CHAPTER III

PROFILE OF NASHIR DISTRICT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SINNAR
MAP OF NASHIK DISTRICT

NASHIK

MAHARASHTRA

STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUKA BOUNDARY
STATE HEAD QUARTERS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY-BROAD GAUGE
METER GAUGE
AIR PORT
M.I.D.C. AREAS
CO-OPP. INDUSTRIAL EAST. SINAR

NASHIK

TO TARAPUR

TO BOMBAY

TO PUNE

TO DHULE, JALGAON

TO BHUSAWAL

TO AURANGABAD

TO SHIRDI

SINNAR.

SATARA

M. I. D. C. AREAS

CO-OPP. INDUSTRIAL EAST, SINNAR
CHAPTER – III
PROFILE OF NASHIK DISTRICT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SINNAR

3.1 BIDI INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA

Maharashtra, one of the most industrialized state of India, occupies the western and central parts of the country and extends over the Sahyadri mountains, a vast stretch of 720 k. ms. of the Arabian Sea coast providing it a beautiful backdrop.

Maharashtra’s contribution to the Indian Economy is high and hence it is known as the powerhouse of India. Maharashtra contributes to less than ten percent of the total population of the country, but accounts for nearly one fourth of the gross value of India’s industrial sector. The state has succeeded in achieving high levels of industrialization, demonstrated by the fact that the secondary and territory (Manufacturing and Service) sector provide 78.8% of Maharashtra gross domestic product as compared to the national average 65.4% for the same fields.

In Maharashtra, there are 2,56,000 of Beedi workers and the big bidi industries are situated in the districts of Bhandara, Wardha, Vidarbha, Gondia, Kamathi and Jalna. There are some districts who have both small as well as big bidi industries like Pune, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nashik and Bhivandi in Mumbai. Among them Sholapur is more prominent in Maharashtra. Till 1960, the total number of Bidi factories were 806 and Maharashtra was the leading producer of Bidis, but slowly decline trend set in
because of drastic fall in sales of bidis due to ban on advertisement of tobacco products and availability of cheap unfiltered cigarettes, Gutkas etc.

Recently no attempt has been made to estimate the production of Bidis as besides the large number of small and medium size factories in Maharashtra. As manufacture of bidis is carried on in hundreds of households either as a main or as subsidiary occupation. The calculation of the total number of people dependent on this occupation is, therefore, very complicated and it is estimated to be up to 8,00,000. The bidi industry is on the verge of its end due to non-cooperation of Maharashtra Government. So efforts must be taken to save Bidi industry and labour dependent on it. Otherwise the Government will have to face bad consequences as Bidi and collection of tendu leaves is under the influence of Naxalites.

3.2 PROFILE OF NASHIK DISTRICT.

‘Mantra-Bhoomi’ to ‘Yantra Bhoomi’ to mini metropolis striving to achieve the ‘Global city’ status Nashik’s journey has been punctuated by phases. As industry flourishes, it makes more employment opportunities available land triggers a process of growth where all trades gain. Nashik has gained immensely from this growth engine and has grown from a sleepy city of less than a lakh population to the 15 lakh population mark today.

Nashik, a major industrial town situated in Northern Maharashtra, is located at a height of 565 meters above mean sea level at a distance of 190 kms. from Mumbai and 200 kms. from Pune, 165 kms. from Ahmednagar and 180 kms. from Aurangabad. The city has become the centre of attraction because of its beautiful surroundings and cool and pleasant climate. Nashik has a personality of its own due to its mythological, historical, social and
cultural importance. The city, vibrant and active on the industrial, political, social and cultural fronts, has influenced the lives of many great personalities. The river Godavari flows through the city. Temples and Ghats on the banks of Godavari have made Nashik one of the holiest places for Hindus all over the world for 'Kumbha-Mela'. Religious spot such as Trimbakeshwar, Panchawati and Tapovan are known all over India. Nashik district has 15 Talukas, covering the total area of 15,63,400 hectares and the climate is pleasant, dust free and non-corrosive. Nashik district is major agricultural centre known for grapes, onions, flowers, sugarcane, rice and popular vegetables. Onions, flowers and grapes are exported all over the world. Cultivated area is around 56% of the total land area.

**Industrial Nashik**

The history of industrial Nashik dates back to some 300 years when copper and Brass handicrafts industries were started by the migrant artisans from Gujarat, known as Tambats or Kansaras. These once upon a time flourishing industries are now almost on the verge of extinction, though the remnants of it can still be spotted in the main market of Nashik.

The other industries in Nashik district were silk, silk-dying, calico-printing, blanker weaving, paper manufacturing etc. Paithani Sarees of Yeola were highly popular with ladies. All these industries together provided livelihood to about 35,000 families in the year 1872.

Bidi manufacturing was started at Sinnar in the year 1900 by late Shri Balaji Waje, which paved the way from many small and large-scale industries to take a plunge in this sector. Today bidi industries employ more than 19000
people in Sinnar, some of the brands today have even established their reputation in the International market.

The infrastructure development started with the establishment of Railway loco sheds and goods yard at Igatpuri and as Junction cum terminus at Manmad.

India Security Press was started by the Government of India in November 1928 for printing stamps and currency notes. These two major establishments under the Finance Ministry employ 11,000 persons.

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited was set up at Ozar, 17 km. From Nashik for manufacturing MIG series fighter interceptor Air Craft in 1964. At present there are 7 Sugar factories in the district, employing hundreds of people and helping sugarcane growers. Further, Malegaon is a major power loom centre in Maharashtra.

As time passed. Nashik has been a sync with newest technologies. Apart from educational and health related facilities, one facet that grew has been industries, which has further been instrumental in the progress of the city.

Though gradually, the region has gained industries from all sectors, from automobiles to hotels, entertainment to finance, agriculture to business, Nashik actually began to grow industrially in 1962 when the organisation NICE was established. Today four decades later, Satpur, Ambad, Sinnar have become an industrial hub with more than 400 major industries and 12,000 small-scale industries.

It has been found that production, second to IT, is India's progress quotient, and with healthy development in this area, Nashik district is being
looked upon as a versatile place allowing growth for several different industries.

Taking a broad look in the industrial area of Maharashtra it includes Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar and Nashik, where there are 22 small and large industrial areas.

The Nashik district’s Wine park at Vinchur, Ambad’s IT park, Wind power project of Saakri taluka and Nardana’s Textile park have been declared as special industrial zones.

Big companies like Mahindra and Mahindra, Glaxo. SmithKline, Larsen and Toubro, Mico Bosch, Samsonite, Thyssenkrupp, ABB etc. have put Nashik on the Global map. The city has seen the success of the Scorpio project, for instance and is anticipating another project from Mahindra and Mahindra. Their new Logan project worth Rs. 550 crores in Joint Venture with the France-based Renault brings with it immense opportunities for the vendors and ancillary industries. Glaxo Smith line Biological inaugurated its vaccination plant in the city and Epcos too expanded its project.

Citizens are still hopeful that more big industries come up, bringing along better infrastructure, facilities, leading to change in lifestyles. Industries have hopes from Local and State, Central Government growing city, industries being the main reason, with the perspective of Nashikites becoming positive towards trade and commerce, it is a sign towards acceptance to development.

3.3 SINNAR PROFILE

Sinnar town is a tahsil head quarter located to the South of Nashik district around 35 kms. away from Nashik. Inspite of being famous as main
bidi producing centre. Sinnar has now developed as a main industrial centre due to the Government of Maharashtra's package scheme of incentives 1988 applicable to Sinnar Industrial Estate.

After 1982 Sinnar merged as highly industrially profile centre having its MIDC and Co-operative Estate situated on Nashik Pune and Nashik Shirdi highways respectively. A suburban of Nashik, the industrial estate is 28 kms. away from Nashik Road Railway station and 32 kms. from Gandhi Nagar Airport.

The total length of the internal roads is 18 kms. All the roads are in good condition and it is well connected to Nashik and other nearby towns. The Maharashtra State regional Transport Corporation (i.e. MSRTC) bus service is available for every 30 minutes to Nashik. Nashik Road Railway Station is a major railway station on Central Railways and it is 28 kms. away from Sinnar. Regular water and power supply has been ensured. Sinnar also has excellent Tele communication and Banking facilities along with the some educational institutions.

The unskilled and Semi skilled people are easily available at Sinnar. The highly skilled and experienced people are available at Nashik. Being a tahsil all essential urban amenities are readily available.

The famous Saibaba temple at Shirdi is just 60 kms. away. While many tourist spots like Trimbakeshwar, Panchawati, Muktidham, Saptashringi, Someshwar, Gangapur Dam, etc. are within the radius of 50 kms. Thus on every week end one can enjoy the picnics by visiting the different tourist spots.
3.3.1 SINNAR AS SEZ

International trends indicate that business is gradually becoming global and integration of economics across countries and continents is growing. A part from factors like availability of resources and markets, ease of doing global business will influence the flow of investments to a region. Private Sector Investment in infrastructure and globally competitive enterprises will fuel generation of employment, growth of small enterprises in industrial and service sectors and economic development of a region. Government will have to adopt dynamic and pragmatic policies in order to derive maximum economic grains in the current scenario. SEZs is one such policy.

Indian Economy is a developing economy. The geographical area of India is very vast. Naturally development infrastructure in such a vast area is difficult particularly when we have limited capital formation. Without world class infrastructure the industry will not develop. To overcome this limitation, the SEZ policy has a solution. It aims at creating such islands where in best quality infrastructural facilities will be made available so that industrial activity can get momentum and good quality products will be produced in ample quantity.

Secondly it is believed that Indian Economy can prosper by increased exports. But for that the goods and services, though of good quality, and available in sufficient quantity, should be competitive in the world market, the tax burden in India is so heavy that the prices do not remain competitive. Hence of these goods land services are made tax-free and duty free, their
prices will come down substantially and they will fetch export markets. SEZs are therefore duty free industrial enclaves.

SEZs are for promotion of exports and for matter connected there with or incidental thereto. The scheme aims at development of integrated world class infrastructure for export including carrying out manufacture of goods, rendering of services or in connection therewith and includes industrial, commercial and social infrastructure. The components of SEZs include roads, airports, ports, transport system, generation and distribution of power, telecome, hospitals, hotels, educational institutions, leisure and entertainment units, residential / industrial / commercial complexes, water supply sanitation and sewage system and any other facility required for the development of the zones.

In short, with a view to increase the exports base of our country, Government of India adopted SEZ policy. This measure is expected to promote establishment of large, self contained areas supported by World class infrastructure oriented towards export production. The Ministry of Commerce in a press release on 10th May 2005 said, “The objectives of SEZs are making available goods and services free of taxes and duties supported by integrated infrastructure for export production, quick approval mechanism and package of incentives to attract foreign investments for promoting exports.”

Maharashtra government recently announced Sinnar as a Special Economic Zone reserving 1,023 hectares of land for Nashik District. As SEZs are supposed to be a good policy for creating employment opportunities on a large-scale. It is expected that establishment of SEZ will create more job
opportunities. More over Sinnar's population is dependent on agriculture. It is claimed, the World over, that an economy cannot progress only with agriculture as main occupation, industrial development is necessary. And Sinnar MIDC offers all favourable factors for the development of SEZ. Hence the State Government decision to declare Sinnar as SEZ will attract foreign and local investment, improve infrastructure and can accelerate industrial activity.

3.3.2 SINNAR AS BIDI MANUFACTURERS CACOON

I) Introduction

Sinnar offers most advantageous position to Beedi industry since the beginning of 19th century. It has attracted this agro-based industry because the largest proportions of workers who are rural, women and many of them are home based workers. This is the only industry, which is still giving employment on a large scale without any financial support or infrastructure development expenditure from the Government. It can be considered more beneficial than Rojgar Hami Yojana as it provides work throughout the year to the jobless.

CHART NO. 3

BEEDI PROFILE OF SINNAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
<th>Name of the owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Shivaji and Shiledar</td>
<td>1899-1905</td>
<td>Mr. Balaji Waje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>a) Bhikusa Sinnar Bidi</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Mr. Bhikusa Yamasa Kshatriya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Bhikusa Sinnar Bidi</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Mr. Chimansa Yamasa Kshatriya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>'Unt' Camel Brand</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Mr. Bastiram N. Sarda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>'Gai' Cow brand</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Mr. Shankar Bhikaji Chothwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>'Magar'</td>
<td>1937-52</td>
<td>Mr. Nimbalkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>'Pinjari'</td>
<td>1935-59</td>
<td>Mr. Shahabuddin D. Pinjari.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
07 | 'Chakrapani' | 1906 | Mr. K. C. Tiwari and Sons.
08 | Kombada 'Cock' brand | 1967 | Mr. Ramnathsheth Chandak
09 | 'Sambhaji' | 1985 | Sable and Waghire Co.

II) Evolution of Beedi Industry in Sinnar

In the beginning of 19th Century Sinnar was a sleepy little village, about 15 miles south to Nashik. Apart from straddling the Poona-Nashik highway, there was nothing to set Sinnar apart from thousands of villages that dot the hills and dales of Maharashtra. Perhaps it must be conceded that it had a certain reputation for its jaggery, onion and garlic in the neighbourhood. But was hardly such as to foretell an inter-state renown for the township within 40 short years. Nor was the future reputation going to spring from the sweet jaggery and juicy onion and garlic that people from neighbouring villages used to walk miles to buy. Strangely Sinnar's future lay in 'Beedis', the common man's source of smoking pleasure. How did the new renown in a new product come about? The answer lies in the history of various beedi Karkhana owner's that rolls the beedis which have brought fame to Sinnar.

At the turn of the century there were some artisans in Sinnar who had a reputation for rolling some of the finest beedis ever produced.

Some of the eminent bidi rolling firms in Sinnar can be mentioned as follows:

A) Waje & Firm

Among them the pioneer was Seth Shankarrao Waje who started Bidi manufacturing on small scale at Sinnar by having ‘Shivaji Bidi’ as a main popular brand. Later on 1968 ban was imposed by the government not to use the name of National leaders, therefore, ‘Shivaji Bidi’ adopted a new name
'Shiledar' however, people couldn’t resist the new name and the Karkhana had to face continuous decline. In 1988 ultimately it resulted into closing of Waje & Firm and thus the popular ‘Shivaji/Shiledar’ vanished from the market.

B) K. C. Tiwari & Sons – ‘Chakrapani Bidi’

Around 1906 Mrs. Parvatibai Kisanlal Tiwari in Nashik city started first Bidi manufacturing on small scale with a initial capital of R. 18/- only. Later on it flourished into Karkhana Called ‘Chakrapani Bidi’ Karkhana, which is the biggest Karkhana in Nashik City having a branch in Sinnar. At present in Nashik city it employs around 300 workers (200 factory base) and 100 workers in Sinnar (home based) respectively.

C) Sarda – ‘Unt’ Camel Brand

Manufacture of Bidis was haphazard on a small scale. But it was the firm of Bastiram Narayandas Sarda that brought continuity and planning to this industry. So that today Sinnar has become a byword for quality in Bidis. In a large measure the history of the house of Bastiram is the history of the ups and downs of the bidi rolling industry of Sinnar.

The manufacturing of bidis by the firm of Bastiram was started in 1922. The founder of the firm, realised that Bidi manufacture in Sinnar promised a great future. The skill was there and thus the famous ‘Camel’ brand came into existence. The enterprise that started with only three workers has now grown into one of the leading units in the bidi industry of the country. The organisation has factories at Sangamner, Sinnar, Nashik Chikni, Gholewadi, Ahmednagar, Nizamabad and Sholapur.
D) Chothave – ‘Gai’ – ‘Cow’ Brand

In 1945 Mr. Shankar Bhikaji Chothave started his Karkhana under the brand of ‘Gai Chap’ Bidi, which is still among the leading ones of Sinnar, employing around 150 workers and the bidi ‘Gai Chap’ is very popular among the bidi smokers of Nashik, Manmad, Sangamner and Sinnar.


In 1915 Shri Bhikusa Yamasa Kshatriya established ‘Bhikusa Sinnar’ bidi which later on split up into two firms, i.e. a) Bhikusa Chimansa Yamasa Kshatriya, b) Bhikusa Raojisa Yamasa Kshatriya which was again completely shifted from Sinnar to Nashik in 1980 and 1987 respectively.

F) Chandak & Sons – ‘Cock’ Brand

In the early sixties it was the dynamic Ramnath Seth Chandak who supplied the know how of modern organisation and administration to the Sarda’s ‘Camel’ bidis. An energetic businessman in the prime of manhood, combines in him the traditional goodness of the family with the shrewdness of a man of the world. It was at his instance that the partnership was registered and it was he who originated the second branch featuring the ubiquitous bird, the ‘Cock’ brand has proved as popular as the Camel brand. Thus cock Brand bidis won the patronage of literally million of smoker since 1965.

G) ‘Pinjari’ & ‘Magar’ Brand

Sinnar also witnessed the existence and closure of two firms that is in 1935 Mr. Shahabuddin Dhondubai Pinjari started his small Karkhana under the brand of ‘Pinjari’ but could not succeed much and closed his Karkhana in 1959. Same was the case of Mr. Nimbalkar who started his firm in 1937
producing 'Magar' Brand bidis, unable to sustain stopped the production in 1952.

H) Sable & Waghire & Co. – ‘Sambhaji’ Brand

The development of organisation from an insignificant beginning into a position of leadership is a living testimony to the industry. And the rapid growth of the organisation and its success not only in Sinnar but all over Maharashtra is achieved by Sable & Waghire Co. Pvt. Ltd. firstly established its factory in Pune. It started its production in Sinnar in 1985 and have branches all over Maharashtra and sell different brands of bidis like—a) ‘Sambhaji’ manufactured in Sinnar and Ahmednagar sold all over especially in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. ‘Rajkamal’ Brand manufactured in Pune, ‘Mohini’ Brand manufactured in Solapur, ‘Sambhaji’ in Sinnar and around is employing about 3000 workers.

III) Present Position of the Bidi Industries in Sinnar

A) Sable Waghire & Co.

Bidi making is an important cottage industry in Sinnar providing a subsidiary source of livelihood to agricultural labourers not gainfully employed throughout the year. Illiterate and unskilled artisans could take to this profession as it required little or no capital investment and demanded no special skill. The only nerve catch-hold by the visionary entrepreneur. Mr. Arun Sheth Shankar Sable, the present owner of Sable Waghire & Co. producing ‘Sambhaji’ Brand bidi in Sinnar since 1985; never looked back and cross all the hurdles to be the number one leading firm of Bidi manufacturing in Sinnar within a very short span of time. The special highlights of this particular industry to be stressed are as follows:
1) It is employing approximately 2,806 women workers in and around Sinnar.

2) The main bidi producing centres are Gonde, Patole, Duber, Sonari and Manegaon.

3) It produces on an average 16,00,000 bidis monthly and 4 crores yearly.

4) The main selling centre is Pune, Ahmednagar and Nashik and the bidis are sold all over Maharashtra and Gujarat.

B) ‘Camel’ – Sarda

The heritage of Shri. Bastiram Narayandas Sarda has been successfully carried on by his Grandson Shri Shrirang Sarda. ‘Camel’ Brand the most popular exported brand of Sinnar was the only uncompetitive firm till the entry of Sable Waghire & Co. Ltd.

The Camel brand bidi has undergone many changes like the first name of the industry was Bastiram Narayandas Maheshwari. In 1967 it changed to Bastiram Narayandas Sarda later on adopted new name as Sinnar Bidi Udyog in 1974. After realising the importance of Co-operation. The whole form of Organisation was changed in 2006 as ‘Shramik Bidi Utpadak And Audyogik Sahakari Sanstha Maryadit. It also shifted the place of production from Sinnar to Chinholi Gurav, Taluka Sangamner, Dist. Ahmednagar.

C) Cock Brand – Chandak & Bros.

Cock Brand by Chandak and Brothers ranks 3rd employing around 200 women workers, the only Karkhana which allows the pensioner women to roll bidis in the Karkhana itself a provides a helping hand income to the retired ladies.
D) Cow Brand and Chakrapani

Due to the recently perceived trend in decreasing levels of bidi and decline in the industry for helping the women labour force, most of the Karkhanas have shifted itself into home based and among them ‘Cow Brand’ bidi manufactured by Chothave and ‘Chakrapani’ bidi by Tiwari and Sons employees 150 to 100 workers and performs satisfactorily.

Bidi making is an agro forest based cottage industry solely dependent on Tendu leaves and Tobacco. Plucking has tended leaves, their collection, storage and distribution amongst the bidi manufactures are handled by the State department of Forests. The industry is highly labour intensive as entire manufacturing process is done manually requiring special skills. Therefore, it becomes necessary to reveal the bidi making process.

3.4 BIDI MAKING PROCESS

Bidis (also known as beedis or beedies) are small brown cigarettes, often flavoured, consisting of tobacco hand rolled in tendu or temburni leaf and secured with a string at one end. They are stronger and cheaper than white cigarettes, and are the preferred smoke of Indians across the country but especially in the northern region. Bidi tobacco is hand rolled, mainly by women in rural areas, in what is a cottage industry and is an important source of income.

The bidi industry is built on contract labour. Rollers produce about 1,000 bidis in a 10-hour day, and are paid around Rs. 53/ for their efforts. These rollers work with materials provided in their own homes, and one mainly women. Quite often, these women get their children to help them. The rollers deliver the finished goods to munshis, or contractors, who liase with the
BIDI MAKING PROCESS THROUGH PHOTOGRAPHS
IN SABLE WAGHIRE CO. COLLECTION CENTRE - DUBER

COLLECTION OF TENDU LEAVES

COLLECTION OF TOBACCO
Submission of finished bidis

Making entry in the log book
PROPER ARRANGEMENT OF SELECTED
FINISHED BIDIS.
manufacturers, and source the raw material from the latter. In the factory, typically, tasters sort out bidis for particular geographical markets. The bidis are toasted or roasted depending upon preferences. Northern Indian smokers prefer the toasted variety, while in eastern India, roasted bidis are preferred. Bidis are the preferred smoke among rural workers and skilled and unskilled labourers in the city.

Trade Mark establishment or Brand establishments form the core of the bidi industry. They undertake functions like distribution of raw material, sorting, checking, baking, labeling, packing and marketing of bidis. Trade mark establishment issued the raw material tobacco, tendu leaves and thread either to the directly employed home workers or through contractors periodically. The contractors got the bidis rolled from the Bidi rollers through a network of collection centres located in the clusters of Bidi roller dwellings. The bidi rollers are registered with the bidi establishment. The finished green bidis delivered by the Bidi rollers are sorted, checked and the substandard bidis rejected. The green bidis were roasted and passed on the workers for labeling, wrapping and packing. The establishments get the labeling and packing work done in their premises. For rolling 1,000 bidis each Bidi roller has been provided 575 to 700 grams of tendu leaves and 225 to 280 grams of tobacco depending on the quality of leaves and the size of bidi to be rolled, curing of tendu leaves for 6 to 8 hours is necessary before cutting bidi tubes preparing into for filling tobacco. All the Bidi rollers in Sinnar are home workers for exception to Chandak and Brothers – Cock Brand. While the premises workers are engaged as sorter, checkers, bakers, labelers, packers, raw material distributors clerks, managers etc.
As women bidi workers belong to unorganised sector it will be ideal to ponder over unorganised sector issue.

3.5 WOMEN IN UNORGANISED SECTOR.

Social issues, those connected with women are receiving considerable attention from educationist, social scientists, activists and planner. Media too is greatly responsible in creating social awareness regarding women issues / their working conditions, dowry, deaths, rape and sexual harassment, discrimination and exploitation, violence against women. Now there is growing interest in women and about social problems who for centuries remained behind four walls, who are denied education, who were totally invisible in our historical documentation. Though women were regarded as the cause of wars fought, she remained hidden behind every man and society.

No where do women have equal rights and status with men. Although the United Nations recognise equality of women. Yet there is a lot of discrimination on the basis of sex. Crushing poverty overlaid with longstanding patterns of discrimination create conditions for women which threaten their wellbeing, deny them choice about child bearing; limited opportunities for education and training restrict economic rights. Women are not only economically dependent but also politically and legally powerless. As daughters, wives and mothers they are caught in a life cycle that begins with unequal treatment with early marriage and often ends with death in child birth. Women work longer hours and bear nearly total responsibility for child care and household shares. They make up about a third of the official labour force. They are grossly under represented in the government institutions.
Women in India have been engaged in a variety of occupation in rural and urban areas. The inequalities inherent in our traditional social structure based on caste, community, class and gender influence women’s economic roles and opportunities. Their participation is also affected by the state of development and rural urban location, traditional role expectation differential socialization of girls and boys and sexual division of labour. They affect women’s labour force participation.

This group of women workers include those who cannot be identified by a definition but could be described as those who have not been able to organise in pursuit of common objective because: [a] they are scattered, [b] the nature of their job is casual or seasonal, [c] workers are ignorant and illiterate, [d] small size of establishment with low capital investment person employed, [e] superior strength of the employment operating singly or in combination. It is difficult to take into account every sector of such employment and therefore only those categories can be considered where the number of women workers in large and where information about them is available in some form for example [a] Contract labour including construction workers, [b] casual labour, [c] labour employed in small scale industry, [d] handloom / power-loom workers, [e] bidi and cigar workers, [f] tribal labour and [g] other unprotected labour.

Thus in short “Unorganised Sector” implies insecured unprotected employment, work that is labour intensive with poor value added, low productivity with long hours of work and with little reward.

In the unorganised sector all the provisions of the organised sector are absent. In this sector there is the existence of the rule of laissez-faire that is
market force of demand and supply determines the wages and other condition work for the worker.

There are no protection of laws or any kind of security. It is always a threat of losing role and hence economic and social exploitation of labour and of course women are more vulnerable than men.

Women workers doing unorganised informal work may be broadly defined as all those women who work and who do not have any legal or social protection.

3.6 PROBLEMS FACED BY WOMEN IN UNORGANISED SECTOR.

1) NO RECOGNITION AS WORKERS:

As government does not have the direct control over the workers in unorganised sector, they have no relationship with the legal system consequently, they have no recognition as workers and no rights as workers. Labour laws generally do not apply for them.

2) POOR RELATIONSHIP WITH EMPLOYERS:

Women in unorganised sectors are not aware about their employer. Sometimes there are many employers and they are not able to identify either of the employer. Similarly, women in unorganised sector do not have any proof of employment relationship.

3) INSECURE AND UNSTABLE JOB:

Job of women in unorganised sectors is very much insecure because labour laws are not applicable to these sectors and as there is existence of the laissez-faire policy the uneven market conditions make the jobs of women in unorganised sector unstable.

4) CONSIDERED LOW IN SKILL STATUS:
The women’s occupation in unorganised sector is not regarded as high quality skilled job but in fact it is considered as low skill status.

5) NO BENEFITS:

As the unorganised sector of the economy is an independent and informal sector; women working in the unorganised sector do not receive any employer benefits such as provident fund, travelling allowance or the insurance against the accidents which makes life difficult in this sector unlike the organised sector.

6) LOW WAGES OR INCOME:

Income and wages in unorganised sector are very low which makes the life of women in this sector even more miserable. Many studies on women in unorganised sector have revealed the fact that many women in this sector earn 15 to 20 rupees daily which makes these women to struggle hard to satisfy even the basic needs of the life. Inadequate income in this sector give rise to further problems such as malnutrition, poor health, lack of education to children and a low standard of living altogether.

7) INDEBTEDNESS:

As mentioned that wages and income in the unorganised sector are very low, it is also important to note that insufficient income, forces women to go for debt from various non-institutional sources to meet the household expenditure. In this context zamindars and money lenders exploit the illiterate women who spent all their life in repaying the interest over the principal amount by giving pinch to their stomach.

8) WAGE DISCRIMINATION:
The typical character of the male dominant Indian society can be seen in unorganised sector where the discrimination between the male and the female wage is a common practice. Women in unorganised sector are regarded as less productive and less skillful than men.

9) UNSAFE AND HAZARDOUS WORK:

The work of the women in the unorganised sector is unsafe and hazardous. They are not guaranteed for any insurance benefit against the accident and against the vulnerability at the job place. Especially, many news every now and then informing the worry about the increasing rates of accidents of working women at the construction sites strike our cars.

10) NO TRADE UNIONS:

The strength of the workers lies in their trade unions. But many studies have highlighted the fact that there are no trade unions in the unorganised sector and even if there are the trade unions, many times they neglect the interests of the working women in this sector. So women in the unorganised sector are not able to find any redress to their grievances. As a result they have a weak bargaining power in the market which makes their job even more uneconomical.

11) SEXUAL OR OTHER HARASSMENT:

As woman is weak, alone and with no support from the trade union in this sector, she is vulnerable to sexual and other harassment at the work place.

12) PROBLEMS OF MOTHERHOOD:

Problem of lack of proper time to look after the children is also associated with the women in unorganised sector. Especially, the plight of
women labourers at construction work is very pitiable. Young mothers leave their little children on site, on the floor or anywhere and carry on with their work of carrying load on their head. Sun, rain, wind nothing deters them from work, not even the non-Safety of their children. All this they do to fill their stomach twice a day.

13) OVER STRETCHING WORKING HOURS.

Many women in unorganised sector do not work in-between housework chores rather they devote full hours at a stretch, leaving house work for morning and evenings and then do overtime in the night, her working house usually runs into 10 to 14 hours every day depending on the sort of help they get from other family members. Women are already very delicate with their biological set up and these extended working hours adversely affect their mental and physical health. Similarly, maintaining a harmonious balance between household and work place is really an Herculean task for the women in this sector.

14) PROBLEM OF FINANCE:

Self-employed women in unorganised sector are severely pinched by the problem of finance in their occupations. In the absence of sufficient securities, women in unorganised sector are not able to receive finance for their occupation from the banks. So with whatever capital they accumulate from the money lenders and landlords on small scale, they stick to occupations such as vegetable vending or other home based work which are uneconomical in nature.
15) IGNORANT AND ILLITERATE:

Most of the women in unorganised sector are illiterate and ignorant and they are unaware of their socio-economic and political rights. As a result they tolerate all the exploitation and injustice done to them without uttering a single word.

16) UNFAVOURABLE ATTITUDE OF THE EMPLOYERS:

The attitude of the employer had never been favourable towards the women in the unorganised sector. The employer in the unorganised sector perceive the women little more than robots or machines to be switched on when required, given minimum maintenance and judged according to their speed and productivity. Using these robo-women is even better than using robots because employer do not have to even make a capital investment in them. Women are hired as adults and neither trained or cared for. There is complete alienation of women in this sector where women fed thoroughly exhausted after the end of the work.

17) MALE BIAS IN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES:

It is been experienced that the government programmes to increase employment and productivity have focused more on men than women. The predominant male bureaucracy and extension workers are not very sensitive to women's needs and problems. Land ownership and division of labour work to women's disadvantage.

18) USE OF CAPITAL INTENSIVE TECHNOLOGY:

A large number of women workers in the unorganised sector are engaged in villages and in cottage industries in urban areas. Here 80% of women workers are in agriculture sector and 20% in non-agricultural sector.
But, due to the increasing use of capital intensive technology, women in unorganised sector are loosing their jobs, replaced by the machines.

So these are the various problems faced by the women in the unorganised sector. Thus there is a need to strengthen the women by adopting various measures so as to enhance the living condition and status of women in unorganised sector.

Considering the above situation researcher thinks that a number of women bidi workers in Sinnar area of Nashik District is substantial and hence it is necessary to explore more on their problem like economic and social status of these workers, also to find their legal security and health situation at work place and their relationship with employers. Hence researcher collected data on the same and then analysed and interpreted it with the help of Research Design.