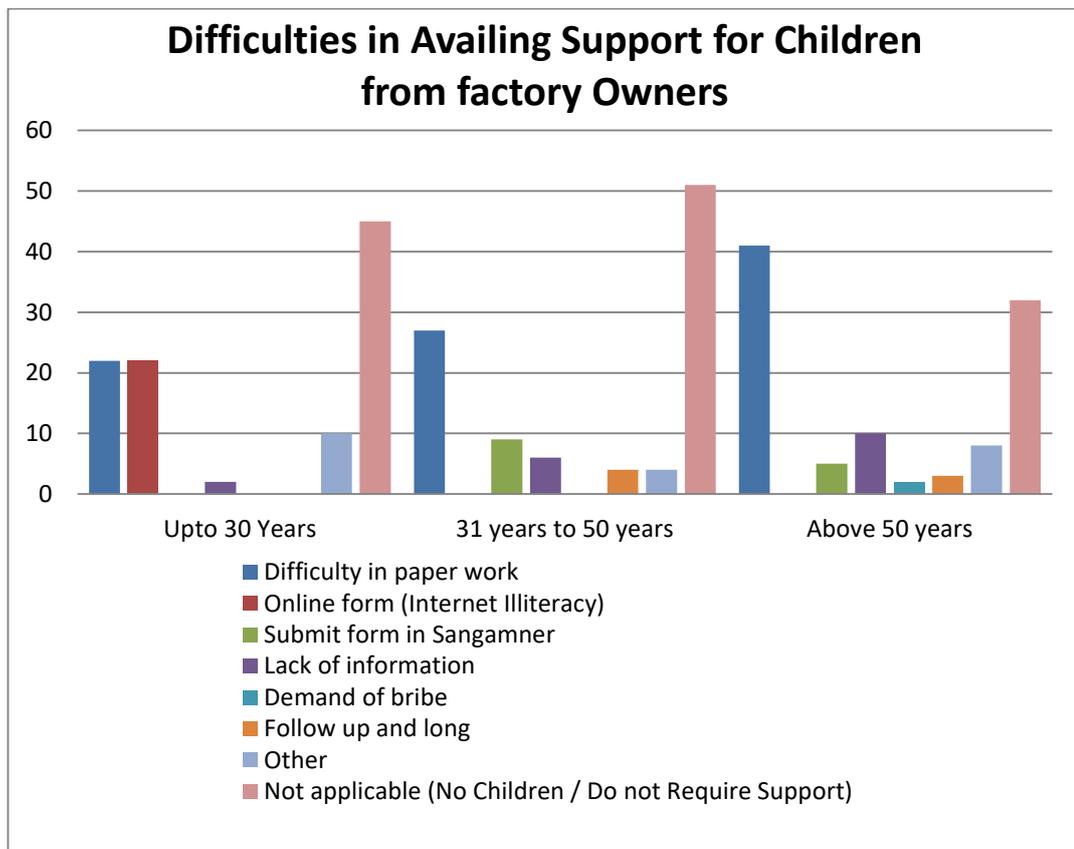


Opinions of respondents change according to their generations. 99 (98%) young respondents pay attention for their children's education, while within middle generation, 38 (37.6%) were giving attention for their children's education. Very less proportion of elder respondents (19.8%) paid attention for their children's education. This table shows the shift of giving attention towards children's education. While asked the elder and middle aged beedi rollers replied that they were very busy with their works, they are illiterate, less importance to education, no of children more, joint families etc. While in young generation number of children are maximum two or three,

they themselves have had primary or secondary education, more awareness, importance to education etc.

**Table No.4.65 : Difficulties in Availing Support for Children from factory Owners**

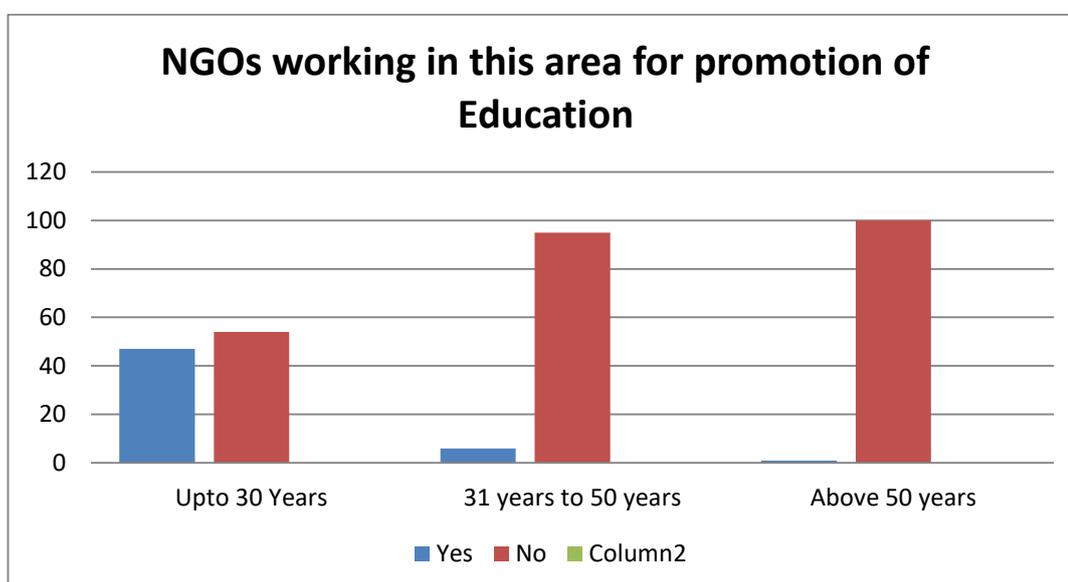
Sr. NO.	Difficulties	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Difficulty in paper work	N	22	27	41	90
		%	21.8%	26.7%	40.6%	29.7%
2	Online form (Internet Illiteracy)	N	22	0	0	22
		%	21.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%
3	Submit form in Sangamner	N		9	5	14
		%	0.0%	8.9%	5.0%	4.6%
4	Lack of information	N	2	6	10	18
		%	2.0%	5.9%	9.9%	5.9%
5	Demand of bribe	N			2	2
		%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.7%
6	Follow up and long	N	0	4	3	7
		%	0.0%	4.0%	3.0%	2.3%
7	Other	N	10	4	8	22
		%	9.9%	4.0%	7.9%	7.3%
8	Not applicable (No Children / Do not Require Support)	N	45	51	32	128
		%	44.6%	50.5%	31.7%	42.2%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Beedi workers face many difficulties to get support / help from factory owners. Some of the issues are difficulties in availing or collecting required papers (29.7%), online form (internet illiteracy) submission (7.3%) , Submission of offline form at Taluka place i.e. Sangamner (4.6%), lack of information (5.9%), demand for bribe (0.7%), long follow up procedure (2.3%) etc. For young generation difficulties in availing or collecting required papers (21.8%) and online form submission (21.8%) are the major difficulties.

**Table No. 4.66 : NGOs working in this area for promotion of Education**

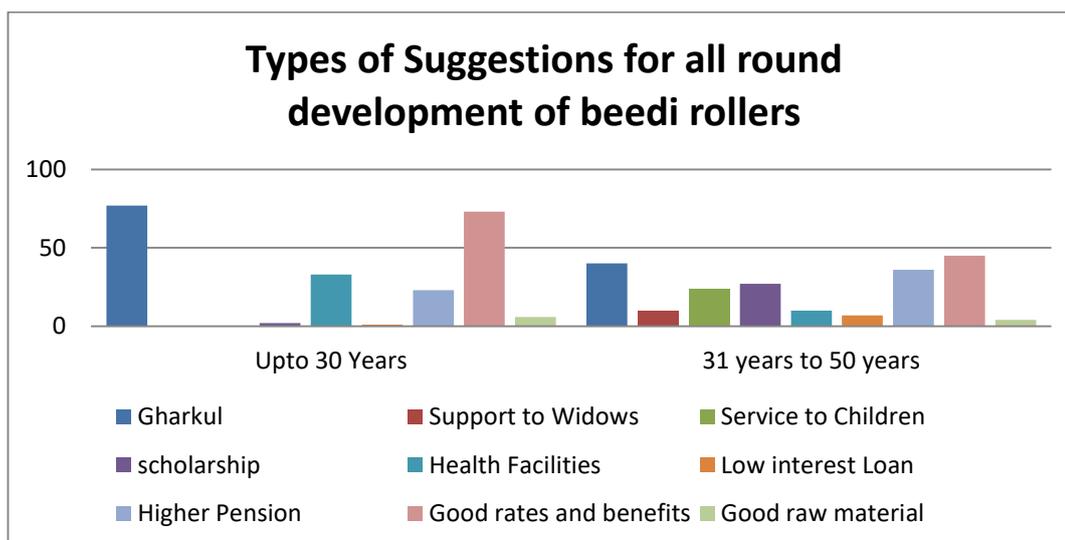
Sr. No.	Working NGOs	Age Group			Total	
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years		
1	Yes	N	47	6	1	54
		%	46.53%	5.94%	0.99%	17.82%
2	No	N	54	95	100	249
		%	53.47%	94.06%	99.01%	82.18%
3	Total	N	101	101	101	303
		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Above table shows that 54 (17.82%) respondents stated that non-Government Agencies / or Social Work Organizations are working for promotion of education of beedi workers' children. According to 47 (46.3%) young generation respondents, NGOs are working for promotion of education, while only 6 (5.94%) middle generation respondents have stated assertively in this regard. Mainly National Institution For Sustainable Development works in few of the project villages and they are implementing variety of activities like Self Help Groups, Supportive Income Generation Schemes, nutritional awareness, health awareness, child care, child education, employable trainings for youth etc.

**Table No. 4.67 : Types of Suggestions for all round development of beedi rollers**

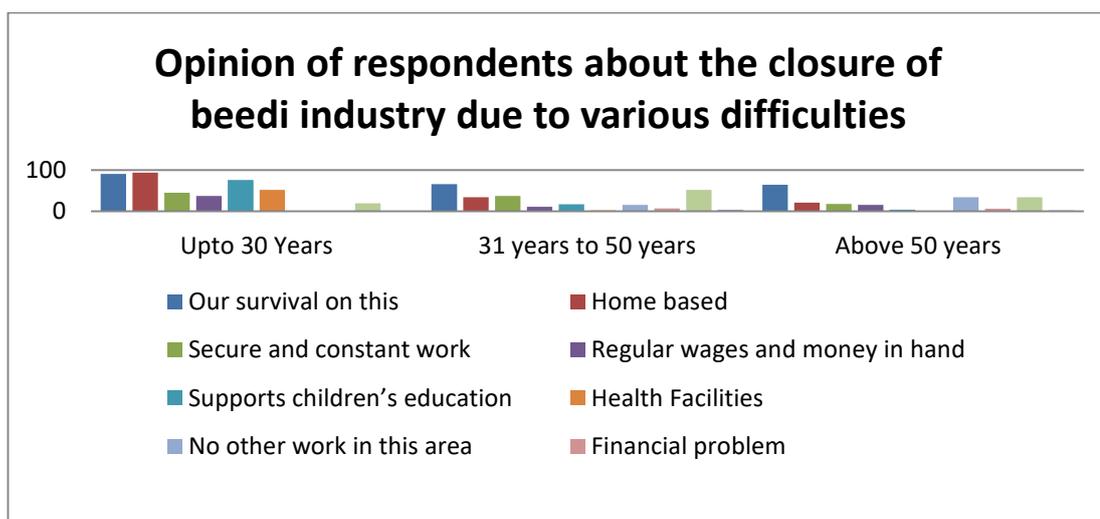
Suggestions		Age Group		Total
		Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	
Gharkul	N	77	40	117
	%	65.8%	34.2%	100.0%
Support to Widows	N	0	10	10
	%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Service to Children	N	0	24	24
	%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
scholarship	N	2	27	29
	%	6.9%	93.1%	100.0%
Health Facilities	N	33	10	43
	%	76.7%	23.3%	100.0%
Low interest Loan	N	1	7	8
	%	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
Higher Pension	N	23	36	59
	%	39.0%	61.0%	100.0%
Good rates and benefits	N	73	45	118
	%	61.9%	38.1%	100.0%
Good raw material	N	6	4	10
	%	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%



For over all development of the beedi workers, respondents have given some suggestions such as housing scheme for beedi workers, competitive rates for beedi rolling, growth in pension, scholarship for children of beedi workers, good health facilities at village level, job opportunities or employment options for children of beedi workers, good raw material for beedi rolling work, low interest loans for setting up income generation units for beedi rollers and their children etc.

**Table No. 4.68 : Opinion of respondents about the closure of beedi industry due to various difficulties**

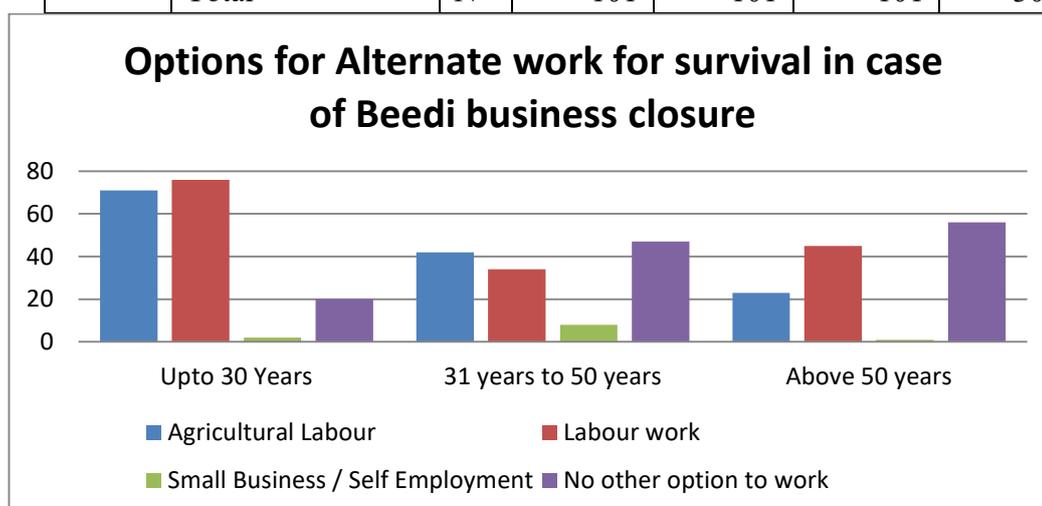
Sr. No.	Reason		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Our survival on this	N	91	66	64	221
		%	90.1%	68.0%	64.6%	
2	Home based	N	94	34	21	149
		%	93.1%	35.1%	21.2%	
3	Secure and constant work	N	45	37	18	100
		%	44.6%	38.1%	18.2%	
4	Regular wages and money in hand	N	37	11	15	63
		%	36.6%	11.3%	15.2%	
5	Supports children’s education	N	76	17	4	97
		%	75.2%	17.5%	4.0%	
6	Health Facilities	N	52	2	0	54
		%	51.5%	2.1%	0.0%	
7	No other work in this area	N	0	15	34	49
		%	0.0%	15.5%	34.3%	
8	Financial problem	N	0	7	6	13
		%	0.0%	7.2%	6.1%	
9	Other	N	19	52	34	105
		%	18.8%	53.6%	34.3%	
10	No Response	N	0	4	2	6
		%	0.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	Total	N	101	97	99	297



All the respondents have a view that although beedi making industry is in difficult stage, it should not be closed down. Many people are dependent on this industry, home based work, no hard work, no work opportunities in this area, drought prone area, lack of irrigation facilities etc. Due to beedi rolling work people get earning which helps them to support their families. Children of beedi workers are benefitted due to scholarships, beedi rollers and family members get health facilities at affordable rates or free of charge and they will lose all these benefits if the industry get closed. They feel that their life will be very difficult if beedi industry will be closed down.

**Table No. 4.69 : Options for Alternate work for survival in case of Beedi business closure**

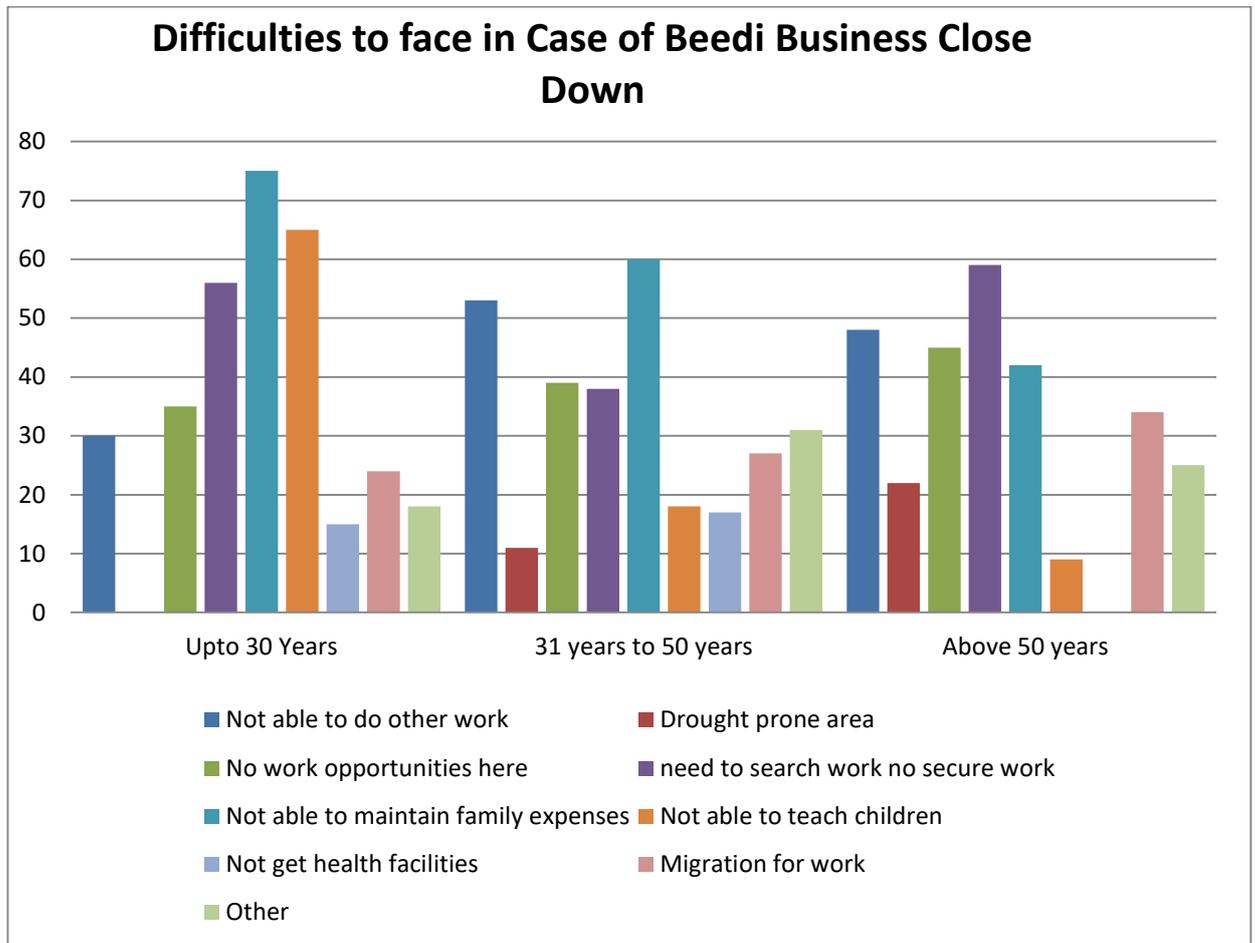
Sr. No.	Alternate Occupation		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Agricultural Labour	N	71	42	23	136
		%	70.3%	41.6%	22.8%	44.9%
2	Labour work	N	76	34	45	155
		%	75.2%	33.7%	44.6%	51.2%
3	Small Business / Self Employment	N	2	8	1	11
		%	2.0%	7.9%	1.0%	3.6%
4	No other option to work	N	20	47	56	171
		%	19.8%	46.5%	55.4%	56.4%
Total		N	101	101	101	303



In case of closure of beedi industry all the stakeholders will face difficulties as very few alternate options are available for beedi rollers in this area. Other possible alternatives are Agricultural Labour (44.9%), Labour work (51.2%), Small Business / Self Employment (3.6%). Due to beedi rolling work beedi rollers are not able to do hard work or laborious work so almost (56.4%) beedi rollers opinion that they are unable to do any other work as their health condition will not allow them to do so.

**Table No. 4.70 : Difficulties to face in Case of Beedi Business Close Down**

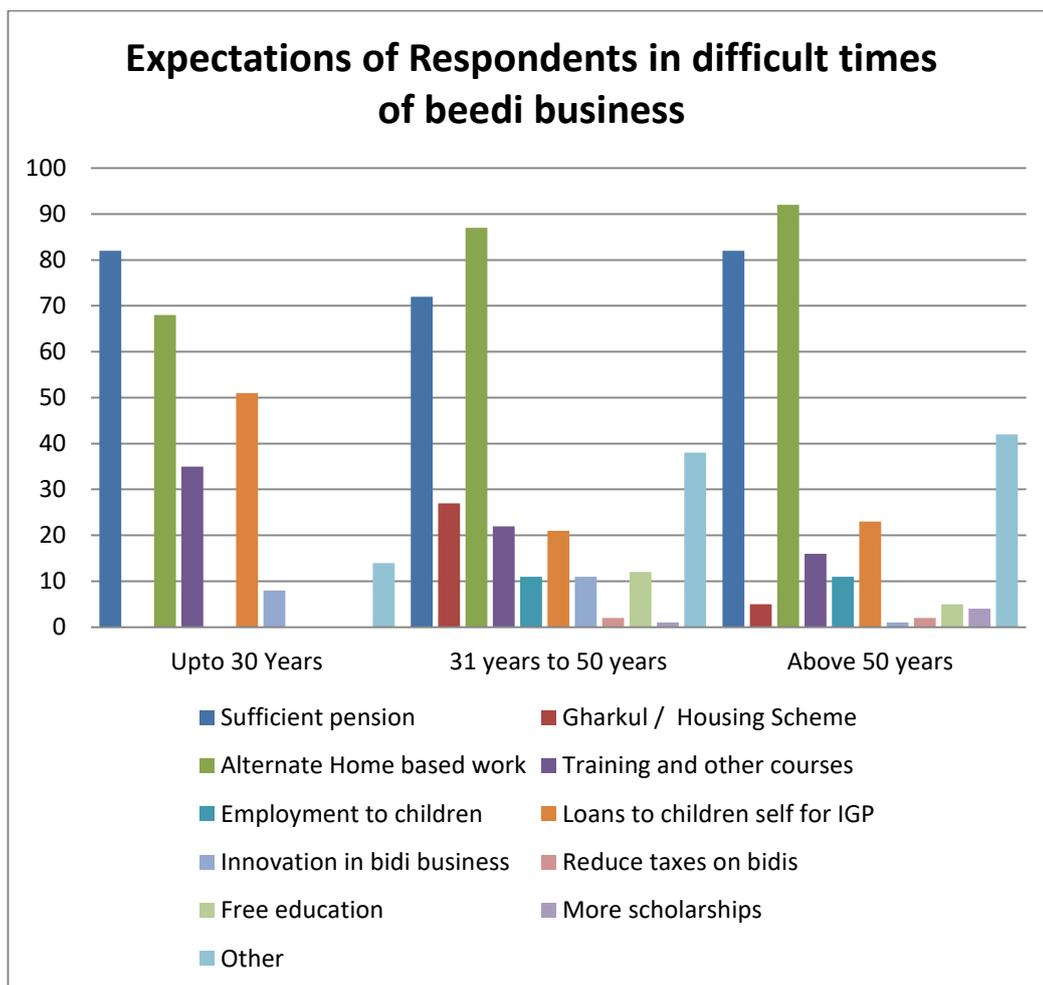
Sr. No.	Difficulties		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Not able to do other work	N	30	53	48	131
		%	29.7%	53.0%	47.5%	43.2%
2	Drought prone area	N	0	11	22	33
		%	0.0%	11.0%	21.8%	10.9%
3	No work opportunities here	N	35	39	45	119
		%	34.7%	39.0%	44.6%	39.3%
4	need to search work no secure work	N	56	38	59	153
		%	55.4%	38.0%	58.4%	50.5%
5	Not able to maintain family expenses	N	75	60	42	177
		%	74.3%	60.0%	41.6%	58.4%
6	Not able to teach children	N	65	18	9	92
		%	64.4%	18.0%	8.9%	30.4%
7	Not get health facilities	N	15	17	0	32
		%	14.9%	17.0%	0.0%	10.6%
8	Migration for work	N	24	27	34	85
		%	23.8%	27.0%	33.7%	28.1%
9	Other	N	18	31	25	74
		%	17.8%	30.0%	24.8%	24.1%
	Total	N	101	101	101	303



Beedi workers and their families will face many problems in case of closure of beedi industry. These problems are diverse and far impacting such as not able to do other work (43.2%), drought prone area (10.9%), lack of work opportunities in this area (39.3%), need to search work and lack of secure work (50.5%), not able to maintain family expenses (58.4%), not able to teach children (30.4%), will not get health facilities (10.6%), will have to migrate for work (28.1%)

**Table No.4.71: Expectations of Respondents in difficult times of beedi business**

Sr. No.	Expectations from Government		Age Group			Total
			Upto 30 Years	31 to 50 years	Above 50 years	
1	Sufficient pension	N	82	72	82	236
		%	81.2%	72.0%	81.2%	77.9%
2	Gharkul / Housing Scheme	N	0	27	5	32
		%	0.0%	27.0%	5.0%	10.6%
3	Alternate Home based work	N	68	87	92	247
		%	67.3%	87.0%	91.1%	81.5%
4	Training and other courses	N	35	22	16	73
		%	34.7%	22.0%	15.8%	24.1%
5	Employment to children	N	0	11	11	22
		%	0.0%	11.0%	10.9%	7.3%
6	Loans to children self for IGP	N	51	21	23	95
		%	50.5%	21.0%	22.8%	31.4%
7	Innovation in beedi business	N	8	11	1	20
		%	7.9%	11.0%	1.0%	6.6%
8	Reduce taxes on beedies	N	0	2	2	4
		%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.3%
9	Free education	N	0	12	5	17
		%	0.0%	12.0%	5.0%	5.6%
10	More scholarships	N	0	1	4	5
		%	0.0%	1.0%	4.0%	1.7%
11	Other	N	14	38	42	94
		%	13.9%	38.0%	41.6%	31.0%
Total	Total	N	101	101	101	303



Beedi rollers expect various facilities / opportunities from government in case closure of beedi industry. Beedi rollers expect sufficient pension (77.9%), Gharkul / Housing Scheme (10.6%), Alternate Home based work (81.5%), Training and other courses (24.1%), Employment to children (7.3%), Loans to children and self for Income Generation Programs (31.4%), Innovation in beedi business (6.6%), Reduce taxes on beedies from Govt. (1.3%), Free education (5.6%), More scholarships (1.7%) etc.

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## **Chapter-5**

### **Areas of Social Work Interventions, Findings, Conclusion, Hypothesis Justifications, and Suggestions.**

#### **5.1 Areas Of Social Work Intervention.**

5.1.1 Introduction

5.1.2 Concepts of ‘Social Work’ and ‘Social Work Intervention’

5.1.3 Historical perception / industrial social work intervention

5.1.4 Various Areas for Social Work Intervention

5.1.5 International Industrial Sector Social Work

5.1.6 Methods of Social Work Intervention and its applicability in the  
context of Beedi Rollers.

5.1.7 Conclusion

References

#### **5.2 Conclusion.**

#### **5.3 Hypothesis Justifications.**

#### **5.4 Findings.**

5.4.1. Findings about Employment and Working Conditions

5.4.2. Findings about Living Conditions

5.4.3. Findings about Health Conditions

5.4.4. Findings about Education

5.4.5. Findings about Assets

5.4.6. Findings about Savings

5.4.7. Findings about Social Situation

5.4.8. Findings about Child Related Problem

#### **5.5 Suggestions.**

## **Chapter-5**

### **Areas of Social Work Interventions and Suggestions, Findings, Conclusion, Hypothesis Testing and Suggestions**

#### **5.1 Social Work Intervention In The Well-being Of Beedi Workers**

**5.1.1 Introduction:** Beedi manufacturing started in India almost 100 years ago and provides livelihood to thousands of rural women. Wages are always on the lower side in this business when compared to the number of hours of hard work involved. Beedi-rolling is very harmful to the human body due to the tobacco dust created in the process and unfortunately these Beedi rollers do not get proper preventive and curative medical support to protect themselves from the diseases caused due to this. Beedi manufacturing industry has been classified as unorganized sector, falling under the small scale and cottage industry sector. After agriculture and construction, Beedi industry provides the highest percentage of work opportunity and women labour constitute almost 90% to 95% share in the Beedi industry.

Women workers are often the most valuable section of the society and majority of women are solely dependent on Beedi-rolling work. Women Beedi-workers continue working in the Beedi industry despite of the lower wages due to non-availability of other work opportunities in their areas. Apart from the low wages, these poor women also get exploited in a number of other ways by their employers or contractors in addition to the lack of medical and other facilities, and they are neglected in the Government policies as well. Majority of women roll Beedis from their residence and as they are not connected with the organised industrial workforce they are more prone to exploitation. Though Beedi-rolling is a hazardous occupation, the health and working conditions of Beedi-rollers have not been in the forefront of public consciousness and the main reason behind this is the lack of awareness among Beedi workers themselves about their legal rights. Most of the Beedi rollers live in urban slums or rural areas and are from very poor socio-economic backgrounds. Majority of

Beedi-rolling women earn their livelihood by working in this business and also depend on the health and social welfare schemes that they get through this business. Social work is a mean to provide Beedi rollers and their family members some social security measures and assistance for bringing positive change in their lives.

In India, majority of the population, particularly those employed in the unorganized or informal sector continues to be outside the purview of social security. Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act was amended in 1976 and benefits relating to health, education, maternity, group insurance, recreation and housing assistance etc. were provided to the workers and their family members. However, due to illiteracy, ignorance, and many other reasons, majority of Beedi rollers are unaware about these welfare measures. There is a need to create an awareness about these welfare measures and provisions, among the Beedi rollers. Therefore, Social Work Intervention in the Beedi manufacturing industry is important because it makes it possible to provide Beedi rollers better health care and medical services, financial and other required support to bring positive change in their lives.

### **5.1.2 Concepts of ‘Social Work’ and ‘Social Work Intervention’:-**

**A. Social work:** Social work is one of the ancient professions in India and it is concerned with the welfare of society and human beings. The pattern of social work has been changing because even society keeps changing. Social work is a profession that deals with social problems, however, these problems are differently defined according to the context. According to National Association of Social workers (1971), “social work is the professional activity of helping individuals, groups or communities enhance or restore their capacity for social functioning and creating societal conditions favourable to this goal.”

Today’s era is of collaboration, correlation, cooperation and coordination. Nothing can exist in the world in isolation. Each branch of knowledge is connected, interdependent and has derivation of growth, development and improvement. This is also true about

social work as it deals with the societal issues, problems of individuals etc. The nature of problems cannot be understood without proper knowledge of psychology, sociology, political, ethnicity of human beings and society at large. Social work aims to develop, improve and facilitate the proper working of the society that is suitable for people to live together. Therefore, social work tries to improve social life, increase cooperation among people and increase clarity. International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) has defined the term social work as “it is a profession which promotes social change, problem solving in human relationship and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance well-being.”

**B. Social Work Intervention:** ‘Social Work Intervention’ refers to action taken by social workers to provide direct service or support to a needy individual. Removing a child from an abusive home, taking workers engaged in informal sector for health treatment, etc. are some examples of Social Work Intervention. Most of the Social Work Intervention are simple in nature such as supporting people for healthcare, education and financial needs. The term intervention is often used to describe the specific tools for social work practice. In simple words, Social Work Intervention is used to elaborate all the functions or activities performed by social workers, on behalf of and in collaboration with their clients or beneficiaries, including activities at the micro and macro level. Micro level Social Work Intervention is done on behalf or in collaboration with individuals and families in which social workers play variety of roles. Macro level intervention is done on behalf or in collaboration with groups and organizations (such as group of Beedi roller and Beedi manufacturing organizations) in which social workers deal with communities and societies.

### **5.1.3 Historical perception of industrial Social Work Intervention:**

Industrial social work development and intervention is influenced by the country’s historical, social, economic, and cultural forces at a particular point of time. Social work, as a part of welfare service for industrial labourers, has been developed by the management over the past decades. Many industrial organizations, large and small,

have allowed social workers to intervene in their system, to help labourers, their families, communities to help to solve problems.

The significant role and place of human resources in the entire production process was completely neglected by the employers. The long working hours, night shift for women, low wages, employment of children in the organization etc. were greatly evident. The problems like monotonous work and bureaucracy in the organization spoiled the relationship and expanded gap between employer and employees. 1918 to 1944 was a significant period in the context of labour welfare or well-being of the workers. In those days, the concept of workers' welfare was exclusively dependent upon the employers' concern. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, changes in the political systems emphasizing labours welfare, industrial psychology, industrial sociology etc. were added and some new understanding for the favours of workers considered. The political thinking started changing as per the social sciences and Social Work Intervention got an important place in the industrial setting and thus social workers' role changed.

The training of social workers first started in 1903 at the department of sociology, university of London. Thereafter, social work training also started in the USA. The second phase of industrialization in Europe occurred in the period between the World Wars (1918-1939). It was a significant period in the context of welfare of labours. This phase was marked by increasing recognition of the human factor, over machine, in the industry, and the labour become a subject for studies in the industrial sector. There were only a few practicing industrial social workers in the post-World War II era, as there was a federal act in their services. It was not until the 1960s and 1970s, that the social work profession and social work was started attracting more interest in the industry and business, as an arena of Social Work Intervention.

There are some significant landmarks and major innovative trends that affect the present and future of social work in India. Development of social work in Indian industry, originated from the recommendations of the Royal Commission (1931) on

Labour, which recommended the appointment of a labour officer in the industries, to look after the interest of the workers. The concept of labour welfare officer was first seen in the textile industry in the year 1930. Nowadays, in Indian industry the place of social worker is within the administrative purview of the personnel and labour welfare department, as this department is concerned with the labour welfare and dealing with labour related problems.

Today, the main thrust is towards integration of Social Work Intervention skills and to help individual employee or a group of employees, to tackle their problems that have arisen because of work situation or working conditions. Social workers' role also involves handling of personal problems of labours whose working capacity is being affected due that particular work set up. In 1750, personnel activities existed only in the developed western countries and it emerged in India in 1960. Therefore, the growth and development of social work in industry is very recent. It is preliminary, voluntary and more importance is given by the government to certain programmes like family welfare, community welfare etc. At present, in some industrial organizations, particularly in organised sectors, social workers are appointed. However, in unorganised or cottage industries, like Beedi manufacturing industry, social workers are not yet appointed.

**5.1.4 Various Areas for Social Work Intervention:** There are many important issues and problems of the Beedi manufacturing organizations that adversely affect the Beedi rollers. There is a need to take positive steps by the social workers with a view to develop socio- economic conditions and to improve the overall status of the women Beedi rollers. Social workers should ensure the proper implementation of the existing laws and welfare provisions so that they will provide required help and support for the development of these Beedi workers. Similarly, the other stakeholders such as factory owners, union leaders, policy makers etc. should also play their role in this. There is a need to strengthen and properly implement various acts for the benefit of Beedi rollers and thus provide them better facilities, health services, work environment etc. and in all this, the social worker can play an important role in the following areas:

1) Beedi Roller's Registration: To be eligible for social security and other welfare schemes of the Beedi workers welfare fund, every Beedi rollers need to be registered as an employee of manufacturing organisation or factory and have a registration and an ID card. Majority of women Beedi rollers did not have registration and ID card which prohibited them from getting social security benefits such as provident fund, pension etc. Social workers can help Beedi rolling women in getting themselves registered and obtaining the ID card. Social worker can insist the employer or their contractors to legalise the workers and issue them passbooks and ID cards so that they can avail their lawful social security benefits. Social workers can ensure that there is a uniform and transparent registration process in the state which will save the workers from any form of exploitation.

2) Adherence to minimum wages: Through effective Social Work Intervention, the social worker can ensure that the labour department has taken proper efforts for minimum wages for the Beedi rollers. Efforts should be made by the social worker in creating awareness, among Beedi rollers, regarding the wage rate and provide avenues of grievance redressal when the wages are not appropriate. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, changes in the political systems emphasized labours welfare, industrial psychology, industrial sociology etc. and according to political and social sciences, importance was given to social work and for that, social workers' role became very important.

3) Access to Welfare Schemes and Entitlements: Labour Ministry, as part of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund, implements number of schemes for the development of Beedi rollers and their children such as scholarship for child education, house construction, insurance in case death and accident, free medical treatment and medicines, eye check-up and provision of spectacles, treatment for cardiac problems, tuberculosis and other minor diseases, etc. However, majority of Beedi rollers are unaware about these schemes and the mechanism to avail them. Through the help of social workers, awareness camps can be organised, and support can be provided to Beedi rollers in getting the benefits. The problems faced by the Beedi rollers in availing these schemes

can be shared with the concerned authority who can help by making the procedure easier so that the maximum number of Beedi rollers can benefit from these schemes.

4) Census of the Beedi rollers- A census of all the Beedi rollers, working in small or big, registered or unregistered Beedi manufacturing organizations can be undertaken by the social workers. Information about contractors, employers can also be collected, and through all this data, social worker can monitor the development of Beedi workers and see that maximum number of Beedi rollers get benefited.

5) Monitoring of Enforcement of Laws: Social workers can monitor the enforcement of various laws, schemes and grievance handling system in the Beedi manufacturing organizations. The Labour Department should appoint well-trained social workers to monitor the enforcement of various laws, schemes etc. and to see proper implementation of the same through periodic checks and social audits. With the help of social workers, Labour Department can establish an effective system for grievance handling where the Beedi rollers can easily get help and support for their lawful rights.

6) Preventive Measures to Reduce Health Effect on the Beedi Roller- Beedi rollers are exposed for long hours to the hazardous tobacco dust which has negative effects on their health such as neck pain, leg pain, back pains, fatigue in arms, throat ache, respiratory problems, numbness in fingers, piles and pain in urinary tract, problem in spine, eye problem, cold cough, etc. Constant exposure to tobacco dust can also cause respiratory irritation, tuberculosis, and asthma. To reduce these health problems, Beedi rollers can be informed by the social workers regarding the health hazards, preventive and curative measures, timely treatment etc. to reduce the health risk involved in this work. Social workers can also see whether the employer has provided masks, gloves etc. for the safety of the Beedi rollers and provided other preventive measures to reduce the health problems of Beedi rollers.

7) Strengthening Health Care Facilities– Efforts should be made by social workers to strengthen the health care system that has been established for providing healthcare services to the Beedi rollers. Social workers can ensure that proper diagnostic and

curative services, medication and all required support services provided to the Beedi workers as per the set norms. If the services are not up to the mark, the social worker should take this to the concerned authority, and ensure there is improvement so that the Beedi rollers can get appropriate health care in these hospitals or dispensaries.

8) Alternate Livelihood Opportunity- Social workers should undertake a comprehensive study with a view to find out the alternate livelihood opportunities for the Beedi rollers so that those who do not want to continue Beedi rolling work, they can choose other livelihood options. Efforts can be also taken to provide supplementary income source to these Beedi rollers so that their dependency on Beedi rolling will be reduced.

Social workers engage themselves in organizing Beedi rollers and to improve their unity. Thus, the Beedi rollers can come together, share their problems with each other, support each other in solving problems, give physical and psychological support to each other, share their experiences and fight against the different forms of exploitation and discrimination at home, community and in the work place.

**5.1.5 International Industrial Sector Social Work:** During the 1960s the social work in industrial sector, as a distinct part of the worker's welfare and management of workforce (personnel management) emerged. The new concept of Social Work Intervention in industry was influenced by the concept emphasised in the European seminar on 'Personnel Social Work' held in Brussels in 1960. At that time, there was a clear demarcation of the personnel manager's responsibilities and the work of social worker and social work in industry differentiated from the concept of statutory welfare

Intervention of social work in industrial sector is a new phenomenon in India. There is good scope for specialized services, related to various issues and problem existing in the organization, in the families of workers and in the community at large. Social Work Intervention in industrial organization may be regarded as a specialization

within the field of personnel management. It means that the personnel officer handed over some of his duties to the social worker to see the well-being of the labourers in the organisation. As the social worker has the professional skills and training to manage and handle the problems and issues related to labour, they can interfere and solve the labour problems that affect their productivity.

Though the intervention of social workers in industrial sector has been accepted in the Indian industrial organization, it is still confined to metro cities where full time social worker are employed. However, in the small industrial setup, social workers are still not appointed for taking care of the workforce and the same work is still carried out by the labour welfare officer.

The role of business and industrial organization has focused on economic performance but now there is a shift in public opinion and more concern is towards the well-being of workers and also the society and this is making a positive impact on the workers' well-being and their work in the industrial setup.

Industrial sector is growing day by day due to its systematic working. Philanthropic and humanitarian are significant elements of social work activities. The concept of Social Work Intervention is playing a crucial role in helping the organised and unorganized industrial labour to overcome their occupational problems. Social workers consider such a profession which allows them to help and support the workers and make their profession noble. Creating self-worth and self-respect is the significant factor of social work. It is the only occupation which helps in rehabilitating the deprived people by and giving them some skills and techniques for their perpetuation. Social Work Intervention in industrial sector is still evolving in India as well as other parts of the world. Today in India, the concept of Social Work Intervention, in industrial sector, is considered only for the utilization of social work expertise in meeting the requirements of labours, engaged in unorganized sectors such as Beedi rollers and meeting the requirements of Union members. For social workers, it provides an opportunity to intervene in multiple industrial environments that affect

various people. The major objectives of Social Work Intervention in unorganized sector industries like Beedi manufacturing organizations are-----

1. To help the women Beedi rollers in their personal and family difficulties
2. To help Beedi rollers to develop their inner resources, potential and if necessary to mobilize other services within the organizations to bring about changes in the working conditions
3. To help the women Beedi rollers to better adjust to working hours, working conditions and work groups and to help employer/contractor in evolving suitable working hours and working conditions.
4. To conduct orientation and induction of the employees and to help the working community to function in a better way

The Social Work Intervention concept in industry has drastically changed, not only in terms of the course content but in priority of use of its various well-accepted intervention methods, which are generally practiced today in an integrated form. The important intervention methods are explained in the subsequent paragraphs.

#### **5.1.6) Methods of Social Work Intervention and its applicability in the context of Beedi Rollers-**

The relevance and suitability of Social Work Intervention methods can be justified based on its contribution in the problem-solving process. There are three primary Social Work Intervention methods namely –social case work, social group work and community organization and these can be used in solving the problems of Beedi rollers. Social workers study and try to solve Beedi rollers economic as well as social, cultural, and psychological problems.

**1. Social Case Work** – Social Case Work method can be effectively used by social workers to deal with Beedi rollers’ problems like alcoholism (in case of male Beedi rollers), depression, anxiety, marital and other family difficulties, addiction to chewing tobacco or applying mishri etc. Further, to solve problems like grievance situation,

leave needs, job loss, health problems, sexual harassment by employer/contractor, increased stress, mental health, etc., the social case work method of Social Work Intervention proves very useful. Social case work method can be applied at two levels-

1. Difficulties or problems arising because of adjustment with family life due to any psychological, economic and cultural factors.

2. Difficulties arising because of adjustment to work environment, personality problems, working conditions etc.

**2. Social Group Work-** This method can be used as an effective tool for helping Beedi rollers to understand and develop their relationship with those living or working around them, such as contractors, co-workers, employers, and other officials in the organization. Group work technique of Social Work Intervention can be used in certain group situations to help the group to improve efficiency, harmonious relationships and work in the group for the growth of the business. This type of method can be utilized in point consultation situation such as labour management, collective bargaining, development and implementation of various well-being programmes/schemes, in and outside of the organizations etc. This method can be used in educational programmes/workshops for the labours who are at risk in related areas like coping with occupational stress, family and marital stress, anxiety, health related problems etc.

**3. Community Organization** – Through this method, social workers can help the community they live in by providing amiable resources to benefit the community on one hand and the employer and contractor on the other. The issues related to lack of facilities, proper recreation, medical facilities within the organizations and labour community can be attended to by applying this type of Social Work Intervention method i.e. Community Work. The skills of well-trained social worker help the employer or the management to know the needs of the community and implement required developmental activities for them.

**4. Social Action-** This method would be very useful when the social workers provide services to unions. Labour Unions can use the knowledge and specialized skills of

social workers in putting forth demands, negotiating peaceful strikes and enforcing various labour laws, etc. But this method is useful when there is a big Beedi manufacturing organizations and large numbers of labours are employed in it.

**5. Research** – This kind of social intervention method is being used in the industrial settings for the purpose of collecting and ascertaining the facts relating to the health problems of Beedi rollers, working conditions and socio-economic problems of Beedi rollers etc. The research method is useful to understand the realities in the context of health of Beedi rollers, working conditions in Beedi manufacturing organizations, welfare facilities provided the employer, employer and contractor relations with Beedi rollers etc. Efforts are made by the social workers to identify the factors that have created and caused the problems, and after analysing the factors social workers can provide possible solutions to solve the problems. A well-trained social worker by using his/her research skills can help the employer, contractor and Beedi rollers solve many problems.

This method is not one method alone, but a combination of all the above stated Social Work Intervention methods which helps the employer, contractor and Beedi rollers to solve problems. A holistic approach of social work is required while handling specific problems. Social workers can use an integrated approach by making use of his/her knowledge of human behaviour and human relationship and apply different social work skills and techniques to tackle the problems of Beedi rollers successfully. A social worker needs to consider every aspect of a Beedi Roller's life- in the workplace, at home and in the community.

**6. Counselling:** Social workers can play his/her role as a counsellor in solving the psychological and sociological issues of Beedi rollers. Through study, observation, assessments of problems and issues, social workers can analyse the situation and by taking necessary steps counsel Beedi Rollers to come out of that condition. Well-trained social workers help Beedi rollers to modify behaviour, empower them to adjust with the situation & live a normal life.

**5.1.7 In conclusion,** Social Work Intervention in the industrial sector, is a systematic way of helping labours and groups, to adapt to work conditions. This module determines the role of social work in the industrial organization and the role which can be performed by the social worker in the organizations. It will maximize the application of social work skills, knowledge and training. If we consider that the industrial organizations are not merely profit-oriented organizations, then social workers role becomes very important in handling labourers as a human beings and important assets in the industrial set up.

It has been felt increasingly that methods of social work have not been used in the Beedi manufacturing organizations for labour and management. It is not used for solving the multitude of social and emotional problems of Beedi rollers in the Beedi manufacturing industry. It is concluded that there is wide scope for Social Work Intervention in Beedi manufacturing industry as it will deal certain problems and issues related to Beedi rollers. Through the effective Social Work Intervention methods, social workers can help the Beedi rollers to overcome their socio-economic and health-related problems and can function as productive labour. The well-trained social worker can develop various programs, both preventive and curative, by applying different Social Work Intervention methods, both on micro and macro levels, like case work, group work, community organizations etc. This Social Work Intervention can play an important role in improving well-being of the Beedi rollers. Although each method has something unique to contribute it is not one method alone, but a fusion of all the methods that can help to solve problems of Beedi rollers who are working in unorganized sector.

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## **5.2. Conclusion:**

For majority of Beedi rollers, Beedi rolling is a traditional occupation. Girls initially start this work to help their mothers and then they become full-time Beedi rollers. They keep rolling Beedies even after marriage and this cycle continues with their daughters. Almost half of Beedi rollers roll Beedies at home and half roll Beedies in factories. However, a number of Beedi rollers presently roll Beedies at home and the factory owners allow women to do so. In this area poverty, unemployment, lack of irrigation, drought situation and lack of work opportunities play a more important part than the religion or caste and almost 3/4<sup>th</sup> of women in the Beedi business are higher-class women. Similarly, almost fifty percent women from nuclear and joint families are involved in Beedi rolling work. Child labour was more common in earlier generations and mainly girls were involved in Beedi rolling work. In the present generation, child labour is still observed and poverty, lack of educational facilities and awareness are the reasons behind it. For rolling a thousand Beedies, women need to work for 8 to 10 hours in the tobacco dust. They are also responsible for house work, thus majority of Beedi rollers work 16-17 hours daily. However, the wages of Beedi rolling are not enough compared to the work and risk involved in it. However as there is no other alternative, women are forced to work in Beedi business. After working in this hazardous situation, majority of women still get less than Rs. 3,000 wages which is less than the minimum wages fixed by the Govt. There are several malpractices and exploitation methods that reduce Beedi rollers' income further. The owner follows discriminatory practices while giving workload to the Beedi rollers, as there is no provision in existing laws of minimum and maximum workload to be given to the Beedi workers and the Beedi factory owners take benefit of these loopholes while giving workload. In addition to this, factory owners have the power to reject the Beedies that are not as per the standard.

Majority of Beedi rollers are members of trade unions and they accept that unions play an important role in getting benefits by fighting with the owners and Government. However, due to the declining importance of the trade unions, the expectations of Beedi rollers are not met. There are facilities, but due to ignorance, illiteracy, difficulty in paper work, follow up etc. Beedi rollers find it difficult to avail these benefits. Beedi rollers are unable to take adequate benefits of Kamgar hospitals due to loss of wages, transportation cost and problems, non-availability of female doctors, absence of doctor etc. Therefore, they ignore the sickness till it reaches a serious stage. To overcome this, the Government should organize mobile medical units so that Beedi workers can treat themselves and their children in their village itself and get timely treatment. Similarly, Government should take help from NGOs in creating awareness among Beedi rollers and their family members to keep them away from addiction.

Though there is slight progress in the living conditions of Beedi workers, majority of them still live in mud houses, do not have toilets and closed bathrooms, need to fetch water from wells or public taps and there is need to make use of cess or welfare fund to improve quality of their life.

Majority of Beedi rollers own land but due to lack of irrigation facility or the land being barren, they do not cultivate the same. It is also possible to help these Beedi rollers in developing their lands, guiding them about cropping patterns, horticulture etc. and help them to irrigate their lands. Similarly supporting them in supplementary income sources like milch animals, goat-keeping, poultry, and small shops will help in reducing their dependency on Beedi rolling.

NGOs can play an important role in the development of Beedi rollers such as creating awareness, child education, organization of self-help groups, fulfilling their loan needs, training and helping them to set up small income generation units, healthcare, hygiene and sanitation, child development, and many other activities. The Government can partner with good NGOs and unions in implementing various welfare schemes

such as housing, toilet construction, income generation, education, child development, girl's education, discrimination, child labour etc.

The biggest concern that is being raised in India is the number of deaths from tobacco use and the overall health budget the Government spends on it. Another concern is the child labour problem in the Beedi industry. Due to this, the anti-smoking lobby in the country is demanding a ban on tobacco, and in many states smoking in public places is already banned. Competition from mini cigarette industry, import ban on Beedies from many countries has created a negative impact on the Beedi industry. Apart from that, Government policies and increased taxes etc. have brought decline in the Beedi industry. This decline in the industry is severely affecting the livelihood of lakhs of Beedi rollers and others who depend on this industry. The rising cost of production and the various bindings of laws have cut down the profit margin of the employers and they have cut back the level of production. In the elderly and middle age generations, Beedi workers were getting sufficient workload but in present generation is not getting sufficient work due to this situation.

The working conditions in the Beedi industry are very hazardous. The Beedi industry is experiencing a decline in Beedi production and there is uncertainty regarding the future of lakhs of workers who depend on this industry for their livelihood. In such a situation, the Government should motivate the employers by cutting the taxes and reducing burden on this industry and assure that these firms follow the set standards and move away from illegal practices.

It is a fact that lakhs of Beedi rollers earn their livelihood by working in Beedi rolling work. In this situation, the Government should not close down this industry without considering the future of these workers. The Government should help the workers to move into other similar labour intensive industries by providing training so that workers can acquire new skills. It is also possible to develop their agricultural lands, provide them irrigation and knowledge. Government can help the Beedi rollers or

their children, by providing loans and setting up small income generation units, providing employment to Beedi rollers children, giving Beedi rollers sufficient pension and other benefits. This will lead the Beedi rollers and their families to other income sources. If the Government decides to close down the Beedi industry, without considering this, it will cause millions of Beedi workers to lose employment and lead to a disastrous situation.

The coordinated efforts and cooperation of all the stakeholders i.e. the Government, trade unions, NGOs, karkhana owners, politicians and Beedi rollers, are required for the development of Beedi rollers and the secure future of Beedi industry.

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### 5.3 Hypothesis Justification

1) To study the selected topic, the researcher has formulated his first hypothesis as **“Adverse and unfavourable socio-economic and environmental conditions in Sangamner and Akole block of Ahmednagar district force women to engage in Beedi rolling work”**.

To test the above hypothesis, researcher has referred to various tables from data analysis chapter. Table No. 4.B.7 indicates that 33% women are illiterate and another 36.3% have primary education i.e. up to 4th std. This shows that almost 66.3 % women have very little education. The reasons behind this is that in most of these villages, historically and currently, only primary education is available. Apart from this poverty, ignorance, lack of importance of education, not sending girls far for education, lack of transportation facilities, and bad roads are the major reasons that these women remain illiterate or learnt only up to primary level. Drought, lack of irrigation, less landholding, no secure income source, and lesser employment opportunities restricted women to get work other than the Beedi business.

Table No.4.B.1 shows that 71.3 % women rollers started Beedi rolling work when their age was less than 15 years. It also clearly shows that these women were forced to enter in this unhealthy business due to poverty. Almost 85.1% Beedi rollers whose age was more than 50 years, accepted that they started Beedi rolling work when their age was below 15 years. This percentage has gone down slightly i.e. 66.3% among the 31 to 50 age group Beedi rollers and again 62.3% downward shift among below 30 age group Beedi rollers. This indicates that among all the three generation, child labour rate in Beedi business was on the higher side. The respondents said this was mainly because of poverty, lesser employment opportunities, drought situation and lack of education.

Table 4.B.12 clearly indicates that Beedi rolling is a traditional occupation. In all generations it is seen that majority of women initially worked to help their mothers to support household expenses and then started as full-time Beedi rollers. After their

marriage also, continued with this work to support their families. This clearly indicates that Beedi rolling is a vicious cycle and since childhood, a female's life revolves around Beedi business.

While answering a direct question as to why they entered in this business (Table 2 No. 4.B.13) 99.3% Beedi rollers accepted that it was due to poverty that they came into this business and 67% women said that there were no other employment opportunity in this area, and therefore they accepted Beedi rolling work for their survival.

Beedi rolling families prefer brides who know Beedi rolling. Table 4.B.50 puts focus on this. The reason behind is that a girl who knows Beedi rolling can fetch some income and support the family financially. Another reason behind this is that Beedi rolling has good demand while other employment opportunities were very few.

After referring to the tables mentioned above, the researcher has come to the conclusion that “Adverse and Unfavourable Socio-economic and Environmental conditions in Sangamner and Akole block of Ahmednagar district forced women to engage in Beedi rolling work” and accepted the hypothesis.

2) For the present study, the researcher has formulated the second hypothesis as follows; **“Restricted institutional support, inadequate legal provisions, poor and improper implementation of Acts and limited initiative of trade unions created negative impact on women Beedi rollers’ overall development”**

As Beedi rolling provides employment to a large number of people, it occupies a prominent place in rural areas. However, very restricted support is provided for the overall development of these Beedi rollers by the Government, Unions, Owners and the non-profit organizations. The Government has constituted a number of acts, specially for the Beedi rollers’ benefit, such as The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966, , The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act 1976,

The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976 etc, but due to poor implementation, these acts have been unable to provide expected results to improve Beedi rollers' status.

The Beedi rollers accepted Beedi rolling for their survival and for supporting their family income. However, sometimes the owner, contractor or the concerned person do not give them adequate workload due to which they are not able to get expected income. Table No. 4.B.15 shows that 19.2% Beedi workers get the workload of less than 750 Beedies and another 51.1 % get workload of less than 1000 Beedies. This shows that the workload is given on the whims of the owner or their officers. As Beedi rollers wages depend on how many Beedies they roll daily, this reduces their income.

Secondly, there is provision for minimum wages, but workers were never satisfied about the wages they received. Table No. 4.B.16 sheds light on the satisfaction with wages received for Beedi rollers that shows that 97.40% Beedi rollers are not satisfied about their wages and in any generation, this is the case. The Government and the owners never gave wages as per the time and energy these women spent for rolling 1000 Beedies. These women spent 10 to 12 hours to roll a thousand Beedies but still more than 99% women were unable to get Rs. 3000 a month and Table No 4.B.17 is the evidence for this. In earlier generations, the situation was very similar. Though there are acts, and unions fight for their wage hike etc., Beedi workers still do not get the return proportionate to their hard work and time they spent in this work. Above that, some mal-practices in the form of provision of low quality and lesser quantity tendu leaves, non-acceptance or rejection of rolled Beedies by the middle man also help in reducing income of these women.

Table No. 4.B.18 shows that almost 98% Beedi rollers are members of trade unions and Table No 4.B.19 indicates that around 95.70% Beedi rollers say that they are benefited due to being members of the Trade Unions. Beedi rolling women accept that their membership with trade unions benefited them in the form of increased rate per thousand Beedies, provident fund, bonus, pension that is not adequate or sufficient,

maternity leave, scholarships to children of Beedi rollers, but they said that it is not easy to avail these benefits (Table No.4.B.22) due to a lot of paperwork, lack of awareness, unavailability of information, corruption, lack of follow-up etc. Therefore, 25.10% women said they do not get these benefits and another 9.90% said they rarely or sometimes get these benefits. This means Unions, Government or the owners are not providing adequate support to get these benefits. The Government has started Beedi Kamgar hospital, but as Beedi rollers have to lose the day's wages, pay for transportation, unavailability of doctors, no lady doctor, cost of medicine, transportation problems ( Table No. 4.B.31) and other reasons, many women do not avail benefits of this hospital and many times delay treatment (Table 4.B.32) . They want medical service in their own villages, specialized medical camps etc. which will benefit them more. But neither the Government and nor the unions have taken any action on this. Though Beedi rollers said they are benefitted because of their unions, yet they expect that unions need to work more on getting higher wages, quality and sufficient raw material, scholarships for children, increased pension, mobile medical units or health services at village level, specialised health camps, housing etc.

Beedi rollers do not get basic facilities in factories, as per the Factory Act (Table No.4.B.20) such as a ventilated building, proper seating arrangements, clean drinking water, toilet/urinals, crèches for their children etc. But both Government and Unions are not pressurizing owners to provide these basic facilities to the Beedi workers by taking necessary steps.

The Government has set up Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund and Welfare Cess, but majority of Beedi rollers do not have basic facilities like toilets, closed bathrooms and tap water. Table No. 4.B.25 shows that only 12.50% Beedi rolling families have toilets and in present generation this percentage is only 36.60%. Table No. 4.B.26 sheds light on the fact that almost 93.70% Beedi rolling families do not have closed bathrooms. In earlier generations, many of the families bathed openly. Apart from that, Table No. 4.B.27 shows that 86.70% women had to fetch water from wells, rivers or public taps.

The Government and Union should have easily tackled these problems through the welfare fund and welfare cess created for the Beedi workers. In few villages, a non-profit organization (Table No.4.B.66) named National Institution for Sustainable Development is working for the development of Beedi rollers. NISD implements a number of developmental activities for the Beedi rollers that includes Self Help Groups, raising awareness and building capacity of Beedi rollers, providing opportunities for supplementary Income sources, hygiene and sanitation, nutritional awareness, awareness about health problems, childcare and child development, housing, employable trainings for youth etc. However, this is the only organization working for this goal and its scope is restricted. This shows that the Government, the unions, the owners, NGOs are providing very restricted support in the overall development of Beedi rollers. Inadequate legal provisions, poor and improper implementation of Acts, limited initiative of trade unions and developmental efforts of NGO in very few villages created negative impact on women Beedi rollers' overall development and hence the researcher accepts the hypothesis.

3) The Researcher has formulated the third hypothesis as: **“Constant handling of tobacco, causes major health problem in women Beedi rollers and their children”**.

Table No. 4.B.11 shows that for almost 92.10% Beedi rollers, Beedi work is the primary source of income. In the present generation, this rate is 77.20%. Beedi rolling needs hours to complete 1000 Beedies. Table 4.B.14 clearly sheds light on the working hours that shows Beedi rollers have to work in rolling Beedies and also to complete household responsibilities. Almost 87.10% women Beedi rollers have to work 16 to 18 hours in a day. For thousand Beedies they have to spend at least 8 to 10 hours daily. In Karkhanas, Beedi rollers have to work in non-ventilated premises, tobacco dust, crowd and un-hygienic conditions (Table No.4.B.20) and almost 91.1 % women said that their karkhana building is not ventilated. Similarly these poor families' (93.10%) houses are also small huts or mud-tin sheds (Table No.4.B.23) and rolling Beedies in

such houses is also harmful for the Beedi rollers who prefer to roll Beedies at home. In both conditions, Beedi rollers have to work in unhealthy atmosphere.

Almost 74.90% Beedi rollers said that Beedi rolling put negative impact on their health (Table No.4.B.28). In earlier generations the literacy rate and awareness was less and yet such a large number of Beedi workers responded this. However, in the present generation, due to increased literacy and awareness, almost 99% Beedi rollers said that Beedi rolling put adverse effect on their health.

Majority of women said that they have problems such as pain and cramps in the shoulders, neck, back, leg pain, anaemia, eye problems, osteology problem, eye problem, headache, respiratory problems, dietary problem, throat burning, skin problems, cough, cold, asthma, Tuberculosis, dental problems and even cancer etc.. Along with Beedi rolling, majority of women have (Table No.4.B.34) habits of chewing tobacco or applying mishri and keeping it for hours without washing mouth to avoid sleep. This also has a negative effect on their health.

Table No 4.B.30 shows that these women take treatment from Beedi workers hospital or Government hospital. Table No. 4.B.31 sheds light on a number of problems in this hospital such as unavailability of doctors, prescribing medicines from outside, not having female doctors and to avail these benefits they have to lose that day's wages. Due to that 60.4% Beedi workers do not take immediate treatment when they get sick (Table No. 4.B.32). Beedi rollers generally do not take timely treatment because of not having enough money for treatment, and need to borrow money from others, loss of that days' wages, weak transportation facilities, etc. And because of several such problems Beedi rollers do not take timely treatment and they suffer more.

These constant long hours of work in tobacco put negative impact on the health of Beedi rollers. 92.10% Beedi rollers said that their children are present while they roll Beedies and they also get impacted due to this. (Table No.4.B.55 and 4.B.56 ) This clearly shows that not only Beedi workers, but their children too get exposed to hazardous tobacco dust which is more harmful than the baked one. Hence, the

researcher accepts the hypothesis “Constant handling of tobacco, causes major health problem in women Beedi rollers and their children”.

4) The researcher has formulated the fourth hypothesis as **“Proper implementation of concern policies and need based welfare programs can contribute positive changes in the domain of social, economic, education and health of women Beedi rollers and their children.**

To bring positive changes in the social, economic, education and health among Beedi workers and their children there is a need to take many initiatives by the Government, Unions, Beedi Karkhana owners and NGOs.

The Government should strictly implement the various acts designed for the welfare of Beedi rollers. Table No. 4.B.20 indicates that the Beedi karkhanas are not obeying the provisions of the Factory Act. It puts a negative impact on the overall health of the Beedi rollers. Table No. 4.B.71 sheds light on the expectations of Beedi rollers from Government that are sufficient pension (77.9%), Gharkul/Housing Scheme, Employment for children, Interest free loans to children and self for starting Income Generating activities, Innovation in Beedi business, Free education, More scholarships for children etc.

Table No. 4.B.38 shows that 55.8% farmers had non-irrigated or barren lands. If Government helps Beedi rollers’ families in developing and irrigating lands, their dependency on Beedi business will reduce. Similarly very few Beedi roller families own milch animals (Table No. 4.B.40). If the Government provides them with loans to purchase milch animals they will get supplementary income source.

Beedi rollers accept that unions play an important role in getting benefits for them and in fighting for their lawful rights, but yet majority of Beedi rollers say that they can fight more for getting wage hike, increased pension, health camps, medical services at

village levels, good quality raw material, more bonus, maternity benefits etc. Beedi rolling unions should provide help and assistance to Beedi rollers, about availing various schemes, to complete the required paper work, follow up etc. so that maximum number of Beedi rollers will get benefits of these schemes. Implementation of Minimum Wages Act and active participation of trade unions will change the financial condition of Beedi rollers. Sufficient pension will help Beedi workers in living a decent life after retirement. Kamgar hospital health services are used by many Beedi workers (Table No. 4.B.21). Scholarship to children of Beedi workers helps them to educate their children (table No.4.B.21).

NGOs can play an important role in the overall development of Beedi rollers and their children. Table No. 4.B.44 shows that very few Beedi workers save money and that the amounts saved are also very low. NGOs can organize Self Help Groups by inculcating saving habits among the Beedi rollers. They can organize federation of these SHGs so that they can cater the loan needs of these poor Beedi rollers. Their unity will help solve many of their problems. Apart from that, awareness about family planning, creches for young children and child development, nutrition, child education and child development, SHGs and Income Generation, nutritional awareness, health awareness skill training for youth, career guidance, life skills, soft skills and self employment, for their children, regular health camps, hygiene and sanitation and construction of toilets, closed bathroom are some of the activities that NGOs can run for these Beedi workers. Hence, researcher accepts the hypothesis “Proper implementation of concern policies and need based welfare programs can contribute positive changes in the domain of social, economic, education and health of women Beedi rollers and their children”.

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## 5.4. Findings.

1) From the analysis it is found that in Sangamner and Akole area Beedi rollers either roll Beedies in the Beedi factories or at their homes. Out of 303 respondents, 50.5% Beedi rollers work from home for which they say Gharkhepi or Gharkhata and 49.5% Beedi Rollers roll Beedies at Factory or Karkhana. While compare in the three generation it is seen that majority of young respondent i.e. age below 30, role Beedies at their home or as Gharkhepi. In the middle age group half role Beedies at Karkhana while half role Beedies at home. However in the age group above 50 majority of women role Beedies in the Karkhana settings. The reasons of this shift is that in the above 50 generation the women workers were getting more work and to complete the work in time they preferred to work in Karkhana, along with other Beedi rollers where they can concentrate more on work and complete the daily target. That time there was good demand for Beedies so the Karkhana owners or contractors also giving more workload to women and to keep good quality they were telling women to role Beedies in the karkhana so that they can monitor the work and get the work done. After that due to various Acts and rules the factory owners allows women to work from home so that they can safeguard themselves from factory act. Women also thought that they can do their house work and also complete the target of Beedi rolling simultaneously so half of the women preferred to work from home whereas some still role Beedies in the Karkhana. In the present generation i.e. below 30 years the demand for Beedi is decreased greatly and the pressure of various rules, regulations etc. are more. So the owners, contractors etc. allow the worker to roll Beedies and return the Beedies to them once the work get completed. In the present situation, women can easily complete their given lesser Beedi rolling target and also do other work like looking after milch animals, agriculture work etc., along with their house work.

2) Majority of respondents are married, 5.6% are divorcees and 12.2% respondents are separated. It is found that the percentage of divorced and separated

Beedi roller women, particularly among the earlier generations, is around 18% which is on the higher side. However it is reduced greatly among the below 30 age group beedi rollers, mainly because of better implementation of Hindu Marriage Act and other women related acts. Due to that it comparatively difficult to males to do second marriage without taking divorce or without giving required compensation to the females.

3) Poor financial condition of the people, drought situation and lack of income sources are main reasons due to that 93.1% Hindu religion women responded that they enter in beedi rolling. 6.9 % Muslim women are in beedi business and this trend is very similar in all three generation because the population of Muslim community is less in rural area of Sangamner taluka and it also reflected proportionately in the beedi rolling workers population. Majority of Muslim beedi rolling women responded that in their community women are not permitted to work outside the house so rolling beedies from house greatly helped them to earn and support their families.

4) Due to very little work opportunities is this area because of fewer industries, less rain fall, droughts, non irrigation etc. women forced to accept beedi rolling. Even 78.9% higher caste community people, like Kunbi/Maratha, Mali etc. also entered in beedi rolling for survival purpose. Beedi rolling provided secure income source to the people and both male and female entered in this business. In the later stage, due to less income, male shifted to other work such as day labour, agriculture etc. but women remained in this work and dominated this business.

5) Near about 46.2% families live in in joint families and nuclear families respectively. The rate of single member family is 5.6% in beedi rollers which is also on the higher side. While considering about the young generation beedi rollers 53.4% lives in joint families and 46.5% beedi rollers are living in a nuclear families. In the age groups i.e 31 to 50 only 25.70% families are joint families, compare to 53.50% and 59.40% in the age group below 30 years and above 50 years respectively. Single

family's rate is higher in 31 to 50 age group (5.90%) and above 50 age group (10.90%) where as in below 30 year age group this rate is nil.

6) Poverty, ignorance toward education, lack of educational opportunities at village level and lack of awareness among parents about child education are some major reasons of illiteracy of beedi rollers. Compare to present generation (3%), illiteracy rate is very high among the elder generation (71.3%) of beedi rollers. Though education level increasing among the beedi rollers, yet there are no industrial or other growth so employment opportunities in this area are very little or almost nil. Secondly the agriculture is still depend on the mercy of rainfall so in agriculture field also there are no adequate opportunities where these women can get secure work and income. Because of these reason though the literacy rate is more but because of less employment opportunities these girls or women again forced to accept beedi rolling work.

7) High child labour rate is seen in beedi business but most of the time beedi rollers do not tell it openly. Due to poverty young girls start helping their mothers and slowly become expert in this business. As per the respondents their poor financial status, lack of work opportunities in this area, their illiteracy and dependency of agriculture mostly on the mercy of rainfall etc. are the main reasons why child labour rate is higher in beedi rolling business.

8) It is also found that all the beedi rollers work full-time in this occupation. To bring the leaves, soak it in the water, cut them in the required shapes, remove hard ribs, then to roll beedies, tie thread etc. this all work is very time consuming and to roll 800 to 1000 beedies, the beedi roller have to work minimum 8 to 10 hours and for this beedi rolling is full-time work for majority of the beedi rollers.

9) Almost all the beedi rollers are registered workers and they are working in different beedi factories or brands i.e. Hatti, Kombada, Unth, Thakur Savadekar, Bhikusa Yamasa etc. Due to strong unions in this area majority women are registered and associated with the unions.

10) For majority of women (92.10%) said that beedi rolling is a primary occupation for them, only 7.9% respondents from the younger generation responded that beedi rolling is secondary source of income for them because in the recent past few families arranged for irrigation facilities and start supplementary income sources like milch animals, goat keeping, small poultry etc. so these women also busy in that work and for them beedi rolling is a secondary income source. Both elderly and middle aged beedi rollers said that beedi rolling is main occupation for them because that time irrigation facilities were not upto mark so women entered this profession to help their husbands as full-time worker i.e. beedi rollers.

11) Beedi rolling was a traditional work for many of the women that are involved in in this business. Either their mothers/fathers, in-laws or close relatives were doing this work and these women, in an early age learnt beedi rolling to support their family members and slowly became an expert in beedi rolling. After marriage also, due to poor economic condition they accepted this work for their livelihood and thus thousands of women, since childhood to old age, involved in beedi rolling business.

12) In all the three generations, poverty is a common factor that forced them to accept beedi rolling for their survival. Another reasons include lack of education, lesser work opportunities in this area, less development of agriculture sector forced them to accept beedi rolling as earning source. All the respondent said that they accepted this business unwillingly as no other option was available for them.

13) Majority of women informed that they have to work long hours, upto 16 hours, to finish their daily workload as well as house work and other house responsibilities.

Due to poor economic condition these women have no other option except doing this hazardous work for which they are getting meagre returns. This put negative impact on the beedi rollers health.

14) Comparatively the beedi rollers of present generation getting lesser workload due to various reasons such as less demand to beedies, due to taxes, less profit to the owners, etc. Because of this the factory owners provide lesser raw material to the workers compare to earlier generations.

15) Majority of beedi rollers said that they are not happy about the wages that they get against the work they do or beedies they roll. In the earlier generation women use to get Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 for per 1000 beedies and at present they are getting around Rs. 144 for 1000 beedies they roll but these rates are never satisfactory compare to the labour involved, the time spent and the hazardous tobacco condition in which they have to work. So in any time women beedi workers were never happy about their wages rates. But as there was no alternative employment available in this area for these thousands of workers, particularly women, they forced to keep continue this work.

16) In present generation also hardly any respondent can earn more than Rs. 3000 income, per month, by rolling beedies. Wages of beedi rolling depends on per 1000 beedies rolled by the beedi rollers. In the earlier generation the rate was Rs. 1.20 paise for per 1000 beedies and it increased gradually and at present it reached up to Rs. 144 for per 1000 beedies after many times they and their union fought for the rate increase. There are so many malpractices because of that beedi rollers get lesser amount in hand like the poor quality and quantity of tendu leaves, provision of lesser tobacco, non payment of rejected beedies, not giving sufficient workload etc.

17) Beedi rollers are members of different trade unions that are working for them in Sangamner area. However these all unions, many time jointly organized protests

for their demands under Red Flag (Lal Bawata). Therefore majority of beedi workers said they are members of Lal Bawata Union.

18) Majority of the respondents say that they are benefitted due to their membership or association with the unions. Beedi rollers responded that because of unions they got number of benefits such as increased pension, higher rates for per 1000 beedies, good quality and adequate raw material, provident fund benefits, maternity leaves, scholarship, medical services in the Beedi Workers Hospital, etc. Many respondents said that because of union the owners or their staff stopped exploiting us, unions always fought for our rights and saved us from number of malpractices.

19) But still beedi rollers have number of expectations from the unions like to help them in getting higher pension, good rates, specialised health camps, village level health care, housing, loans for their children to start income generation activities, more scholarships for children education etc. It is noticed that because of less awareness beedi rollers not able to clearly separate the benefits that they are getting from the Government and from their employer or owners.

20) It is found that very limited or no facilities the owners provide to the beedi rollers those roll beedies in the factories or Karkhana. Beedi workers are not getting basic facilities in many of the factory settings such as toilets, urinals, crèche for their children, canteen, ventilated building, drinking water, good sitting arrangements etc. It is observed that factories are only for name sake but there are no basic facilities available for the beedi rollers. No ventilated building is provided by saying that the tobacco will fly. So these workers are not getting good ventilated factory buildings. Some factories are so congested even common people cannot able to breathe. These places are very congested and beedi rollers sit and work in a very tiny place. To get rid of legal bindings at many places the factory owners asked the beedi rollers to construct the building if they need this work. For this building the owner pays a very little rent

or no rent. This is just to prove legally that it is not factory owner's responsibility to provide required facilities as per the factory act.

21) Beedi rollers who joined long back are getting some legal benefits such as bonus, pension etc. but the newly joined beedi rollers do not avail these benefits. Hospital for workers (Kamgar Hospital) is available for the respondents but due to the nature of work many women do not avail the same. Some respondents claimed that they do not get maternity benefit due to various reasons. Similarly many respondents said that though scholarship is available for children but due to difficulties in paper work, follow up, transportation problems, etc. they did not make use of this schemes.

22) It is found that facilities are available from the Government but it is difficult to take benefit of these facilities or they are insufficient. Beedi rollers strongly feel that the old age pension is very little and not sufficient for living in the old age. The scholarship for children is very difficult to get due to paper work, lack of awareness, literacy, follow up at block place which is difficult for these workers, poor transportation facilities etc. Now a days Govt. asked to apply online for scholarship and other benefits and submit applications online is difficult for these beedi rollers. Due to number of such difficulties beedi rollers not able to avail facilities that are available for them.

23) Up to some extent, beedi workers utilize facilities provided by government like hospital scholarships etc. but they have many limitations while making full use of these facilities.

24) It is found that, in earlier generations, most of beedi rollers ( 93.1%) were staying in huts or mud houses with tin shade/roof. In present generation though they are not staying in hut but still 87.3% live in mud and tin shade poor housing. Only 3% beedi rollers, who are having good financial condition stays in brick/Tin shade and

6.90% in cement slab houses as some one from their house either work in Government or having another good source of income.

25) Most of the beedi workers (79.9%) live in their own houses. However in elder generation only 68.30% and in the middle age generation 79.20% respondents were staying in their own houses. There is increase in owned houses gradually and in the present generation this percentage is raised up to 92.10% and reduction in staying in rented or relative's houses.

26) It is found that only 12.5% beedi rollers are having toilet facility rest all still go for open defecation. In older generation ( above 50 ) almost all are not having or using toilets and in 31 to 50 year age except one rest all are not having toilet facility in their homes. But in case of young generation (below 31 years) this situation is comparatively better as 36.60 % respondents are having toilets in their house. Needless to say that not having toilet facilities at home put number of negative effects on the health of beedi rollers.

27) It is found that only 17.80 % respondents, mostly from young generation are having facility of closed bathrooms. Among 31 to 50 age group and above 50 age group beedi rollers do not have closed bathrooms. Those who responded that they have half closed bathrooms, earlier mainly were taking bath openly. When woman does not have proper closed bathroom far taking bath not able to clean her body properly and due to that facing problems like skin diseases, infections etc.

28) In the elderly generation almost 85.15% beedi rollers used to fetch water from well and 12/87 % from river. In the middle age group also this proportion was 92.08 % and 1.98 % respectively. In present situation this situation has changed and 23.76% beedi rollers have tap water and 54.47 % fill water from public taps. This shows that majority of beedi rollers have to fetch water from far distance and for that

they have to spend sizable time and energy. Only thing we can say that the earlier generations situation was far worse than the present generation beedi rollers.

29) Though majority of beedi rollers are of the opinion that this occupation puts adverse effect on their health, but still 17.5% responded that there is no such case and there is no negative impact on their health. It is observed that health awareness is high among young generation i.e. upto 99% young beedi rollers said that there is negative impact of beedi rolling work on their health. However compare to this awareness level among middle aged and elderly beedi rolling women this percentage is only 28.70% and 22.80% respectively. This is due to increased literacy rates and increased awareness among the young beedi rollers.

30) It is found that almost 100% young beedi rollers said that medical facilities are available for them. But among the middle aged and old beedi rollers 13.9 % and 22.80% respondents said that they do not get medical facilities. This is due to the several problems in the earlier and middle age generation about available facilities during that time such as Beedi Worker Hospital is at Sangamner and they were not able to reach there due to poor transport facilities or no transportation, family members are not allowing to go alone so far, lack of attention towards women's health care, ignorance etc. It was very difficult for elderly and middle age beedi rollers to go and avail the health facilities at block place. So many beedi rollers said there was no use of these medical facilities for them and they never took benefit of these facilities.

31) It is also observed that majority of beedi workers take treatment from Beedi Workers Hospital or Government hospital because they are not afford to pay the fees of private doctors. Due to poverty they are not able to take treatment from the private doctors or hospital because either in their village there were no private doctors available or it is not possible for the beedi rollers to pay their fees. Most of the private

doctors, in the earlier time, is available at Sangamner so these women prefer to take treatment mainly from the Beedi Worker's Hospital or Government Hospital.

32) Major difficulties in availing health services from Beedi Worker's Hospital, were that the hospital is at Sangamner, or non-availability of doctors at the time of visit, non availability of female doctors, non availability of medicines at hospital, also transportation cost to go to Sangamner, etc. So beedi workers finding above difficulties and due to that they were not prompt in taking timely treatment from the Beedi Workers Hospital or Government hospital. Apart from that they have to lose that day's wages, spend on travelling, and due to so many other difficulties beedi rollers making delays in getting treatments.

33) It is found that beedi workers not take timely treatment when they become sick. Only 12.2% beedi workers said that they are taking timely treatment during their sickness. Lack of awareness, poverty, lack of attention and support during sickness from family members, not having money for transportation, medicines and paying doctors' fees, loss of that days wages, and because of so many other reasons beedi workers are not willing to take immediate treatment during their sickness.

34) 21.1% Beedi workers responded that beedi rolling causes health problems but still due to ignorance, not having awareness and fear of loosing work majority of beedi workers responded that they don't face any health related problems, due to this work. Due to beedi rolling work beedi rollers have problems like back, neck or leg pain, problem in spine, some also said that women suffer due to respiratory problems or breathing problems, cough, cold, eye problems and similar problems like this.

35) It is found among all three generation beedi rollers and their family members are addicted such as applying mishri to teeth and keeping the same for number of hours without cleaning or washing it, chewing tobacco etc. Male members of the beedi rollers family are also addicted with chewing tobacco, beedi or cigarette smoking and

mainly alcohol. The beedi workers said that sitting and rolling beedies for hours needs concentration and to avoid sleep they have to chew tobacco or apply mishri. Beedi rollers and their family members spend lot of money on their tobacco, mishri, alcohol, beedies and cigarette consumption. Due to alcoholism wife beating, quarrels these cases are also seen in sizable number.

36) It is observed that total 71.9% women beedi workers carried out family planning operations. In earlier generations women undergone family planning operations after 4 to 5 children however this percentage has drop down upto 2 children in the present generation.

37) It is also noticed that in earlier two generations i.e. 31 to 50 years and above 50 years, did family planning operations due to reasons like of poor financial condition, medical problems, not able to look after more children etc. However in the age group below 30, family planning operations are done because beedi rollers want small family, they are aware and due to education they want to have lesser number of children whom they can look after well and educate properly.

38) Only 29 (28.71 %) elderly beedi roller's stated that their children were attending the school. In the middle age beedi rollers i.e. 31 to 50 years 62 (61.38%) stated that their children were taking or have been taking education. However this rate has been increased sizably among the young generation beedi rollers as 92 (91.08%) stated that their children are taking education. This shows that the present generation beedi rollers are particular about educating their children.

39) It is observed that almost 62% beedi roller families have agricultural land. From these 6.3% beedi rollers stated that they have irrigated facilities. Almost 30.4% informed that they do not have irrigation facilities and another 25.4% told that they have land but not productive. 38.0% beedi workers did not have land or they are landless. It is also observed that in the age group 31 to 50 years and above 50 years

age beedi rollers only one each having irrigated land. However 16.8% young generation beedi roller families possess irrigated land. In terms of land holdings the younger generation beedi roller possess more land than the middle age beedi rollers and the middle ages possess more land holding compare to elderly generation beedi roller families.

40) Agriculture resources like tractor (1 family) or bullocks ( 2 families) are owned by the beedi roller's families and these also found in young generation beedi rollers. It is noticed that beedi rollers are either not having land or it is non-productive or depend on irregular rainfall, not having equipment to cultivate the lands, due to that poor income, poverty and it lead them in the beedi rolling work.

41) In the 50 and above age group beedi rolling families only 15 families are having one cow or buffalo for supplementary income source, in the age group 30 to 50 year age group 10 beedi roller families are owning 1 milch animal and only 2 families own 2 milch animals each with them. However in young generation i.e. below 30 years age group 16 families own 1 each, 8 families own 2 milch animals and 1 family owns 4 milch animals. It shows that even in supplementary income source also the younger generation is comparatively in a better position.

42) It is found that in elderly beedi roller's families only 16 (15.84%) had assets like bicycles, in the age group 31 to 50 54 (53.47% ) families own one bicycle and 1 family has 2 bicycles. Whereas below 30 age 91(90.09%) families are owning bicycles. This shows that in the present generation of beedi rollers conditions is comparatively better related to owing assets like bicycles. It is also seen that many young generation beedi worker families are also owned motor cycle.

43) 78 (25.74%) Beedi workers use mobile phones however these are from the present generation. Middle age and elderly beedi rollers stated that they were not using mobile phones because there time this facility was not available and in present time this is not

possible for them due to less education, lack of confidence to handle this gadget and also due to their financial situation not permit them to buy mobile phones. In present generation due to increased literacy, better economic condition and increased confidence level beedi rollers use this device for communication purpose.

44) It is found that, almost 53.8% beedi workers do saving in different forms such as “bhissi”, Self Help Group, post or in bank etc. 77.2% young generation beedi rollers save money for their immediate needs or future expenditures. In 31 to 50 years beedi rollers and elderly beedi roller’s saving rate was comparatively less than the younger generation beedi rollers. This rate in the middle generation was (41.6%) and in the elderly generation was 42.6%. Due to poverty, saving rate is less among the middle age and elder generation beedi rollers.

45) It is found that 54.5% young beedi rollers save money up to Rs. 100 per month. 21.8% save up to Rs. 500 per month and only one beedi workers who save between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 per month. In the age group 31 to 50 years beedi rollers, 40.6% do saving up to Rs. 100. It is found in this age group that only one beedi roller save in between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 per month and almost 58.4% beedi rollers unable to do any saving because of their poverty. In the elderly beedi rollers 42.6 % were saving up to Rs. 100 per month and remaining 57.4% beedi rollers were not saving any money. It is also observed that though the middle and elder generation save some money but their saving was very little. Elderly beedi rollers said that mostly they used to save or saving money in “bhishi” whereas the young beedi rollers mainly save money in Self Help Groups or in private or public banks.

46) Overall, 69.31 % beedi roller families had taken loans, during their difficulties or needs such as during health problems, family expenditures, housings, children’s marriages, etc. It is noticed that majority of elderly beedi rollers were taking loans from money lenders, relatives etc. In the middle age beedi rollers the loan was taken comparatively less than the elderly as well as young beedi rollers i.e. below 30 years.

However in young generation beedi rollers the indebtedness is again more than the middle age beedi rollers.

47) The reason behind less indebtedness among the middle aged beedi rollers i.e. 31 to 50 year age group, the Government had taken many steps against the money lenders so it was difficult for them to give loan. Similarly the cooperative and public banks were very few and not reached in the small villages by that time. So it was difficult to take loans during that generation beedi rollers. However in the young generation the cooperative and public banks are reached in small villages. Apart from them SHGs, financial institutes are also ample in the rural areas and it was comparatively easy to get loan and again indebtedness seen more in the younger beedi rollers. The elderly and middle aged generation were generally taking loans for marriages of children and family members, housing, sickness or agriculture purposes etc. However in the younger generation loan is generally taken for housing, purchasing home appliances, purchase of livestock, agriculture purchase or development, education of children, sickness, purchase of motor bike etc.

48) 91.4% Beedi rollers said that they are satisfied about the beedi rolling work because it gives them regular and steady income, support to family due to this job income, time passes happily, option of working from home, no hard work, as they support their families and getting money they get respect etc. Beedi workers say that this work though put adverse effect on their health but in this area there is no other work opportunities available to the women like them. Many beedi rollers also stated that their survival is fully depend on this business. Muslim beedi rollers said that this work is very helpful for them as they can do this work from their home otherwise there are restriction on women, in their community, to go out for earning income. Though in elder generation beedi rollers 100% women said they are happy doing this work but this percentage has gone down among the age group 31 to 50 years (93.10 %) and below 30 years beedi rollers (83.20 %).

49) Beedi rollers are not happy or satisfied in this business because of reasons like they have to sit and work for many hours, health problems associated with this work, factory owners not providing minimum facilities, in the factory, as per the factory act, getting less return comparatively the labour and pain in the work, monotonous work etc.

50) It is found that practice of early marriage exists among beedi workers. Out of 303 total respondents, 40.6% beedi rollers told that they got married during 11 to 15 years of age. 38.9% Beedi rollers told that they married when their age was around 16 to 17 years, and only 18.5% were married when they were 18 years to 20 years of age. Even 4 % respondents in the elderly beedi rollers told that they were married when they were just 10 year old. This naturally put adverse effect on the health of these women.

51) It is found that children of 7.9% respondents married less than 16 year of age that are mainly from the elderly beedi rollers. Children of 19.1% respondents got married at the age of 16 to 17 years that are particularly of middle aged (8.9%) and elderly (48.5%) age group beedi rollers. Among middle generation (20.8 %) and elderly generation (17.8%) respondents responded that their children got married during 18 to 21 year age respectively. Whereas 3 % middle aged and 5.9% elderly respondent said their children married when their age was 21 to 25. In the young generation beedi rollers no one's child yet got married.

52) In the earlier days, according to 98 % elderly beedi rollers, girl who knows beedi rolling, were getting preference in marriages. In the middle age beedi rollers 80.20 % said during their time girls who know beedi rolling were getting preference in marriages. At present scenario this percentage was came down and only 71.30 % beedi rollers said that beedi rolling girls are still getting preference in marriages.

53) All young generation beedi rollers, except one, are of the view that the girls who know beedi rolling are not getting preference in marriages like before. But still middle age beedi rollers (10.9%) and elder generation beedi rollers (23.8 %) are of the opinion that still today beedi rolling girls are preferred for marriage.

54) Majority of beedi rollers (81.5 %) are of the opinion that they are respected by their family members because they earn and financially support their families. However some beedi rollers also stated that they do not get respect in the families due to larger or joint families and during that time many of such women like them are involved in this business and earning for their families.

55) 66.7 % women beedi rollers are of the opinion that they get respect in society because they earn and taking responsibilities of their families, they always have money in their hand as they get weekly wages, etc. In earlier generation many time the beedi rollers were earning more than the male members of their family. Many villages economy was depend on these beedi roller's earning and that time these women have good respect because they said in many villages beedi rolling was main income source for thousands of rural families. Even today 88/1% young beedi rollers are of the opinion that they get respect in the society because of their earning and they support their families financially.

56) It is found that children of majority of beedi rollers (85.8%) are immunized because these services are made available either through Govt. or private health providers in their village itself. It is evident, as all the respondents from the young generation have stated that 100% of their children are immunized. However in middle age beedi rollers and elderly beedi rollers this rate was 91.10% and 66.30% respectively. It also shows that due to increased literacy rate, more awareness and less number of children among the young generation the immunization rate almost 100% in younger generation. Whereas in elderly and middle age beedi rollers generations this rate is comparatively on the lower side.

57) Children of majority of beedi rollers (92.10%) are near them while they roll beedies. Still today also in young generation beedi rollers 97% respondents told that their children are present near them when they are rolling beedies. This shows that children of beedi rollers exposed due to tobacco dust in all three generation and nothing has been done so far to tackle this problem yet.

58) It is found that 63.4% beedi rollers are aware that beedi rolling put adverse effect on the health of their children. However still 35% beedi rollers do not serious about it and do not even feel that this business put any kind of impact on the health of their children. This is mainly observed in the age group 31 to 50 years (59.4%) and above 50 years (34.7%) respondents.

59) It is found that beedi business put many adverse effect on the health of beedi rollers and their children such as anaemia, asthma, T.B. lung problem, malnourishment, underweight new born babies, neck, leg and back pain, spinal problems, mouth and dental problems, respiratory problems, eye pain, cough, cold, fever etc.

60) It is found that, in present generation 66.3% beedi rollers taking their children to doctors and 33.7% use home remedies if their children are sick. Middle generation beedi rollers (45.5%) and elderly beedi roller (47.5%) show their children to doctor, whereas treating with home remedy percentage is 22.8% and 91.1% respectively. It is also noticed that 26.7% middle generation beedi rollers were treating their children from faith healers (Bhagat) and this percentage is very high (80.2%) among the elderly beedi rollers i.e. 50 and above. Earlier days, for children's health related problems, many beedi workers take help of the faith healers. Among elderly generation beedi workers this percentage is very high where the present generation beedi worker are not treating their children by the faith healers and 66.3% of them treat their children by medical doctor. This is due to increased literacy, awareness and limited number children etc. so the present generation is taking better care of children compare to earlier generation.

61) It is noticed that the child labour rate is 39.60% among all the three generation. However among present generation this rate is 10.90% but earlier generation i.e. in middle aged beedi rollers children it was 28.70%, whereas in the elderly beedi workers children it was very high i.e 79.20%. Many of present generation's children are small but still the girls either support mother in beedi rolling or boys go out to earn some income. In elder generation, due to poverty, lack of importance to education etc. this rate was very high.

62) Encouragement to children to work is evident in middle aged beedi roller (25.70%) and elder generation beedi workers (76.20%) are on the higher side where as in younger generation beedi workers it is 10.90%. This encouragement was more evident in case of girl children in earlier days. And when asked beedi rollers said that time it was very difficult to survive and manage the family due to poverty, less income, more number of family members etc. and due to that children's earning was great support for family and therefore many beedi rollers encouraging their children, particularly the girls, to work and earn some income to support family financially.

63) Almost 31.7% beedi rollers told that they are/were getting support through the earnings of their children. In elderly generation this rate was higher i.e 75.2%. In middle age beedi rollers (19.8%) was getting support through their children's earnings. However younger generation do not expect that their children should work and help financially to their families. It is also fact that many young generation's children are small however most of them want to educate them rather employing them at this age.

64) Majority of elderly beedi rollers stated that their children earning was great support for them and if children would have not earned it must have impacted negatively on their families. This proportion is 17.8% in middle generation i.e. 31 to 50 years beedi workers. The reasons for negative impact on family was poverty, meagre income to fulfil family needs, more number of family members etc.

65) Almost 23.4% respondents are in favour of putting their daughter in beedi rolling business. In elder generation, 62 (61.4%) were willing to bring girls in beedi business and among middle generation respondents, 9 (8.9%) respondents wanted to continue their daughter as beedi worker. However in the present generation i.e. below 30 years majority of beedi rollers not interested to bring their daughters in beedi rolling work

66) It is found that, elder beedi rollers were encouraging daughters to enter in beedi business as this work had good demand and can be done from home and during those days beedi rolling was an assured income source for thousands of rural women. Another reason was to make daughter independent. Some beedi rollers also said that it was easy to fix up daughter's marriage if she knew beedi rolling. However some beedi rollers not willing to put their daughter in beedi business as they know the ill effect and health issues related to this work. They also feel that this is a monotonous work and need to work hours against which they get very little income.

67) In all the three generation majority of beedi workers are/were not at all interested to bring their sons in beedi business and wanted to educate them so that they can either secure good job/service or start some business or look after their fields.

68) It is observed that 99 (98%) young generation beedi rollers are more particular about children's education and they keep an eye on children's progress. Regarding middle aged beedi rollers this percentage was 38 (37.6%) and in elder generation it was only (19.8%). Over all 51.8% respondents ensure education of their children. In earlier generations not much attention was given for children's education, but scenario has changed now.

69) Beedi workers face many difficulties to get support under the schemes available for them or their children such as maternity benefits, scholarship for children etc.. Some problems shared by beedi rollers are very difficult in collecting papers, difficulty in filling online applications, difficulty to submit these filled form at tehsil place due

to poor transportation, lack of awareness and ignorance, illiteracy etc, some beedi workers also stated that the concerned officers ask for bribe, it was difficult to take follow up of the application etc.

70) About 17.82% beedi rollers shared that there is one NGO working, for them and their children, in this area and promoting education of their children such as school development programs, improving educational quality, teachers trainings, supporting poor children, supportive income generation, health awareness, hygiene and sanitation, housing etc.

71) Beedi rollers gave some suggestion for their development such as support for house construction, good rates for per 1000 beedies, sufficient pension in their old age, more scholarship for children, improved health care, employment for their children, provision of good quality and adequate raw material, low interest loans for setting up small business units for them and their children etc.

72) It is found that, all the respondents are of the opinion that beedi making industry should not be closed down. They do not want closure of beedi rolling business because many families are totally depend on beedi rolling work, they can roll beedies at home, no hard work in sun, secure work and regular income etc. Beedi rolling provides income generation opportunity to thousands of rural women and they also get health facilities, scholarships for their children and number of other benefits.

73) It is opined by the beedi rollers that if the beedi business closed down they will have to face many difficulties because this area is not capable to provide them alternate income sources. In this area they have very few opportunities as agricultural labour, labour work in other business, or to start small business / self-employment etc. Majority of beedi rollers said that it is difficult to adjust with other work because they are not able to do any kind of hard work and will not get secured work in this area.

74) Beedi rollers opined that if beedi business closes they will not get other suitable work in this area. Due to drought situation there is no demand as agriculture labour, they won't get labour work in agriculture sector, they have to shift in nearby rich areas in want of daily work, as their children will not get scholarship they will find it difficult to teach their children, they will even not get health facilities etc. These all problems will make their life more difficult and miserable.

75) In case Govt. forcibly closed down this business, beedi workers expect various facilities /opportunities from government for their survival. Beedi workers expect higher pension that allow them to live decent life in their old age, they also wish to have good housing, they need similar home base work like beedi rolling, and also they expect job opportunities for their children or low interest loans to start small income generation activities. Beedi rollers also wish that instead of closing beedi business Govt. should think to reduce negative factors and retain this business by making required changes. They also suggest to reduce taxes on beedi business, free education to their children, more scholarships and so on.

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## 5.5. Suggestions:

1) Illiteracy, lack of awareness, ignorance etc. are main problems of beedi rollers because of that they are more prone to exploitation. Because of illiteracy they don't get required quantity of leaves and tobacco and even they are not able to calculate number of beedies rolled and exact wage amount of the same. Similarly they are not aware about their lawful rights, problems due to tobacco dust etc. Therefore it is important to create basic literacy among the beedi rollers that will help in reducing their exploitation, and will increase awareness about their rights etc. In present generation the literacy rate is increasing but lack of awareness, ignorance are seen among the beedi rollers.

2) It is commonly seen that when a girl becomes 8 or 9 year, she starts helping her mother in smaller works associated with beedi rolling, such as to cut the leaves, to tie the thread, to close the mouth of beedies etc. and learn the work. Initially girls generally do this work just to support their mothers and reducing their workload. Mothers also encourage them as it was a helping hand for them. However it was affecting on their schooling and girls become drop out from the school. Generally schools are upto 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> standard in villages so majority of girls became full-time beedi rollers by leaving schooling after that. There is a need to ensure proper implementation of Child Labour (Prevention) Act in the villages where beedi rolling is main business. Apart from that the Govt. should start schooling up to 10 std. in such villages so that girls will keep continue their education and will not get trapped in the beedi rolling work.

3) Beedi rolling work is time consuming and it takes 8 to 10 hours to complete 800 to 1000 beedies. The wages are on the piece rate basis and that also very minimum compare to the workload. In such situation, it is suggested that the beedi roller's working hours need to restrict 8 hours and considering that they should get wages same like the Government has fixed as minimum wages for other labours in agriculture or

other business or find out some suitable solution so that beedi rollers will get lawful wages against hours of their hard work in the hazardous tobacco dust.

4) Generally women enter in beedi rollers to support their husband's meagre income and contribute to fulfil family needs. In this area due to drought, less industrial development and non-irrigation etc., job opportunities were very few and that was the reason these women accepted beedi rolling and there after beedi rolling became a primary occupation for majority of village women. If we want to reduce dependency of these women on unhealthy beedi business then there is need to support these women to start supplementary income source or business units, or agriculture and related businesses ( small dairy, poultry, goat keeping, small vegetable gardens, orchids, small shops, petty businesses etc.) that will fetch some income for these women and their dependency on beedi rolling will get reduced.

5) As there is no higher education and no job opportunities in this area beedi rolling became a trap for women. There is no substitute income sources, so far created by the Government or Unions or industrialists or NGOs, in this area that can provide an alternate to beedi rolling work. And therefore generation after generation women's life moving around beedi rolling. It is suggested that there is a need to break this vicious cycle of beedi rolling by providing women some other source of income.

6) To roll 800 to 1000 beedies it needs at least 8 to 10 hours. Apart from that they are exclusively busy with house work like cooking, fetching water, washing, care of children, care of the elderly, etc. so majority of beedi rollers have to work average 16 to 17 hours daily. Needless to say this hours of work in tobacco and also other back breaking work put negative effect, both physical and mental, on beedi roller's health. It is suggested to create awareness among women beedi workers, about effect of longer working hours on their physical and mental health and to provide them required treatment at village level for the same.

7) Majority of beedi rollers not happy or satisfied about the wages they were getting. At present also they get only Rs. 144 for per thousand beedies. These rates are not sufficient against the time, labour and hazardous work condition in which they have to work. These rates are never satisfactory compared to the inflation. Therefore the Government should put pressure on the factory owners that they can consider all these factors and at least pay beedi rollers equal to the minimum wages fixed by the Government..

8) Majority of beedi rollers accept that they benefited due to Union. As a member of Union, Beedi worker received various benefits like good quality and adequate raw material, higher rates, provident fund, maternity benefits, bonus, scholarships for children, medical services, pension, housing etc. It is recommended that, unions should put more pressure on factory owners to ensure higher daily wages, basic facilities, higher pension, housings, more scholarships, medical facilities at village level, interest free loans to beedi rollers and their children to start income generation activities etc.

9) Beedi workers not able to differentiate between the benefits they get from government and their employer /owner. It is recommended that the Union should create awareness about the various benefits being provided by government, factory owners and union so that the beedi workers will understand that which stakeholder is providing them what type of benefits and also from whom to ask added benefits. They will also come to know which benefits they are getting from the welfare fund and welfare cess that are specially designed for their own benefits.

10) In the factory set up the beedi Karkhana owners not provide basic lawful facilities to the beedi rollers and their children such as toilets and urinals, crèche for their children, ventilated building, good sitting arrangement, drinking water etc. It is recommended that unions should put pressure on factory owners to provide all the facilities as per the law to improve working conditions for the beedi rollers.

11) Factory / karkhana owners purposely avoid their responsibilities to provide ventilated and well facilitated building and ask beedi rollers to make available or construct such building from worker's funds. This is one way exploitation of the beedi rollers as they have to construct building from their own funds and need to provide the owners on a very minimum rent or no rent. On the other hand the owners keep themselves safe by saying that this building is owned by the workers so it is not their responsibility to provide basic facilities. It is suggested that such malpractices should not entertained.

12) Some beedi rollers, below age 30 years, said that they are not getting some of the facilities like bonus, pension and some other benefits. So it is suggested that the same facilities to be also made available for all the beedi rollers. Pension scheme will help them during their old age.

13) Some facilities are available from the Government but it is difficult to take benefit of these facilities due to various reasons. Beedi roller's children get educational scholarship but it is not that easy to get those benefits because these illiterate beedi rollers find it difficult to complete the required paper work. Due to poor transportation they find it difficult to submit these applications at the block level. Also due to illiteracy they can not fill the form correctly or able to do follow-up of their applications. As per the new rule they have to submit applications online and since they haven't have this knowledge they find it more difficult. Because of all these reasons very few beedi roller's children get benefits. So it is recommended to establish help centres for these beedi rollers to facilitate them to apply online for government facilities and solve their other problems so maximum children of beedi rollers will avail the benefits.

14) Due to poverty most of the beedi rollers live in hut or mud and tin roof houses. Also basic facilities like toilets, closed bathrooms, water taps etc. are not available in majority of beedi roller's houses. It is suggested that Govt. should construct houses

for beedi rollers and provide all these basic facilities by making use of welfare fund or other Government schemes.

15) Still majority of women beedi rollers have to fetch water from wells, bore wells and rivers and they need to spend sizable time and energy for collecting water for their daily needs. It is necessary to provide at least common water taps with the help of local self-government.

16) In spite of awareness about the negative impact of beedi rolling on their health, due to poverty and lack of other job opportunities, beedi rollers force to continue in unhealthy beedi rolling occupation. It is suggested that along with the awareness, Government, factory owners, Unions and NGO should promote preventive health services for beedi workers to avoid serious health issues.

17) Because of poor financial condition, majority of beedi rollers stated that they take treatment from the Beedi Worker Hospital that is located at Sangamner. As this hospital is at Sangamner, beedi rollers finding it difficult to avail these facilities for various reasons such as poor transportation facilities, loss of that day's wages, many beedi workers are unable to reach these facilities or do not take timely treatment. Therefore it is suggested to expand the network of hospitals and medical facilities to the villages where beedi business is located. Health services at village level will help beedi rollers to get timely medical treatment that will save them from many occupational health hazards.

18) While availing health services from Beedi Worker's Hospital, beedi rollers face various difficulties such as non-availability of doctors at the time of visit, no female doctors to treat them, purchase of prescribed medicine from outside by spending their own money, etc. Due to this beedi workers avoiding taking timely treatment from this hospital that is located at Sangamner. It is recommended that, administrative

difficulties should be rectified, appoint female doctors and all prescribed medicines should be made available in hospitals.

19) The main problem that beedi workers are not taking treatment from the Beedi Kamagar Hospital is that they lose that day's wages. Due to this delays their sickness many time reaches to a serious stage. Hence it is suggested that who are sick and take treatment from Beedi Worker's Hospital or Govt. Hospital, their wages should not be cut. This will encourage the beedi workers to take timely treatment and save them from number of serious diseases.

20) Beedi rolling generally causes problems like respiratory problems, eye problems, giddiness, cough, cold, fever, pain in neck, leg and back, spine, etc. To overcome these health problems special research need to take and solutions identified and provided to the beedi workers as preventive measures. Such as for leg, back and body pain etc. proper sitting arrangements or some yogas etc. will help to reduce the problem. Good and ventilated buildings or some masks will help in reducing the respiratory problems and so on.

21) Majority of beedi rollers, in all the age groups and their family members are addicted to chewing tobacco or applying mishri to their teeth. Beedi workers said that to concentrate on their work and to remain awake for long time it is required. Their family members are also addict to tobacco, beedi, cigarette and alcohol. Therefore it is recommended that beedi workers should be made aware about the health problems associated with addiction and counselled to leave these unhealthy habits. It is also suggested that counselling centres and also di-addiction centres should be started for beedi rollers and their family members. It will help to reduce problems like wife beating, quarrels etc. and the beedi workers can live peaceful life.

22) Pre-school education is very much important for the firm base of children. Activities like crèche/ pre-schooling are having special importance for beedi roller's

children. These centres help to keep away these young children from the tobacco dust, while their mothers role beedies, monitor their health, provide them supplementary nutritional diet, teach them basic alphabets, songs, poems, help them in social adjustments and so many other things. Therefore it is suggested to start such centre in every beedi rolling village and enrol beedi rollers children in them. At present this rule is violated by saying the less number of beedi rollers of that particular brand in that particular village. But when in similar village there are four five brand's worker work and the total number of beedi rollers are far more than 50 but yet there is no crèche or pre-school centre so it is suggested that Govt., Union and NGOs should take strict action on this and start such centres for the children of beedi rollers and their overall development.

23) It is observed that lack of educational facilities, lack of awareness about education etc. are the main reasons that forced female to enter in beedi rolling work and generation after generation this is going on. To break this vicious cycle, education can play an important role. Therefore there is a need to create greater awareness about girls education, to set up schools minimum up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard, to motivate and encourage families to enrol their girls in school and give them best possible education, improve education quality, conduct research that will help in reducing problems involved in girl's education and try to solve them so that girls will complete higher education and will capable to seek better jobs. These all efforts will reduce dropout rate among girls and once gained higher education, girls of this area will seek better livelihood alternative other than beedi rolling.

24) Unions and NGOs can play important role in girl's education. NGOs and Unions can create awareness about girls education, helping girls of poor families by providing education material, uniforms, if school is far then providing bicycles etc., to ensure that the school provides quality education to girls, support classes for girls who are weak in studies, and number of other activities that will help to keep continue girls education and beedi roller's girls will take higher education.

25) It is observed that work opportunities are very negligible in these villages. Similarly different training courses, employable training courses etc. are also not available in these villages. Poor beedi worker's girls not able to commute taluka place for undergoing such courses. This again keep only option before them that is beedi rolling. It is suggested that if NGO or Unions start employable training courses at village level, free or concessional rates for the beedi rollers children, particularly girls, then in the later stage they can find out alternate work opportunities in that village or in the nearby areas.

26) It is observed that majority of beedi worker families have non-irrigated and barren agricultural lands. Government has created Welfare Fund and Welfare Cess for the betterment of beedi rollers. If Union put pressure on Government and made irrigation facilities available for beedi workers with the help of these funds, it will help these families in a great way. Once their land developed and irrigation facilities provided these beedi rolling families will have secure income source and even many other landless beedi worker families also get labour through it. Thus beedi rollers dependence will get reduced on beedi business. Hence it is suggested to take land development and provision of irrigation facilities to the beedi rollers lands.

27) It is noticed that beedi roller families do not have bullocks, tractors and other agriculture related equipment. It is suggested that tractor and other equipment should be provided to these beedi rolling families on subsidized rates along with other guidance like cropping patterns, orchid cultivation, organic farming, supply of quality seeds and market support to these families etc.. It will help to reduce their production costs and their dependency on beedi business will get reduced.

28) Saving habit is very less among beedi rollers and due to their meagre income and poverty it is difficult for them to do saving. Another problem is lack of banking services reached to village level. In some villages it is reached but there paperwork and other problems do not allow beedi rollers to do saving and take loans during their

needs. NGOs can play an important role in it. It is suggested that NGOs can create awareness among these women, organise their self-help groups, teach them financial literacy etc. This will help Beedi rollers to save money, get loan without any paper work, start income generation activities with the help of SHGs, avail benefits from Government schemes etc. This will also save beedi rollers from the unsafe or bogus financial institutions and money lenders.

29) It is found that beedi rollers took loans from money lenders, financial institutions and private or public banks etc. to fulfil their various needs like basic family needs, children's education, house construction, health problems or marriages of their children or family members. . This is due to easy paper work and immediate sanctions of the loans. However the interest rates are very high and many time they exploit the poor beedi rollers. Therefore it is suggested that Government should support SHGs and federation of beedi rollers or to establish some mechanism so that beedi rollers can be given loans, during their necessities, with minimum paper work and minimum interest rates. It will save thousands of beedi rollers from the trap of money lenders and financial institutions.

30) No doubt that beedi rolling is an unhealthy business and thousands of women work in this unhealthy work. However majority of beedi rollers are satisfied with beedi rolling job. This is mainly because beedi rolling provided work to thousands of women in their own home and village, enable them to earn secure income to support their families, gave them respect and pride. Beedi business provided income opportunities to illiterate women and also to those women who were not allowed to work outside due to religious or family taboos. Therefore though there are number of negative facts, women are satisfied with beedi rolling work. Therefore instead banning or closing this business, Govt. should conduct research and minimise health and other negative factors involved in this business. If proper precautions measures to be taken this business can lead to viable work option for thousands of poor illiterate rural women for their survival.

31) Secondary status of girl child in beedi rolling families put lot of adverse effect on the girl's life. First of the mother's health is not good as she works in the tobacco dust. Above that poor diet, early and repeated pregnancies, lack of immunization and various other aspects the delivered child's health also not that good. Many time the child is under nourish or malnourish. If the child is girl again it gets secondary status and not getting good health care, immunization, proper diet etc. so these girls are remain anaemic. In such situation again she starts helping her mother in the tobacco dust, slowly she becomes school dropout due to various reasons. Then the family prefer to marry her, many time in an early age, and the cycle keeps rotating. Therefore it is suggested that the Unions and the NGOs can play an important role in creating awareness among such beedi rolling families so that the family take proper care of the girls, provide them required health care, good diet, not engage them in beedi rolling work, educate them and ensure their bright future.

32) In the earlier days, according to elder generation, the girls who have beedi rolling skills, were getting preference in marriages. Unfortunately this is still true in present situation also. Therefore it is suggested to creat awareness among beedi rolling families about gender, child equilibrium, girls rights, girls education and encouraging girls for further education etc. will help more girls to find out other better employment options rather than beedi rolling work.

33) Child marriage practice still exists among few beedi rolling families. Similarly an early age marriages ( as soon as girls complete 18 years) are very common in this area. This naturally put adverse effect on the health of girl children of Beedi rollers. To restrict child marriages or early age marriages there is need to implement Child Marriage Act strictly. It is suggested to conduct awareness programs for families of beedi workers to avoid child marriages and to education girls according to her potential so that girls will take higher education and such early marriage age will be postponed.

34) It is observed that majority of beedi rollers are not taking timely treatment due to various reasons. This also happen regarding their children. These children get expose to tobacco since they are in mother's womb and thereafter also suffer from number of problems. So it is suggested that special efforts needs to be taken for the health care of beedi worker's children such as their immunization, timely diagnosis and treatment etc. For this village level clinics or mobile medical clinics needs to establish so that they can provide timely health treatment to these children and save them from variety of health problems.

35) Children of beedi workers are always present when their mothers roll beedies. These children eat, play, sleep near their mothers in the tobacco surroundings and get exposed due to tobacco dust. It is suggested to keep these children far from tobacco dust by organizing crèches, pre-school centres etc. so that whenever mother roll beedies these children can be kept and looked after in these centres. These arrangements will save thousands of children from variety of diseases and health hazards.

36) It is observed that many beedi rollers encouraged their children to work, particularly the girls. This is due to poverty and survival needs of the beedi rolling families. Male children also work as child labours to fulfil family needs. In such condition there is a need to implement Child Labour Act strictly and such poor beedi rolling families need to be supported so that they will not engage their children to earn money. In present generation beedi workers do not want their daughters to put in beedi rolling work but it is not guaranteed that they will not put them in agriculture or other work or marry them at an early age. It is therefore suggested to counsel beedi workers to educate their daughters, make them self-reliant and marry their daughters at an appropriate age.

37) Majority of the beedi workers wish to educate their sons and engage them in descent jobs. Similarly in present times many wish to educate their daughters. It is

suggested that there is a need to develop good educational network so that schools up to 10th standard will be available in village itself and thereafter college or professional courses with affordable fees will be made available for beedi rollers children in that area. This affordable higher educational facilities will help them to seek better employment opportunities for children of beedi rollers in the region.

38) Due to illiteracy, ignorance, lack of awareness beedi rollers face many difficulties to avail benefits of many of the schemes that are designed for them or their children. These includes difficulties in completing required documents, filling online applications, commuting to the taluka place to submit these applications, transportations, lack of information, demand for bribe by the concerned officers, etc. It is recommended that the Union or factory owners should create some helpdesk to facilitate beedi rollers in completing the paper work, submission of application forms online as well as offline and follow up with the concerned authorities. It will help beedi rollers to avail benefits from the schemes that are specially designed for their welfare.

39) In this area, only one Non-Government Developmental Organization is working for the development of beedi workers. However neither the factory owners nor the unions support or willing to work with this organisation for implementing available schemes. It is suggested that NGOs, unions and the factory owners should work out a long term development plan jointly that may help well for the beedi rollers development. Similarly the Govt. also needs to collaborate with some good NGOs that are working with the beedi rollers, and support them by linking various schemes so that these NGOs can implement educational, health, supplementary income and number of other programs for the overall development of beedi rollers and their family members and children.

40) Beedi Workers have given some suggestions that some activities will help in their development or bring positive changes in their lives such as provision of good raw material, minimum wages for per 1000 beedies, higher scholarships, qualitative and

assured medical services and treatment, employment opportunities or income generation activities for their children, low interest rate loans for setting up small business, higher pension, housing etc. It is suggested that Govt. representative, Factory owners, Unions, NGOs and representative of beedi rollers should come together occasionally and take a stock of beedi rollers lawful demands and take necessary steps to fulfil them.

41) Beedi owners and union leaders are of the opinion that thousands of worker depend on beedi business but due to negative Government policies this business is finding lot of difficulties and even Govt. may close down this business. No doubt there are some health concerns but by research and other precautions that can be taken care. Therefore it is suggested that as many lives are dependent on beedi industry, government should draw a policy to support this industry through affordable loans, ensuring availability of quality raw material, reducing taxes on this industry and by taking necessary steps to avoid negative factors keep continue beedi industry further.

42) Due to lack of industrial growth, very limited irrigation and agriculture development activities etc. employment opportunities are very limited in this area and yet there is no suitable alternate for beedi rolling work. In such situation if Govt. wants to close down beedi rolling it will put adverse effect on the lives of thousand beedi rollers. Therefore, it is suggested that the Govt. should carefully plan the closure of this industry by taking proper rehabilitative measures, such as developing and irrigating their lands, guiding them about cropping pattern etc., supporting them to start small income generation units such as poultry, goat keeping, small dairy, petty shops etc., interest free loans for them or their children to start income generation units, courses and employment opportunities to their children, increasing beedi roller's pension, etc. It will give beedi rollers alternative income sources and their survival.

## 5.6 Scope for future research:

- i. Effect of chewing tobacco and mishri on the health of Beedi rolling women.
- ii. Adverse effect of higher work hours on the health of Beedi rolling women.
- iii. Income Generation Opportunities in Sangamner and Akole block, that will help in reducing women's dependency on Beedi rolling.
- iv. Possible effects of closure of Beedi business on the lives of Beedi rollers residing in Sangamner and Akole blocks of Ahmednagar district.
- v. NGO's role in the development of Beedi rollers.

The research in the above areas will help in bringing positive changes in the lives of Beedi rollers and also help in providing them alternate income source. It will also help Government machinery to find out possible strategy to reduce or minimise the adverse effects on Beedi rollers in case closure of Beedi business.

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## Appendix- II

### TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDHYAPEETH, PUNE

**“ A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND HEALTH PROBLEM OF WOMEN BEEDI ROLLERS IN SANGAMNER AND AKOLE BLOCKS OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT”.**

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#### Research Guide

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### QUESTIONNAIRE

<b>1.1 Village</b>
Gharkhepi (1 )/ Karkhana worker (2).
<b>1.2 Name of the worker :</b>
Address:
<b>1.3 Sex (F)</b>
<b>1.3.1. (1) Married /(2)Unmarried/ /(3) / Separated divorced(4)/Husband expired/ Widow</b>
<b>1.4 Age</b>
<b>1.5 Religion: (1) Hindu (2) Muslim (3)Others</b>
<b>1.6 Caste:</b>
<b>1.7 Nature of the family: (1) Joint/ (2)Nucleus / (3)Single</b>
<b>Education (1) Illiterate (2) Upto 5th std. (3)/ 6th to 10th (4) Under Graduate (5), Graduate (6) Post-Graduate</b>
<b>II. House-Hold Data</b>
Elder
Children
Male
Female
Education illiterate



How many hours For Beedi rolling work?
<b>3.8 How many beedies you roll in one day?</b>
<b>3.9 How much wages you get for 1000 beedies?</b>
<b>3.10 Do you think this wage is worth? (1) Yes/ (2) No/ (3)Somehow</b>
<b>3.11 If not, how much rate you expect from per 1000 beedies?</b>
<b>3.12 How many beedies rejected by the clerk (1) Upto 25/ (2)/Upto 50 (3) Above 50?</b>
<b>3.13 How much amount you lose against rejection every day? (1) Less than Rs. 10 (2)Less than RS.20</b>
<b>3.14 How much was your monthly income from beedies?</b>
<b>3.15 Are you member of trade union : Yes (Y) / No.(N)</b>
<b>3.15.1 If yes----- Which Union-.</b>
<b>3.15.2 How much contribution you need to pay? -</b>
<b>3.15.3 Do you get benefit due to union? Yes (Y) / No (N)</b>
<b>3.15.4 If yes what are they- (1)Bonus (2) Pension (3)Increased Rates (4) Scholarship (5) Gharkul (6) Medical Services (7) Service to children (8)Good raw material ( 9)Mahagai bhatta (10) Children's education (11) others</b>
<b>3.15.5 If not what you expect from the union---(1) Higher Rates (2) More Pension (3) Higher Bonus (4) More scholarship (5) Gharkul (6) Medical services (7)Services to children (8) Good Material(9) Mahagai Bhatta (10) Less exploitation(11) others</b>
<b>3.16 What benefits/ facilities you get from the owners?(1)Bonus (2) Pension (3)Increased Rates (4) Scholarship (5) Gharkul (6) Medical Services (7) Service to children (8)Good raw material ( 9)Mahagai bhatta (10) Children's education (11) others</b>
<b>3.16.1 Which facilities are available in the factories?</b>
a. Ventilated Building
b. Proper sitting arrangements
c. Clean drinking water
d. Toilets/ Urinals
e. Crèche for children.
f. Canteen
g. Others (specify)

<p><b>3.17 What type of facilities you get from the Govt. 1. Pension 2. Bonus 3. Scholarship 4. Kamgar hospital 5. Delivery Benefits 6. Others</b></p>
<p><b>3.18 Who gave information about the available facilities? (1) co-workers(2) union (3) Clerk (4) others (specify)</b></p>
<p><b>3.19 Do you make use/ avail these facilities/ benefits? (1)Yes (2)No (3) Some Time (4) Rarely</b></p>
<p><b>3.20 Do you face any difficulty to avail these facilities/ benefits?(1)Yes (2)No (3) Some Time(4) Rarely</b></p>
<p><b>3.21 If yes what type of difficulties you came across? (1) Paper work (2) Distance from Home (3) Not getting information (4) Bribe (5) Online form submitting (6) Submit form at Sangamner (7) Travel cost (8) Other</b></p>
<p><b>3.22 What additional facilities/ benefits do you expect from the owners/Govt.?(1) Gharkul (2) education of children(3) Increase in pension( 4) Medical facilities (5) Loan (6) Insurance(7) Bonus (8) Good facilities in Karkhana (9)Other</b></p>
<p><b>3.22.1 Quality of facilities / benefits.</b></p>
<p>- Helps to improve standards of living (1) Less exploitation (2) Good Material (3) Not to reject beedies (4) Facilities in Karkhana (5)Sufficient work (6) Problem solving Arrangement (7)Medical Services at Village Level (8) Other</p>
<p>- Helps to improve quality of life (1) Gharkul (2) education of children(3) Increase in pension( 4) Medical facilities (5) Loan (6) Insurance (7) Bonus (8) Other .</p>
<p><b>IV: LIVING CONDITIONS:</b></p>
<p><b>A. Housing:</b></p>
<p><b>4.1 Type of House: (1) Hut (2) Mud/Tin sheet (3) Mud Tiles (4) Dhaba (5) Brick/ Tin sheet (6) Slab</b></p>
<p><b>4.2 House Ownership:(1)Own (2) Rented (3) Relatives (4) Other</b></p>
<p><b>4.3 Number of rooms :</b></p>
<p><b>4.5 Do you have toilet facility at your home: Yes / No</b></p>
<p><b>4.6. Do you have bathroom (1) Half closed (mori) (2) closed (3) open</b></p>
<p><b>4.7. Do you have power connection? Yes / No</b></p>
<p><b>4,8. From where you get water: (1) Tap (2) Bore well (3) well/ (4)Public taps (5)</b></p>

River (6) Other
4.9 Is water supply is sufficient in summer ? Yes/ No/ Can't say
Health Condition :
4.10 Do you feel that the Profession affects your health? : (Y) Yes (N) No (D) Don't know
4.11 If yes, what disease/ problem you are getting? (1) TB (2) Asthma (3) Back, Leg, neck Pain (4) Spinal Pain (5) Eye problem (6) Cough/ cold/ giddiness (7)Other
4.12 Do you get medical facilities? (Y)Yes (N) No (S) Sometime (U) Not able to Use
4.13 If yes from where? : 1. Beedi workers Hospital 2. Govt. Hospital 3. Private Hospital 4. Other.
4.14 Treatment provided free in Beedi Workers Hospital/Govt Hospital?
4.15 How much you cost to attend the Beedi workers Hospital/ Govt Hospital?
4.16 Do you have any problem in getting treatment from Beedi workers/ Govt. Hospital?
Unavailability of doctors
Prescribing Medicines from outside
Gender of the doctor
Loose that days wages
Other.
4.17 Are you required to go to private doctors? Yes / No/ Some times.
4.18 Are you take treatment immediately after you get sick? Yes / No / Some times
4.19 How do you arrange for medical expenses? (1) Savings (2) Borrowing (3) Others
4.20 Is you or anybody from your family got any health problem due to beedi rolling work? (Y) Yes (N) No (D) Not aware
4.21 If yes, what type of disease they/you are having ?
4.22 What type of diseases, women will get due to this occupation?(1) TB (2) Asthma (3) Back, Leg, neck Pain (4) Spinal Pain (5) Eye problem (6) Cough/ cold/ giddiness (7) Cancer (8) Stomach problem (9) Respiratory problem (10) Anaemia

<b>(11) Other</b>
<b>4.23 Is anyone sick from serious disease? yes / No</b>
<b>4.24 If yes what disease?</b>
<b>4.25 If anybody died in your family in last few years?</b>
Name
Age
Relation
Disease.
<b>4.26 Is any body addict of alcohol, tobacco or other things?</b>
<b>Tobacco</b>
No of Male
No. of female
<b>Mistri</b>
No of Male
No. of female
<b>Alcohol</b>
No of Male
No. of female
<b>Other</b>
No of Male
No. of female
<b>Approx Monthly Expenditure on this</b>
<b>4.27. Do you think due to this addiction they face/ will face some health problems? Yes / No</b>
If yes---What problem/ diseases---(1) Mouth problem (2) Dental Problem (3) stomach Pain (4) Cancer (5) Lung Problem (6) Other
<b>4.28 Do you undergone family planning operation?</b>
<b>4.29 After how many children?</b>
<b>4.30 Why you felt to do the operation? (1) Poverty (2)not able to look after (3) health problem (4) Accepting small family norms (5) others (specify)</b>
<b>V. EDUCATION:</b>

<b>5.1 How many of your children going to school at Present?</b>
<b>5.2 If there are dropouts why they stopped their schooling?</b>
a. No interest in studies.
b. Financial difficulty.
c. Supporting to work.
d. Working.
e. To look after the children.
f. Others. ( specify)
<b>VI. INCOME SOURCES OF THE BEEDI ROLLERS</b>
1. Beedi Rolling work
2. Agriculture
3. Livestock
Husbands wages/income
wages/ agriculture
Other source of Income (specify)
Total Rs.
<b>VII. ASSET PARTICULARS</b>
Particulars
<b>1.Land-</b> (1) Irrigated (2) Non-Irrigated (3) Barren (4) No land
<b>1.1.</b> Agri Related / Bullock/ Bullock cart/ Tractor
<b>2. House-</b> (1)Hut (2) Mud/tin sheet/tile/ (3) Brick/ tin/tile (4) Stone/tin sheet/tiles (5)slab
<b>3. LIVESTOCK</b>
Cow
Buffalo
Goat/Sheep
Hens
Others (specify)
<b>4 VEHICLES</b>
Nothing
Bicycle

Motor bike
Jeep/car
Others (Specify)
<b>5. HOME APPLIANCES</b>
Nothing
Radio
T.V.
Tape recorder
Others (Specify)Mobiles
<b>VIII. SAVINGS</b>
8.1 Do you have any savings: Yes / No
8.2 If yes , how much monthly :
<b>IX. MODE OF SAVINGS:</b>
1 Post Office
2. Commercial Bank
3. Cooperative banks
4. Bhissi
5. Self Help Group
6. Financial Institutions
7. Society
8. Others (specify)
Total Rs.
<b>X. MONTHLY MAJOR EXPENDITR DETAILS:</b>
1.Food/ Grocery
2. Clothing's
3. Health
4. Education
5. Fuel
6. Entertainments6
7. Others (specify)
Total Rs.
<b>XI. SOURCE OF LOANS: ( source of indebtedness)</b>

1. Bank
2. Cooperative
3. Money lenders
4. Friends
5. Relatives
6. SHG
7. society
8. Others (specify)
<b>Total Rs.</b>
<b>XII. Are you satisfied with your job? Yes/ No</b>
<b>If yes, What are the reasons</b>
a. Regular Income
b. Support to Family
c. Time goes happily
d. Can work at home /according to own time.
e. No heavy/ labour work
f. Respect due to earning.
g. Others (Specify)
<b>If no, what are the reasons</b>
a. Low wages
b. Long hours of work.
c. Health problems
d. No job security
e. No respect in the community.
f. Poor working conditions
g. Similar boring work
h. Others ( specify)
<b>XIII. SOCIAL SITUATION:</b>
<b>13.1 What was the age when you got married?</b>
<b>13.2 What was the age of your children when they got married?</b>
<b>13.3. Is beedi rolling girls was getting preference when you got married? Yes / No / Can't say/</b>

<b>13.4 Does in today's situation also beedi rolling girls get preference in marriage? Yes/ No/ can't say</b>
<b>13.5 Does this work gives/gave you respect in the family? Yes / No/ don't know</b>
If yes, why? (1) Earning Money (2) Supporting family (3) Other
If not, Why? (1) Problem of In laws (2) Importance to Men (3) Not able to give time to others (4) Other
<b>13.6 Does this work gives/gave you respect in the society? yes / No / don't know</b>
If yes, why? (1) Earning for family (2) Good demand for beedi work (3) Respect for Beedi work (4) Other
If not, Why? (1) Many women do beedi rolling (2) Many women support families (3) Man Oriented society (4) Other
<b>XIV CHILD RELATED PROBLEM:</b>
<b>14.1 Did you immunize your children? (Y) Yes / (N) No</b>
If yes, state details.
<b>14.2 While rolling beedies your children were around you? (Y) Yes / (N) No/Not Applicable</b>
<b>14.3 You thought/ think it was affecting on their health?(Y) Yes / (N) No (D) Don't know</b>
If yes what sickness they suffered/ suffering (1) Respiratory problem (2) Cough/cold/fever/ dysentery (3) Asthma (4) low weight (5) Crying( Kirkire) (6) Other
<b>14.4 How you treat/ treated when the child was/is sick?</b>
a. Taking to doctor.
b. Home remedies.
c. Taking to faith-healers.
d. Other ( specify)
<b>14.5 Information of children Below 14 years:</b>
Male
Education
Work.
Income
Female
Education

Working
Income
<b>14.6 Child/children who goes to school help in your work? Yes/ No/ Some time</b>
<b>14.7 Child/Children who goes to school help in you in other work?</b>
Boys:
Girls:
<b>14.8 Is any child work and earn some income? Who ?</b>
<b>How much income he/she gets?</b>
<b>14.9 Are you encouraged him/ her to work? Yes / No</b>
<b>14.10 Why he started working ?</b>
<b>14.11 Since when he/she started working?</b>
<b>14.12 Do you think these above work affect his/her schooling? Yes / No/ can't say</b>
<b>14.13 His/her earning supported you ? Yes / No/ Little bit</b>
<b>14.14 If he/ she does not earn will affect the family? Yes / No/ Little</b>
<b>14.15 Are you interested to keep your daughter in this business? yes / No / Can't say</b>
If yes, why? (1) No hard work (2) Home based (3) Ready and constant Income (4) Can support family (5) Own feet (6) Other .
If no, why? (1) Health Problems (2) Many hours work (3) Less Income (4) Other
<b>14.16 Are you interested to keep your son in this business? Yes / No/ Can't say</b>
<b>14.17 If no? Then what you want to make them?</b>
Girl/s ( 1) Beedi Rolling (2) Agriculture (3) Any other work (4) Education and good service (5) Education and business ( 6) Other
Boy/s ( 1) Beedi Rolling (2) Agriculture (3) Any other work (4) Education and good service (5) Education and business( 6) Other
<b>14.18 Do you provide attention towards children's education? Yes / No / Some time</b>
<b>14.19 Do you take their studies ? Yes / No / Some time</b>
<b>14.20 If not ? Why: (1) Busy in work (2) Illiterate (3) Other</b>
<b>14.21 Are you getting any support for children's education? yes / no</b>

<b>14.22</b> If yes, What support? (1) Scholarship (2) Other benefits
<b>14.23</b> Any difficulties to avail this support? (Y) Yes (N) No
<b>14.24</b> If yes, what are the difficulties? (1) Difficulty in paper work/ (2) Online form (3) Need to submit form in Sangamner (4) Not getting information (5) Asking bribe (6) follow up and long (7) Other
<b>14.25</b> Is there any NGO working in this area for promotion of Education? Yes / No
Please give name of the NGO-----
<b>14.26</b> For the purpose of all round development of beedi rollers, what type of suggestion you want to make? (1) Gharkul (2) Support to Widows (3) Service to children (4) More scholarship (5) Health Facilities (6) Low interest loans (7) Higher Pension (8) Good rates and benefits (9) Good raw material (10) others
<b>14.27</b> Beedi business is in difficult stage and may shut down? Do you feel that it should close down? Yes / No / Can't say
If yes then why?
If no then why?(1) Our survival on this (2) Home based (3) secure and constant work (4) Regular wages and money in hand (5) Supports children's education (6) Health Facilities (7) No other work in this area (8) Financial problem (9) Other
<b>14.28</b> If this business close down then what other alternate work you will do for survival? (1) Agri. Labour (2) Labour work (3) Business (4) Can't do any work
<b>14.29</b> If Beedi business close down then what difficulties you will have to face?(1) Not able to do other work (2) Drought prone area (3) No work opportunities here (4) need to search work no secure work (5) Not able to maintain family expenses (6) Not able to teach children (7) Not get health facilities (8) Migration for work (9) Other
<b>14.30</b> What you feel that Govt. should do in such situation? (1) Sufficient pension (2) Gharkul (3) Alternate Home based work (4) Training and other courses (5) Employment to children (6) Loans to children/self for IGP (7) Innovation in beedi business and continue (8) Reduce taxes on beedies (9) Free education (10) More scholarships (11) Other

**Appendix- III**  
**PROFILE OF SELECTED VILLAGES**

	VILLAGES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	VILLAGE NAME	Nimon	Nimgaon Paga	Nimgaon Bhojapur	Paregaon	Kakadwadi	Chikani	Kauthe Kamaleshwar
	TALUKA	Sangamner	Sangamner	Sangamner	Sangamner	Sangamner	Sangamner	Sangamner
	DISTRICT	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
2	POPULATION							
2.1	Total Families	846	669	270	563	244	467	414
2.2	Female	1591	1383	741	977	625	987	1233
	Male	1641	1438	751	1067	635	956	1207
	Boys	538	260	63	316	38	320	74
	Girls	554	220	46	272	39	218	66
	Total,	4324	3301	1601	2632	1337	2481	2580
2.3	SC	225	219	64	85	65	90	589
	ST	178	140	8	81	27	401	866
	OBC	1017	35	20	242	0	215	20
	Open	25	2897	1379	2182	1200	1755	1080
	Other	2879	10	130	42	45	201	25
	TOTAL	4324	3301	1601	2632	1337	2481	2580
2.4	Literacy Rate	80%	85%	81%	81%	90%	82%	70%
2.5	Male Female Ratio	1000/878	1000/990	1000/910	1000/850	1000/890	1000/866	1000/978
3	HOUSE TYPE							
3.1	Pakke Ghar	538	160	135	345	100	315	210
3.2	Kacche Ghar	275	449	100	190	100	132	139
3.3	Huts	33	60	35	28	44	20	65
4	AVAILABE HOUSE FACILITIES							
4.1	Electrified Houses	719	629	207	240	215	430	408
4.2	Houses Having Tap Water	448	130	175	174	150	348	289
4.3	Houses using Community Tap water	0	20	30	0	50	0	0
4.4	Individual Toilets	700	669	210	420	200	411	270
4.5	Closed Bathroom	681	540	150	342	175	267	414
5	EDUCATION FACILITIES							
5.1	Primary School	y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.2	Highschool	y	y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5.3	Junior College	y	y	N	N	N	N	N
5.4	College	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5.5	Professional Education (ITI)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

<b>6</b>	<b>HEALTH FACILITIES 1.</b> Yes 2. No	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
6.1	Anganwadi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6.2	Sub Centre	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
6.3	PHC	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6.4	Private doctors IF YES	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
	Male	3	5	1	2	0	4	0
	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>7</b>	<b>OTHER FACILITIES</b>							
7.1	Patpedhi	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7.2	Cooperative bank	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7.3	Nationalised. Bank	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
<b>8</b>	<b>TRANSPORTATION RELATED</b>							
8.1	Distance from Block	20	17	10	20	20	13	18
8.2	Distance from District	125	125	110	120	120	113	118
8.3	Pakka Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.4	<b>Mode of transport 1.</b> Nothing 2. S.T. Bus 3. Private Vehicle	2,3	2,3	2	2,3	3	2	2,3
8.5	<b>Availability of S.T Buses</b> 1. Once in a day 2. Twice in a Day 3. Thrice or More Time 4. No ST bus.	3	3	3	2	4	3	2
8.6	<b>Village Distance from Main Road</b> 1. 1 K.m 2. 2 K.m 3. 3 or more	1	3	3	3	3	1	3
<b>9</b>	<b>NATURAL DISASTER YES/NO</b>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9.1	<b>Type of Natural Disaster in the village</b> 1. Drought 2. Flood 3. Deasesas 4. Other	1	NA	1	1	1	1	1
9.2	<b>Yes then Frequency 1.</b> Every Year 2. Every 2-3 Year 3. Every 5-10 Year 4. Rarely	1	NA	3	3	2	3	1
9.3	<b>What problem people face due to that:</b> 1. No crop.2. financia/ Survival problems 3. Migration 4. Other	1,2	NA	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,4
<b>10</b>	<b>INCOME RELATED INFORMATION</b>							
10	<b>Major income source of people</b> 1. Agriculture 2. Bidi Rolling 3. Wage labour 4. Service 5.Govt. service. 6. Self employed 7. Other	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	2,3
10	<b>Rainfall</b>							

10	<b>Which crops are mainly taken?</b>	Bajara, Jawar, tomatos, Maka	Sugarcane, tomatos, onions, pomogranate	Jawar, Pomogranate, Grapes	Jawar, Bajara, Maka, Soyabin	Jawar, Bajara, Pulses.	Jawar, Bajara, Pomogranate, Grapes	Jawar, Bajara, Pomogranate,
10	<b>Irrigation source available</b> 1. Yes 2. No. 3. Upto some extent.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
11	<b>What are supportive income sources?</b> 1. Milk 2. Goatery 3. Poultry. 4. other	1,2,3	1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	4
11	<b>How many villagers generally depend on labourwork in a year?</b> 1. less than 10% 2. Upto 25% 3. Upton 50% 4. Upto 75% 5. Above 75%	50%	50%	60%	45%	70%	70%	70%

	VILLAGES	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	<b>VILLAGE NAME</b>	Zole	Rajapur	Talegaon	Sukewadi	Kuran	Chincholi Gurav	Vellhale
	TALUKA	Sangamner	Sangamner	Sangamner	Sangamner	Sangamner	Sangamner	Sangamner
	DISTRICT	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
<b>2</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>							
2.1	Total Families	402	1120	1015	1183	670	630	867
2.2	Female	1047	2201	1962	2185	1893	1290	1791
	Male	1125	2318	2087	2305	1971	1439	1936
	Boys	241	517	470	830	342	408	541
	Girls	198	442	431	672	211	351	371
	Total,	2611	5478	4950	5992	4417	3488	4639
2.3	SC	111	467	242	327	306	290	324
	ST	0	227	200	147	251	600	886
	OBC	0	119	450	25	0	175	2689
	Open	2500	3547	3843	4231	3710	2123	740
	Other	0	118	215	1262	150	300	0
	TOTAL	2611	5478	4950	5992	4417	3488	4639
2.4	Literacy Rate	91%	75%	85%	90%	65%	82%	85%
2.5	Male Female Ratio	1000/906	1000/947	1000/891	1000/890	1000/831	1000/930	1000/891
<b>3</b>	<b>HOUSE TYPE</b>							
3.1	Pakke Ghar	320	715	742	795	585	274	742
3.2	Kacche Ghar	79	385	186	318	51	315	104
3.3	Huts	3	20	87	70	34	41	21
<b>4</b>	<b>AVAILABE HOUSE FACILITIES</b>							
4.1	Electrified	374	995	974	981	620	548	765

	Houses							
4.2	Houses Having Tap Water	365	847	645	575	510	432	532
4.3	Houses using Community Tap water	0	940	0	0	0	70	0
4.4	Individual Toilets	359	890	842	900	645	579	817
4.5	Closed Bathroom	267	1100	498	748	607	300	615
<b>5</b>	<b>EDUCATION FACILITIES</b>							
5.1	Primary School	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.2	Highschool	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.3	Junior College	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
5.4	College	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5.5	Professional Education (ITI)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
<b>6</b>	<b>HEALTH FACILITIES 1. Yes 2. No</b>							
6.1	Anganwadi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6.2	Sub Centre	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6.3	PHC	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6.4	Private doctors IF YES	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Male	2	3	4	4	2	4	1
	Female	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
<b>7</b>	<b>OTHER FACILITIES</b>							
7.1	Patpedhi	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7.2	Cooperative bank	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7.3	Nationalised. Bank	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
<b>8</b>	<b>TRANSPORTATION RELATED</b>							
8.1	Distance from Block	7	4	23	3	7	29	10
8.2	Distance from District	98	104	123	103	107	130	110
8.3	Pakka Road	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.4	<b>Mode of transport 1. Nothing 2. S.T. Bus 3. Private Vehicle</b>	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	3
8.5	<b>Availability of S.T Buses 1. Once in a day 2. Twice in a Day 3. Thrice or More Time 4. No ST bus.</b>	3	3	3	2	3	3	4

8.6	<b>Village Distance from Main Road</b> 1. 1 K.m 2. 2 K.m 3. 3 or more	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
9	<b>NATURAL DISASTER YES/NO</b>	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9.1	<b>Type of Natural Disaster in the village 1.</b> Drought 2. Flood 3. Deaseas 4. Other	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	1
9.2	<b>Yes then Frequency 1.</b> Every Year 2. Every 2-3 Year 3. Every 5-10 Year 4. Rarely	1	2	1	NA	NA	1	2
9.3	<b>What problem people face due to that:1.</b> No crop.2. financia/ Survival problems 3. Migration 4. Other	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	1,3	NA	NA	1,2,3	1,2,3
<b>10</b>	<b>INCOME RELATED INFORMATION</b>							
10	<b>Major income source of people 1.</b> Agriculture 2. Bidi Rolling 3. Wage labour 4. Service 5.Govt. service. 6. Self employed 7. Other	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3,6	1,2,3	1,2,3
10	<b>Rainfall</b>							
10	<b>Which crops are mainly taken?</b>	Jawar, Bajara, Wheat	Jawar, Bajara, Pomograna te, Vegetables	Jawar, Bajara, Maka, Onions	Sugarcane, Maka, Wheat, Onions.	Jawar, Bajara, Maka, Pomogranate	Jawar, Bajara,	Jawar, Bajaram Maka, Vegetables
10	<b>Irrigation source available</b> 1. Yes 2. No. 3. Upto some extent.	3	2	3	1	3	2	2
11	<b>What are supportive income sources? 1. Milk</b> 2. Goatery 3. Poultry. 4. other	1	1	1,2	1,2	1,2,3	1	1,2

11	How many villagers generally depend on labourwork in a year? 1. less than 10% 2. Upto 25 % 3. Upton 50 % 4. Upto 75% 5. Above 75 %	70%	40%	50%	10%	70%	50%	70%
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	VILLAGES	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	VILLAGE NAME	Pokhari	Dongargaon	Indori	Hivargaon Ambre	Ganore	Shindewadi
	TALUKA	Sangamner	Akole	Akole	Akole	Akole	Akole
	DISTRICT	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
2	POPULATION						
2.1	Total Families	431	323	448	497	975	325
2.2	Female	895	1184	892	930	1350	450
	Male	956	1523	932	1157	1523	507
	Boys	172	270	215	270	300	100
	Girls	138	190	180	400	263	87
	Total,	2161	3167	2179	2757	3436	1144
2.3	SC	397	52	87	150	63	21
	ST	169	530	157	100	82	27
	OBC	167	30	150	15	113	37
	Open	1412	2495	1615	2492	3436	1144
	Other	16	60	170	0	0	0
	TOTAL	2161	3167	2179	2757	3436	1144
2,4	Literacy Rate	85%	80%	90%	75%	82%	72%
2.5	Male Female Ratio	1000/911	1000/800	1000/920	1000/803	1000/850	1000/920
3	HOUSE TYPE						
3.1	Pakke Ghar	310	211	250	142	835	278
3.2	Kacche Ghar	111	70	150	122	113	37
3.3	Huts	10	42	48	33	27	10
4	AVAILABE HOUSE FACILITIES						
4.1	Electrified Houses	378	282	410	450	900	225
4.2	Houses Having Tap Water	313	242	275	241	925	225
4.3	Houses using Community Tap water	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.4	Individual Toilets	410	195	320	342	913	237

4.5	Closed Bathroom	385	170	241	155	725	260
<b>5</b>	<b>EDUCATION FACILITIES</b>						
5.1	Primary School	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.2	Highschool	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.3	Junior College	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5.4	College	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5.5	Professional Education (ITI)	N	N	N	N	N	N
<b>6</b>	<b>HEALTH FACILITIES 1. Yes 2. No</b>						
6.1	Anganwadi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6.2	Sub Centre	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6.3	PHC	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6.4	Private doctors IF YES	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
	Male	2	2	0	2	3	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	2	0
<b>7</b>	<b>OTHER FACILITIES</b>						
7.1	Patpedhi	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7.2	Cooperative bank	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7.3	Nationalised. Bank	N	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>8</b>	<b>TRANSPORTATION RELATED</b>						
8.1	Distance from Block	10	18	10	20	14	20
8.2	Distance from District	105	130	140	130	140	146
8.3	Pakka Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8.4	<b>Mode of transport 1. Nothing 2. S.T. Bus 3. Private Vehicle</b>	2,3	2	2,3	2,3	2,3	1
8.5	<b>Availability of S.T Buses 1. Once in a day 2. Twice in a Day 3. Thrice or More Time 4. No ST bus.</b>	2	3	3	3	3	4
8.6	<b>Village Distance from Main Road 1. 1 K.m 2. 2 K.m 3. 3 or more</b>	3	3	2	2	3	3
<b>9</b>	<b>NATURAL DISASTER YES/NO</b>						
9.1	<b>Type of Natural Disaster in the village 1. Drought 2. Flood 3.</b>	1	1	2	NA	1	1

	Deaseas 4. Other						
9.2	<b>Yes then Frequency</b> 1. Every Year 2. Every 2-3 Year 3. Every 5-10 Year 4. Rarely	2	3	1	NA	2	2
9.3	<b>What problem people face due to that:</b> 1. No crop.2. financia/ Survival problems 3. Migration 4. Other	2,3	1.2.3.4	1,2,4	NA	1,2,3,4	1,3,4
<b>10</b>	<b>INCOME RELATED INFORMATION</b>						
10.1	<b>Major income source of people</b> 1. Agriculture 2. Bidi Rolling 3. Wage labour 4. Service 5.Govt. service. 6. Self employed 7. Other	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
10.2	<b>Rainfall</b>						
10.3	<b>Which crops are mainly taken?</b>	Jawar,Bajara, Wheat, Pulses.Onion Pomogranae	Jawar, Bajara, Maka,	Jawar, wheat, Maka, Rice	Jawar, Bajara, Maka, Onions	Jawar, Bajara Tomatos, Vegetables. Wheat,	Jawar, Bajara
10.4	<b>Irrigation source available</b> 1. Yes 2. No. 3. Upto some extent.	3	2	3	3	3	3
11.1	<b>What are supportive income sources?</b> 1. Milk 2. Goatery 3. Poultry. 4. other	1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	3
11.2	<b>How many villagers generally depend on labourwork in a year?</b> 1. less than 10% 2. Upto 25 % 3. Upton 50 % 4. Upto 75% 5. Above 75 %	40%	70%	30%	40%	60%	70%

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