

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the final and concluding chapter an attempt has been made to draw a summary and conclusions and to make the suggestions on the basis of the responses of bidi rollers in Nipani to number of searching questions pertaining to them in respect of their social background their economic conditions.

Thus the findings and conclusions of the present study can be summarised as follows :

5.1) SOCIAL BACKGROUND :

1) SEX COMPOSITION :

Almost all the bidi rollers are females, male bidi rollers are extremely insignificant both in terms of absolute number as well as in terms of percentages. In general it appears that bidi rolling is a feminine job, since it is concentrated in the hands of the female workers for it is looked upon as part time activity or as an extra household work which is normally done by the women folk in the households, secondly, the employer also

do not employ male workers for rolling the bidies because they are normally conscious of and raise their voice against their employees, for their rights and against exploitation.

2) RELIGION WISE CLASSIFICATION :

The classification of the bidi rollers as per their religion shows that of 158 sampled bidi rollers, majority of the bidi rollers were from Hindu and muslim group, which have low status in social hierarchy, not a single worker belongs to Brahmin caste or Gujar, Jain.

3) AGE COMPOSITION :

Almost all the bidi rollers appear to be distributed among the age-groups ranging from 16 to 50. Further, a overwhelming majority of the bidi rollers appears to belong to the age group between 16 to 50 years. A majority of the bidi rollers are found to be neither very young nor very old. There is a general tendency among the bidi rollers to give up the bidi rolling business after 50 years, may be because the bidi rolling business is very strenuous and it affects physical and mental conditions of the roller.

4) MARITAL STATUS :

Bidi rollers who are married are predominantly large in number and most of them use in the age group of 15 to 45

years. The bidi rollers who are unmarried are relatively younger in age groups. It means that they will get married in the course of time. And after marriage they continue in the same line until they reach their fifties. It also appears that marriage compels them to take up such kind of part time job, more particularly amongst the female rollers, widows, and divorces also turn to this kind of a work. It is out of necessity that they choose to enter themselves in to this field. Moreover, there is no alternative job for them in this region.

5) TYPE OF FAMILY :

A majority of the bidi rollers come from the nuclear family because generally it is popular in the labour community, the number of bidi rollers coming from joint families is also relatively larger among the bidi rollers.

5.2) ECONOMIC CONDITIONS :

1. A majority of the bidi rollers roll the bidies for their livelihood and only a few of them roll the bidies just in order to support their family income. The bidi rollers belonging to the Hindus & Muslims are relatively larger in number and they roll the bidies for their livelihood and the remaining bidi rollers belong to the other backward classes and backward class, who also roll the bidies for

livelihood. It may be cause of their families are entirely dependent upon them because of the poor earning of their husbands.

2. Four out of every five bidi rollers have not developed the habit of saving at all only one fourth of the bidi rollers are doing some saving, that too a very marginal level. The saving habit among the bidi rollers in Nipani appears to be almost exclusively absent. It may be because of the low income and relatively more expenditure.

3. The bidi rollers who save some money from their wages are extremely insignificant both in terms of absolute numbers, and also in terms of percentages. However, most of them save money for repaying their loans, only one out of every hundred bidi rollers save money for his future life.

4. As regards the housing conditions of the bidi rollers a majority of them have got their own houses and 45 percent of the bidi rollers stay in the rented houses who are made to pay very heavily towards the house rent.

5. Almost all the bidi rollers suffer a lot on account of rejection of bidies or chhat bidies. It is a sort of exploitation of the bidies rollers by the bidi industry.

6. Regarding the loan, almost half of the bidi rollers take loan at one time or another, and another 50 percent of the bidi rollers do not take the loan at all. Those who take loan a majority of them take it for consumption purposes which indicates that their income is not sufficient to make their both ends meet.

7. It is found that 82.05 percent bidi rollers roll the bidies for their livelihood and only 17.94 percent bidi rollers roll the bidies, just to support their family income. The income of the bidi rollers is very poor and their husbands are not able to run their families. Thus a majority of the bidi rollers families are depended upon their income.

5.3) SUGGESTIONS :

5.3.1) SOCIAL BACKGROUND :

- a) The owners of the bidi factories should confirm their temporary employees who have rendered their services for more than 6 months continuously.
- b) The owners of the bidi factories should leave their traditional management procedure, and adopt the modern management approach by communicating their ideas and feeling to their employees, and by making service conditions relatively better, i.e. by confirmation, promotion etc.

c) The owners should try to intrduce some facilities to their employee in the form of books and fees to their school going children as a taken of love and respect for them, which will create a sense of loyalty and sincerety among the employees as well leading ultimately to increased quality output.

5.3.2) THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS :

a) The bidi rollers in Nipani should be given more work load in order to increase their income standard of living, and to reduce their economic problems.

b) A provision regarding the minimum and the maximum work load to be given to the bidi rollers should be made in the act itself, which should be binding on the part of the owners. It will help increase their income as well as reduce the conflict between the employers and the employees.

c) The Government machinery should take interest in the welfare of the bidi rollers and proper action against the owners whose policy is bad enough to exploit the bidi rollers.

d) The bidi owners and leaders of the trade union should take active part, and convince the bidi rollers regarding the importance of the savings, it benefits, and encourage them develop their savings habits.



e) Most of the bidi rollers stay in the rented houses who are made to pay heavily in comparison to their income. In order to reduce this burden the owners should provide them with houses, or pay them some house rent allowances, or the Govt. should provide them houses at lower costs. And the trade union should try to provide them houses by constructing the houses on a co-operative basis.

f) The Government machinery and trade union should take efforts, to reduce the problem of chhat or rejected bidies. At the same time the bidi rollers may be advised to take interest in rolling the bidies, and to maintain the quality, and to develop their skills, in this regard.

g) The owners, trade unions and the Government should give them loan at the lower rate of interest to make the ventilation facilities available in their houses, natural as well as artificial.