
CHAPTER— V

C H A P T E R - 5

ATTITUDE TOWARDS MARRIAGE, FAMILY, EDUCATION AND STATUS IN SOCIETY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The present chapter deals with the attitude towards marriage, family, education and status in society of working women. U.Lalita devi¹ has reviewed the changing status of Indian women as -

"In India throughout the history of mankind women reveals that there were distinct stages of rise and fall in her high status. She had as much rights to enjoy life as man had. Woman was man's friend, his co-worker and never his inferior; she had enjoyed the property rights and had access to the property of the father and husband. Woman in the field of intellect was man's equal. After the vedic period the position of women deteriorated considerably. The Hindu law giver Manu had made woman entirely dependent on man and subjected her to the authority of a father, husband and son in the different periods of her life as daughter, wife and mother. This position of women continued throughout the Hindu period and was reinforced by the Muslim Masters whose custom and tradition were noted for the complete subordination of woman by man and which considered women as inferior to men.

The decline in the Indian women's status was reflected in the customs relating to marriage, religion and property, widowhood, dowry, role in the family, basic attitudes with respect to the social image of woman, etc.

The world war II and the resultant socio-economic upheaval brought about changes in social relationships and to the wakening of the masses and rousing of their consciousness about the rights of man. The U.N.O. in its universal Declaration of Human Rights reaffirmed the faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in equal rights of men and women.

Various Acts passed by the Indian parliament, such as the Hindu Marriage Act and the Hindu Succession Act have brought the major section of the Indian women socially on a par with men. Thus the ground for equality was prepared.

The advent of Independence ushered a new era with respect to women's education and since then their progress in education has been phenomenal.

A major factor contributing to the status of women is the change in the structure of the economy which offers greater role for women in the productive function.

All types of employment contributed in several ways

to women's power in society and this was reflected in many fields where custom and tradition had prescribed a subordinate role for women."

K. Muralimanohar² observes that the "education is the key that opens the door in life which is essentially social in character". The level of education of women is an important indication for the understanding of the present and future status of women in a country.

Since education is essential to get non-manual jobs and these jobs provide regular and more dignified incomes, women deprived of them due to their large percentage of illiteracy. Council for women's education was of the view that, "to convert the equality of women's from de jure to de facto, it is the education which plays an important role. The difference between the position of men and women cannot be reduced as long as is disparities between the two in educational concern."

The low status of Indian women is the result of contradictions existing in the society. When women played an important role in controlling the productive forces and participating in productive operations, their position was quite significant and dominating. The productive relations and the impounding superstructures created new institutions such as family, marriage, caste, professions, etc. and new developed

new laws to relegate women's position unparalleled to any other. All these conditions individually and cumulatively affected the status of women.

Sushila Agarwal³ has stated that "Status of women involves equality between men and women. The women, throughout the world have been considered the second sex the inferior sex. Equality and status are closely associated with power. Changing status involves the sharing of power on equal footing with men in decision making and its implementation at informal and formal sector.

Social Sciences are in the process of a creative rethink. We are rethinking about development and we are rethinking about women and we are rethinking about equality.

Half of the world's population known as better half are women. But better half are great sufferers in men-dominated society under men-made laws. Development has to be a multi-dimensional process having effect on different segments of society.

Nehru's view on the status of women was that of equality. He could envisage women's contribution in nation-building task. He said, "we should like to displace the picture so deeply impressed upon the social imagination of man standing forward to conquer new worlds, woman following

wearily behind with a baby in her arms."

5.2 ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT :

Vinita Srivastava⁴ found out that "when married women go out to work they actually have to face the problem of combining home and work. They have to work in addition to their usual responsibilities and this may in turn influence their attitude towards the problem of female employment. Therefore, the last but not the least important question is to find out how women themselves are oriented towards their work.

It is quite likely that once women start working they may also begin to enjoy their work because it may give them a change from their household routine. They may find the work interesting and may develop a feeling that they are doing something useful in life and hence may derive personal satisfaction out of their work. They may feel that work gives them a much fuller and meaningful life.

One of the consequences of such an experience for women may be to develop a favourable attitude towards female employment in general. They may not look at it as if it is only to supplement the family income. Therefore, it can be hypothesised that by and large working women will express a more favourable attitude towards this problem of female employment and will not feel that it necessarily has some

detremental influence on their family life.

Those women who are, however, working under dire economic compulsion may find it more difficult to make an adjustment in such a situation and may feel that their work is a burden on them hence, such women may express more favourable attitude towards their employment."

On this background the data on choice of life partner, role of job in marriage relation, husband's occupation : preference by women, views on husband's education, opinion on continuation of the job after marriage, way of addressing the husband, opinion on intercaste marriage, dowry system, widow remarriage, effect of mothers employment, superiority of mother-in-law, assistance in house work by husband, preferred type of family, preferred number of children, attitude of women towards family: respect from family members, attitude towards women's employment, decision taken in family, spending family income, interest in domestic work, aspiration for higher education, preferred level of education for women, status of working women in society, participation in cultural organization, equal status of women with men, and problems of working women are presented in this chapter.

5.3 A) ATTITUDE OF UNMARRIED WOMEN TOWARDS MARRIAGE :

5.3.A 1. CHOICE OF LIFE PARTNER :

Reddy⁵ observes that the "once brides simply used to nod their heads to affirm their faith in their parents when they were informed of the selection of their future husbands. It was a custom to show respect towards the elders. Her choice was not at all given weight nor her say was taken into consideration. We can observe this procedure even today in the rural parts of India, and some cases in urban areas where parents select the grooms without consulting their girls. She has to obey the decision of the elders ignoring her own desires and inclinations. Most of the marriages in India, take place with the help of a friend, a relative or a negotiator, majority of the women think that arranged marriages have been good for them, and they support this system as the best one for the marriage stability".

On this background the data regarding choice of life partner of working women are presented in table 5.1.

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Table 5.1
Choice of Life Partner

Choice of Partner	Frequency	Percentage
Parents selection	21	(77.8)
Parents and individual selection	2	(7.4)
Individual selection	4	(14.8)
Total	27	(100.0)

The table 5.1 shows that majority of the respondents reported that parents selection would be preferred for their marriages. Two respondents wanted parents and individual selection for marriage partner. Only few of respondents reported that individual selection would be their choice of partner. This is due to their employment and economic independence.

5.3.A.2 ROLE OF JOB IN MARRIAGE RELATIONS:

The job in factory may be an asset in getting good marriage relationship. The question was asked on this point. The data shows that 25 (92.6) unmarried women workers opined positively, whereas 2 (7.4) women workers responded negatively with this view. The earning in a family is the most important thing for maintenance of family and therefore, working women have showed favourable trend forwards it and recognized its

important role in marriage relations.

5.3.A.3. HUSBANDS' OCCUPATION : PREFERENCE BY WOMEN :

The data regarding preferences towards their husbands' occupation are presented in table 5.2.

Table 5.2

Husbands' occupation : Preference by women

Occupations	Frequency	Percentage
Government Servant	15	(55.5)
Lawyer	4	(14.8)
Non-government servant	1	(3.7)
Other occupations	7	(25.9)
Total	27	(100.0)

This table indicates that majority of respondents preferred their husband in government service and remaining respondents reported that they were not preferring any specific type of occupations further husband. Few respondents preferred Lawyer as her husband.

It has been noted that⁶ "the working women are stressing their option on the capability of the would be consort in providing material as well as social comforts with the employment in government service."

5.3.A.4. VIEWS ON HUSBANDS' EDUCATION :

The data regarding views on husband's education and their own education are presented in table 5.3

Table 5.3

Education of unmarried women and preferred level of husband's education

Respondents education level	Graduate	Post-graduate	Diploma	Total
Secondary	6 (35.3)	6 (35.6)	5 (29.4)	17 (62.9)
Graduate	-	10 (100.0)	-	10 (37.0)
Total	6 (22.2)	16 (59.2)	5 (18.5)	27 (100.0)

The table indicates that the respondents who had secondary level of education, were expecting that their husbands should be graduate, post-graduate or Diploma holder. The graduate women preferred that their husbands should be Post-graduate.

Thus all of them have expected high level education for their husband's than their own.

5.3.A.5. VIEWS ON HUSBANDS' MONTHLY INCOME :

The data regarding unmarried women's salary and their

expectation on husbands monthly income are presented in table 5.4

Table 5.4

Salary of unmarried women and expectation of husband's monthly income

Respondents monthly salary	Upto Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to 2000	Rs.2001 to 3000	Rs.3001 to 4000	Total
Upto Rs.1000	2(100.0)	-	-	-	2 (7.4)
Rs.1001 to 1500	-	4(100.0)	-	-	4 (14.8)
Rs.1501 to 2000	-	-	6(30.0)	14(70.0)	20(74.1)
Rs.2000 to 3000	-	-	-	1 (100.0)	1(3.7)
Total	2 (7.4)	4 (14.8)	6 (22.2)	15(55.5)	27(100.0)

The majority of respondents preferred their husband's income should be in the range of Rs. 3000 to Rs.4000/- and some respondents preferred in the range of Rs.2000 to 3000/- Only few respondents preferred upto Rs.2000/-. Thus majority of the respondents preferred more monthly income from their husband than their monthly salary. Only few respondents preferred their husbands' monthly income to match their monthly salary.

5.3.A 6 OPINION ON CONTINUATION OF THE JOB AFTER MARRIAGE:

The data on this aspect indicates that 18 (66.7) respondents would like to continue the job and 9 (33.3) respondents were not interested in continuing the job. Those who wanted to continue the employment have given reasons like economic necessity, to enhance the family/husband's income, to utilise the education and to gain status in the society.

5.3 A 7. WAY OF ADDRESSING THE HUSBAND :

All the married working women address their husbands by respectable words.

5.4 B) OPINION OF WOMEN TOWARDS MARRIAGE:

The opinions of all working women towards marriage are presented below :

5.4.B 1. OPINION ON INTERCASTE MARRIAGE :

30 (62.4) of the working women were having willingness towards intercaste marriage. Only 3 (14.3) married respondents were favourable towards inter caste marriage. 18 (37.5) married respondents were not favourable of intercaste marriages, all 27 (56.2) unmarried women were favourable towards intercaste marriages.

The married women may be of earlier generation have

not favoured intercaste marriage due to their traditional outlook whereas unmarried earning women have favoured intercaste marriage.

Promilla Kapur⁷ also revealed that the "educated working women are in favour of intercaste marriages.

Those married/unmarried women who favoured intercaste marriage pointed out that the couple must be financially self-sufficient as no support is likely to be given to them by their respective families."

5.4.B2 OPINION ON DOWRY SYSTEM :

Reddy has observed that⁸ dowry is one of the social evils of the Hindu society. Nobody, either poor or rich, can escape from its bite. The data regarding opinion on dowry system are presented in table 5.5

Table 5.5
Opinion on Dowry System

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Favourable	-	-
Unfavourable	37	(77.1)
Indifferent	11	(22.9)
Total	48	(100.0)

The table 5.5 shows that majority of the respondents were of negative opinion towards dowry system. The remaining respondents were having indifferent opinion on dowry system.

5.4.B 3. OPINION ON WIDOW REMARRIAGE :

Reddy observes⁹ that "when woman dies, man can marry again but the woman does not enjoy such liberty. What is wrong with the pathetic widowed lady ? Her mere sight itself is inauspicious. She is debarred from all the pious activities - marriages, festivals and religious ceremonies. She is almost shackled in the household tasks. She has to take the food only as the last member in the family.

On this background the data regarding views on widow remarriage shows that 46 (95.8) of the working women were in favour of widow remarriage. Only 2(4.2) respondents were unfavourable to widow remarriage.

"It is a modern trend as being a human being a widow too needs a companion throughout her life. There is no harm if she aspires for remarriage, as is the case with the widower. And hence, the opinion of the Cosmos Watch Factory women workers justified."

5.5.C) ATTITUDE OF MARRIED WOMEN TOWARDS FAMILY

5.5.C1 EFFECT OF MOTHERS EMPLOYMENT ON CHILDREN :

The data regarding whether there was any bad effect

on children's life and education due to the employment of respondents showed that 18 (85.7) respondents reported that there was some bad effect on children's life and education due to employment, whereas only 3 (14.3) respondents have not agreed with this view. The question was not applicable to 27 women workers as these were unmarried.

5.5 C 2. SUPERIORITY OF MOTHER-IN-LAW :

The data regarding the opinion on superiority of mother-in-law are presented in table 5.6

Table 5.6
Superiority of Mother-in-law

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	(95.2)
No	1	(4.8)

Total	21	(100.0)

The table shows that the majority of respondents obey their mother-in-law's superiority and only one respondent do not obey her mother-in-law superiority.

It has been noted that¹⁰ one important aspect of women's work is perhaps the changes it brings in the relationship between members within the family. We may expect family

ties of a non-traditional structure and nature to develop as a result of women's employment". But this is not found in our sample.

This table indicates that the working women were in favour of adjusting with the mother-in-laws and they like to be friendly and cordial towards them.

5.5C.3. ASSISTANCE IN HOUSE WORK BY HUSBAND :

The data regarding assistance in house work by husbands are presented in table 5.7 .

Table 5.7

Assistance in house work by husband

Assistance	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	19	(90.5)
No	2	(9.5)
Total	21	(100.0)

The table shows that the majority of the respondents reported that their husband assistants reported that the house work was not shared by their husbands.

Due to the double responsibility of house work and out door work, their husband also ought to share the household

chores and here they are getting assistance in their house work.

5.5.C.4. PREFERRED TYPE OF FAMILY :

The data regarding opinion of type of family, indicates that 17 (80.9) respondents prefer nuclear family as the best form of family and 4 (19.0) respondents prefer joint family.

It has been observed that¹¹ "the working women prefer their mates to be educated and lucratively employed. After their exposure to the urban life, these working women are not inclined to go to villages. Even the newly weds do not like to live in the joint families due to insufficient privacy to lead happy married life." This situation is found in the sample.

5.5 C 5. PREFERRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN :

The data regarding actual number of children and opinion on ideal number of children are presented in table 5.8.

Table 5.8

Actual Number of children and opinion on ideal number of children

Actual childrens number	O p i n i o n			
	1 to 2	3 to 4	4 to 5	Total
1 to 2	20 (100.0)	-	-	20 (95.2)
3 to 4	-	1(100.0)	-	1(4.8)
4 to 5	-	-	-	-
Total	20 (95.2)	1 (4.8)	-	21 (100.0)

The majority of respondents preferred only 1 to 2 children and they had 1 to 2 children. So the actual situation and opinion are matching with each other. Only one respondent preferred 3 to 4 children and she had actually 3 to 4 children.

U.Lalita devi observes¹² that "since a large part of the time of the house wife is devoted to the bearing and rearing of children, the larger number of children, the greater will be the time and labour required for children. It was, therefore, assumed that in these days when awareness about family planning methods is widespread, women would decide to limit the number of children they want to have. It will be seen that employed women generally favour less number of children." This observation is also applicable to the working women at Bidar.

5.6 D. ATTITUDE OF WOMEN TOWARDS FAMILY

5.6D 1. RESPECT FROM FAMILY MEMBERS :

All the working women were respected from their family members. 30 (62.5) of the respondents reported that their opinion was taken into consideration by their family members with respect to family matters. The remaining 18 (37.5) of the workers from joint families reported that this question was not applicable.

5.6D 2. ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN EMPLOYMENT :

The data regarding attitude towards women employment shows that all respondents were favourable to employment of women. This is an attitude borne out of their experience. The working women have shown more favourable attitude towards women's employment because they have gained higher socio-economic status.

The working women have attraction of a salary. Vinita Srivastava found that¹³ they are feeling by working, they are utilising their time and education in a productive manner and they are enjoying enhanced prestige in the eyes of their family members and friends."

5.6 D 3. DECISION TAKEN IN FAMILY :

It has been observed that¹⁴ "the working women are earning hands in the family. The participation of women in decision making on vital matters is not allowed as it is regarded exclusively man's domin". The data were collected to find out the influence of the type of family on decision making. The data regarding decision taken in family matters of working women along with the type of family are presented in table 5.9.

Table 5.9
Decision taken in family

Type of family	Decision by			Total
	Father, mother & respondent	Husband & respondent	Husband, Father-in-law & Mother-in-Law	
Nuclear family	10 (33.3)	20 (66.7)	-	30 (62.5)
Joint family	6 (33.3)	3 (16.7)	9 (49.10)	18 (37.5)
Total	16 (33.3)	23 (47.9)	9 (18.7)	48 (100.0)

The table 5.9 clearly establishes the fact that the opinion of the respondent is taken into consideration in majority of the cases irrespective of whether they are coming from nuclear or joint families. The table also indicates that in only some of the joint families the opinion of respondent is not taken into consideration.

It would be reasonable to think of a greater possibility for equal decision making in the nuclear families than in the joint families for the nuclear families provide a democratic set up than the joint family.

Thus the data shows a peculiar trend of the type of the family and the role of an earning member in the decision taken in the family matters.

5.6.D.4. SPENDING FAMILY INCOME :

The data regarding nature of family and spending family income in working women's houses are presented in table 5.10.

Table 5.10

Nature of family and spending family Income

Nature of family	Spending by			Total
	Husband & Respondent	Father, Mother & Respondent	Father-in-law & Mother-in-law	
Nuclear family	8 (26.7)	22 (73.3)	-	30 (62.5)
Joint family	2 (11.1)	5 (27.8)	11 (61.1)	18 (37.5)
Total	10 (20.8)	27 (56.2)	11 (22.9)	48 (100.0)

When nature of family and spending family income were cross-tabulated, they show that majority of the respondents reported that their opinion is taken into consideration while spending. This is more pronounced in nuclear than joint families. In the joint families some of the respondents have reported that their father-in-law and mother-in-law spends income.

The working women enjoys an equal or more freedom in the nuclear family. So employment of women is linked with her role in handling the family finances and in nuclear family

women have greater freedom in spending the family income than in joint family.

U.Lalita devi¹⁵ in her study found that "the greater freedom for the employed woman than for the unemployed. Working outside home may contribute to the freedom of women in spending in many ways. An independent supply of money would enable the working women to exert their influence to a great extent because they are less dependent on the male members of the family. This situation is found in the case of working women at Bidar.

5.6 D.5. INTEREST IN DOMESTIC WORK :

In the sample 37 (77.0) of the respondents were having interest in the domestic work like cleaning, washing, cooking in the house. They told that they had more interest in household duties and the remaining 11 (22.9) of the respondents do not have interest in the household duties.

5.7 E ATTITUDES OF WOMEN TOWARDS EDUCATION AND STATUS IN SOCIETY :

5.7E 1. ASPIRATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION :

The data regarding higher education indicates that 46(95.8) respondents aspired for higher education and the remaining 2(4.2) respondents have not aspired for higher education.

"In the post-independence India, the importance of female education and its momentum gained precedence. It was realised that education for women is necessary to further the goals of democracy and equality. When women strongly felt that they should not be confined to homes, than they clamoured for formal education in order to be better equipped to share the responsibilities of the society by participating in all spheres of life equally with men."¹⁶ This is evident from our data also.

5.7E 2. PREFERRED LEVEL OF EDUCATION FOR WOMEN :

Indiradevi study indicates¹⁷ "Schooling, apart from imparting specific knowledge in the subject taught, develops general reasoning skills and induces changes in beliefs, values and attitudes. Many of the noncognitive effects of schooling like receptivity to new ideas, self-confidence, etc. affects individuals' attitudes towards role performance and decision making either in the family or in the society at large. Thus, education is the greatest known catalytic agent for social change. Most societies place a high value on those who are educated, the level of education is also considered as an important measure of the social status of an individual with skills of knowledge, communication and participation".

On this background the data regarding preferred level of education for women are presented in table 5.11.

Table 5.11
Preferred level of education for women

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	-	-
Secondary	6	(12.5)
Graduate	10	(20.8)
Post-graduate	32	(66.7)
Total	48	(100.0)

The data shows that majority of the working women preferred post-graduate education for women and many preferred graduate level education and only few respondents preferred secondary level education.

5.7E 3. STATUS OF WORKING WOMEN IN SOCIETY :

When asked whether employment of women was a status factor in society, all the respondents answered in the affirmative. We could thus affirm our hypothesis that employment creates in women new attitudes which buttress the new status provided by employment.

5.7E 4. PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION :

The participation in organizations will have a bearing in shaping one's attitudes and behaviour. For this reason the

data is collected from the working women in Cosmos Watch Factory. All respondents reported that they were not participating in cultural organizations. All of them were interested for participation in cultural and social organizations but they have no time.

Thus the trend shows of no participation in cultural organization activities by working women of Cosmos Watch Factory. Due to less time for such activities and they are bound in the circle of factory duty and household task.

5.7 E 5. EQUAL STATUS OF WOMEN WITH MEN :

U.Lalitadevi observes that¹⁸ the "equality of status of women relative to men would have no meaning if the women did not perceive the need for this equality of status". It was therefore, thought necessary to examine how far the concept of equality of status has been acceptable to working women in Cosmos Watch Factory.

"Due to the employment and development of education, the modern women want to enjoy equal status on par with men. Traditionally women always subordinate to man but times have changes and the women believe in the concept of equality."

The analysis of the responses on this item showed that all the respondents believe in the concept of equality of status.

5.7 E 6) PROBLEMS OF WORKING WOMEN :

Sushila Agarwal is noted that¹⁹ "educated working women has her own problems of role conflicts. Pursuit of a profession by a women acquires legitimacy to some extent, as a result of fulfilment of economic necessity. Role conflict does not emerge as long as the woman agrees to subordinate all other roles to the dominant family roles, as for example, she subordinates her education to the role expectation of marriage, as long as she does not put career above her duties as housewife and mother. As soon as the woman does not recognise the unconditional primacy of the family roles, open conflicts between the woman and her role are bound to emerge."

On this background, the data regarding the problems being faced while serving by working women are presented in table 5.12.

Table 5.12

Working women : Problems while serving

Nature of problems	Frequency	Percentage
Long distance of factory	19	(39.6)
Unsuitable timing of factory	11	(22.9)
Other problem	18	(37.5)

Total	48	(100.0)

The data shows that majority of working women were facing the problem of long distance of factory. The Cosmos Watch Factory is located in rural Kolhar (B), Taluka and District- Bidar. It is 10 Km. away from Bidar and the respondents houses are far from this factory. 18 respondents were facing other problems like, bad economic position, maintenance of finance in family, more members in family, more expectation of family members, further education of brother and sisters, worry about father retirement, less salary, etc. 4 of the respondents were facing problems like unsuitable timing of factory, and family problems.

On this background the case studies of four respondents collected by the researcher, are presented below :

(1) WAZIDA BEGUM :

Wazida Begum was 24 years old woman. She is Muslim woman. She joined this job on 19th May, 1986 after completing her secondary education. After two years she got married in 1988. Her husband is a tailor. She has three brother-in-laws, Father-in-law and Mother-in-law all these live with them. Wazida Begum and her husband, brother-in-laws all members live together like a joint family. Only one brother-in-law has got married and he is also doing the same job with Wazida's husband. Another one is driver. Other one brother-in-law is younger. Wazida's Father-in-law and Mother-in-law are very

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aged persons. Therefore, they can't do any work, they are only looking after the Wazida's two children. Wazida's husband is earning upto Rs. 2000/-. Wazida's monthly salary is Rs. 1500/-. She is doing this job for economic necessity. Her monthly salary is not sufficient for her. Her salary is spent by her husband. In her family all final decisions are taken by her husband. In her family all members give her respect. She wants to give higher education to her children.

(2) SAVITRI :

24 Years Savitri was born in rural place called Nowbad. She has completed her secondary education. She has joined the factory in 9th May, 1984. Her father died by heart attack who was division clerk in the office. She stays in rented house with 8 members. She is elder in the family, therefore, she takes the household responsibilities. Her mother is illiterate, she is looking after only old property at Nowbad. Savitri did not think about her future life. Because she has fear about her future life. She don't want to get married, because, as her sisters and brothers' future life will be dark. Savitri is worried about future of her family. She wants to give her brother and sister higher education. She is maintaining her whole family responsibilities. In her family she is only one earning woman. She gives more time in her household duties. She is happy with her job.

(3) SARITA :

22 Years old Sarita is Christian. She joined this job on 4th May 1987. She has two children and she is staying with her father, mother and husband. Her mother is looking after the two children. Sarita prepared food in the morning and joins the factory at 8 O'Clock. When she completing factory work she looks after her two children. She prepares food at night also. Her father is very old man. Sarita's husband is a barbar, but he is drinker. His monthly income is Rs. 2000/- but he spends all his money on drinking, when he wants more money, then he beats and quarrels with Sarita. Her monthly income is Rs. 1500/-. She don't want more than two children. In her house, she manages the all household duties, as her husband is always outside. Due to factory work and home work she feels mentally and physically tired. But she is helpless.

(4) CHANDRAKALA :

Chandrakal is born in Bidar in 1973. She is 22 years old. She completed her Secondary education 1987. After the secondary education, she has joined Cosmos Watch Factory. She has six sisters and his father is retired Post Master. All her sistes are married. Now she got engagement. Her husband is working as a teacher. Her marriage will be without dowry. She joined the factory on 18th May, 1988. She is working since

7 years. She also knows typing. Her monthly salary is Rs. 1400/-. She is getting bonus once in a year in Diwali festival. She is getting full salary as a bonus. She is fully satisfied with this work. Before joining this factory, she was afraid as how men and officers would behave with her. After one year, she has adjusted to the atmosphere. She has no trouble in factory work. She wants to enjoy equal status with her husband. She thinks that employment has given her higher status in the house and society.

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