

PERCEPTION OF HANDLOOM AND POWER LOOM WEAVERS ON WEAVING BUSINESS

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Abstract

The objective of the research paper is to analyze the hand loom and power loom weavers perception on weaving business. The chapter covers demographic profile and various factors such as power loom working in the society, respondents on power looms working, handlooms working in the society, number handlooms working in the cooperative society, varieties of products, Type of clothes produced in the power loom company, Type of varieties of product produced in Handloom Company, Type of clothes produced in the handloom company, Number of members working in the handloom company, Number of weavers working in the power loom company, Classification of workers in the handloom company, and Working hours in the handloom company.

Key words: handlooms, power looms, weavers

INTRODUCTION

Handloom industry in India is an ancient cottage industry with a decentralized setup. Handloom industry provides employment to nearly 65 lakh of people with 35 lakh looms, of people are depending upon the ancillary occupations connected with this Industry. Handloom Industry is highly concentrated on Man Made Art and Tradition. The handloom sector plays a very important role in the country's economy. Tracing the importance of the textile sector in the Indian economy also brings us face to face with the different components such as the mill segment, the handloom segment and the power loom segment that make up this whole. All these three sectors are making three types of clothes, i.e., cotton, blended fabrics and non-cotton fabrics. In handloom sector weavers are classified into independent weavers, weavers working under master weavers, weavers working for cooperative societies, weavers for Non-Government Organizations and shed (wage) weavers.

There are totally 46 lakh handlooms in the whole world, 85 percent of handlooms represented to 38,90,576 located in India. Out of this, 32,80,087 looms are in the rural areas, while 6,10,489 looms are in the urban areas. In case of employment, handloom industry provides direct employment to about 106 lakh people with 3.9 million handlooms. In the present socio-economic climate where dependency on foreign capital and know-how is increasing in all round, the handloom industry presents a sustainable model of socio-economic activity, which is not energy-intensive and has low capital costs, as well as an extensive skill base.

Sircilla is one of the town which completely depend on handloom & power loom sector, where there are not more than 200 handlooms in this place, While the power loom

share around 20,000. Fifty thousand people depended on textile both handloom and power loom. There were two hundred master weavers or contractors. All workers are on daily wages. There are around 270 'sizing' units, where every worker puts in 15 hours work per day for a daily wage of Rs. 90. The nature of this work is somewhat hazardous as it is related to chemical processes. Thus workers do not manage to work more than 10 years in dyeing processes.

Power loom weaving is paid Rs. 1 to 1.5 per meter woven cloth of this the workers gets 50 to 70 paise and the remaining goes to the loom owner. If the worker works on power looms for 12 hours it shift system (day or night) only then can he earn a daily wage of Rs. 50 to 80. Even this is possible only if power supply is uninterrupted. Govt. supplies power only for eight hours a day, now a day's power expenses have doubled with the power hike.

Cost of colors and chemicals have also gone up by 20% to 25%. There is no finance facility for the weavers. So ultimately, to meet these heightened expenses, weavers have gone to moneylenders, getting loans at high interest rates. This has become a vicious cycle and they are unable to extricate themselves from the clutches of these money lenders.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sahai Biswambhar reported (1956) that the problems of handlooms are owing to the competition from power looms and mills. He felt that there is need to employ trendy techniques of production and design, government ought to establish training centers for the benefit of weavers where they are concentrated and materials like, design books and related instruments need to be created there. **Chakaraborthy S.M. (1982)** remarked that the handloom quality of products was declined, owing to the high rates of raw materials. The weavers were using cheap quality dyeing colours. As a result of this the consumers prefer mill made cloth so as weavers community lost their livelihood. To overcome this situation, government ought to offer raw materials at subsidized rates, with quality and in right time. **Singh Rajmani (1992)** in his Ph.D thesis "Management in Handloom industry- A study of the production and marketing of handlooms for Exports" studied the production of handlooms in the country and identified the problems affecting it's production along with the industry's ability to meet prospective demand both local and foreign. He concluded that the design of the products have not been changing according to taste, choice and preferences of the customer. The result being that demand for Manipuri Handloom has not been picking up. **Srinivasulu .K (1994)** made an attempt to study the Handloom weavers struggle-for survival in Chirala village in A.P. He has point out that the handloom sector has been seriously threatened by the severe competition from the power looms, the survival of the handloom sector and handloom weavers has been imperiled by sharply rising prices of yarn, dyes and chemicals.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To study the perception of handloom and power loom weavers on weaving business in Karimnagar district.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Source of Data: The study is prepared based on primary as well as secondary data.

- a) **Secondary data:** the data is collected from the books, theses, journals, articles and websites
- b) **Primary data:** the data is collected from the selected handloom weavers through a structured questionnaire.
- c) **Multi-stage sampling technique has been adopted in this study.** The collection of the sample is broadly categorized in to 1) selection of the study area 2) selection of the societies and 3) selection of the beneficiaries. At the first stage from the Karimnagar District Siricilla Mandal is selected purposively. There are all to gather 36 Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies working in Karimnagar District. But for our study purpose, Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies which are working (5) at siricilla are selected as a second stage.
- d) **Period of the study:** the study period has been selected from 2019-2021.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS:

The sample sizes is 160 and Out of these 80 respondents were chosen from Siricilla, Karimnagar 20, Kothapally 40, Jagtial 20, the samples are selected from eight weavers’ co-operative societies in telangna state. In this chapter, required standard statistical tools such as chi-square test have been applied to analyze the data presented in the tabular form to exhibit the findings.

Table-1
Gender wise classification

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Below 25years	Respondents	11	13	24
	%	6.9	8.1	15.0
25-30	Respondents	13	17	30
	%	8.1	10.6	18.8
31-35	Respondents	18	8	26
	%	11.3	5.0	16.3
36-40	Respondents	17	5	22
	%	10.6	3.1	13.8
41-45	Respondents	8	13	21
	%	5.0	8.1	13.1
46-50	Respondents	8	10	18
	%	5.0	6.3	11.3
Above 50 years	Respondents	12	7	19
	%	7.5	4.4	11.9
Total	Respondents	87	73	160
	%	54.4	45.6	100.0

Source: Primary Source

Table-1 shows that association between gender and age of the respondents. out of the 160 respondents, 30 respondents were belongs to 25-30 age group, male respondents are 13 and 17 female, respondents, followed by 26 respondents were 31-35 age group, males are 18 and

females are 8, 24 respondents were below 25 years, males are 11 and females are 13, 22 respondents were 36-40 age group, males are 17 and females are 5, 19 respondents were above 50 years, males are 12 and females are 7, and 18 respondents are belongs to 46-50 age group, males are 8 and females are 10. It is observed that most of the (18%) respondents are belongs 25-30 age group. And it is male’s respondents are higher than female respondents.

Table-2
Association between gender and education

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Illiterate	Respondents	27	20	47
	%	16.9	12.5	29.4
SSC	Respondents	21	24	45
	%	13.1	15.0	28.1
Intermediate	Respondents	12	7	19
	%	7.5	4.4	11.9
Degree	Respondents	17	13	30
	%	10.6	8.1	18.8
Other Qualifications	Respondents	10	9	19
	%	6.3	5.6	11.9
Total	Respondents	87	73	160
	%	54.4	45.6	100.0

Source: Primary Source

Table-2 reveals that the association between gender and education of respondents. Out of 160 respondents, 47 respondents were illiterate, males are 27 and females are 20. 45 respondents have SSC, males are 21 and females are 24. 30 respondents have undergraduate, males are 17 and 13 are female. 19 respondents have intermediate and other qualifications. It observed that the majority of (29.4) the respondents are didn’t any educational qualifications.

Table-3
Power looms working in the society

		Is there any power looms working this society		Total
		Yes	No	
Male	Respondents	25	62	87
	%	15.6	38.8	54.4
Female	Respondents	29	44	73
	%	18.1	27.5	45.6
Total	Respondents	54	106	160
	%	33.8	66.3	100.0

Source: Primary Data

Table-3 shows that the power looms working in the society. Out of 160 respondents, male were 87 and females were 73. 106 respondents were opinion is NO and 54 respondents were YES. It is observed that most (66.3) of the defendant’s opinion is no, on power loom working their society.

Table-4

Opinion of respondents on power looms working

		Power looms working in the cooperative society					Total
		Below 3	4-6	7-9	10-12	Above 12	
Male	Respondents	24	26	12	14	11	87
	%	15.0	16.3	7.5	8.8	6.9	54.4
Female	Respondents	22	22	13	9	7	73
	%	13.8	13.8	8.1	5.6	4.4	45.6
Total	Respondents	46	48	25	23	18	160
	%	28.8	30.0	15.6	14.4	11.3	100.0

Source: Primary Source

Table-4 shows that opinion of respondents on power looms working in the co-operative society. Out of 160 respondents, from the male group 26 were opinion 4-6 power looms working in the cooperative society followed, 24 were opinion below 3, 14 were opinion 10-12, 12 were opinion 7-9 and 11 were opinion above 12. Meanwhile, from the female group 22 were opinion below 3 and 4-6 power looms working in the society followed by 13 were opinion 7-9 power looms working, 9 were opinion 10-12 power looms working and 7 were opinion above 12 power looms working. It is perceived that the majority of (30%) the weaver's opinion on number (4-6) of power looms working in the cooperative society.

Table-5

Respondent's opinion on handlooms working in the society

		There any hand looms working this society		Total
		Yes	No	
Male	Respondents	51	36	87
	%	31.9	22.5	54.4
Female	Respondents	48	25	73
	%	30.0	15.6	45.6
Total	Respondents	99	61	160
	%	61.9	38.1	100.0

Source: Primary Source

Table-5: shows that respondents opinion on handlooms working in the co-operative society. Out 160 respondents, from the male and female 87 and 73 were opinion handlooms working in the co-operative society. 51 males were said Yes and 36 males were No. meanwhile, 48 females were said yes and 25 were said No. Therefore, majority of (61.9%) the respondents were their opinion on handlooms working in the cooperative society.

Table-6

Respondent's opinion on number handlooms working in the cooperative society

		How many hand loom working in your society					Total
		Below 3	4-6	7-9	10-12	Above 12	
Male	Respondents	16	16	10	27	18	87
	%	10.0	10.0	6.3	16.9	11.3	54.4
Female	Respondents	13	14	13	18	15	73

	%	8.1	8.8	8.1	11.3	9.4	45.6
Total	Respondents	29	30	23	45	33	160
	%	18.1	18.8	14.4	28.1	20.6	100.0

Source: Primary Source

Table-6: shows that opinion of respondents on power looms working in the co-operative society. Out of 160 respondents, from the male group 27 were opinion 10-12 power looms working in the cooperative society followed, 18 were opinion above-12, 16 were opinion below 3 and 4-6, and 10 were opinion above 7-9. Meanwhile, from the female group 18 were opinion 10-12 power looms working in the society followed by 15 were opinion above 12 power looms working, 14 were opinion 4-6 power looms working and 13 were opinion below-3 and 7-9. It is perceived that the mainstream of (28.1%) the weaver's opinion on number (4-6) of power looms working in the cooperative society.

CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, determined that there is a significant relationship between the gender and education qualification of the respondents. It is a significant association between gender and age. It is determined that there is a significant relationship between the power looms and varieties of products. That among the handloom company has maintained 3-5 male and female workers in their company. That among the power loom company has maintained 3-5 male and female workers in their company. That there is no significant association between the Handloom Company and working hours. The majority of the power loom companies (43%) maintain 8hours working hours daily. It can be determined that among the handlooms companies are follow the paid the salaries as per Labour laws.

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