

# CHAPTER-4

## CHAPTER - 4

### Socio-Economic Conditions of Woman Working in Turmeric Factories

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**Turmeric strainer**



**Polishing Machine**

## **CHAPTER - 4**

### **Socio-Economic Conditions of Woman Working in Turmeric Factories**

#### **4.1) Introduction**

The present chapter deals with the socio-economic background of the women workers. The social background of women relating to the items like age, education, caste, religion, marital status and nature of work, etc. is presented below in the form of tables. These tables are created after interviewing the women. The data presents short presentation of socio-economic condition of women working in turmeric factory.

#### **4.2) Age and Marital status**

The sample consisted of the women in age range of 20 to 50 and above. The women were distributed in to five age groups as shown in the table no. - 4.1. From this table; it is clear that the women in 31 to 40 age group are 35% and above 60 there are 2 women working. Except one all women were married. In the table no 4.1 The women in turmeric factory were asked a question on marital status. The data is distributed in five major categories. This data gives the picture of five categories like married, widow, divorced, deserted and devdasi. The data regarding marital status is presented in table no 4.1.

**Table No. 4.1**

**Distribution of woman according to their Age and Marital status**

**Age & Marital Status**

Age	Married		Widow		Divorced		Deserted		Devdasi		Total
20 to 30	7	58.30	2	16.70	2	16.70	0	00.00	1	8.30	12
31 to 40	14	58.30	8	33.30	0	00.00	2	8.30	0	00.00	24
41 to 50	11	55.00	9	45.00	0	00.00	0	00.00	0	00.00	20
51 to 60	5	45.50	6	54.50	0	00.00	0	00.00	0	00.00	11
Above 60	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	00.00	0	00.00	0	00.00	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55.10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37.70</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>69</b>

From the above table we see that, the proportion of married women in the age group 20 to 40 age group was more than 41 and above age group. The proportion of widow more than in the age group of 41 and above than 20 to 40 age group. The cases of divorced and devadasi women were found in 20 to 30 age group and deserted women were found in 31 to 40 age group. Thus the age group has relation with the marital status.

**4.3) Age and Education status**

The rate of illiteracy in India is quite high. Education is very essential and necessary in the life of the human being. But in rural area people are not aware about the education. Education has been categorized into two broad group like I) illiterate II) literate.

The table No 4.2 is prepared to indicate the distribution of women according to their age and education. This table gives clear picture and percentage of literacy and illiteracy also.

**Table No.4.2**  
**Distribution of woman according to their Age and Education**

<b>AGE &amp; EDUCATION STATUS</b>					
<b>Age</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>		<b>Literate</b>		<b>Total</b>
20 to 30	03	25.00	09	75.00	12
31 to 40	20	83.03	04	16.07	24
41 to 50	19	95.00	01	5.00	20
51 to 60	10	90.09	01	9.01	11
Above 60	02	100.00	00	0.00	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>78.03</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21.07</b>	<b>69</b>

From the above table, it is shown that the number of illiterate women is high because the majority of women workers were living in rural area. There is not awareness about the education. Fifty four women were illiterate and its percentage is 78%. It means that above 75% women were illiterate. Literacy rate is very low that is 22% it means that very few women are educated.

#### **4.4) Distribution of women according to their education**

As we have seen in the above table the percentage of literacy and illiteracy. The following table shows the distribution of women according their standard of education. This table presents the data with standard.

**Table No 4.3**  
**Distribution of women according to their education**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>No. of women</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
01	Illiterate	54	78
02	1 <sup>st</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> Std.	07	10
03	5 <sup>th</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> Std.	07	10
04	8 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> Std	01	02
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From this table, we can see that the percentage of literacy is very low in the women. The table shows that seven women had taken primary education up to 4<sup>th</sup> standard. Seven women had taken primary education up to 7<sup>th</sup> standard. And only one woman had taken primary education above 7<sup>th</sup> standard.

Thus, we see that only 10% women had taken primary education. 10% women had taken education 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> standard and only one woman had taken education 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standard.

**4.5) Nature of work**

There were two categories of women working in turmeric factory. These categories are analyzed as in the table No- 4.4

**Table No 4.4**  
**Distribution of women according to their nature of work**

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Nature of work</b>	<b>No .of women</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Making turmeric powder	13	19
2	Choose the turmeric	56	81
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, we can see that majority of women were engaged in the work of cleaning the raw turmeric. The percentage of the women engaged in cleaning the raw turmeric is 81%. It means that cleaning of raw turmeric needs more manpower. The remaining 19% women were engaged in making of turmeric powder from raw turmeric seeds. Due to the introduction of advanced machines, it has reduced the need of manpower. Hence, to make turmeric powder from raw turmeric seed needs less manpower. It also shows that there is more need of unskilled workers and no need of skilled workers.

#### 4.6) Religion

The women working in turmeric factory belong to different religions. The following table provides the picture of different religions and education of women.

**Table No 4.5**

**Distribution of woman according to their education and religion**  
**Education and Religion**

	<b>Illiterate</b>	<b>Literate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Hindu	49(77.56)	15(23.44)	64
Muslim	4 (100.0)	-----	4
Jain	1 (100.0)	-----	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>69</b>

The above table shows the classification of literate and illiterate women in the various religions. The women are found literate in the Hindu religion at the higher rate compared to other religions. We found no literate women in the Jain and the Muslim religions.



#### 4.7) Caste

In Hindu religion there are different castes. The women belong to different caste are working in the turmeric factory. The following table provides the picture of different castes of women working in turmeric factories.

**Table No 4.6**  
**Distribution of women according to their caste**

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Castes</b>	<b>No. of women</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
01	Dhanger	28	44
02	Chambhar	03	05
03	Maratha	07	10
04	Mahar	10	15
05	Mang	03	05
06	Wadar	05	08
07	Kaikadi	01	02
08	Burud	01	02
09	Holar	06	09
<b>Total</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>

From this table, it is clear that majority of women came from Dhanger caste and the percentage of Dhanger caste is 44%. The second number we can see the Mahar caste is there. Its percentage is 16%. The third position we can see the Maratha caste and its percentage is 11%. The fourth position we can see Holar caste and its percentage is 9%. The fifth position we can see Chambhar caste and its percentage is 5%. The sixth position is held by Wader caste. Their percentage is 8%. Seventh position is held by Mang caste. Its percentage is 5%.

5%.and lastly on the eighth position there are two casts named, Kaikadi and Burud. Their percentage is 2% percent.

#### 4.8)Education and caste

The data regarding Education and caste presented in table no 4.7

**Table No.4.7**

**Distribution of woman according to their Education and caste.**

#### **Education and caste**

<b>Caste</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>	<b>Literate</b>
Dhanagar	20 (71.42)	8 (28.58)
Chambhar	3 (100.0)	0
Maratha	5 (71.42)	2 (28.58)
Mahar	10(100.0)	0
Mang	2 (66.67)	1 (33.33)
Wadar	2 (50)	2 (50)
Kaikadi	2 (100.0)	0
Burud	1 ( 100.0)	0
Holar	4 (66.67)	2 (33.33)
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>15</b>

Here is the detailed representation of literate and illiterate women of various castes. From the above table we can say that, the proportion of literate women in the Wader caste is more than other caste women. The proportion of Holar and Mang caste is more than other castes. There are no literate women found in Chambhar, Mahar, Kaikadi and Burud castes. We have similar information about the illiterate women among the different castes. Chambhar, Mahar, Kaikadi, Burud shows that all the women were illiterate. Maratha and Dhanagar obtain the second rank in the illiteracy. In the third position we have Mang and Holar castes. Wadar is the only caste which has 50% share of illiteracy and literacy.

#### 4.9) Yearly income of family

The family yearly income of women working in turmeric factory is presented in the following table.

**Table No. 4.8**  
**According to their family yearly income**

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Family Yearly Income in thousand (in Rs.)</b>	<b>No. of Women</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
01	5000 to 10000	32	46
02	10001 to 15000	09	13
03	15001 to 20000	09	13
04	20001 to 25000	04	06
05	25001 to 30000	06	09
06	30001 to 35000	02	03
07	35001 to 40000	01	02
08	40001 to 45000	00	00
09	45001 to 50000	06	08
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is seen that the majority of the women's family yearly income is Rs. 5 to 10 thousand and its percentage is 46%. It means that the families' yearly income of working woman in turmeric factories is very low. There are only 6 women families who have income up to Rs. 50000.

#### 4.10) Own land

As India is agriculture country, the majority of Indian people are engaged in this field. But in Indian society we can see the social inequality. Due to inequality we can see that some people are having land in large scale and some people are not having a piece of land.

The following table gives the clear picture of landowner and landless people. From following table we can understand the percentage of landowner and landless people also.

**Table No. 4.9**

**Distribution of women according to their own land**

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Own land</b>	<b>No. of women</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Own land	08	12
2	Landless	61	88
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is shown that majority of women are landless. In the category of own land, the land is in famine area so there is not production of any crop. If weather is good and if it rains then some crop is taken. Out of 69 women 8 women were having piece of land. Out of 8 women 3 women were having 2 acre land for farming. Out of remaining 5 women, 3 women were having 1 acre land for farming. In the remaining 2 women, one had 1 and half acre farm and other women had only half acre land.

Majority of women came to work in turmeric factory because they have no land and there is no water supply for land. So there is no guarantee of

production of crop. Sometime it is possibility of getting into loss. In this situation the families came to Sangli to do any work and got some money for the living.

#### 4.11) Type of houses

The type of house of working women in turmeric factory were classified into three types as shown in the table No 4.10

**Table No 4.10**

**Distribution of women according to their types of house**

Sr.No.	Type of house	No. of women	Percentage
1	Own	31	45
2	Rented	22	32
3	Slum	16	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

The data shows that 32 women were living in there own houses and majority women were living in rented house or in slum area. The above table shows that 45%women were living in their own houses, 32% women were living in rented house and 23% women were living in slum area. Among the women living in own houses, 22 women live in one room, 8 women live in two rooms and only one women live in 3 rooms.

The women living in rented house were 22. Among them 21 women were living in one room and only one woman was living in two rooms. The rent starts from Rs.250/- to Rs.500/- per month.

#### 4.12) Borrowing Loan

Working women in turmeric factories are economically backward and to run the house she wants extra money for the payment. So the women borrowed the loan.

**Table No 4.11**

**Distribution of women according there borrowing of loan**

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>No. of women</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Borrowed loan	35	51
2	Not borrowed loan	34	49
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

According to this table, it is seen that 35 women borrowed the loan. It means that majority of women borrowed the loan. 34 women out of 69 women have not borrowed any type of loan. The percentage of these women is 49%.

Above data clearly shows that majority of working women in turmeric factory borrowed the loan to fulfils their financial needs.

#### 4.13) Amount of loan

Working women in turmeric factories borrowed the loan. The amount of loan is presented in the following table.

**Table No 4.12**

**Distribution of women according to their amount of loan**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Loan amount</b>	<b>No. of women</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Rs.5000 to 10000	16	46
2	Rs.10001 to 15000	15	42
3	Rs.15001 to 20000	02	06
4	Rs.20001 to 25000	00	00
5	Rs.25001 to 30000	00	00
6	Rs.30001 to 35000	02	06
<b>Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows that most of the working women in turmeric factory were borrowing the loan form the Credit Society. Nearly half of women borrowed the loan from Rs.5000 to 10000 its percentage is 46%. Another 42% women borrowed the loan of Rs.10001 to 15000.Two women borrowed the loan of Rs.35000/-.Out of Rs.35000/- amount of Rs.15000/- is provided by Credit Society and remaining amount is borrowed by money lender. Those women borrowed the loan from money lender because Credit Society gives loan only up to Rs.15000/-

**4.14) Years of work**

The years of work is shown in the table no 4.13. There were 7 years of work groups shown in the table. In turmeric factories the woman work in years is presented in the following table.

**Table No. 4.13**

**Distribution of women according to their years of the work**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Years of work</b>	<b>No. of women</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	05 to 10 Years	04	06
2	11 to 15 Years	05	07
3	16 to 20 Years	42	61
4	21 to 25 Years	07	10
5	26 to 30 Years	08	12
6	31 to 35 Years	02	03
7	36 to 40 Years	01	01
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is seen that majority of women have 16 to 20 years of work and their percentage is 61%. It shows that the women started working from upto 7 years because at that time the labour laws were not applicable so there was no age limit. The percentage of 5 to 10 years is 6%. In the 26 to 30 years the women percentage is 12%. The year group 21 to 25 has percentage of 10%. In the year group 11 to 15, the percentage is 7%. In the year group 31 to 35, the percentage is 3% and, in the year group 36 to 40, it is 1%.

**4.15) Case studies of women workers in turmeric factories**

The present section describes the case studies of women working in turmeric factory. In this section there are case studies of 10 women. In this section researcher described the different cases of women working in turmeric factories. These case studies taken from interviews collected in factories. In the case



studies the researcher tried to find the different problems relating to the women in their socio-economic life. The case studies of 10 women chosen for the study.

Smt. Sadhana Manohar Chavan

Smt. Shobha Shankar Kalghutgi

Smt. Ranubai Prakash Mane

Smt. Vimal Krishna Kadam

Smt. Abida Badashah Shaikh

Smt. Sangeeta Sambahji Shinde

Smt. Renuka Maruti Gavade

Smt. Sula Rajaram Hegade

Smt. Kalpana Namdeo Bansode

Smt. Krishnabai Nagnath Kadam

#### Case Studies:

##### **4.15.1) Sadhana Manohar Chavan**

She is 37 years old. Her husband died due to illness. Her caste is Mahar and religion is Hindu. After her husband's death, she started to work in turmeric factory because after husband death she was the only responsible person in the family. She has no agricultural land. She had not borrowed any loan. She is working in turmeric factory form last 10 years. She had two sons named Nitin and Sagar. She was not educated. She is working in turmeric factory to clean the raw turmeric.

She decided to educate both children for better living. She is working in turmeric factory to run her house. She lives in slum area nearby Railway Station. She is getting the salary of Rs. 1300/- per month. Her annual income is Rs. 7000/-. She is seasonal worker. After the seasonal work she did not get the work

regularly. She has no other income source. Her older son Nitin is studying in B.A. Part-1 and her younger son Sagar studying in 10<sup>th</sup> Std.

According to her, she needs some help form NGO's or form Government for her children's education. She is not eligible for Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana because she had son. She wants Government should give her some piece of land or house.

Thus Sadhana as a lonely woman is trying to give her best contribution to build the life of children. One should take inspiration of her efforts.

#### **4.15.2) Shobha Sankar Kalghutgi**

Shobha Sankar Kalghutgi was 40years old woman working in turmeric factory since last 10 years. She started working in turmeric factory at age of 30. She belongs to Vadar caste and her religion is Hindu. She has no agriculture land. She had taken education up to 8<sup>th</sup> standard. She is working in turmeric factory to clean the turmeric seeds. She had two children: one daughter Uma and second son Umesh. Her husband is suffering from paralysis. Due to illness, he is unable to work. Before attack of paralysis, he was working in Municipal Corporation. After the illness of her husband, she was the only earning person in the family. She is working in turmeric factory to run her house. Now she is living in her own home. She is getting the salary of Rs. 1300/- per month. She is a seasonal worker. After the seasonal work, she did not get the work regularly. Her husband resigned the job after the paralysis attack. Now he gets the pension of Rs. 3000/-per month. Her family annual income is Rs.40000/- which includes her husband's pension also. She had borrowed loan Rs.12000/- form the

Madhadi Credit Society. Her older son Umesh is studying in 10<sup>th</sup> standard and her younger daughter Uma is studying in 11<sup>th</sup> Standard.

According to her, she needs some help form NGOs or from Government and Mathadi Board to give some facilities in the factory like clean drinking water and facility of toilet in the factory area. Government should also take some steps to give them the increment of payment and government should give them a pension after retirement. She also told that the workers union also asked the factory owner to give the facilities of toilet but the owner takes the suggestion lightly.

This case is studied because after her husband's illness, women is running the house and she is also participant in the labour union to get benefit of Mathadi Labour law to the women workers working in turmeric factory.

#### **4.15.3) Ranubai Prakash Mane.**

Smt Ranubai Prakash Mane was 50 years old women working in turmeric factory since last 30 years. She started working in turmeric factory at age of 20. She belongs to the Kaikadi caste and her religion is Hindu. She has no agriculture land. She is uneducated. She is working to make the turmeric powder. Her husband is missed. She had one daughter Lata. Now Lata became widow. After the death of Lata's husband she was also living with her mother. Lata is also working in turmeric factory to clean the turmeric. She is working in turmeric factory to support her mother and to run her house. She is living in slum area nearby the Railway Station. She is getting the salary of Rs.1450/- per month. Her annual income is Rs.9000/-. She is a seasonal worker. After the

seasonal work, she did not get the work regularly. She has no other income source also. She has not borrowed any loan.

According to her, she needs some help form NGOs or from government in her old age. She is eligible for 'Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana'but no one has given her any guidelines to take the benefit of that scheme. She expects that government should give her some piece of land or house.

This case is taken for study because after missing of her husband she is running her house and struggled with many problems. As the lonely women, she needs some help in her old age.

#### **4.15.4) Vimal Krishna Kadam**

Vimal Krishna Kadam is 52 years old widow. She became widow at the age of eleven. She belongs to Maratha community and her religion is Hindu. She had completed her education upto 4<sup>th</sup> standard. She is working in turmeric factory to clean and choose the turmeric. She started to work in turmeric factory from the age of 12. It shows that she is working in turmeric factory for last 40 years. She had no agricultural land. She is seasonal worker in the factory. She gets the salary of Rs. 1300/ per month. Her annual income is Rs 7000/-. She is living in her own house. She had not borrowed any loan. She had no other income source.

According to her, she needs some help from government in her old age. She needs it because she is living alone. Nobody is there to take care of her .At the time of interview she asked some questions to the researcher regarding some schemes operated by government. She expects from government some economical help.

The above case is an example of old tradition followed in the society. The case study shows us that remarriage of young widow was not done at that time. It also suggests us that at the old time education and marriage of women were carelessly handled by the society. In this case we can see that traditions, norms and values affecting the lifestyle of persons in the society.

#### **4.15.5) Krishnabai Nagnath Kadam**

Smt. Krishnabai Nagnath Kadam was 50 years old women working in turmeric factory since last 10years. She is Hindu and belongs to Mahar caste. She has no agriculture land. She is uneducated. She is working in turmeric factory to clean the turmeric seeds. Her husband is died. She had one son Subhash. Her son is working as a driver and getting the salary of Rs.3000/- per month but her son does not go to work regularly and he is spending his money over the liquar. She is working in turmeric factory to run her house. She is living in her own house. She is getting the salary of Rs.1300/- per month. Her family annual income is Rs.20000/-. She is seasonal worker and after the seasonal work she did not get the work regularly. She has no other income source. She had borrowed loan Rs.35000/-from the Credit Society and money lender also. Credit Society gives limited loan so she takes extra loan from the money lender also.

Before working in turmeric factory she was working in cotton wastage factory. In the cotton wastage factory she was working for 7 years. In the cotton wastage factory she used to get Rs.1000/- per month. The cotton wastage factory was shifted to another place so she was left the jobless. After that she started to work in a paper mill. She worked there for two years. That time she was getting the payment of Rs.900/-per month. But the owners of the mill decided to reduce

some workers. Due to reduction of workers in paper mill, she lost the job again. Then she started to work in the soaked and baked rice foundry. She worked there for two years. In that job she was getting the payment of Rs.1000/- per month. But after two years the foundry was closed. After the foundry job, now she is working in turmeric factory from last 10 years.

According to her, she needs the facilities of backward caste. The government gave the facilities to the backward caste but they are not reaching to the needful people of society. She also said that the government should provide some security to the women working in turmeric factory.

In this case study we can see the problem of unemployment and insecurity in job particularity for women. In this case we can see that the women tried to get the stability in job and to get money to run the house. She tried so many jobs to get money. Every time she struggled for money and security of job. She was working from the age of 18 and even now she had some kind of insecurity about the job. It means that working in this type of job cannot stable the life of a worker.

#### **4.15.6) Kalpana Namdev Bansode**

Kalpana Namdev Bansode was 40 years old women working in turmeric factory since last 20years. She is Hindu and belongs to Mahar community. She has no agriculture land. She is not educated. She is working in turmeric factory to clean turmeric seeds. Her husband is working as mason. Her husband is getting approximately Rs.2000/- per month because the work of her husband was not regular. She had one son Jitendra. Her son is working as a primary teacher. Her son is getting salary Rs.3000/- per month because he is shikashan

sevak . She is working in turmeric factory to support the family and to run her house. She is living in slum area near the railway line. She is getting the salary of Rs.1300/- per month. Her families annual income is Rs.50000/-. She is a seasonal worker. After the seasonal work she did not get the work regularly. She has borrowed the loan of Rs.35000/-from the Credit Society and money lender. The Credit Society gives limited loan, so she had taken extra loan from the money lender also.

According to her she expects that Credit Society should give the loan on the time. And she also needs help from the government. She feels that Government should give them house.

This case is taken for the study because this woman working in turmeric factory educated her son and made him a teacher.

#### **4.15.7) Sula Rajaram Hegade**

Sou. Sula Rajaram Hegade is 50 years old women. She working in turmeric factory since 20 years, it means that she is working in turmeric factory from her age of 30. She is Hindu and belongs to holar caste. She is not educated. She has no agricultural land. She works in turmeric factory to clean the raw turmeric. She is living in slum area nearby railway line. She has borrowed the loan.Rs.10000/-.She had three childrens one son Tukaram and two daughters Ujwala and Tanjila. Her son Tukaram completed his education in Bachler of Art and after graduation he has completed the B.Ed course. Now he is working in the high school as a teacher. But the high school is non grantable, so he did not get payment regularly. Her daughter Ujwala has taken education upto 8<sup>th</sup> std. and second daughter Tanjila is studing in 12<sup>th</sup> std. Her husband is working in

Mathadi board as a Hamal. Her husband earns Rs.2000/- per month. She has borrowed the loan of Rs.10, 000/-from the Credit Society. She is living in a joint family. She is seasonal worker and after season she does not get any work regularly. Her family annual income is Rs.20, 000/-.

This case is taken for the study because the women working in turmeric factory educated her son and her son became a high school teacher. This part was very important for her life.

#### **4.15.8) Renuka Maruti Gavade.**

Renuka Maruti Gavade is 25 years old woman. She is working in turmeric factory from last 05 years. Her caste is Dhangar and religion is Hindu. She is not educated. She has no agricultural land. She works in turmeric factory to clean the raw turmeric. She lives with her mother. She has borrowed the loan of Rs.12000/- from credit society. She is seasonal worker and after season she does not get any work regularly. Her family annual income is Rs.7000/-. As per the traditions in some castes her marriage was done with god.

According to her the Government gives the Devdasi women some economic help. Because of tradition, she was married with god so she has not got her own house. She had not married with another person so she has to earn the money for livelihood.

This case is taken for the study because in the 21<sup>st</sup> century people from some castes are under the faith of god. They say that if the person from their family marriages with god they will be free from the curse of god. The person married with god is the mediator between god and human.



#### **4.15.9) Sangita Sambhaji Shinde**

Sangita Sambhaji Shinde is 29 years old woman. She working in turmeric factory since last 18 years it means that she is working in turmeric factory form her age of 11. Her caste is Dhangar and religion is Hindu. She had completed her education upto 5<sup>th</sup> standard. She has no agricultural land. She works in turmeric factory to clean the raw turmeric. She lives in slum area nearby railway line. She has borrowed the loan. Rs.13000/- from Credit Society. She had one daughter Deepali. Deepali is 12 years old and studying in 6<sup>th</sup> standard.

This case is taken for study because she has taken divorce because her husband got married with another woman. At the time of divorce, she asked for some amount to be paid every month from her husband to take care of her daughter and herself. But in court her husband taken the stand and convinced court that he is unable to pay the same amount because his source of income is very low. In the judgment she got the divorce but she did not have the compensation in the form of cash or other form. In this case we can see that as the divorced women she had taken the responsibility of her daughter and she has given her education also. Another part is that the court had given the judgment in favor of her husband.

#### **4.15. 10) Abida Badasha Shekh.**

Abida Badash Shekh was 40 year old. Her caste is Mulla and religion is Muslim. She is working in the turmeric factory since last 10 years. Her husband has left her and lives with other woman. So she lives alone and to run the house she works in a turmeric factory. She works in turmeric factory to clean the raw turmeric. She lives in rental house. Her annual income is Rs.7000/-. She has no agriculture land.

She is seasonal worker and after season she has no work. She borrowed loan Rs.10000/-.She gets the salary of Rs.1300/- per month.

According to her, the government must give them the pension and also the Board tries to give them some facilities like clean drinking water, facility of toilet in the factory area to working women in turmeric factory.

This case is taken for study because the lonely women struggling to live the life. The society torchers the woman after husband left her or died or take divorce .The society do not think the mistakes made by the male and keep the blame to woman only.