IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY ON POSITION OF RURAL WOMEN IN HANDLOOM SECTOR IN ORISSA

SPONSORED BY

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FOREWORD

Handloom weaving is a traditional occupation of a large segment of weaver population. The weaver community follows the age-old practice of their ancestors and are normally shy to adopt innovations. As a result, their earnings from this occupation are paltry and they continue to remain at the tail end of the economic ladder. The Govt. of India and the State Govt. through its successive Five Year Plans have been striving to bring about technological innovation and improvement in productivity and performance in handloom sector through better operational, environmental and management skills. The weavers co-operative societies and handloom production centres are key institutions saddled with the responsibility of providing technical, operational, marketing and infrastructural support to the weavers community, in a co-operative framework. In order to promote handloom industry, it has been emphasised to modernise the traditional looms and equipment to enhance operational efficiency and production.

Though the country has made remarkable progress in the production and export of handloom items in the past, the handloom industry is passing through a crisis situation, in the wake of increasing trend of globalization and stiff competition posed by modern textile industry. The modern textile sector including the spinning mills backed by modern technology and automated production set up has captured the major segment of rural and urban market, posing a great risk to the traditional handloom sector. Rapid technological up-gradation and automation in modern textile industry has made high volume of production of variety of quality synthetic and cotton textile items, enjoying competitive advantage over the handloom products.

The impact of entry of global competitors and allied economic reform in industry sector on rural handloom industry is widely realised. The handloom sector, both co-operative society and private sector, with its vast rural work forces especially women of weaver communities is confronted the challenge of competitive economic environment. The handloom industry has dwindled steadily over the last decade, rendering thousand of weavers unemployed, forcing large scale migration to other states and closure of hundred of co-operative societies and production centres. As a result, the socio-economic status of the rural women particularly engaged in traditional weaving activities has critically been affected.

The present study tries to examine the change in socio-economic status and pattern of employment of the women engaged in handloom sector, as a result of increasing competition and globalisation in modern textile sector. The study has suggested effective strategies and measures to enable the working women in handloom sector in coping with the new challenge, risk and problem, in present scenario. Further, it reviews the effectiveness of the weaver development programme so far pursued through co-operative societies and handloom production centres in Orissa. The contrast analysis has also been attempted between weaver households under co-operative system and non-beneficiary weaver households.

Thus the study provides useful insight into the change in status and pattern of employment of rural women of weaver communities engaged in handloom enterprises in Orissa. Further, it analyses the extent of productive utilisation of women of weaver communities, the problems and risk faced by them in their occupation and work environment and suggests effective measures to enable these working women to enhance their socio-economic status and quality of life through provision of better facilities/welfare support and improved means of livelihood. It is hoped that the findings of the study would help the concerned planners, policy makers and administrators in revitalising the strategy for safeguarding and protecting the handloom sector from the competitive pressure of modern textile industry. We therefore, congratulate the Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India for sponsoring this important study.

Narayan Sahoo
Project-Director

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Development Innovators (DIN) expresses its sincere thanks to the Department of Women and child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India for sponsoring this pioneering study which concerns analysing the Impact of Globalisation of Textile Industry Sector on Socio-economic and Employment status and position of rural women engaged in handloom sector in Orissa.

We wish to put on record our appreciation for the valuable co-operation, we received from the officers of Department of Textile at state and district level in course of carrying out the study. We also wish to extend our sincere thanks to the executive members of the handloom co.opt. societies and production centres of the sample districts for their valuable co-operation and informational support.

If we have successfully completed our assignment, this has been possible because the sample women beneficiaries of the weaver communities of Sambalpur and Bolangir districts of Orissa extended their full co-operation and supplied us all relevant information required by us for effective investigation. They freely expressed their feelings and opinion on various pertinent issues and problems experienced by them in the process of pursuing their occupation and utilising looms and other accessories. They also made valuable suggestions during the interview for safeguarding and protecting the handloom sector in the face of growing competition posed by the modern textile sector. Further, we extend our heartiest thanks to the weaver community leaders and NGOs in study area for their kind co-operation and help in providing us several pertinent ideas and suggestions. Finally, we express our great appreciation for the analytical support and advice we received from Dr. Aliva Mohanty in the period of conducting the study and preparing the report.

For **DEVELOPMENT INNOVATORS**

Aswini Kumar Tripathy
Project Co-ordinator

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Backdrop: Handloom industry in rural development.

The handloom industry occupies an unique position in the Indian rural economy in view of its large coverage, capacity and potential in serving as an important source of livelihood of a fairly large segment of weaver population especially of scheduled caste and other backward communities. India has a rich and superb heritage of handloom weaving. The artistic skills of the traditional handloom weavers have its own distinctive excellence. The handloom industry is highly labour intensive, with a decentralised set up. This cottage industry has spread through out the length and breadth of the country with variation in production, wages, craftsmanship, design, traditions etc.

Handloom development programme has assumed a significant place in rural development strategy as it provides continuous employment and sustained economic support to the weaker section of the rural population especially the rural women. Handloom sector being a highly labour intensive tiny industry creates large-scale rural employment especially for women. Handloom weaving is one of the most popular and potential avocation in view of its strategic role in providing wider avenues of income and employment.

As a traditional occupation, weaving activities are pre-dominantly pursued by weaver communities and hence handloom development programme aims at not only benefiting this section of the population but also promotes the secondary sector activities as part of household industrial development. The degree of success of implementation of the handloom development programme largely influences the success of poverty alleviation strategy directed to raise the living standard of the weaver communities. A number schemes have been initiated by Govt. of India and State Govt. for bringing about technological improvement in this field and for modernising the traditional looms and equipment to increase the efficiency of production.

In order to promote this household industry, it has been emphasised to ensure steady and adequate supply of suitable yarns to handloom industry. Besides, the other important areas earmarked for improvement is skill development through appropriate training programme, mobilisation of cooperative effort among the handloom weavers, strengthening marketing organisation, introduction of modern technology and quality standard.

1.2. <u>Historical perspective of Handloom industry</u>:

Handloom weaving sector has made rapid strides and today its stands as an epitome of Indian culture and civilization. Handloom items not only meet the basic requirement of the poor, but also meet the elegant tastes and preferences of the affluent section of the community. Though the country has made remarkable progress in the production and export of handloom items in the past, the handloom industry is today passing through a crisis situation in the wake of increasing trend of globalisation and resulting stiff competition posed by modern textile industry.

In order to promote this household industry, emphasis has been laid on the following items.

(i) To ensure a steady and adequate supply of yarns to handloom industry.

(ii) To strengthen and expand marketing organisation in the country and abroad.

(iii) To invest more on research and development on improved and innovative methods and technology of production.

(iv) To mobilise co-operative effort among handloom weavers.

(v) To develop and upgrade skill through appropriate training programme.

(vi) To supply improved equipment and quality materials.

The production of handloom sector in India is estimated to be over 4100 million mtr of cloth, valued at Rs.2,460 crores in 1984-85 of which over Rs.615 crores account for the co-operative production.

1.3. <u>Handloom industry in Orissa</u>:

The handloom industry in Orissa has a superb tradition of artistic excellence and craftsmanship. Besides, handloom sector is considered to have potentiality to absorb additional labour force by providing appropriate means of employment on a continuing basis. As per an estimate of seventh plan document, Govt. of Orissa, the number handloom in the state had registered an increase from 1.05 lakhs at the beginning of the sixth plan period to 1.50 lakhs by the end of sixth plan period and provided direct employment of 3 lakhs persons and indirect employment to another 0.75 lakh persons.

The state sixth plan attached utmost priority to handloom development programme in the state, which form a component of the 20-point programme. The organised sector registered a rise in number of looms from 39,214 to 80,456. The level of production of handloom fabrics has also risen from 1.94 lakh mtrs. valued at Rs.7.74 lakhs by the end of fifth plan to 667 lakhs mtr valued at Rs.3884 lakh in the sixth plan. Sixth plan for the state laid considerable emphasis on modernisation of looms. The number of modernised loom registered a rise to 64,000 by the end of the sixth plan from only 6,106 are the end of the fifth plan.

In keeping with the guidelines of the Development Commissioners, Handloom, the major emphasis during the seventh plan period has laid on effective coverage of looms so as to step up substantial production of fabrics in the organised sector and improving the quality of life of the handloom weavers. During the sixth plan, the main thrust of handloom sector was for increasing infrastructural base for production and marketing on co-operative line and accelerating the pace of co-operativisation through provision of adequate package of incentives to the weaver beneficiaries.

There has been remarkable progress in the development of co-operative society in Orissa. As per a recent report, the total number of co-operative societies in the state is 1283 distributed over all the 30 districts up to the year 2002-2003. A great deal of variation is noticed with regard to number of handloom co-operative societies existing in different districts, while the district Jharsuguda having 143 number of societies followed by district Keonjhar having 124 number of societies. The total number of members enrolled so far with existing handloom co-operative societies in the state is estimated at 1,10,517, district Baragarh accounting nearly 15.2% of the total number of members in the state followed by district Cuttack (9.6%) and Bolangir (7.7%). Table No. 1.1 presents the distribution of weaver co-operative societies and the number of members among the 30 districts of Orissa by the year 2002-03.

Table No. 1.1

Distribution of weavers co-operative societies and its members in Orissa (district-wise)

Sl.No.	Districts	Weaver co.operative societies		Members of society	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Khurda	72	5.6%	5559	5.0%
2.	Sambalpur	17	1.3%	1161	1.0%
3.	Cuttack	110	8.5%	10,610	9.6%
4.	Jagatsinghpur	17	1.3%	2618	2.3%
5.	Bolangir	52	4%	8554	7.7%
6.	Boudh	42	3.2%	4547	4.1%
7.	Kalahandi	56	4.3%	2515	2.2%
8.	Phulbani	07	0.5%	669	0.6%
9.	Sonpur	100	7.8%	17,151	15.5%
10.	Puri	31	2.4%	2275	2.0%
11.	Ganjam	70	5.4%	5611	5.0%
12.	Koraput	14	1.0%	682	0.6%

13.	Gajapati	10	0.7%	355	0.3%
14.	Nuapada	27	2.1%	1996	1.8%
15.	Deogarh	03	0.2%	-	-
16.	Nayagarh	115	8.9%	5097	4.6%
17.	Kendrapada	16	1.2%	1464	1.3%
18.	Balesore	63	4.9%	3459	3.1%
19.	Bhadark	24	1.8%	798	0.7%
20.	Maurbhanj	66	5.1%	4605	4.1%
21.	Jharsuguda	143	11.1%	1054	0.9%
22.	Jajpur	46	3.5%	3871	3.5%
23.	Rayagada	06	0.4%	318	0.2%
24.	Baragarh	96	7.4%	16,755	15.2%
25.	Dhenkanal	24	1.8%	1545	1.3%
26.	Anugul	27	2.1%	2108	1.9%
27.	Keonjhar	124	9.6%	3251	2.9%
28.	Malkanagiri	04	0.3%	113	0.1%
29.	Nabarangpur	17	1.3%	713	0.6%
30.	Sundargarh	14	1.0%	1063	0.9%
	Total	1283	100%	1,10,517	100%

Source: The Directorate of textile, Orissa.

1.4 Globalisation of Textile Industry:

With the liberalisation of the Indian economy, the modern textile industry has posed serious threat to the traditional handloom industry. The modern textile sector including the spinning mills backed by modern technology and capital intensive production set up, especially encouraged by the globalisation policy of the government has geared up their promotion and marketing strategy to capture the major part of the rural and urban market, on account of economic scale of production, diversified product ranges, low price, high quality and superior products. As a part of their growth strategy, modern textile sector has invested enormous capital in acquiring and installing sophisticated high technology equipment and tools from foreign countries and has built up production and marketing collaboration and tie-up with foreign manufacturers to expand their market share. Rapid technological up-gradation and automation in modern textile industry has laid high volume of production of a variety of quality synthetic and cotton textile items, enjoying competitive advantage over the handloom products.

With increasing emphasis on globalisation, the degree of competition in India for marketing textile items have intensified with the entry of foreign suppliers and foreign brands. The position and market share of handloom products have been suffering by the entry of large competitors. It is imperative that the handloom industry sector, with its distinct and unique features, has to prepare and strengthen itself to meet the challenges and intensity of competition in the global and internal market.

The impact of entry of global competitors and allied economic reform in industry sector on rural handloom industry is widely realised. The handloom industry, both in co-operative and private sector, with its vast rural work force especially women of weaver communities is confronted with challenge of competitive economic environment.

The weakening position of Handloom sector in the wake of global competition of textile industry, has posed a serious threat to the socio-economic life and livelihood of the traditional weaver communities, in general and to the socio-economic status of rural women of these weaver communities in particular. As rural women constitute a major segment of the total workforce in handloom industry, it will have a far-reaching effect on the effectiveness of the government's drive for rural poverty alleviation and economic empowerment of women. In this context, it is imperative to safeguard the social and economic security of rural poor weaver community and especially the women.

CHAPTER-II

ABOUT THE STUDY

2.1 The thrust of the study:

Keeping in view of the Orissa's position in Handloom development programme in the country, it provides an excellent case for detailed study of the Handloom development programme particularly in the context of the impact of globalisation of modern textile industry on the living standard and quality of life of the rural women workers engaged in the handloom industry. Since women of the weaver communities play a significant role in the production, processing, designing and sale of Handloom items, it is intended to conduct a detailed study on the changing position and status of rural women, in the present scenario.

The present study aims at analysing the change in the status and pattern of employment of rural women of weaver communities engaged in handloom enterprises in Orissa, the extent of their productive utilisation, nature, seasonality and remunerativeness of their jobs, their role and contribution in production of handloom items, social and economic constraints affecting their work participation, change in their social and economic status in the family and community, change in employment and working conditions, relevance and adequacy of social welfare support available to the working women, new problems and risks/threats perceived by them in their occupation and work environment. The study suggest effective strategies to enhance their socio-economic status and quality of life through necessary provision of better facilities, welfare support and improved means of livelihood. The study has reviewed the prevailing employment status and the working conditions of the women workers particularly working in handloom co-operative, production centres and private handloom enterprises in context of their social and economic benefits and security.

In this context, the study has made detailed investigation of the change in status and position of the women engaged in handloom sector in two sample districts-Bolangir and Sambalpur of Orissa which account considerable coverage and development of weaver co-operative societies and handloom activities in the state. Table No. 2.1 and Table No.2.2 present the distribution of weaver co-operative societies, membership pattern and number of looms working in the two sample districts.

Table 2.1

Distribution of co-operative societies, membership pattern and number of active looms in Sambalpur.

Sl.No.	Block	Name of weaver co.opt. societies	Member		Total No. of looms	Active looms (No)
			Caste	No.		
1.	Dhankade	R. Handloom	Gen	58	23	23
2.	Dhankade	Bada bazar, Kosta	Gen	45	45	-
3.	Dhankade	Kardola	Gen	253	130	101
4.	Dhankade	Mehere Art and Fibrees M.A.E, durgapalli	Gen	117	117	50
	Sambalpur					
1.	Jujumare	Hirakud Bastralye	Gen	232	43	43
2.	Jujumare	Bimaleswar	Gen	130	30	30
1.	Rengali	Rampeta colony	Gen	153	140	140
2.	Rengali	Dalpata palli	SC	139	84	84
3.	Rengali	Dehuripalli	SC	129	30	30
			Total	1255	642	492

Source: The Directorate of textiles, Orissa.

Table 2.2

Distribution of co-operative societies, membership pattern and number of active looms in Bolangir

Sl.No.	Block	Name of weavers co.opt. societies	Members		Looms (No.)	Active looms (No.)
			Caste	No.		
1.	Agalpur	G. Meher	Gen	240	135	80
		Roth	SC	84	70	50
		Salebhata	Gen	294	294	90
			Total	618	499	220
2.	Loisinga	Dindayal	Gen	83	60	40
		Gourisankar	Gen	264	125	60
		Loisinga	SC	193	76	25
		Sujia	SC	212	144	110
		Girigobardhan	SC	68	53	40
		Sub-total		820	458	275
3.	Bolangir	Sivtala	Gen	287	202	152
		Sub-Total		287	202	152
4.	Puintala	Arnapurna	SC	102	45	30
	Puintala	Kanakabira	Gen	269	200	100
	Puintala	Malamunda	SC	113	65	30
	Puintala	Pankelbahali	SC	160	145	120
	Puintala	Patameswari	SC	136	96	40
	Puintala	Sriramjee	SC	275	200	180
	Puintala	Jugata Janani	SC	70	53	53
		Sub-Total		1125	799	553
5.	Deogan	Jara Singha	Gen	229	255	80
		Mursingh	SC	179	40	15
		Saljori	SC	287	167	50
		Petekhanda	Gen	81	50	50
		Palie Shree	Gen	81	80	45
		Maa Patakhanda	Gen	82	60	55
		Maa Banadurga	Gen	80	53	52

Sub-Total				1089	705	347
6.	Gudvella	Tebeda munda	Gen	180	118	114
		Trinath	Gen	287	251	120
Sub-Total				467	369	234
7.	Patangarh	Banabahat	Gen	140	50	50
		Patnagarh	Gen	201	100	60
		Sanka Mabari	Gen	261	197	36
		Sara Muhana	SC	650	380	305
		Tamia Arnapurna	Gen	305	300	55
		Ulba	SC	357	210	110
		Maapatane swari	Gen	80	61	45
Sub-Total				1994	1298	661
8.	Khaparakud	Demepali	Gen	130	115	50
Sub-Total				130	115	50
9.	Belapada	Belapada	Gen	320	252	252
		Khalipathar	Gen	95	95	95
		Maa Ambika	Gen	72	54	54
Sub-Total				489	401	401
10.	Banga munda	Belapada	Gen	186	152	90
		Bhalumunda	Gen	195	150	100
		Gohirapadar	Gen	195	50	50
		Konsil	Gen	185	165	80
Sub-Total				765	562	320
11.	Saintala	Kankelgaon	Gen	219	100	55
Sub-Total				219	100	55
12.	Tureikla	Kalinga	ST	150	95	80
Sub-Total				150	95	80
13.	Muribahal	Janakalyan	Gen	229	175	145
		Juvanjgati	Gen	86	65	210
			Total	315	240	210
14.	Titilagarh	Maa Ghanteswari	Gen	86	56	52
Sub-Total				86	56	52
Total				8554	5899	3610

Source: The Directorate of textile, Orissa.

2.2 Objectives of the study:

The specific objectives of the study are outlined below:

(i) To study the employment pattern of women of weaver communities engaged in rural handloom enterprises in the context of globalisation of modern textile industry sector.

(ii) To study the socio-economic, demographic, educational, health, skill and occupational profile of women engaged in handloom enterprises.

(iii) To study the earning structure and income potentials of rural women engaged in handloom sector in the context of globalisation of modern textile sector.

(iv) To study the change in social position and status of women engaged in rural handloom enterprises.

(v) To recommend the effective strategy to strengthen and protect the socio-economic position and status of rural women in the context of globalisation.

(vi) To recommend alternate viable economic opportunities for rural women affected by growing competitive economic environment.

2.3 Research Hypothesis:

The following hypotheses have been considered.

(i) The globalisation of modern textile industry sector has affected the development and growth of rural handloom enterprises, weakening social and economic/employment status of the women particularly of weaver communities, engaged in traditional handloom enterprises.

(ii) The competitive economic environment caused by globalisation has affected the business performance of small handloom enterprises, resulting in impoverisation of rural women engaged in handloom sector.

(iii) The extent of work participation of women in handloom industry has declined.

(iv) It is possible to revitalise and improve the position of handloom industry, there by enhance the employment and economic status of women engaged in the handloom sector.

2.4 Study methodology:

The study on impact of the globalisation of textile industry sector on socio-economic and employment status and position of rural women in handloom sector in Orissa was based on primary data collected from the field and the secondary data collected from various sources. The secondary data were collected from various sources like the Directorate of Textiles, Orissa, State

Handloom Weavers Co-operative societies and the local office of the Assistant Director of Textile, Directorate of Economic and Statistics etc.

The universe of the study is the women work force of the handloom weaver communities in the state of Orissa. Besides, weaver co-operative societies and handloom production centres dealing with production, processing and marketing of handloom products were also covered by the study in context of women's role, positions and participation.

For the purpose of field investigation and data collection in regard to the working women in handloom sector, the study has involved the detailed household level sample survey among the working women in weavers' communities in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts of Orissa. These two study districts represent higher concentration of handloom weavers' communities. The study covered 120 women respondents (15 each) in 8 co.-operative societies/handloom production centres and 80 (20 per each block) respondents from non co.-operative sector in the 4 identified blocks of two districts-Sambalpur and Bolangir of Orissa. Further, 16 (4 per each block) sample weaver community leaders/knowledgeable persons and one official each from 8 co-operative societies/production centres and 4 NGOs in the study area were covered for in-depth primary data collection.

The primary household survey among the women engaged in handloom enterprises involved gathering primary data on their socio-economic, demographic, educational, health, skill and occupational status etc. Further, primary data on status of employment, nature of jobs carried out, work performance and output, seasonality and duration of work, wages/income and other financial incentives received from co-operative societies and production centres, working conditions and environment, training acquired and job skill were also collected. The extent of participation of the working women in weaving operation and allied activities, problems experienced in work participation, credit supports availed and utilised have also been investigated during the primary survey. The data relating to change in social and economic status, change in family income, saving and investment of the weavers communities due to impact of modern textile industry on handloom sector were collected. The impact of modern textile industry on the social status and community life of the women engaged in handloom sector has been probed. The problems experienced by women workers of the weaver families with regard to maintaining the weaving operations, financing for purchase of raw materials and production assets, adopting modern technology and marketing of handloom products have also been investigated through the primary survey among the sample working women.

In addition to contacting the working women of the weaver families, community leaders/knowledgeable persons from the weaver communities were also contacted to review and assess the nature and extent of participation of women in handloom programme as a result of expansion and globalisation of modern textiles sector. The concerned authority and official of the weaver co-operative societies and production centres were contacted to assess the effect of the gloablisation of modern textile sector on business performance and market position of handloom products and on the overall operational performance and growth of handloom societies and production centres. Further, the study attempted to assess the change in employment and economic status of dependent women of the weaver communities as a result of decline, if any of the business performance and growth of co-operative based handloom sector as a result of globalisation. The nature and intensity of operational problems experienced by the mangers of co-operative societies and handloom production centres in the context of acquiring and utilising appropriate weaving assets and technology, improving product design and quality, marketing woven products in the wake of competitive business environment created by modernisation and globalisation of textile industry have also been investigated.

The desired primary data were collected through in-depth discussion and personal interview with respective sample respondents by using structured questionnaires. Our experienced and trained investigators with adequate supervision and monitoring, to ensure the reliability of the primary data carried out the primary survey. Prior to collection of primary data, the structured questionnaires were pre-tested before finalization. The primary data collected through the said survey were thoroughly scrutinised and systematically analysed as per the framework of the study objectives. Personal contacts were made with each of the sample women respondents of the weaver families and necessary information were obtained from them through personal discussion and interview.

2.5 The sampling framework:

The sampling framework for the primary survey covering all different types of sampling units are specified below:

Table No.2.3

Sampling framework

Sl.No.		Sampling Units	Sample size
1.		Number of sample districts	02
2.		Number of sample blocks	04
3.		Number of sample weaver co-operative societies/handloom production centres.	08
4.		Number of sample working women of weaver families.	
	(a)	Under co-operative sector (15 per co.opt.society)	120
	(b)	Under Non-co-operative sector (20 per each block)	80
	(c)	Total sample women respondent	200
5.	Number of sample weaver community leaders/ knowledgeable persons (4 per each block)		16
6.	Number of officials of co-opt. societies/ production centres (1 per society)		08
7.	Number of NGOs/Mahile Mandal samitties		04

Total sample size of respondents of the sample survey =120+80+16+8+4=228

Distribution of different sampling units among the sample villages and block of the two districts has been presented in Table No. 2.4

Table 2.4 Distribution of sample Unit

Sl.No	District Name	Block Name	Panchayat Name	Name of weaver community societies	Name of Production Centre	Name of village	No of Beneficiaries			Knowled geable persons
							Weaver community society	Production centres	Non beneficiary	
1	SAMBALPUR	Rengali	Nisanbhanga	Rampalli colony weaver community society	Volenath prod.cent.	Rama Chandra nagar	15	15	20	4
		Dhankaud	Durgapali	Mehere Arts & Fibrees (M.A.Fs)	Man Surga production centre	Durgapali	15	15	20	4
						Total	30	30	40	8
2.	BOLANGIR	Bolangir	Chudapalli	Sibtala weaver co.opt society	Sibtala Prod. Centre	Satighata	5	-	-	2
						Badatelnapalli	2	4	-	
						Taljori	8	7	-	2
						Naikenpali	-	-	6	
						Kermelli	-	4	3	
						Rengali	-	-	3	
						Siletkani	-	-	2	
						Rengetasil	-	-	4	
						Khagasabhal	-	-	2	
						Total	15	15	20	
	PATANAGAR	Ulaba	Surmuhan weaver co.opt. society	Surmuhan prod. Centre	Surmuhan	4	15	9	2	
					Ulaba	4	-	5	2	
					Kusummani	4	-	3		
					Kaudia	3	-	3		
						15	15	20	4	
					Sub total	60	60	80	16	

Source: DIN.

To ascertain the overall impact of the globalisation of textile industry on traditional handloom sector, both in co-operative and non co-operative set up, it was decided to cover 120 women beneficiaries in co-operative sector and 80 beneficiaries in non-co-operative sector. The two stage random sample design was adopted by taking the weavers co-operative societies and production centre as the first stage and the beneficiaries at the second stage unit. Similarly for non-co-operative beneficiaries, the two-stage sample design was adopted.

2.6 Tools of data collection:

Relevant private data were collected through the sample survey among the women workers of the weavers families both in co-operative and non-co-operative segment by means of three different set of schedules as listed below:

1. Schedules for women of weaver communities of weaver co-operative societies and handloom production centres.
2. Schedules for women of weaver communities (outside the co-operative sector).
3. Schedules for community leaders and knowledgeable persons.
4. Schedules for official for co-operative handloom societies and production centres.
5. Scheduled for NGOs/Mahila Mondal working in the study area.

The field survey was carried out through two investigators for a period of six months by the direct supervision and guidance of our two research officers and project co-ordinator. Besides the project director also visited the field to obtain firsthand knowledge of the pertinent issues and carry out sport discussion with all those concerned with the programmes. The primary data collected from different sources were thoroughly verified and scrutinised, and analysed as per the framework of the analysis and tabulation plan designed, in advance, in conformity with the objectives of the study.

CHAPTER-III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WOMEN ENGAGED IN RURAL HANDLOOM ENTERPRISES

3.1 The Beneficiaries:

One of the important elements of the research study is to prepare a comprehensive socio-economic profile of the women of weavers communities engaged in rural handloom enterprises, both in co-operative and non-co-operative sector. The primary household survey conducted among the sample 200 women beneficiaries in the two districts-Bolangir and Sambalpur of Orissa were analysed to bring out their socio-economic background with respect to caste, occupation, family size and structure, education, skill, income, employment, training etc. The study covered 120 women respondents (15 each) in eighth co-operative societies and handloom production centres and 80 respondents from non-co-operative sector in the 4 identified blocks (20 per each block) of two districts selected. The underlying implication of such analysis has determined the household characteristic and composition of the women in co-operative and non-co-operative sector in regard to caste, age, skill, literacy, education, family income, employment etc.

3.2. Social Class:

Among the total number of surveyed women engaged in handloom sector both under co-operative and non-co-operative segment, 63.5% of them belong to other backward communities. Nearly 21.5% and 8% of the surveyed women in both the district together belong to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes communities respectively. The distribution of surveyed women engaged in handloom activities in the two sample districts according to their social class is presented in Table No. 3.1

Table No. 3.1

Distribution of women by social class

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Women by social class (No. & %)				
			SC	ST	OBC	GEN	TOTAL
1.	Sambalpur	Co.opt. societies/Prod. Centre.	-	-	60 (100%)	-	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiaries	-	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Co.opt. societies/Prod. Centre.	23 (38%)	14 (24%)	16 (26%)	7 (12%)	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	20 (50%)	2 (5%)	11 (27.5%)	7 (17.5%)	40 (100%)
3.	Total	Co.opt. societies/Prod. Centre.	23 (19.2%)	14 (11.7%)	76 (63.3%)	7 (5.8%)	120 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	20 (25%)	2 (2.5%)	51 (63.75%)	7 (8.75%)	80 (1005)
		TOTAL	43 (21.5%)	16 (8%)	127 (63.5%)	14 (7%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

3.3 Family status and size:

The family status has been studied under two groups-nucleus and joint. Table No. 3.2 presents the family status of surveyed women by joint and nuclear type. The proportion of surveyed women belonging to joint families constitutes only 36.5% of the total beneficiaries. The division of joint families to nuclear families is noticed prominently among the women members surveyed under two districts here. At present, nearly 63.5% of the weaver families of the surveyed women live in nuclear families. The prevalence of nuclear family system is relatively more (66.2%) in case of weaver families under co-operative sector in Bolangir district.

Table No. 3.2

Distribution of household by family status

Sl.No.	District	Institutions	Beneficiary by family status (No. & %)		
			Joint	Nuclear	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	22 (37.3%)	38 (62.7%)	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	15 (36.6%)	25 (63.4%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	20 (33.8%)	40 (66.2%)	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	16 (39.5%)	24 (60.5%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	42 (35.0%)	78 (65.0%)	120 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	31 (38.7%)	49 (61.3%)	80 (100%)
		Total	73 (36.5%)	127 (63.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Table No. 3.3 presents the distribution of surveyed women workers of the weaver families by their family size. Nearly 60% of the weaver families surveyed belong to medium sized families with 4 to 7 members. Around 23.5% of the weaver families live in small sized families with one to three members. Large sized families were reported only in 16.5% of the weaver families surveyed, in two districts. However, nearly 25% of the weaver families surveyed under non-co-operative sector in Bolangir district reported living in large sized families with more than 7 members.

Table No. 3.3
Distribution of household by family size

Sl. No	District	Institution	Household by family size (No. & %)			
			Small (1-3)	Medium (4-7)	Large (>7)	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod.Centre	13 (21.6%)	37 (61.7%)	10 (16.7%)	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	10 (25%)	24 (60%)	6 (15%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod.Centre	15 (25%)	38 (63.4%)	7 (11.6%)	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	9 (22.5%)	21 (52.5%)	10 (25%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod.Centre	28 (23.3%)	75 (62.5%)	17 (14.2%)	120 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	19 (23.7%)	45 (56.2%)	16 (20.1%)	80 (100%)
		Total	47 (23.5%)	120 (60%)	33 (16.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

3.4 <u>Adult members of the weavers families engaged in weaving</u>:

Among 200 weaver families surveyed, the study attempts to assess the proportion of both female and male adult members engaged in weaving activities. It is found that nearly 46.5% of the adult members of the surveyed families engaged in weaving activities are women. Nearly 53.5% of the adult members of the surveyed families engaged in weaving are men. In sambalpur district, adult women members of the surveyed families under co-operative sector engaged in weaving constitute nearly 47% of the total adult members of the surveyed families. Table No.3.4 presents the distribution of adult family members engaged in weaving. Significantly, nearly half of the adult member of the weavers families engaged in weaving activities is women in both the districts.

Table No. 3.4
Distribution of adult family members engaged in weaving

Sl. No	District	Institution	Adult families engaged in weaving (No & %)		
			Men beneficiaries	Women beneficiaries	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	115 (53%)	102 (47%)	217 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	85 (53.1%)	75 (46.9%)	160 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	116 (54.4%)	99 (46%)	215 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	74 (54.4%)	62 (45.6%)	136 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	231 (53.4%)	201 (46.6%)	432 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	159 (53.7%)	137 (46.3%)	296 (100%)
		Total	390 (53.5%)	338 (46.5%)	728 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

3.5 Marital Status:

Table No. 3.5 presents the distribution of adult women members surveyed by their marital status. Around 68% of the adult women members of the surveyed families are married. Unmarried adult women members engaged in weaving activities constitute nearly 25.5% of the total adult women members in two districts. In Bolangir district, majority (77%) of the adult women member of the surveyed weaver families under co-operative sector is married. Nearly 5.7% of the adult women members engaged in weaving were reported widow.

Table No. 3.5
Distribution adult women member of the weaver families by marital status.

Sl. No	District	Institution	Beneficiaries by marital status (No. & %)				
			Married	Un-married	Widow	Separated	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod.Centre	72 (70.5%)	26 (25%)	3 (3%)	1 (1.5%)	102 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	45 (60%)	25 (33.4%)	5 (6.6%)	-	75 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod.Centre	76 (77%)	14 (14%)	8 (8.1%)	1 (1%)	99 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	37 (59.7%)	21 (33.8%)	3 (4.8%)	1 (1.7%)	62 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod.Centre	148 (73.6%)	40 (20%)	11 (5.4%)	2 (1%)	201 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	82 (59.8%)	46 (33.5%)	8 (5.8%)	1 (0.9%)	137 (100%)
		Total	230 (68%)	86 (25.5%)	19 (5.7%)	3 (0.8%)	338 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

3.6 Age:

The distribution of the women members of the weaver families by age has been presented in Table No. 3.6. It is noticed that majority (31.6%) of the women members of the weaver families surveyed falls within age group of 26-40 years. About 27.8% of women fall within the age group of 19-25 years representing the younger age groups. Further, the adult women members of the surveyed families falling in the age group of 41-50 years constitute nearly 18.4% of the total women members. There are nearly 11.2% of the adult women members of the weaver families falling below 18 years of age. As a whole, weaving activities have been able to cover relatively higher number of young and middle-aged women of the weaver families engaged partly or fully in handloom activities. The adult women members of relatively old aged group exceeding 50 years of age constitute nearly 11% of the total adult women members engaged in weaving activities.

Table No. 3.6
Distribution of adult women members of weaver families by age.

Sl. No	District	Institution	Weaver families by age (No. & %)					
			Below 18 yrs	19-25 yrs.	26-40 yrs.	41-50 yrs	> 50 yrs	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	18 (17.6%)	23 (22.5%)	34 (33.5%)	18 (17.6%)	9 (8.8%)	102 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	19 (25.4%)	25 (33.3%)	23 (30.7%)	4 (5.2%)	4 (5.2%)	75 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co.opt society/Prod Centre	8 (82%)	21 (21.2%)	29 (29.2%)	30 (30.3%)	11 (11.1%)	99 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	8 (13%)	25 (40.4%)	21 (33.8%)	4 (6.4%)	4 (6.4%)	62 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod Centre	18 (9%)	44 (21.8%)	63 (31.4%)	51 (25.4%)	25 (12.4%)	201 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	20 (14.6%)	50 (36.5%)	44 (32.1%)	11 (8%)	12 (8.8%)	137 (100%)
		Total	38 (11.2%)	94 (27.8%)	107 (31.6%)	62 (18.4%)	37 (11%)	338 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

3.7. Education:

The distribution of women members of the weaver families surveyed by their educational status is presented in Table No. 3.7. Among the women members of the weaver families, nearly 42% of them are reported literate. Illiterate members constitute nearly 26.6% of the total family members of surveyed families. Children up to 5 years of age constitute about 31.4% of the total member of the surveyed families. In Sambalpur district, majority (52.2%)

of the women members of the surveyed weaver families under co-operative sector was reported literate.

Table No. 3.7
Distribution of women members by literacy status

Sl.No.	District	Institution	Women members by literacy status (No. & %)			
			Literate	Illiterate	Child (0-5yrs)	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	71 (52.20%)	31 (22.8%)	34 (25%)	136 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	32 (30.5%)	43 (41%)	30 (28.5)	105 (100%)
2	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	60 (41%)	39 (26.8%)	47 (32.2%)	146 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	44 (42%)	18 (17%)	43 (41%)	105 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	131 (46.5%)	70 (24.8%)	81 (28.7%)	282 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	76 (36.2%)	61 (29%)	73 (34.8%)	210 (100%)
		Total	207 (42%)	131 (26.6%)	154 (31.4%)	492 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Among the literate women members of the surveyed families, nearly 41% of them are reported just literate who can read and write only. Nearly 14% of the literate women members are educated up to primary level. Only 2.9% of the literate women members of the weaver families were found matriculate. About 1.5% of the literate women members is reported having qualified up to graduate level. In Sambalpur district, nearly 5.6% and 2.8% of the literate women members of the weaver families under co-operative sector are reported matriculate and graduate respectively. (Table No.3.8)

Table No. 3.8
Distribution of literate women members by educational qualification.

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Literate women members by educational qualification (No. & %)						
			Just literate	Primary	Up to primary	M.E	Matric	Graduate	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod Centre	22 (31%)	13 (18.3%)	16 (22.5%)	14 (19.8%)	4 (5.6%)	2 (2.8%)	71 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	14 (43.8%)	5 (15.6%)	7 (21.8%)	5 (15.6%)	1 (3.2%)	-	32 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod Centre	31 (51.7%)	8 (13.4%)	13 (21.7%)	6 (10%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	18 (41.2%)	3 (6.8%)	15 (34%)	8 (18%)	-	-	44 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod Centre	53 (40.6%)	21 (16%)	29 (22.1%)	20 (15.2%)	5 (3.8%)	3 (2.3%)	131 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	32 (42.1%)	8 (10.5%)	22 (29%)	13 (17.1%)	1 (1.3%0	-	76 (100%)
		Total	85 (41%)	29 (14%)	51 (24.6%)	33 (16%)	6 (2.9%)	3 (1.5%)	207 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

3.8 Land holding status:

The surveyed weaver families have been classified according to their land holding status in terms of large and medium farmers (more than 5.0 acres), small farmers (2.50 to 5.00 acres), marginal farmers (up to 2.5 acres) and land-less. It is noticed that marginal farmers constitute nearly 83.5% of the weavers families surveyed under two districts together. Nearly 16% of the total surveyed families reported being land-less. Only 0.5% of the total surveyed households reported being small farmers. There has been no reporting of medium and large farmers among the surveyed families (Table No. 3.9). A large proportion of weaver families falling in the group of marginal land holding reflects large-scale poverty among the weaver communities.

Table No. 3.9
Distribution of Household by land holding status

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Household by land holding status (No. & %)			
			Land less	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	6 (10%)	54 (90%)	-	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	8 (20%)	31 (77.5%)	1 (2.5%)	40 (100%)
2	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	12 (20%)	48 (80%)	-	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	6 (15%)	34 (85%)	-	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	18 (15%)	102 (85%)	-	120 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	15 (17.5%)	65 (81.2%)	1 (1.25%)	80 (100%)
		Total	32 (16%)	167 (83.5%)	1 (0.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

3.9. Skill:

It is heartening to note that majority (51.1%) of the adult women members of the weaver families surveyed in both the districts do possess some relevant skill relating to weaving and yarn processing. Only 18.9% of the women members reported being unskilled. Weaving has been a traditional occupation of these households and the women members of the weaver households are acquiring such skills since their childhood. Both male and female members are skilled and it was found that the grown-up children are also acquainted with the weaving skills while they assist their parents in their work. It was reported by most (80%) of the women members of the surveyed weaver households that they acquired relevant skill from their elders as a family occupation. About one-fifth of the women members of the weaver families reported to have acquired their skill through work experience and training. Table No 3.10 present distribution of adult women members engaged in weaving according to their skill.

Table No. 3.10
Distribution of women members of weaver families by their skill.

Sl.No.	District	Institution	Women member by skill (No. & %)		
			Skilled	Un-Skilled	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	91 (89.2%)	11 (10.8%)	102 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	52 (69.4%)	23 (30.6%)	75 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	87 (87.8%)	12 (12.2%)	99 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	44 (71%)	18 (29%)	62 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	178 (88.6%)	23 (11.4%)	201 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	96 (70.1%)	41 (29.9%)	137 (100%)
		Total	274 (81.1%)	64 (18.9%)	338 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

3.10 Vocational training:

Vocational training is mainly imparted to the weavers to improve upon their operational efficiency and to acquire new skill in the line of weaving. It is noticed that about 20.3% and 14.5% of the women members of the surveyed weaver families under co-operative and non-co-operative sector respectively have undergone some relevant vocational training. Vocational training undergone by them mostly pertain to weaving, dying, fabrics design etc. Majority (71.7% and 85.5%) of the women members of the sample weaver households under co-operative and private sector respectively reported having received no such training and have acquired the weaving skill through their family occupation. (Table No.3.11)

Table No. 3.11
Distribution of women member by weaving training

Sl.No.	District	Institution	Women member by training received (No. & %)		
			Received	Not received	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	27 (26.4%)	75 (73.6%)	102 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	16 (21.3%)	59 (78.7%)	75 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	30 (30.3%)	69 (69.7%)	99 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	4 (6.4%)	58 (95.5%)	62 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	57 (28.3%)	144 (71.7%)	201 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	20 (14.5%)	117 (85.5%)	137 (100%)
		Total	77 (22.7%)	261 (77.3%)	338 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

3.11 Employment Status:

The study analyses the level of employment in weaving activity of the adult women members of the surveyed families under co-operative sector, in terms of average number of days of engagement in a year. Besides, the average hours of engagement in a day has been worked out. Similar analysis has been made for women members of the surveyed households under non cop-operative sector. Table 3.12 presents the distribution of adult women members of the surveyed families by extent of their engagement in weaving occupation. Nearly 85.2% of the adult women members of the surveyed weaver families reported exclusively depending on weaving as their sole occupation. About 14.8% of the adult women members reported being engaged in weaving as well as other occupations. In case of women engaged in weaving under non co-operative sector in Sambalpur district, nearly 88% of them reported being exclusively engaged in weaving activities only.

The extent of engagement of the adult women members of the surveyed households in terms number of days engaged in a year has been analysed and presented in Table No.3.13 It is found that out of 338 women members engaged in weaving activities, about 75.2% of them were fully engaged in this activity, the number of days of employment during the year being above 271 days (according to Planning Commission, employment of 273 days in a year amounts to full employment). Nearly 61.8% of the adult women members of the surveyed families reported being fully engaged in weaving activity for period exceeding 331 days in a year. About 16% of the surveyed women members engaged in weaving activities reported working for a period of 211 to 270 days in year. Only 8.8% of the women engaged in weaving occupation reported that they were working for a period 151 to 210 days in a year. Under co-operative sector, it was found that about 75.2% of them were fully engaged in this activity, the number of days of employment during the year exceeding 331 days. Almost a similar pattern of employment in weaving activity was found in case of women members of weaver families under non co-operative sector.

A further analysis was made with reference to the engagement of adult women workers, both under co-operative and non co-operative sector, in weaving activity in terms of hours of engagement in a day. Since handloom weaving is an employment oriented programme having high concentration of women engaged in weaving and allied activities, an attempt was made to study the intensity (hours of work) of employment in weaving per day in regard to the women members who are engaged in weaving activities. Table 3.14 gives the distribution of adult women members of the weaver families according to duration of work per day. It was revealed that 48% of them remain engaged in the weaving and allied activities for 11 to 15 hours a day and 37.8% worked for a period of 7 to 10 hours, 14.2% reported the working hour ranging between 2 to 6 hours per day. A very little variation is noticed with regard to the women engaged in weaving activities in terms of hours of engagement per day, between co-operative and non co-operative sector.

Table No 3.12

Distribution of women members by extent of their dependence on weaving

Sl.No.	District	Institutions	Women members by extent of their engagement in weaving occupation (No. & %)		
			Exclusively dependent on weaving	Partly dependent on weaving	Total
1	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	87 (85.3%)	15 (14.7%)	102 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	66 (88%)	9 (12%)	75 (100%)
2	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	84 (84.8%)	15 (15.2)	99 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	49 (79%)	13 (21%)	62 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	171 (85.1%)	30 (14.1%)	201 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	115 (84%)	22 (16%)	137 (100%)
		Total	288 (85.2%)	50 (14.8)	338 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Table No. 3.13

Distribution of women members according to days of employment in a year in weaving

Sl.No	District	Institutions	Women members according to days of employment in a year (No. & %)				
			151-210 days	211-270 days	271-330 days	331-365 days	Total
1	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	8 (7.8%)	15 (14.7%)	20 (19.7%)	59 (57.8%)	102 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	7 (9.3%)	9 (12%)	18 (24.1%)	41 (54.6%)	75 (100%)
2	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	9 (9.1%)	18 (18.2%)	-	71 (72.7%)	99 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	6 (9.7%)	12 (19.3%)	7 (11.3%)	37 (59.7%)	62 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	17 (8.4%)	33 (16.4%)	20 (9.9%)	131 (65.3%)	201 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	13 (9.4%)	21 (15.3%)	25 (18.3%)	78 (57%)	137 (100%)
		Total	30 (8.8%)	54 (16%)	45 (13.4%)	209 (61.8%)	338 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Table No 3.14
Distribution of adult women members according to hours of engagement per a day in weaving activities.

Sl. No	District	Institution	Engagement of women members according to hours of engagement in a day. (No. & %)				Average hrs/day engaged (hrs)
			2-6 hrs	7-10 hrs.	11-15 hrs.	Total	
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	15 (14.8%)	30 (29.4%)	57 (55.8)	102 (100%)	10
		Non-Beneficiaries	19 (25.5%)	43 (57.3%)	13 (17.4%)	75 (100%)	10
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	8 (10.6%)	41 (41.4%)	50 (48%)	99 (100%)	11
		Non-Beneficiaries	6 (9.6%)	24 (38%)	32 (52.4%)	62 (100%)	11
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	23 (11.4%)	71 (35.3%)	107 (53.2%)	201 (100%)	11
		Non-Beneficiaries	25 (18.2%)	67 (49%)	45 (32.8%)	137 (100%)	11
		Total	48 (14.2%)	138 (40.8%)	152 (45%)	338 (100%)	11

Source: DIN survey.

The study analyses the status of employment (full and partial) of the family members of the surveyed households and it is presented in Table No. 3. 15. It is noticed that nearly 75.4% of the total members of the surveyed weaver families are fully engaged in weaving activities. About 24.6% of the members of the surveyed families are partially engaged in weaving activities. Under co-operative sector about 75.7% of the members of the surveyed households are fully engaged in weaving activities. The average hours of work per day per worker in co-operative and non co-operative sector worked out 11 hours.

Table No. 3. 15
Distribution of members of the weavers households by status of employment (Fully/Partial)

Sl.No.	District	Institutions	Members of weavers households by status of employment (No. & %)		
			Partly	Fully	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	54 (25%)	163 (75%)	217 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	42 (26.3%)	118 (73.7%)	160 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	51 (23.7%)	164 (76.3%)	215 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	32 (23.5%)	104 (76.5%)	136 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	105 (24.3%)	327 (75.7%)	432 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	74 (25%)	222 (75%)	296 (100%)
		Total	179 (24.5%)	549 (75.5%)	728 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

3.12 Family Occupation:

The occupation of the adult women members of the surveyed families, both in co-operative and non co-operative sector have been analysed under two heads-main and subsidiary. It is noticed that almost all the 338 women members who are engaged in weaving activities reported that handloom weaving is their main occupation, in both the districts. As regards subsidiary occupation, nearly 9.5% of the women members who are engaged in weaving activities reported that agricultural farming is their subsidiary occupation. Nearly 5.3% of the women workers consider agricultural labourer activities as their subsidiary occupation. Nearly 2.4% of the women members of the weaver workers engaged in weaving reported having small business and trading as their secondary occupation. (Table No 3.16)

Table No. 3.16

Distribution of women weaving worker by their occupation

Sl. No	District	Institution	Types of occupation	Women weaving workers by their occupation (No. & %)				
				Weaving	Cultivation	Agricultural labour	Business	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	Main	102 (100%)	-	-	-	102 (100%)
			Subsidiary	-	13 (12.7%)	2 (2%)	3 (2.9%)	
		Non-beneficiary	Main	75 (100%)	-	-	-	75 (100%)
			Subsidiary	-	6 (8%)	3 (4%)	2 (2.7%)	
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/prod. Centre	Main	99 (100%)	-	-	-	99 (100%)
			Subsidiary	-	9 (9.1%)	4 (4%)	2 (2%)	
		Non-beneficiary	Main	62 (100%)	-	-	-	62 (100%)
			Subsidiary	-	4 (6.4%)	9 (14.5)	1 (1.6%)	
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/prod. Centre	Main	201 (100%)	-	-	-	201 (100%)
			Subsidiary	-	22 (11%)	6 (3%)	5 (2.5%)	
		Non-beneficiary	Main	137 (100%)	-	-	-	137 (100%)
			Subsidiary	-	10 (7.3%)	12 (8.7%)	3 (2.2%)	
		Total	Main	338 (100%)	-	-	-	338 (100%)
			Subsidiary	-	32 (9.5%)	18 (5.3%)	8 (2.4%)	

Source: DIN survey.

3.13 Housing situation

The dwelling assets and habitat condition of a family reflect the living standard and quality of life of the family members. The study has attempted to review the housing and environmental situation prevailing among the weaver communities in both the study districts. Table 3.17 (a and b) presents the distribution of the surveyed households by their housing status. Nearly 64% of the households have their houses electrified for domestic purpose, leaving the remaining houses having no electricity connection. The households having no electricity supply to their houses manage to carry out their weaving operations by arranging lamps and laterns. Almost all the household surveyed has houses with asbestos and tin roof. About 84.5% of the households reported having 2 to 4 rooms in their houses. Nearly 11% of the surveyed households possess houses having more than 4 rooms. Single roomed houses are owned by nearly 4.5% of the surveyed weaver families. As regards environmental sanitation, it is noticed that none of the surveyed households do posses any toilet in their houses. Open field defecation is widely prevalent among the weaver communities in rural areas.

Table No.3.17 (a)

Distribution of the weaver households by size of their houses.

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Households by no. of living rooms in their houses (No. & %)			
			One room	2-4 rooms	More than 4 rooms	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	3 (5%)	48 (80%)	9 (15%)	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	-	36 (90%)	4 (10%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	5 (8.4%0	50 (83.4%)	5 (8.2%)	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	1 (2.5%)	35 (87.5%)	4 (10%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	8 (6.7%)	98 (81.7%)	14 (11.6%)	200 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	1 (1.2%)	71 (88.7%)	8 (10%)	80 (100%)
		Total	9 (4.5%)	169 (84.5%)	22 (11%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Table 3.17 (b)

Distributions of weavers households by status of electrification of their houses

Sl. No.	District	Institutions	Households by electrification (No. & %)		
			Electrified	Non electrified	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	40 (66%)	20 (34%)	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	25 (62%)	15 (38%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	39 (65%)	21 (35%)	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	24 (61%)	16 (39%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	79 (66%)	41 (34%)	120 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	49 (61%)	31 (39%)	80 (100%)
		Total	128 (64%)	72 (36%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

3.14 Drinking water:

Availability of safe drinking water and its use by the surveyed weaver households have been analysed. Among the 200 surveyed families, nearly 7.5% of them reported having their own dug-well supplying them water for drinking and other domestic purposes. Majority (50.5%) of the surveyed weaver households use to collect drinking water from public hand pumps installed in their villages. Public dug-well provides drinking water to nearly 42% of the households. No provision of tap supplied water has been reported. Table No 3.18 presents distribution of surveyed households by sources of drinking water. As regards the availability of drinking water, majority (67.5%) of the surveyed weaver households reported experiencing scarcity of water particularly in summer season. However, nearly 32.5% of the weaver families does not face any shortage of drinking water through out the year. The scarcity of drinking water is relatively more prevalent and acute in Bolangir district. The scarcity of drinking water is reported seasonal, occurring mostly in summer season. Table No.3.19 presents the distribution of surveyed households by scarcity of drinking water.

Table No.3.18
Distribution of households by source of drinking water

Sl.No.	District	Institution	Households by source (No. & %)			
			Own dug-well	Public dug-well	Community hand pump	total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	4 (6.6%)	17 (28.3%)	39 (65.1%)	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	1 (2.5%)	18 (45%)	21 (52.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	7 (11.6%)	22 (36.6%)	31 (51.8%)	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	3 (7.5%)	27 (67.5%)	10 (25%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	11 (9.1%)	39 (32.5%)	70 (58.4%)	120 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	4 (5%)	45 (56.2%)	31 938.8%)	80 (100%
		Total	15 (7.5%)	84 (42%)	101 (50.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: survey.

Table 3.19
Distribution of households by scarcity of drinking water

Sl.No.	District	Institutions	Households of scarcity (No. & %)		
			Scarcity	No scarcity	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	37 (61.6%)	23 (38.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	23 (57.5%)	17 (42.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	46 (76.6%)	14 (23.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	29 (72.5%)	11 (17.5)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	83 (69.1%)	37 (30.9%)	120 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	52 (65%)	28 (35%)	80 (100%)
		Total	135 (67.5%)	65 (32.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: survey.

CHAPTER-IV

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY ON TRADITIONAL WEAVING OPERATION

4.1 Weaving operation:

The sustainability of traditional weaving operation is greatly dependent on the prevailing market position, efficiency of management of the weavers co-operative societies and production centres, availability of basic raw material-yarns, dyes etc. Though the sector is facing testing time to survive and maintain its position particularly in the light of the serious challenge posed by advent of power looms and the organized mill sector, the weaving community still continues to struggle to maintain their livelihood by pursuing their traditional occupations. Many handloom co-operative societies and production centres are passing through the crisis situation caused due to competitive environment created by the organized modern textile sector. The study has attempted to review the operational problems and issues linked to the traditional handloom sector in Orissa. The present status of weaving operation and working of the looms, availability of raw material, utilisation of weaving assets, modernization of loom and marketing of the handloom products have been studied. It is significant to note that in spite of growing competitions and pressure caused by the modern textile sector, and shortage/irregular availability of raw materials, almost all the weaver families surveyed have still been continuing with their weaving operations to limited scale. The shrinkage of Govt. assistance in terms of credit loan, supply of yarns and dyes, training and supervision, quality assurance and marketing support has been reflected in dwindling position of traditional weaving sector. The study has attempted to examine the nature and extent of effect of competitive pressure of the modern textile on the functioning of the traditional weaving activities.

4.2 Effect on weaving operation:

Table No.4.1 presents the opinion of the women respondents with regard to the effect of modern textile industry on weaving activities. Nearly 26.5% of the surveyed women reported that the weaving activity of their family has seriously been affected due to competitive pressure of modern textile industry. Nearly 58% of the surveyed women reported that the modern textile industry has moderately affected their weaving operation. Merely 2% of the women respondents reported no effect of the modern textile industry on their weaving activities. The effect has been more severe for those weaver families working under the co-operative societies and production centres. In Bolangir district, nearly 23.4% of the weaver families under co-operative sector has seriously been affected due to competitive pressure of modern textile sector. In Sambalpur district, about 32.5% of the women respondents falling under non-co-operative sector reported that their weaving operation has seriously been affected due to growing competitive pressure of modern textile industries. As a whole, nearly 13.8% of the respondents under non-co-operative sector reported being marginally affected. (Table No.4.1)

Table No. 4.1
Distribution of households by degree of adverse effect on their weaving activities.

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Households by type of effect on their weaving activities (No. & %)					
			Not affected	Severely affected	Moderately affected	Marginally affected	Extremely low affected	Total
1	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	-	17 (28.4%)	34 (56.6%)	7 (11.7%)	2 (3.3%)	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	-	13 (32.5%)	24 (60%)	3 (7.5%)	-	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	1 (1.7%)	14 (23.4%)	38 (63.4%)	3 (5%)	4 (6.5%)	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	3 (7.5%)	9 (22.5%)	20 (50%)	8 (20%)	-	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	1 (0.8%)	31 (25.8%)	72 (60%)	10 (8.3%)	6 (5.1%)	120 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	3 (3.7%)	22 (27.5%)	44 (55%)	11 (13.8%)	-	80 (100%)
		Total	4 (2%)	53 (26.5%)	116 (58%)	21 (10.5%)	6 (3%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

4.3 <u>Factors responsible for decline in handloom sector</u>:

Varieties of factors either independently or jointly contribute to dwindling of handloom industry, as reported by the surveyed women respondents. Majority (98%) of the women respondents reported that modern textile items are available at relatively cheaper prices, affecting the market for handloom products. Nearly 87% of respondents reported that growing consumer preference and test, in recent times, towards variety of modern fabrics has severely affected the demand for handloom items. Textile products being manufactured by organized spinning mills offer variety of designs of fabrics and attract more number of consumers, squeezing the market size for traditional handloom products, as reported by 58% of the women respondents. About 30% of the women respondents felt that the handloom items being costlier than the modern textile items find it difficult to attract more consumer segment. The modern fabrics being produced by organized mills capture relatively wider market. The growing consumer preference for modern textile products is directly attributed to increasing investment made by the organized sector for advertisement and promotion. In both the districts, almost all the surveyed women respondents attribute growing consumer preference to modern fabrics manufactured by the organized textile sector to the crisis situation in traditional weaving industries. The opinions of the surveyed respondents call for modernization and technological up-gradation of the traditional handloom industry in order to retain its unique position and to achieve economy in the competitive environment. Further, there is a need to explore ways and means to control the operational expenditure and to improve productivity in handloom industry. Provision of sustained supply of raw materials (e.g. good quality yarns and dyes etc.) can greatly aid in smoothening the operational crisis in handloom sector. Since advertisement plays an important role in the promotion of textile products, traditional handloom sectors find it difficult to mobilize and allocate required funds and investment on advertisement through mass media channels, as reported by majority of the surveyed respondents. In this regard, the organized textile sectors have distinct advantage in increasing their market share through massive investment in advertisement and promotion. Table No.4.2 presents the distribution of women respondents of the weaver families by factors responsible for weakening of handloom sector.

Table No. 4.2
Distribution of women respondents by factors responsible for weakening of handloom sector

Sl.No.	District	Institution	Respondents by factors responsible (No. & %)						
			Consumer preference to modern textile	Modern textile cheaper	Variety of modern fabric available	Handloom costlier	Heavy promotion attracts consumers	Others	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	60 (100%)	60 (100%)	47 (78.3%)	23 (38.4%)	12 (20%)	15 (25%)	60
		Non-Beneficiaries	40 (100%)	40 (100%)	34 (85%)	5 (12.5%0	17 (42.5%)	8 (20%)	40
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	59 (98.4%)	59 (98.3%)	11 (18.4%)	24 (40%)	7 (11,7%)	-	60
		Non-Beneficiaries	37 (92.5%)	37 (92.5%)	24 (60%)	8 (20%)	17 (42.5%)	3 (7.5%)	40
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	97 (80.8%)	119 (99.1%)	58 (48.4%)	47 (39.1%)	19 (15.8%)	15)12.5%)	20
		Non-Beneficiaries	77 (96.2%)	77 (96.2%)	58 (72.5%)	13 (16.2%)	34 (42.5%)	11 (13.7%)	80
		Total	174 (87%)	196 (98%)	116 (58%)	60 (30%)	53 (26.5%)	26 (13%)	200

Source: DIN survey.

4.4 Impact on the functioning of co-operative societies and production centres:

The study has attempted to analyse the type and magnitude of the effects of competition and pressure of the modern textile industry on the function of the weavers co-operative societies and production centres which support a large segment of weavers communities by way of supplying raw materials, providing technical guidance and training and marketing handloom items, on collective basis. There has been steady decline of the functional performance of the weaver co-operative societies and production centres as a result of growing competition caused by the organized modern textile industries. As a whole, nearly 66.7% and 17.5% of the women respondents of the weaver communities alleged that the functioning of their societies and production centres have severely and moderately been affected due to the competitive situation caused by the modern textile industry. Nearly 6.7% of the respondents reported that the functioning of their co-operative societies and production centres has marginally been affected. About 9.1% of the sample respondents reported no effect of the competitive pressure of modern textile industry on the functioning of their societies and production centres. Table No. 4.3 presents the distribution of the women respondents by their opinion on the impact of modern textile industry on the functioning of the co-operative societies and production centres.

Table No.4.3
Distribution of women respondents by impact of modern industry on the functioning of the co-operative societies and production centres

Sl. No	District	Institution	Impact of modern industry on the function of the co-operative societies and production centres.(No. & %)				
			Severely	Moderately	Marginally	Not affected	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	38 (63.3%)	14 (23.3%)	6 (10.0%)	2 (3.4%)	60 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	42 (70%)	7 (11.7%)	2 (3.3%)	9 (15%)	60 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	80 (66.7%)	21 (17.5%)	8 (6.7%)	11 (9.1%)	120 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

The outcome of the low performance and declining functioning of the co-operative societies and production centres as affected by the competitive pressure of the organized textile industry have been analysed. The major outcome as reported by the women respondents mainly pertain to complete stoppage of the societies, decreased sales volume, low and irregular supply of raw materials, irregularity of wage payment, reduction of members, weakening of the financial status, stoppage of bank credit loan etc. Table No. 4.4 presents the distribution of respondents under co-operative sector with regards to the outcome of the declining functioning of the co-operative societies and production centres. Nearly 52.5% of the respondents under co-operative sector reported that the function of the co-operative societies and production centres has drastically been reduced to very low level. Even several societies and production centres have stopped working. Nearly half of the respondents reported that many societies have been forced to reduce the amount towards payment of wage for their members. The strength of membership has gradually been reduced for several societies and centres, as reported by 15.8% of the surveyed respondents. Sales volume of several societies has considerably been reduced, as reported by 8.3% of the surveyed respondents. (Table No. 4.4)

Table No.4.4

Distribution of sample respondents by outcome of the declining function of the co-operative societies and production centres.

Sl. No	District	Institution	**Sample respondents by types of outcome (No. & %)**							
			Stoppage of societies	Low sale	Low supply of raw materials	Reduced wage	No. of members reduced	Financial crisis	Credit decreased	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	37 (61.6%)	2 (3.3%)	8 (13.3%)	30 (50%)	10 (16.6%)	24 (40%)	10 (16.6%)	60
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	26 (43.3%)	8 (13.3%)	12 (20%)	30 (50%)	9 (15%)	10 (16.7%)	5 (8.3%)	60
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	63 (52.5%)	10 (8.3%)	20 (16.7%)	60 (50%)	19 (15.8%)	34 (28.3%)	15 (12.5%)	120

Source: DIN survey.

4.5 Status of weaving activities:

The weaving activities, both in co-operative and non co-operative sector have witnessed a significant decline in view of the growing competition caused by the modern textile sector. Handloom occupation being a traditional avocation for the weaver communities, they have strong attachment and occupational identity in traditional weaving. In spite of stiff competition and resulting weakening of their traditional business, almost all the surveyed weaver families are still continuing their traditional business, with much hardship.

Various weaving assets/equipment/appliances possessed by the weavers families include loom, loom accessories, yarns, dyes etc. which they operate either within their living place or at the production centres. These weaving assets are mainly provided by the co-operative societies to their members. The study examines the number of looms possessed by the surveyed weaver families with reference to their functional status. At present, nearly 69.4% of the surveyed families reported having one working loom with them. Hardly 2.9% of the surveyed families reported the status of their looms as non-functioning condition. Nearly 27.7% of the surveyed families reported possessing two working looms. In spite of growing competition in textile industry sector, there has been no perceptible effect on possession of working looms by the weaver families. Table No. 4.5 presents the distribution of surveyed households by number of looms possessed by them both in current and earlier periods.

Table No. 4.5

Distribution of household by numbers looms and working.

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Period	Households by number of looms (No. & %)			
				No working	One working	Two working	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod Centre	Past	-	47 (78.3%)	13 (21.7%)	60 (100%)
			Current	4 (6.7%)	47 (78.3%)	9 (15%)	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	Past	-	34 (85%)	6 (15%)	40 (100%)
			Current	1 (2.1%)	34 (73.9%)	5 (24%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod Centre	Past	-	53 (79%)	7 (21%)	60 (100%)
			Current	-	53 (79%)	7 (21%)	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	Past	2 (4%)	30 (60%)	8 (36%)	40 (100%
			Current	2 (4%)	30 (60%)	8 (36%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod Centre	Past	-	100 (71.4%)	20 (28.6%)	120 (100%)
			Current	4 (2.8%)	100 (71.4%)	16 (25.8%)	120 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	Past	2 (2%)	64 (66.6%)	14 (31.4%)	80 (100%)
			Current	3 (3.1%)	64 (66.6%)	13 (30.3%)	80 (100%)
Total			Past	2 (0.8%)	164 (69.4%)	34 (29.8%)	200 (100%)
			Current	7 (2.9%)	164 (69.4%)	29 (27.7%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

4.6 <u>Utilisation of weaving assets</u>:

The looms possessed by the weaver families are either procured through co-operative societies/production centres or purchased by them. There are also several cases where looms were provided to the weaver families through co-operative societies/production centres even though they possessed their own looms. The operation of the looms available with the weaver families has been studied in terms of hours of utilisation in a week. It is noticed that maximum proportion (72.5%) the beneficiaries are operating their looms from 46 to 75 hours in a week. Weaver families operating these looms beyond 75 hours in a week constitute nearly 14% of the total surveyed families. About 13.5% of the surveyed weaver families reported operating their looms in the range of 15 to 45 hours. As regards the utilisation of looms in terms of hours of operation, a marginal difference is noticed in case of families under co-operative and non co-operative sector. The actual hours of utilisation of looms by surveyed families fall far behind the actual available hours per week. Table No 4.6 presents the distribution of weaver families under co-operative sector according to the range of hours of operation of their looms in a week.

Table No. 4.6

Distribution of weavers families according to various ranges of hours of operation in a week of their looms

Sl.No	District	Institution	Households by ranges of hours of operations in a week (%)			
			15-45 hours	46-75 hours	Above 75 hours	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	10 (16.6%)	45 (75.0%)	5 (8.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	8 (20%)	29 (72.5%)	3 (7.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	6 (10%)	43 (71.7%)	11 (18.3%)	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	3 (7.5%)	28 (70%)	9 (22.5)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	16 (13.3%)	88 (73.3%)	16 (13.4%)	120 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	11 (13.7%)	57 (71.2%)	12 (15.1%	80 (100%)
		Total	27 (13.5%)	145 (72.5%)	28 (14%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

As a result of growing competition in textile sector and declining performance of the co-operative societies and production centres, the level of utilisation of the looms has greatly suffered, as reported by majority (73%) of the surveyed women respondents. Table No 4.7 indicates the distribution of the weavers families by change in level of utilisation of looms.

Table 4.7

Distribution of surveyed families by change in level of utilisation of looms.

Sl.No	District	Institutions	Households by change in level of utilisation of looms. (No. & %)		
			Change	No change	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	40 (66.7%)	20 (33.3%0	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	31 (77.5%)	9 (22.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	43 (71.6%)	17 (28.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	32 (80%)	8 (20%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	83 (69.2%)	37 (30.8%)	120 (100%)
		Non- Beneficiaries	63 (78.7%)	17 (21.3%)	80 (100%)
		Total	146 (73%)	54 (27%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

The lower level of utilisation of looms is directly attributed to inadequate and irregular supply of raw materials, low demand/sales of the handloom products and associated financial problems faced by weavers and the co-operative societies as well. However, most of the respondents reported that there is scope for improving the level of utilisation of the weaving assets of the weaver families. The reasons for low utilisation of weaving assets as reported by the surveyed families has been presented in Table No.4.8. The reasons for low utilisation of looms mainly relate to stagnation of demand, shortage of raw materials, shortage of loom accessories etc. Among the weaver families who have experienced low utilisation of looms, majority (95.2%) of them attributes the reasons for low utilisation of looms to falling demand for handloom items in their area. Shortage of raw material-yarns and dyes has been reported by 44.5% of the surveyed weaver families as the factor responsible for low utilisation of looms. Nearly 43.1% of the surveyed families reported that the low level of utilisation of loom is due to their engagement in other household activities and finding limited time for weaving activities. Excessive delay in receiving the raw materials through co-operative societies and production centres has greatly affected the level utilisation of their weaving assets, as reported by 12.3% of the surveyed families. (Table 4.8

Table No. 4.8

Distribution of households by reasons for low utilisation of looms.

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Households by reasons of low utilisation of looms (No & %)							
			Low demand	Shortage of raw materials	Other household engagement	Excessive failure of looms	Shortage of loom accessories	Delay in receiving raw materials	No lighting arrangements	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	32 (80%)	21 (52.5%)	18 (45%)	4 (10%)	3 (7.5%)	5 (12.5%)	-	40 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	28 (73.6%)	13 (34.2%)	12 (38%)	1 (2.6%)	2 (5.2%)	-	2 (6.4%)	31 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	43 (100%)	12 (52.1%)	18 (41.8%)	-	3 (6.9%)	13 (30.2%)	1 (2.3%)	43 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	32 (100%)	19 (82%)	15 (46.8%)	2 (6.2%)	5 (15.6%)	-	-	32 (100%)
	Total	Weavers co.opt society/Prod. Centre	75 (90.3%)	33 (39.7%)	36 (43.3%)	4 (4.8%)	6 (7.2%)	18 (21.6%)	1 (1.2%)	83 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiaries	60 (95.2%)	32 (50.7%)	27 (42.8%)	3 (4.7%)	7 (11.1%)	-	2	63 (100%)
		Total	139 (95.2%)	65 (44.5%)	63 (43.1%)	7 (4.7%)	13 (9%)	18 (12.3%)	3 (2%)	146 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Based on the present level of operation of looms either self owned or supplied by the co-operative societies/production centres, the scope of improving the status of utilisation of looms has been examined as presented in Table No .4.9. Only 26% of the surveyed weaver families reported that there is no scope of further increasing the level of operation, but remaining 74% of them expressed that there is scope for further increasing the level of operation for augmenting production. However, nearly 63.7% of the weaver families under non co-operative sector reported having scope for improving their present level of operation. In case of weaver families under co-operative sector, 80.8% of them reported having scope for enhancing their present level of operation.

Table No. 4.9
Distribution of households by scope for enhancing the present level of operation

Sl.No.	District	Institution	Households by scope for enhancing the present level of operation of the looms (No. & %)		
			Scope	No scope	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weaver co.opt. society/prod. Centre	48 (80%)	12 (20%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	24 (67.5%)	13 (32.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weaver co.opt. society/prod. Centre	49 (81.6%)	11 (18.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	24 (60%)	16 (40%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weaver co.opt. society/prod. Centre	97 (80.8%)	23 (19.2%)	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	51 (63.7%)	39 (36.3%)	80 (100%)
		Total	148 (74%)	62 (26%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

As a large number of surveyed weaver families reported that there is scope for improvement of level of utilisation of looms, it was further investigated as to the scope for modernization (replacement/repairing old looms) of the looms to improve productivity. It is noticed that nearly half of the surveyed families expressed their need for modernizing their looms either by replacement or by repairing their old looms. Under co-operative sector, nearly 57.5% of the surveyed families expressed their need for modernization of their weaving operation. (Table no. 4.10). Among those weaver families who expressed their need for modernization, nearly 17% of them expressed there need for replacing their existing looms either by loom of the same type or by improved type. Most of the weaver families are well conversant with their existing type of looms and hence needed replacement by similar type. About 40% of the surveyed families, who expressed their need for modernization, felt the need for repairing their old looms to make it more productive and functional. Around 43% of the surveyed weaver families expressed the need for adding few more number of looms to their existing set up (Table No. 4.11). Majority (46.2%) of the surveyed families under co-operative sector expressed their need for repair their old looms to make it more productive and 35% of them felt the need for adding more number of looms to their existing set up.

Table No. 4.10
Distribution of households by their need to modernize (replace/repair) their existing/old looms

Sl.No	District	Institution	Household by modernization (No & %)		
			Need modernization	Not need modernization	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weaver co.opt. society/prod. Centre	40 (66.6%)	20 (33.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	15 (37.5%)	25 (62.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weaver co.opt. society/prod. Centre	29 (48.4%)	31 (51.6%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	16 (40%)	24 (60%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weaver co.opt. society/prod. Centre	69 (57.5%)	51 (42.5)	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	31 (38.7%)	49 (61.3%)	80 (100%)
		Total	100 (50%	100 (50%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Table 4.11
Distribution of households by need to modernize (Replace/repair) their existing/old loom

Sl.No.	District	Institution	Households by type of modernization (No & %)			
			Replace	Repair	Add more	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weaver co.opt. society/prod. Centre	8 (20%)	19 (47.5%)	13 (32.5%)	40 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	2 (13.4%)	3 (20%)	10 (66.6%)	15 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weaver co.opt. society/prod. Centre	5 (17.2%)	13 (44.8)	11 (38%)	29 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	2 (12.5%)	5 (31.2%)	9 (56.3%)	16 (100%)
	Total	Weaver co.opt. society/prod. Centre	13 (18.8%)	32 (46.2%)	24 (35%)	69 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	4 (13%)	8 (25.8%)	19 (61.2%)	31 (100%)
		Total	17 (17%)	40 (40%)	43 (43%)	100 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Attempt was made to assess the impact of such modernization on improvement of the level of weaving operation. All the surveyed weaver families opting for modernization reported that such modernization would result in increase in the processing of yarns and improving their level of operation. In co-operative sector, the surveyed families who opted for modernization, 87.5% of them felt that such modernization will lead to improved operational performance. Nearly 17.5 of the surveyed families who opted for modernization of their looms reported that such modernization would contribute to improving the quality of their handloom products (Table No. 4.12).

Table No.4.12
Distribution of relevant households by types of benefits to be accrued due to proposed modernization

Sl. No	District	Institution	Households by benefits/positive impact of proper modernization					
			Increase processing of yarns	Improve the quality of product	Total	Increase of yarns per week		
						Max	Avg	Min
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-operative society/Prod Centre	51 (85%)	9 (15%)	60 (100%)	4	2.5	1
		Non-Beneficiaries	28 (70%)	12 (30%)	40 (100%)	5	3	1
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-operative society/Prod Centre	54 (90%)	30 (50%)	60 (100%)	6	4	2
		Non-Beneficiaries	32 (80%)	8 (20%)	40 (100%)	5	3.5	2
	Total	Weavers Co-operative society/Prod Centre	105 (87.5%)	39 (32.5%)	120 (100%)	5	3.5	1.5
		Non-Beneficiaries	60 (75%)	20 (25%)	80 (100%)	5	3.5	1.5
		Total	165 (82.5%)	59 (17.5%)	200 (100%)	5	3.5	1.5

Source: DIN survey.

The average quantity of yarns being processed per month by the surveyed weaver families, in the past and in the current period has been studied and presented in Table No 4.13. It is noticed that the average quantity of yarns being processed per weaver family per month, in the past, was in the range of 2 to 10 kg., with average quantity of consumption of 4.9 kg. per month. In the current period the average consumption of yarn per month per family has marginally come down to 4.7kg per month per households. In the past, the consumption of yarns per a weaver family under co-operative sector was in the range of 2 kg. to 10 kg. per month with an average quantity of 4.9 kg per month per households. In the current period, it has come down to the range of 2 kg. to 8 kg. per month with an average quantity of consumption of 3.9 kg per month per households due to decline in sales of handloom products. In case of families under non co-operative sector, the average consumption of yarn per family per month has marginally declined from 4.9 kg.(past) to 4.1 kg. in the current period. As a whole, it is noticed that there has been a decline in the average consumption of yarn per month per family from 4.9 to 4.0 as presented in Table No. 4.13.

In addition, the study has analysed the change in consumption of dyes used in processing of handloom products by the surveyed households as presented in Table No. 4.13. It is noticed that the monthly consumption of dyes per household which was in the range of 50 gm to 1000 gm in the past has come down to 50 gm to 960 gm in the current period. The average monthly consumption of dyes per household has marginally declined from 583 gm (past) to 517 gm in the current period, showing a decline of 11.3%. In co-operative sector, the decline of average consumption of dyes per month per household is nearly 11.6% (decline from 472 gm to 417 gm). In non co-operative sector, the average monthly consumption of dyes per household has come down from 501 gm to 446 gm in the current period. As regards the consumption of both yarn and dyes, it is noticed that there has been moderate fall, both co-operative and non co-operative sector, reflecting some perceptible impact of the globalisation of textile industry on traditional handloom sector. However, with increasingly competitive business environment, the handloom sector has still maintained its unique position and identity, in spite of increasing competitive threat.

Table No. 4.13
Distribution of households by quantity of consumption of yarn and dyes per month per households

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Period	Quantity of consumption per households per month (kg/gm)					
				Yarn (kg)			Dyes (gm)		
				Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min
1	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-opt. society/Prod. Centre	Past	10	5.2	2	1000	489	200
			Present	8	3.9	2	900	393	100
		Non-Beneficiaries	Past	8	5.1	2	960	486	120
			Present	8	3.9	2	960	427	120
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-opt.society/Prod. Centre	Past	10	4.8	2	900	456	50
			Present	8	4.1	2	900	441	50
		Non-Beneficiaries	Past	10	4.9	2	1000	517	150
			Present	10	4.5	2	1000	466	150
	Total	Weavers Co-operative society/Prod. Centre	Past	10	4.9	2	1000	472	50
			Present	8	3.9	2	900	417	50
		Non-Beneficiaries	Past	10	4.9	2	1000	501	120
			Present	10	4.1	2	1000	446	120
		Total	Past	10	4.9	2	500	583	50
			Present	10	4.0	2	950	517	50

Source: DIN survey.

The study compares the extent of consumption/availability of the raw materials-yarns and dyes as against the actual requirement/demand for the same by the weaver families. Table 4.14 presents the average demand/requirement of the yarn and dyes per month per household with reference to past and current period. In keeping with the stagnating market for handloom products in the face of increasing competition posed by the modern textile sector, the demand for yarns per month per household shows decline from 5.1 kg (past) to 4.7 kg in the current period. In the co-operative sector, the requirement for yarn per month per household has declined from 5.1 kg to 4.2 kg. Similar declining trend is also noticed in case of requirement of yarns by weaver families falling outside the co-operative fold. As a whole, the monthly requirement of yarn in the current period varies in the range of 2 kg to 12 kg per household. The wide variation of requirement as well as the consumption of yarns and dyes by different households reflects the great deal of variation of time and efforts needed for different type of handloom products, quality design and highly crafted fabrics needing relatively more time and processing effort. Cotton and silk sarees dominating all the handloom items in the study districts, needing special craftsmanship and skill usually consumes more weaving time and effort.

Comparing the requirement and consumption of yarns and dyes as presented in Table 4.13 and Table 4.14, the supply of raw material always lags behind the demand for the same by the weaver community. Though the supply of raw materials through co-operative society channel has progressively decreased, there has been gradual shift by the weaver community to purchase their required materials from private sources, at relatively higher prices. As a whole, the actual monthly requirement of yarns per household is nearly 17.5% higher over what they receive and process, in the current period. In the co-operative sector, the monthly consumption of yarns per household is nearly 7.6% less than their requirement, in the current period. However, in the non co-operative sector, the shortage of yarn is reported marginal, as the concerned weavers largely depend on private sources.

As regards the availability and consumption of dyes in processing of handloom products, it is noticed that the average monthly requirement/demand of dyes per household show a decline from 591 gm to 520 gm (a decline of 12%) in the current period. In the co-operative sector, monthly requirement/demand of dyes per weaver household has declined from 474 gm (past) to 417 gm (current period), showing a decrease of 12%. However, in the non-beneficiary sector, monthly requirement of dyes per household has fallen down from 511 gm (past) to 455 gm in the current period, showing a decline of 10.9%.

Table No.4.14

Distribution of households by quantity of yarns/dyes required per month

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Period	Quantity of requirement per households per month (kg/gm)					
				Yarn (kg)			Dyes (gm)		
				Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min
1	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-operative society/Prod. Centre	Past	612	5.5	2	1000	493	100
			Present	12	4	2	900	396	100
		Non-Beneficiaries	Past	8	5.3	2	960	486	120
			Present	10	3.9	2	960	427	120
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-operative society/Prod. Centre	Past	10	4.7	2	900	456	50
			Present	10	4.4	2	900	448	50
		Non-Beneficiaries	Past	12	5.1	2	1000	536	150
			Present	12	4.7	2	1000	484	150
	Total	Weavers Co-operative society/Prod. Centre	Past	12	5.1	2	1000	474	50
			Present	12	4.2	2	900	417	50
		Non-Beneficiaries	Past	12	5.2	2	1000	511	120
			Present	12	4.2	2	1000	455	120
		Total	Past	12	5.1	2	500	591	50
			Present	12	4.7	2	950	523	50

Source: DIN survey

4.7 Inadequacy of raw materials:

The cases of beneficiaries experiencing shortage of yarns and dyes needed for their weaving operations have been analysed with regard to magnitude, frequency and reasons of shortage. Further, the steps taken by the beneficiaries in the event of shortage of raw materials have been examined.

Among the beneficiaries procuring yarns, the extent of dependence on co-operative societies as a source of supply has greatly decreased and most of the beneficiaries are now depending more on the local market for procuring yarns. As presented in the Table 4.15, while 54% of the surveyed weavers families were depending on co-operative societies as the source of supply of yarn, currently only 9% of them are depending on the societies for this purpose. It is important to note that majority (89%) of the surveyed families reported depending on local market for procuring yarns for their weaving operation, while only 46% of them were depending on the local source of supply in the past years. The co-operative societies, which were earlier playing an important role in supplying raw material for traditional weaving, have been relegated to a very miserable position in this context. The scarcity of funds and operational weakness of most of the co-operative societies has been responsible for decreased dependence of the weaver communities on them for procuring raw materials. As regards procurement of dyes, majority (79%) of the surveyed weaver families reported depending on the local market, while 21% of them depend on both co-operative societies and local market for procuring dyes. As a whole, the percentage of surveyed families under cooperative sector depending on co-operative societies as the source of supply of yarn has decreased from 74.1% (past) to merely 15% at present. In the co-operative sector, the proportion of surveyed weaver families procuring their yarn from local sources has increased from 25.81% (past) to 81.6% (current period). As regards the procurement of dyes, the percentage of surveyed weaver families under co-operative sector procuring dyes from local market has increased from 25.8% (past) to 65% in the current period. The decreasing dependence of most of the surveyed weaver families on co-operative societies both for yarns and dyes reflects the weakening status of the co-operative societies in the current period.

Table No. 4.15
Distribution of Households by source of supply of yarns/dyes

Sl. No	District	Institution	Period	Households by sources of supply of yarns and dyes (No. & %)							
				Yarns				Dyes			
				Co.op society	Market only	Both	Total	Co.op society	Market only	Both	Total
1	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	47 (78.3%)	13 (21.7%)	-	60 (100%)	-	13 (21.7%)	47 (78.3%)	60 (100%)
			Present	-	60 (100%)	-	60 (100%)	-	60 (100%)	-	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiary	Past	12 (30%)	28 (70%)	-	40 (100%)	-	12 (30%)	28 (70%)	40 (100%)
			Present	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	42 (70%)	18 (30%)	-	60 (100%)	-	18 (30%)	42 (70%)	60 (100%)
			Present	18 (30%)	38 (63.4%)	4 (6.6%)	60 (100%)	-	18 (30%)	42 (70%)	60 (100%)
		Non-Beneficiary	Past	7 (17.5%)	33 (82.5%)	-	40 (100%)	-	33 (82.5%)	7 (17.5%)	40 (100%)
			Present	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)	-	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	89 (74.1%)	31 (25.8%)	-	120 (100%)	-	31 (25.8%)	89 (74.2%)	120 (100%)
			Present	18 (15%)	98 (81.6%)	4 (3.4%)	120 (100%)	-	78 (65%)	42 (35%)	120 (100%)
		Non- beneficiary	Past	19 (23.7%)	61 (76.3%)	-	80 (100%)	-	45 (56.2%)	35 (43.8%)	80 (100%)
			Present	-	80 (100%)	-	80 (100%)	-	80 (100%)	-	80 (100%)
		Total	Past	108 (54%)	92 (46%)	-	200 (100%)	-	76 (38%)	124 (62%)	200 (100%)
			Present	18 (9%)	178 (89%)	4 (2%)	200 (100%)	-	158 (79%)	42 (21%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey

The cases of beneficiaries experiencing shortage of yarns and dyes needed for their weaving operation have been studied with regard to magnitude, frequency and reasons of shortage. About 53% of the surveyed weaver family reported facing shortage of yarns and dyes required for processing of their handloom product, at present. However, 47% of the surveyed families reported that they did not face any shortage of yarns and dyes. The percentage of weaver families reporting shortage of yarns and dyes relatively belongs more to the co-operative sector as compared to those not supported by co-operative sector (Table No. 4.16).

It is expected that shortage of yarns and dyes have a direct bearing with the production and operational output and performance. Nearly 40.5% of the weaver families, who reported shortage of yarns and dyes to meet their production requirement, stated that their weaving operation has moderately been affected due to such shortage, at present. However, nearly 37.7% of the weaver families experiencing shortage of raw material reported that the shortage would exert very little impact on their operation. About 21% of the surveyed families who reported the shortage of raw materials, expected that the shortage of raw materials will severely affect their handloom operation. (Table No. 4.17)

Table No. 4.16
Distribution of Households by shortage of yearns and dyes

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Period	Households facing shortage of yarns and dyes (No. & %)		
				Shortage	No shortage	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	43 (72.6%)	17 (28.4%)	60 (100%)
			Present	30 (50%)	30 (50%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	Past	18 (45%)	22 (55%)	40 (100%)
			Present	23 (57.5%)	17 (42.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	38 (63.4%)	22 (36.6%)	60 (100%)
			Present	38 (63.4%)	22 (36.6%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	Past	15 (37.5%)	25 (62.5%)	40 (100%)
			Present	15 (37.5%)	25 (62.5%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	81 (67.5%)	39 (32.5%)	120 (100%)
			Present	68 (56.7%)	52 (43.3%)	120 (100%)

		Non-beneficiary	Past	33 (41.2%)	47 (58.8%)	80 (100%)
			Present	38 (47.5%)	42 (52.5%)	80 (100%)
		Total	Past	114 (57%)	86 (43%)	200 (100%)
			Present	106 (53%)	94 (47%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey

Table No. 4.17
Distribution of surveyed households by degree effect on their handloom operations due to shortage of raw materials.

Sl. No	**District**	**Institution**	**Period**	**Relevant Households by effect on operation (No. & %)**			
				Slightly	Moderately	Severely	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	18 (41.8%)	16 (37.2%)	9 (21%)	43 (100%)
			Present	13 (43.4%)	12 (40%)	5 (16.6%)	30 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	Past	9 (50%)	7 (38.8%)	2 (11.2%)	18 (100%)
			Present	10 (43.4%)	8 (34.7%)	5 (21.9%)	23 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	16 (42.1%)	15 (39.4%)	7 (18.5%)	38 (100%)
			Present	7 (18.4%)	21 (55.2%)	10 (26.4%)	38 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	Past	10 (66.6%)	2 (13.3%)	3 (20%)	15 (100%)
			Present	10 (66.6%)	2 (13.3%)	3 (20%)	15 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	34 (41.9%)	31 (38.2%)	16 (19.9%)	81 (100%)
			Present	20 (29.4%)	33 (48.5%)	15 (22.1%)	68 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	Past	19 (57.5%)	9 (27.2%)	5 (15.3%)	33 (100%)
			Present	20 (52.6%)	10 (26.3%)	8 (22.1%)	38 (100%)
		Total	Past	53 (46.4%)	40 (35%)	21 (18.6%)	114 (100%)
			Present	40 (37.7%)	43 (40.5%)	23 (21.8%)	106 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Since inception, the co-operative societies have been playing an important role in making provision of yarns and dyes for their weaver members for maintaining a stable operation. In due course of time, the structure and performance of co-operative societies and production centres have significantly declined leading to dormancy in its business. The weaver co-operative society has failed to ensure steady supply of yarns and dyes to its members to maintain continuity in handloom operation. As presented in Table 4.18, nearly 50.5% of the surveyed weaver families expressed their dissatisfaction on the role and performance of the co-operative societies in the context of arranging and supplying required quantity of yarns and dyes to its weaver members, at present. Nearly 56.6% of the surveyed weaver families belonging to co-operative sector expressed their dissatisfaction on the performance of co-operative societies, in this respect. In Bolangir district, among the weaver families falling under co-operative sector, nearly 63.4% of them expressed their dissatisfaction on the co-operative societies in the mater of supplying raw materials for their weaving activities.

The reasons for dissatisfaction by the weaver families on the quality of services provided by the weavers co-operative societies in supplying of raw materials have been studied. The major reasons of dissatisfaction the weavers families on the services of the co-operative societies mainly pertain to irregularity in supply, inadequate quantity of supply and poor quality goods delivered, as presented in Table No. 4.19. About 56.1% of the weaver families, who expressed dissatisfaction on the services of the societies, reported that supply of yarns and dyes by the societies is frequently irregular. About one-tenth of the concerned weavers families reported the quantity of supply of raw materials by the societies was much less than their requirement. In Sambalpur district, about 69.7% of the concerned weaver families reported irregular supply of yarns and dyes by their co-operative societies.

Table No. 4 .18
Distribution of weavers households by their opinion of the service of co-operative societies regarding supply of raw materials.

Sl. No	District	Institution	Period	Households by their opinion on the service of co-operative societies. (No. & %)			
				Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	17 (28.4%)	43 (71.6%)	-	60 (100%)
			Present	30 (50%)	30 (50%)	-	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	Past	18 (45%)	-	22 (55%)	40 (100%)
			Present	-	18 (45%)	22 (55%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	38 (63.4%)	22 (36.6%)	-	60 (100%)
			Present	22 (36.6%)	38 (63.4%)	-	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	Past	15 (37.5%)	-	25 (62.5%)	40 (100%)
			Present	-	15 (37.5%)	25 (62.5%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	55 (45.8%)	65 (54.2%)	-	120 (100%)
			Present	52 (43.4%)	68 (56.6%)	-	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	Past	33 (41.3%)	-	47 (58.7%)	80 (100%)
			Present	-	33 (41.3%)	47 (58.7%)	80 (100%)
		Total	Past	88 (44%)	65 (32.5)	47 (23.5%)	200 (100%)
			Present	52 (26%)	101 (50.5%)	47 (23.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Table No. 4.19
Distribution of relevant of households by reasons of their dissatisfaction on the co-operative societies about supply of raw materials.

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Relevant households by reasons of dissatisfaction (No. & %)			
			Irregular supply	Inadequate supply	Poor quality etc.	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	30 (69.7%)	-	43 (100%)	43
		Non-beneficiary	10 (55.6%)	-	18 (100%)	18
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	17 (44.7%)	8 (21%)	20 (56.6%)	38
		Non-beneficiary	7 (46.6%)	4 (26.7%)	15 (100%)	15
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	47 (58%)	8 (9.8%)	58 (71.6%)	81
		Non- beneficiary	17 (51.5%)	4 (12.1%)	33 (100%)	33
		Total	64 (56.1%)	12 (10.5%)	91 (79.8%)	114

Source: DIN survey.

4.8 Production:

The production of different types of woven goods, their size, price, sales etc. has been analysed as presented in following paragraphs. The volume of sales and value of the woven goods sold through to the co-operative societies/production centres and in the open market have also been analysed.

For the purpose of analysis, all the woven goods produced by the weavers households have been classified in to four categories: category-1 (Dhotty, Lounge, Napkins and towels), category-2 (Sarees), category-3 (bedsheets, scarfs), category-4 (cloth pieces, handkerchief, blause pieces etc.). It is interesting to note that almost all the households engaged in weaving operation produces Sarees (category-2). Only small number produces other items under category 1, 3 and 4 (8.5%, 7.5% and 17% respectively) of the surveyed weaver households, as presented in Table No 4.20.

The volume of production of different category of woven products in terms of number of pieces produced per month have been analysed, as presented in Table No. 4.21. It is found that average number of pieces of Sarees produced in a month per weaver household is nearly 8. The average no. of pieces of product category-1 i.e. Dotty, Lunge etc. produced in a month per households works out 3, at present. The average no. of pieces of Sarees produced per weaver household has come down from 10 (past) to 8, at present. Similarly there has been reduction in monthly production of different category of woven products, as reported by surveyed household (Table 4.21). The change in value of woven products produced per month per household has also been analysed. The average value of production of Saree per household per month shows a decline from Rs.4,300/- (past) to Rs.4,000/- at present. Similarly the average value of production of other woven products per month per household shows a marginal decline.

Table No. 4. 20
Distribution of weaver households by type of woven products produced

Sl. No.	**District**	**Institution**	**Households by type of products produced (No. & %)**				
			Product-1	Product-2	Product-3	Product-4	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	-	60 (100%)	-	8 (13.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	-	40 (100%)	-	3 (7.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	8 (13.4%)	60 (100%)	8 (13.4%)	14 (23.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	9 (22.5%)	40 (100%)	7 (17.5%)	9 (22.5%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	8 (6.7%)	120 (100%)	8 (6.7%)	22 (18.4%)	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	9 (11.2%)	80 (100%)	7 (8.7%)	12 (15%)	80 (100%)
		Total	17 (8.5%)	200 (100%)	15 (7.5%)	34 (17%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Table No. 4.21
Distribution of average quantity of monthly production of different woven products.

Sl. No	District	Institution	Period	Average production per month per households (No.)				
				Dhotty, lunge	Sarees	Bedsheets	Other clothes	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	-	8	-	4	12
			Present		5	-	2	7
		Non-beneficiary	Past	-	8	-	5	13
			Present	-	5	-	2	7
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	10	12	5	8	35
			Present	5	12	4	5	26
		Non-beneficiary	Past	10	12	5	8	35
			Present	5	12	4	5	26
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	5	10	3	6	24
			Present	3	8	2	3	16
		Non-beneficiary	Past	5	10	3	5	23
			Present	3	8	2	3	16
		Total	Past	5	10	3	4	22
			Present	3	8	2	3	16

Source: DIN survey.

4.9 Marketing of the woven goods:

The handloom products having its own superb and distinct position in textile sector enjoy a widespread market in both in rural and urban areas. The competitive pressure exerted by modern textile products has not created any perceptible change in the acceptance and choice of customer segment for handloom products. However, there has been significant change in the flow of handloom goods through different marketing channels. Due to growing deterioration of functional performance of the weaver co-operative societies and production centres, majority of the weaver community has switched over to direct marketing through intermediary market agents in the open market. There has been drastic decline in sale of handloom woven products through co-operative societies and production centres. Table No. 4.22 presents the change in monthly average sales of different handloom products both through co-operative societies and open market as well. The average monthly sales per household of handloom products in terms of pieces through co-operative societies have declined 15 (past) to 3, at present. On the other hand, the average monthly sale of different handloom goods per month per household has increased from 7 (past) to 13 (current), through open market. In terms of change in value of woven products sold through co-operative societies, it is found that the average value of monthly sale per household has decreased from

Rs.5000/- (past) to Rs.1500/- at present. As regards sales through open market, the average monthly sales of handloom products has shot up from Rs.3000/- (Past) to Rs.6000/-, at present. Table 4.23.

Table No. 4.22
Distribution of average level of monthly sales of different handloom products

Sl. No	District	Institution	Period	Average sales per month per households (No.)		
				Sales through co-opt. Societies	Sales through open market	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	12	-	12
			Present	-	7	7
		Non-beneficiary	Past	4	9	13
			Present	-	7	7
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	35	-	35
			Present	6	20	26
		Non-beneficiary	Past	12	25	37
			Present	-	26	26
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	24	-	24
			Present	6	10	16
		Non-beneficiary	Past	7	16	23
			Present	-	16	16
		Total	Past	15	7	22
			Present	3	13	16

Source: DIN survey.

Table No. 4.23
Distribution of average value of monthly sales of different handloom products

Sl. No	District	Institution	Period	Average sales per month per households (No.)		
				Sales through co-opt. Societies	Sales through open market	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	6000/-	-	6000/-
			Present	-	5700/-	5700/-
		Non-beneficiary	Past	1500/-	5200/-	6700/-
			Present	-	5700/-	5700/-
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	8000/-	-	8000/-
			Present	1700/-	5800/-	7500/-
		Non-beneficiary	Past	2000/-	4700/-	6700/-
			Present	-	7600/-	7600/-
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	8,300/-	-	8,300/-
			Present	1500/-	6300/-	7800/-
		Non-beneficiary	Past	3000/-	5100/-	8100/-
			Present	-	7000/-	7000/-
		Total	Past	5000/-	3000/-	8000/-
			Present	1500/-	6000/-	7500/-

Source: DIN survey.

CHAPTER-V

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY ON ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN IN HANDLOOM SECTOR.

5.1 Background:

Handloom development programme has been introduced as a beneficiary oriented anti-poverty programme directed towards economically weaker section of the population, and weaver community. The main purpose the handloom development programme is to enhance the economic level of the weaver community especially the women engaged in handloom sector so as to put them above the poverty line while bringing about qualitative and quantitative improvement in handloom production in general and this traditional household industry, in particular.

With growing competition posed by the modern textile industries, spinning mills and power looms, the handloom industry has steadily deteriorated over the last decade, rendering 1000 of weavers unemployed and under employed, forcing large-scale migration to other states and closer of several co-operative societies and production centres, which used to provide support the weaving activities in rural areas. The following paragraphs analyse the change in the income levels and employment status of the surveyed beneficiary households especially the women engaged in handloom activities, as a result of growing competition and globalisation of textile industry. Many handloom co-operative societies and production centres are passing through operational and financial crises. With weakening of the structure and working of the co-operative societies and production centres, marketing problems continue to dog the weaver communities.

5.2 Impact on family income as result of globalisation of textile industry:

The study has attempted to assess the change in family income and economic status of the weaver communities as a result of increased competition posed by the textile industry. The economic status of the weaver households has shown deterioration, to varying degree. In a scenario where power loom and modern textile industry has adversely affected the traditional handloom sector, the weavers communities have been pushed down to the lower strata of the economic ladder.

The data on family income of the surveyed women engaged in weaving activities have been collected with reference to past period and the present period of competitive situation. It may be pointed out that handloom activity is pursued by almost all the members of household and has the capacity to absorb idle manpower or provide engagement during slack hours/days to any member at any time. The increased competitive threat coupled with deteriorated condition of the weaver co-operative societies and production centres, the family income of the weaver communities is expected to suffer. Table No. 5.1 and Table No. 5.2 presents the annual household income of the surveyed weaver households with reference to the past period and the present competitive scenario. As a whole, the average annual household income has decreased from Rs.19,229/- to Rs.18,678/-, showing a marginal decrease of 3%. It shows that the poor weaver community have been able to cope with negative effect of the competitive environment to some extent. It is noticed that among the surveyed weavers households, nearly 10% of them were making an annual family income below Rs.11,000/- in the past period (Table 5.1). In the current scenario the proportion of weavers households in this group has increased to 13%. Further, it is found that among the surveyed weavers households, nearly 13% of them were making an annual family income above Rs.24,000/- in the past period. The proportion of weaver household in this higher income groups have marginally come down to 11% in the present competitive period. Though there has been shift of higher income segment of the weaver communities to the lower income layer, the change in income level has remained marginal, showing some degree of adjustment made by the affected communities to cope with problems. As regards the surveyed weaver families falling in the income range of Rs.11,000/- to Rs.24,000/-, the proportion of households in this groups has marginally changed from 78.5% (in the past period) to 76% at present. In a relatively higher annual family income segment Rs.24,000/- to Rs.50,000/-, the proportion of weaver households shows a decrease from 12% (in the past period) to 10.5% in the current period. The proportion of income derived from handloom activity alone to the total family income of surveyed families is more than 90%, showing their extremely high dependence on weaving occupation.

Table No. 5.1
Distribution of weavers households according to their family income (Current period)

Sl. No	District	Institution	Annual income per households (Rs.)									
			Upto 1200	1201-3600	3601-6400	6401-11000	11000-24,000	24,001-50,000	More than 50,000	Total	Average total annual income per HH (Rs.)	Average annual income per HH from weaving occupation
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	-	1 (1.7%)	-	10 (16.6%)	45 (75%)	4 (6.7%)	-	60 (100%)	16,651/-	15,743/-
		Non-beneficiary	-	-	-	10 (25%)	29 (72.5%)	1 (2.5%)	-	40 (100%)	15,595/-	14.275/-
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	-	-	-	3 (5%)	45 (75%)	12 (20%)	-	60 (100%)	22,216/-	20,833/-
		Non-beneficiary	-	-	-	2 (5%)	33 (82.5%)	4 (10%)	1 (2.5%)	40 (100%)	19,499/-	18,510/-
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	-	1 (0.8%)	-	13 (10.7%)	90 (75.5%)	16 (13%)	-	120 (100%)	19,433/-	18,288/-
		Non-beneficiary	-	-	-	12 (15%)	62 (77.5%)	5 (6.3%)	1 (1.2%)	80 (100%)	17,547/-	16,392/-
		Total	-	1 (0.5%)	-	25 (12.5%)	152 (76%)	21 (10.5%)	1 (0.5)	200 (100%)	18,678/-	17,529/-

Source: DIN survey.

Table No. 5.2
Distribution of weavers households according to their family income (Past period)

Sl. No	District	Institution	Annual income per households (Rs.)									
			Upto 1200	1201-3600	3601-6400	6401-11000	11000-24,000	24,001-50,000	More than 50,000	Total	Average total annual income per HH (Rs.)	Average annual income per HH from weaving occupation
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	-	-	2 (3%)	4 (7%)	45 (75%)	7 (12%)	2 (3%)	60 (100%)	21,115/-	19,963/-
		Non-beneficiary	-	-	-	8 (20.5%)	30 (75%)	2 (4.5%)	-	40 (100%)	16,715/-	15,300/-
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	-	-	-	4 (6.6%)	46 (76.4%)	10 (17%)	-	60 (100%)	23,163/-	21,721/-
		Non-beneficiary	-	-	1 (2.5%)	1 (2.5%)	33 (82.5%)	5 (12.5%)	-	40 (100%)	20,405/-	19,370/-
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	-	-	2 (1.6%)	8 (6.6%)	91 (76%)	17 (14.2%)	2 (1.6%)	120 (100%)	20,009/-	18,830/-
		Non-beneficiary	-	-	1 (1.5%)	9 (11.5%)	63 (78.5%)	7 (8.5%)	-	80 (100%)	18,060/-	17,871/-
		Total	-	-	3 (1.5%)	17 (8.5%)	154 (77%)	24 (12%)	2 (1%)	200 (100%)	19,229/-	18,046/-

Source: The Directorate of textile, Orissa.

5.3 Occupational shift to cope with the falling income:

The effect of globalisation and competitive scenario prevailing in the textile sector on the family of the surveyed weaver households has led to occupational shift and diversification by some of the affected families to cope with the negative effect of globalisation. Nearly 8.5% of the surveyed families reported having switched over to other sources of income in addition to weaving activities. However, majority (91.5%) of the surveyed weaver families is still pursuing their traditional weaving activities without entering into any new avenue of income (Table No.5.3). Among the weaver households falling under co-operative sector, nearly 10.8% of them reported entering into other additional source of income in addition to their existing handloom activities. Among those weaver families who have switched over to other avenue of income, nearly 64.8% of them reported that there has been no improvement in their family income after switching over to a new occupation. However, nearly 35.2% of those weaver families who have switched over to other occupation reported that there has been some improvement in their family income (Table No. 5.4).

Table No. 5.3
Distribution of households by family members switching over to other occupation after decline in handloom activities.

Sl. No	District	Institution	Households by members switching over to other occupation (No. & %)		
			Switched over	Not switched over	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	4 (6.7%)	56 (93.3%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	1 (2.5%)	39 (97.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	9 (15%)	51 (85%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	3 (7.5%)	37 (92.5%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	13 (10.8%)	107 (89.2%)	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	4 (5%)	76 (95%)	80 (100%)
		Total	17 (8.5%)	183 (91.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Table No. 5.4
Distribution of relevant households by affect in income due to members switching over to other occupation

Sl. No	District	Institution	Relevant households by family income affected (No. & %)		
			Family income affected	Family income not affected	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	4 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	-	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)	9 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	3 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	5 (38.4%)	8 (61.6%)	13 (100%0
		Non-beneficiary	1 (25%)	3 (75%)	4 (100%)
		Total	6 (35.2%)	11 (64.8%)	17 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

5.4 Effect on globalisation on productive utilisation of weaving work force:

The impact of increased competition and expansion of modern textile industry, the level of operation in handloom sector has declined and it has affected the extent of utilisation of weaving work force especially women of weaver communities. Nearly 32.5% of the surveyed weaver families reported that the extent of their engagement in terms of working hours in handloom activities has declined. However about 67.5% of the surveyed families reported no change in extent of their engagement in handloom operations as a result of competitive environment in textile sector. Among those relevant weaver households who reported decrease in the extent their engagement, nearly 77% of them reported that the extent of decrease in their working hours in weaving is marginal. Nearly 23% of these households reported that extent of their engagement in handloom activities has decreased moderately. (Table No. 5.5. and Table No. 5.6)

Table No. 5.5
Distribution of household by decrease in working hours in handloom activities.

Sl. No	District	Institution	Households by decrease in working hours of handloom activities (No. & %)		
			Decreased	Not decreased	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	23 (38.3%)	37 (61.7%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	12 (30%)	28 (70%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	21 (35%)	39 (65%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	9 (22.5%)	31 (77.5%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	44 (36.6%)	76 (63.4%)	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	21 (26.2%)	59 (73.8%)	80 (100%)
		Total	65 (32.5%)	135 (67.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Table No. 5.6
Distribution of relevant households by extent of decrease in working hours

Sl. No	District	Institution	Relevant households by extent of decrease in working hours. (No. & %)			
			Significantly	Moderately	Slightly	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	-	3 (13%)	20 (87%)	23 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	-	4 (33.3%)	8 (66.7%)	12 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	-	3 (14.2%)	18 (85.8%)	21 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	-	5 (55%)	4 (45%)	9 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	-	6 (13.6%)	38 (86.4%)	44 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	-	9 (42.8%)	12 (57.2%)	21 (100%)
		Total	-	15 (23%)	50 (77%)	65 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

CHAPTER-VI

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON SOCIO-CULTURAL LIFE OF THE WOMEN ENGAGED IN HANDLOOM SECTOR

6.1 Background:

The increased competition and globalisation of textile industry is expected to exert adverse economic impact on the living condition of the weaver community especially the women engaged in handloom sector. Such adverse economic impact is expected to bring about deterioration in the quality of life of the weavers community especially the working women and of their social status. In this context, the impact on living style and social status of the surveyed weaver families have been analysed with regard to their food in take, children's education, health and sanitation, participation in the community activities, domestic energy used, accessibility to means of entertainment.

6.2 Food intake:

The competitive environment in the textile sector has adversely affected the operation and growth of traditional handloom industry in rural areas, making many traditional weavers financially ruined and weaker. The resulting effect on the rural economy linked to the weaver community has been reflected in deterioration in their socio-economic and livelihood status. The study examines the changing livelihood conditions of the weaver community with regard to their food security and quality of food intake. It was found that nearly 73.5% of the surveyed weaver households reported that the quality and quantity of food intake have deteriorated due to slackening of their weaving operation and dwindling position of the co-operative societies and production centres. About 26.5% of the surveyed households reported that there has been no change in the quality and quantity of their food intake. (Table No. 6.1) Among those surveyed weaver families who reported deterioration in their food intake, nearly 17.6% of them reported it significant. About 65.3% of the concerned families, who reported deterioration of their food intake, stated it as moderate. The adverse effect on the food intake was considered marginal for nearly 17.1% of the affected weaver families. Table No. 6.2 presents the degree of adverse effect of competitive situation in textile industry sector on the quality and quantity food intake of the concerned affected weaver families. Among those weaver families under co-operative sector who reported deterioration in their food intake, nearly 13.7% of them considered the effect quite significant. Relatively higher proportion of surveyed families not falling under co-operative sector have suffered in respect of falling standard and quality of their food intake.

Table No. 6.1
Distribution of household by change in food intake due to declining income through handloom activities.

Sl. No	District	Institution	Households by change in food intake (No. & %)		
			No change	Deteriorated	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	13 (21.6%)	47 (78.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	11 (27.5%)	29 (72.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	20 (33.3%)	40 (66.7%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	9 (22.5%)	31 (77.5)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	33 (27.5%)	87 (72.5%)	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	20 (25%)	60 (75%)	80 (100%)
		Total	53 (26.5%)	147 (73.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Table No. 6.2
Distribution of Relevant households by degree of adverse effect on their food intake

Sl. No	District	Institution	Households by change in food intake (No. & %)			
			Significantly	Moderately	Marginally	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	8 (17%)	32 (68%)	7 (15%)	47 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	7 (24.1%)	13 (44.8)	9 (31.1%)	29 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	4 (10%)	30 (75%)	6 (15%)	40 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	7 (22.5%)	21 (67.7%)	3 (9.2%)	31 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	12 (13.7%)	62 (71.2%)	13 (15.1%)	87 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	14 (23.4%)	34 (56.7%)	12 (19.9%)	60 (100%)
		Total	26 (17.6%)	96 (65.3%)	25 (17.1%)	147 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

6.2 **Health care facilities**:

Attempt has been made to study the impact of growing competitive scenario on the livelihood status of the rural weaver communities in terms of change in their health status. As reported by almost all the surveyed weaver households, the health status of the family members has declined due to deterioration of their livelihood condition. Their capacity to provide better health care facilities have decreased due to their falling standard of living as a result of deterioration of their traditional weaving activities. The effect was considered marginal for majority of the surveyed weaver families.

6.3 **Education**:

The surveyed weaver households were interrogated whether the decline in their weaving activities has resulted in any financial problem in educating their children. It was gathered that all the surveyed families reported facing financial difficulties in giving primary schooling facilities to their children due to decline in their family based weaving activities. This indicates that the competitive situation in textile sector has increased their financial pressure and burden, putting them in difficult situation to meet their social obligations and domestic needs. As a whole, education of children of these affected weaver families has suffered to a great extent.

6.4 **Participation in community activities**:

The study examines the adverse impact of the competitive pressure of textile industry and resulting decline in handloom business on level of participation of the weaver community. It is observed that nearly 76.5% of the surveyed weaver families have suffered a great deal and have reduced their participation in various community activities (e.g. village club, community festivals and programmes). About 23.5% of the surveyed families reported no effect as regards their participation in community activities, as a result of decline in their weaving activities. (Table No. 6.3)

Table No.6.3

Distribution of households by participation in different community activities.

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Households by participation in community activities. (No. & %)		
			Affected	Not affected	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	53 (88.3%)	7 (11.7%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	28 (70%)	12 (30%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	50 (83.4%)	10 (16.6%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	22 (55%)	18 (45%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	103 (85.8%)	17 (14.2%)	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	50 (62.5%)	30 (37.5%)	80 (100%)
		Total	153 (76.5%)	47 (23.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

6.5 <u>Recreational Facilities</u>:

The study has examined the adverse impact of the competitive situation in textile sector on the surveyed weaver families about their availing various recreational facilities. It is reported that nearly 68% of the surveyed weaver families have suffered in availing recreational facilities due their financial problems caused by the declining handloom business. However, nearly 32% of the surveyed households reported no effect of them in availing recreational facilities. Recreation and entertainment at the family and community level have been affected due to deterioration in handloom business particularly co-operative sector. (Table No. 6.4)

Table No. 6.4
Distribution of households suffered in availing recreational facility.

Sl. No	District	Institution	Households suffered in availing recreational facilities (No. & %)		
			Affected	Not affected	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	37 (61.6%)	13 (38.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	23 (57.5%)	17 (42.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	41 (68.4%)	19 (31.6%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	35 (87.5%)	5 (12.5%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	78 (65%)	42 (35%)	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	58 (72.5%)	22 (17.5%)	80 (100%)
		Total	136 (68%)	64 (32%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

6.6 <u>Cooking Fuel</u>:

The type of cooking fuel used indicates the social and financial status of a family. As the financial condition of a family weakens, it becomes difficult for these families to go for expensive cooking fuels. Since most of the weaver families in rural areas commonly use fuel wood, dung-cake, kerosene etc. as their cooking fuel, there has been limited effect of the decline of handloom business on use of cooking fuel by concerned beneficiary. However, nearly 29.5% of the surveyed weaver families reported facing difficulty in making their expenditure towards cooking fuel (Table No. 6. 5).

As presented in Table No.6.6, the proportion of weaver households using expensive fuels such as kerosene and electricity have significantly decreased indicating worsening of financial status of the surveyed weaver families due to decline in their handloom business. While 60.5% of the surveyed families were using kerosene as the cooking fuel in the past period, currently only 25.5% of these families reported using kerosene. In the co-operative sector, the proportion of surveyed weavers families using kerosene as the cooking fuel have decreased from 67.5% (past period) to 30.8% (in the current period), reflecting weakening of their financial status and squeezing of their handloom business.

Table No. 6.5
Distribution of Households facing difficulties in spending cooking fuel

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Households by facing difficulty in spending on cooking fuel (No. & %)		
			Faced difficulty	No difficulty	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	20 (33.3%)	40 (66.7%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	10 (25%)	30 (75%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	20 (33.3%)	40 (66.7%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	9 (22.5%)	31 (77.5)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	40 (33.3%)	80 (66.7%)	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	19 (23.7%)	61 (76.3%)	80 (100%)
		Total	59 (29.5%)	141 (70.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

Table No. 6.6
Distribution of households by type of fuel used

Sl. No.	District	Institution	Period	Households by type of fuel used (No. & %)					
				Fuel wood	Cow dung	Coal	Kerosene	Electricity	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	60 (100%)	14 (23.3%)	-	42 (70%)	13 (21.6%)	60 (100%)
			Present	60 (100%)	11 (18.3%)	-	28 (46.6%)	2 (3.3%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	Past	40 (100%)	9 (22.5%)	-	17 (42.5%)	5 (12.5%)	40 (100%)
			Present	40 (100%)	9 (22.5%)	-	7 (17.5%)	2 (5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	60 (100%)	4 (6.7%)	-	39 (65%)	10 (16.7%)	60 (100%)
			Present	60 (100%)	3 (5%)	-	9 (15%)	5 (8.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	Past	40 (100%)	8 (20%)	-	23 (57.5%)	3 (7.5%)	40 (100%)
			Present	40 (100%)	5 (12.5%)	-	7 (17.5%)	-	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	Past	120 (100%)	18 (15%)	-	81 (67.5%)	23 (19.1%)	120 (100%)
			Present	120 (100%)	14 (11.6%)	-	37 (30.8%)	7 (5.8%)	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	Past	80 (100%)	17 (21.2%)	-	40 (50%)	8 (10%)	80 (100%)
			Present	80 (100%)	14 (17.5%)	-	14 (17.5%)	2 (2.5%)	80 (100%)
		Total	Past	200 (100%)	35 (17.5%)	-	121 (60.5%)	31 (15.5%)	200 (100%)
			Present	200 (100%)	28 (14%)	-	51 (25.5%)	9 (4.5%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

CHAPTER-VII

ATTITUDE AND OPINION OF THE TARGETED WOMEN AND COMMUNITY LEADERS ABOUT THE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

7.1 Background:

Qualitative discussion and opinion survey were conducted among the targeted women and community leaders of the weaver communities to gather their views, perception and knowledge about the emerging problems and issues linked to the globalisation and growing competition in textile sector and resulting effect on status and growth of rural handloom sector. Their opinion on the present status and functioning the weaver co-operative societies and production centres also has been analysed.

7.2 Overall functioning of the co-operative societies and production centres:

The opinion of the surveyed women engaged in handloom activities about the quality of overall services of the society and production centres have been studied with regard to administration, system of delivery of services, technical guidance and training and supervision/monitoring. Majority of the women surveyed among the weaver families reported that the overall functional performance and service delivery system of the co-operative societies and production centres have significantly declined. As regards technical guidance, training, supervision and monitoring, almost all the surveyed women rated the societies and production centres as “very poor” (Table No. 7.1). In the earlier period, nearly 44% of the surveyed women rated the performance of the societies as “fair” as far as the technical guidance, supervision and training are concerned. Similarly, the overall administration of the societies and production centre has also declined significantly, as reported by majority of the surveyed women in handloom sector.

Table No. 7.1
Distribution of surveyed women by rating of services of co-operative society/prod. centre

Sl. No	Type of services	Surveyed women by rating (No. & %)						
		Period	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Total
1.	Administration procedures	Past	-	-	88 (44%)	112 (56%)	-	200 (100%)
		Present	-	-	-	-	200 (100%)	200 (100%)
2.	Delivery of services	Past	-	88 (44%)	-	112 (56%)	-	200 (100%)
		Present	-	-	-	52 (26%)	148 (74%)	200 (100%)
3.	Technical guidance	Past	-	-	88 (44%)	-	112 (56%)	200 (100%)
		Present	-	-	-	-	200 (100%)	200 (100%)
4.	Supervision monitoring	Past	-	-	88 (44%)	-	112 (56%)	200 (100%)
		Present	-	-	-	-	200 (100%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

The reasons of dissatisfaction of the surveyed women on the services and functioning of the co-operative societies and production centres, in the light of increasing competition and globalisation in the textile sector have been studied. These reasons mostly pertain to inadequate and irregular supply of raw materials, higher price charged for yarns and dyes, low off-take and poor marketing support for handloom products etc. Table 7.1 presents the distribution of surveyed women of the weaver families by reasons of their dissatisfaction on the poor services of the societies and production centres. Nearly 56.1% of the surveyed women attribute inadequate supply of raw materials as the important reason for their poor rating of services of societies. Almost all the surveyed women reported that the societies are charging unreasonably higher prices for the yarns and dyes supplied by them.

7.3 <u>Suggestions by surveyed women to protect the handloom sector from the competitive pressure of textile industry</u>:

In the light of growing competition and expansion of power loom and modern textile industries, rural handloom sector is passing through a crisis situation. With increasing prices of yarns and dyes and poor marketing support of the co-operative societies and production centres, handloom products find a difficult time to maintain its position. As weavers are mostly from the rural areas with poor background, credit facilities are crucial for getting raw materials and tools in time. In this regard the opinions of the surveyed women of the handloom sector have been gathered about how to protect the rural handloom sector from the competitive pressure of modern textile industries.

The suggestion offered by the concerned women of the weaver communities can broadly be grouped in to three aspects. Almost all the surveyed working women of the weaver communities demanded that the price of yarns and dyes should be available at reasonably subsidised rate to make the handloom products competitive and affordable. The handloom co-operative societies and production centres should be strengthened to help the weaver community to adopt new design and technology and diversify their products to capture a much wider market. Necessary support should be provided to the rural weaver communities for technological innovation of their production process and product design. As presented in Table No. 7.2 almost all the surveyed women demanded reduction in price of yarns and dyes and allied materials. About 76% of the surveyed women reported that effective market support can improve the performance of handloom sector. Nearly 50% of the surveyed women felt that assistance for technological innovation and better design can enhance the performance of handloom sector in rural areas.

Table No. 7.2
Distribution of beneficiaries to overcome the competition in textile sector and to improve handloom business in the area.

Sl. No	**District**	**Institution**	**Beneficiaries by suggestions (No. & %)**			
			Subsidized price of raw materials	Better marketing support	Support for technical innovation & design	Total
1.	Sambalpur	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	60 (100%)	58 (96.7%)	21 (36%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	40 (100%)	32 (80%)	29 (72.5%)	40 (100%)
2.	Bolangir	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	60 (100%)	51 (85%)	32 (53.4%)	60 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	40 (100%)	30 (75%)	18 (30%)	40 (100%)
	Total	Weavers Co-op. Society/Prod. Centre	120 (100%)	90 (75%)	53 (44.2%)	120 (100%)
		Non-beneficiary	80 (100%)	62 (77.5%)	47 (58.8%)	80 (100%)
		Total	200 (100%)	152 (76%)	100 (50%)	200 (100%)

Source: DIN survey.

7.4 Suggestions by the community leaders/NGOs for improvement of the status and position of handloom industry in the light of growing competition in textile sector:

The opinions of the local knowledgeable persons, community leaders and NGOs linked to handloom development programme were gathered to understand the pertinent problems and issues cropped up in the wake of competitive situation in the textile sector. Majority of the community leaders and NGOs realize the emerging problems of handloom business and are optimistic of possible recovery of the status of this age-old traditional weaving business in spite of growing competitions.

A number of suggestions have been offered by them to protect the handloom industry from the emerging competition and globalisation of textile industry. Important suggestion offered by the community leaders and NGOs for improvement of traditional weaving business mainly relate to (i) regularity and adequacy of supply of raw materials, (ii) supply of raw materials (e.g. yarns and dyes) at reasonably subsidized price, (iii) provision of assured market for handloom products, (iv) special drive for technological upgradation of weaving facilities and design, (v) training of weavers to acquire improved skill in weaving, dying, design etc., (vi) liberal credit and other incentives for alternate income generating avocation, (vii) strengthening the financial position and organizational capacity of weavers co-operative societies and production centres.

CHAPTER –VIII

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Background:

The present study is based on sample survey conducted among 200 working women of weaver communities in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts in Orissa. These study districts represent relatively higher concentration of handloom weaver communities. The study covered 120 women respondents (15 each) in 8 co-operative societies/handloom production centres and 80 (20 per each block) respondents from non-co-operative sector in the 4 identified blocks of 2 districts-Sambalpur and Bolangir of Orissa. Further, sample weaver community leaders/knowledgeable persons and NGOs were covered for in-depth primary data collection.

With liberalization of Indian economy, the modern textile industry has posed serious threat to the traditional handloom industry. Rapid technological upgradation and automation in modern textile industry has made high volume of production of a variety of quality synthetic and cotton textile items, enjoying competitive advantage over the handloom products. The handloom industry, both in co-operative and private sector, with its vast rural work force especially of weaver communities is confronted with challenge of competitive economic environment. The weakening position of handloom sector in the wake of global competition of textile industry has posed a serious threat to the socio-economic life of the traditional weaver communities, in general and to the socio-economic status of rural women of these weaver communities in particular.

The study has critically examined the change in status and pattern of employment of rural women of weaver communities engaged in handloom enterprises in Orissa. Besides, the extent of their productive utilisation, nature, seasonality and remunerativeness their jobs, their role and contribution in production of handloom items, social and economic constraints, work participation, change in their social and economic status in the family and community, change in employment and working condition, new problems and risks/threats perceived by them in their occupation and work environment have also been studied. The study suggests effective strategies to enhance their socio-economic status and quality of life through necessary provision of better facilities, welfare support and improved means of livelihood. The study has reviewed the prevailing employment status and working condition of the women workers particularly working in handloom co-operative, production centres and private handloom enterprises in context of their social and economic benefits and security.

8.2 Profile of women engaged in handloom enterprises:

The primary survey was conducted among 200 rural women of weaver community engaged in traditional handloom enterprises, both in co-operative and non-co-operative sector. Among the total number of surveyed women engaged in handloom sector, 63.5% of them belongs to other backward communities. About 21.5% and 8% at the surveyed women in both the districts together belong to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities. The proportion of surveyed women belonging to joint families constitutes only 36.5% of the total women surveyed. Nearly 63.5% of the weaver families of the surveyed women live in nuclear families. Nearly 60% of the weaver families surveyed belong to medium sized families with 4-7 members. Nearly 46.5% of adult members of the surveyed families engaged in weaving activities are women. Around 68% of the adult women members of the surveyed weaver families are married. It is noticed that majority (31.6%) of the women members of the weaver families surveyed falls within age group of 26-40 years. The adult women members falling in the age group of 41-50 years constitute nearly 18.4% of the total women members. As a whole, weaving activities have been able to cover relatively higher number of young and middle-aged women of the weaver families engaged partly or fully in handloom activities.

Among the women members of the weaver families, nearly 42% of them are reported literate. Among the literate women members, nearly 41% of them are reported just literate who can read and write only. It is heartening to note that majority (51.1%) of the adult women members of the weaver families surveyed in both the districts do possess some relevant skill relating to weaving and yarn processing. Only 18.9% of the women members reported being unskilled. Weaving has been a traditional occupation of these households and women members of the weaver households have acquired such skills from their childhood. Among the women members surveyed under co-operative and non-co-operative sector, nearly 20.3% and 14.5%of them have undergone relevant vocational training respectively. The vocational training undergone by them mostly pertain to weaving, dying, fabrics design etc. As regards landholding status, marginal farmers constitute nearly 83.5% of the weaver families surveyed under two districts together.

Nearly 85.2% of the adult women members of the weaver families reported exclusively depending on weaving as their sole occupation. About 14.8% of the adult women members reported being engaged in weaving as well as other occupations. It is found that about 75.2% of the women members engaged in weaving activities are employed for about 271 days in a year. Further, it was revealed that 48% of the women engaged in weaving remain engaged for 11-15 hours a day and 37.8% of them work for period of 7-8 hours per day. It is noticed that nearly 75.4% of the total members of the weaver families are fully engaged in weaving activities, while 24.6% of the members are partially engaged in weaving activities. The average hours of work per day per worker in co-operative and non co-operative sectors worked out 11 hours.

Nearly 64% of the weaver households have their houses electrified for domestic purpose, leaving the remaining houses having no electricity connection. About all the households surveyed have houses with asbestos and tin roof. About 84.5% of the households reported having 2 to 4 rooms in their houses. As regards environmental sanitation, it is noticed that non-of the surveyed weaver households do posses any toilet of their houses. Open field defecation is widely prevalent among the weaver community in rural areas. Among the 200 surveyed families, nearly 7.5% of them reported having their own dug-well supplying them water for drinking and other domestic purposes. Public dug-well provides drinking water to about 42% of the weaver households. Majority (67.5%) of the surveyed households reported experiencing scarcity in water particularly in summer season.

8.3 Impact of globalisation of textile industry on traditional weaving operations:

It is significant to note that in spite of growing competitions and pressure caused by a modern textile sector and shortage/irregular availability of raw materials, almost all the weaver families surveyed have still been continuing their weaving operations to a limited scale. Nearly 26.5% of the surveyed women reported that the weaving activities of the family has seriously been affected due to competitive pressure of modern textile industry. About 58% of the women reported that their weaving operation has moderately been affected. The effect has been more sever for those women working under the co-operative societies and production centres. Majority (98%) of the women reported that modern textile items are available at relatively cheaper prices affecting market for handloom products. Nearly 87% of women respondents reported that growing consumer preference and test, in recent times, towards variety of modern fabrics has severely affected the demand for handloom items. Textile products being manufactured by organized spinning mills offer variety of design and fabrics and attract more number of consumers, squeezing the market size for traditional handloom products, as reported by 58% of the women respondents. The growing consumer preference for modern textile products is directly attributed to increasing investment made by the organized sector on advertisement and promotion. The opinion of the surveyed women respondents call for modernization and technological upgradation of the traditional handloom industry in order to retain its unique position and to achieve economy in competitive environment. Provision of sustainable supply of good quality of raw materials can greatly aid in smoothening the operational crisis in handloom sector.

There has been steady decline of the functional performance of the weaver co-operative societies and production centres as a result of growing competition caused by the organised modern textile industries. Nearly 66.7% and 17.5% of the women respondents alleged that the functioning of their societies and production centres have severely and moderately been affected due to the competitive situation caused by the modern textile industry. The competitive situation caused by the modern textile industry has resulted in complete stoppage and stagnation of the societies, decreased sales volume, low and irregular supply of raw materials, irregularity of wage payment, reduction of members, weakening of the financial status, stoppage of bank credit loan etc. Nearly 52.5% of the respondents under co-operative sector reported that the function of the co-operative societies and production centres has drastically reduced to very low level. Even several societies and production centres have stopped working. The strength of membership has gradually been reduced in several societies and centres, as reported by 15.8% of the surveyed women. Sales volume of several societies has considerably been reduced. In spite of stiff competition and resulting weakening of their traditional business, almost all the surveyed weaver families are still continuing their traditional business, with much hardship.

At present, nearly 69.4% of the surveyed families reported having one working loom with them. Hardly 2.9% of them reported the status of their loom as non-functioning condition. Nearly 27.7% of the surveyed weaver families reported possessing two working looms.

It is noticed that maximum proportion (72.5%) of the weaver families is operating their looms 46-75 hours in week. The actual hours of utilisation of looms by surveyed families fall far behind the actual available hours per week. The low level of utilisation of loom is directly attributed to inadequate and irregular supply of raw materials, low demand/sales of the handloom products and associated financial problems faced by weavers and co-operative societies as well. The reasons for low utilisation looms mainly relate to stagnation of demand, shortage of raw materials, shortage of loom accessories etc. Excessive delay in receiving the raw materials through co-operative societies and production centres has greatly reduced the level of utilisation of their weaving assets as reported by 12.3% of the surveyed families. Only 26% of the surveyed weaver families reported that there is no scope of further increasing the level of operation, but remaining 74% of them expressed their hope for further increasing the level of operation. Nearly half of the surveyed families expressed their need for modernizing their loom either by replacement or by repairing their old looms. Most of the weaver families are conversant with their existing types of looms and hence needed replacement of similar type. About 40% of the weaver families, who expressed their need for modernisation, felt the need for repairing their old looms to make it more productive and functional. Around 43% of weaver families expressed the need for adding few more number of looms to their existing set up. All the weaver families opting for modernisation reported that such modernisation could result in increase in the processing of yarns and improving their level of operation. Nearly 17.5% of the weaver families who opted for modernisation reported that such modernisation would contribute to improving the quality of their handloom products.

It is noticed that the average quantity of yarns being processed per weaver family per month, in the co-operative sector, in the past was 4.9 kg. per month which has marginally come down to 3.9 kg. per month per household, in the current period, due to decline in sales of handloom products. In case of families under non-co-operative sector, the average consumption of yarn per family per month has marginally declined from 4.9 kg. (past) to 4.1 kg. in the current period. The average monthly consumption of dyes per household has marginally declined from 583 gm. (past) to 517 gm. in the current period, showing a decline of 11.3%. In keeping with this stagnating market for handloom products in the face of increasing competition posed by modern textile sector, demand for yarns per month per household shows decline from 5.1 kg. (past) to 4.7 kg. in the current period. As a whole, the monthly requirement of yarn in the current period varies in the range of 2 kg. to 12 kg. per household. The wide variation of requirement as well as consumption of yarns and dyes by different households reflects the great deal of variation of time and efforts needed for different type of handloom products, quality design and highly crafted fabrics needing relatively more time and processing efforts.

As a whole, the actual monthly requirement of yarns per households is nearly 17.5% higher over what they receive and process, in the current period. The average monthly demand of dyes per household show a decline from 591 gm. to 520 gm. (a decline of 12 %) in the current period.

Among the beneficiaries procuring yarns, the extent of dependance on co-operative societies as sources of supply has greatly decreased and most of the beneficiaries are now depending on local market for procuring yarns. While 54% of the weaver families were depending on co-operative societies as the source of supply of yarn. Currently only 9% of them are depending on the societies for this purpose. It is important to note that majority (89%) of the weaver families reported depending upon local market for procuring yarns for their weaving operation, while only 46% of them were depending on the local source of supply in the past years. The co-operative societies, which are earlier playing an important role for supplying raw material for traditional weaving, have been relegated to a very miserable position in this context. The scarcity of funds and operational weakness of most of the co-operative societies has been responsible for decreased dependence of the weaver communities on them for procuring raw materials. About 53% of the weaver families reported facing shortage of yarns and dyes required for processing their handloom products, at present. However, 47% of the surveyed families reported that they did not face any shortage of yarns and dyes. The percentage of weaver families reporting shortage of yarns and dyes relatively belongs more to the co-operative sector as compared to those not supported by co-operative sector. Nearly 40.5% of weaver families, who reported shortage of yarns and dyes to meet their production requirement, stated that their weaving operation has moderately been affected due to such shortage, at present. The weaver co-operative societies have failed to ensure steady supply of yarns and dyes to its members to maintain continuity in handloom operation. Nearly 50.5% of the surveyed families expressed their dissatisfaction on the role and performance of the co-operative societies in the context of arranging and supplying required quantity of yarns and dyes to its weaver members, at present. The major reasons of dissatisfaction of the weaver families on the services of co-operative societies mainly pertain to irregularity in supply, inadequate of quantity of supply and poor quality goods delivered. About 56.1% of the weaver families, who expressed dissatisfaction on the services of the societies, reported that supply of yarns and dyes by the societies is frequently irregular.

Among the various kinds of woven goods, it is interesting to note that almost all the households engaged in weaving produces sarees. Only small number of families produces other items like dhotty, bedsheets, cloth pices, towels etc. The average number of pieces of sarees produced in a month per weaver household is nearly 8. The average number pieces of sarees produced per weaver households have come down form 10 (past) to 8, at present. Similarly, there has been reduction in monthly production of different category of woven products, as reported by surveyed weaver families. The average value of production of saree per household per month shows a decline from Rs.4,300/- (past) to Rs. 4,000/- at present.

The handloom products having its own superb and distinct position in textile sector enjoy a wide spread market in both rural and urban areas. The competitive pressure exerted by modern textile products has not created any perceptible change in the acceptance and the choice of customer segment for handloom products. Due to growing deterioration of functional performance of the weaver co-operative societies and production centres, majority of the weaver community has switched over to direct marketing. The average monthly sale per household of handloom products in terms of pieces through co-operative societies has declined from 15 (past) to 3, at present. On the other hand, the average monthly sales of different handloom goods per month per household have increased from 7 (past) to 13 (current), through open market. In terms of change in value of woven products sold through co-operative societies, it is found that the average value of monthly sale per household has decreased from Rs. 5,000/- (past) to Rs. 1500/- at present.

8.4. Impact of globalisation of textile of industry on economic status of women in handloom sector:

With growing competition posed by the modern textile industry, spinning mills and power looms, the handloom industry has steadily deteriorated over the last decade, rendering thousands of weavers especially the women unemployed and under employed, resulting in large scale closure of several societies and production centres, which used to provide support weaving activities in rural area. Many weaver co-operative societies and production centres are passing through operational and financial crisis

In scenario where power loom and modern textile industry have adversely affected the traditional handloom sector, the weaver communities have been pushed down to the lower strata of the economic ladder. As a whole, the average annual household income has decreased from Rs.19,229/- to Rs.18,678/-, showing a marginal decrease of 3%. It shows that the poor weaver community has been able to cope with negative effect of the competitive environment to some extent. Though there has been shift of higher income segment of weaver communities to the lower income layer, the change of income level has remained marginal, showing some degree of adjustment made by the affected communities to cope with the problems. As regards the weaver families falling in the income range of Rs.11,000/- to Rs.24,000/, the proportion of households in this group has marginally changed from 78.5% (in the past period) to 76% at present. In a relatively higher annual family income segment (Rs.24,000/- to Rs.50,000/-), the proportion of the household shows a decrease from 12% (in the past period) to 10.5% of in current period. The proportion of income derived from handloom activity alone to the total family income of the weaver families is more than 90%, showing their extremely high dependence on weaving occupation. Nearly 8.5% of the surveyed weaver families reported having switched over the other sources of income in addition to weaving activities. However, majority (91.5%) of the surveyed weaver family is still pursuing their traditional weaving activities without entering into any new avenue of income. Among the weaver household in co-operative sector, nearly 10.8% of them reported entering into other additional sources of income in addition to their existing handloom activities.

Nearly 32.5% of the weaver families reported that the extent of their engagement in terms of working hour in handloom activities has declined. However, about 67.5% of the surveyed families reported no change in extent of their engagement in handloom operations as a result of competitive environment in textile sector. Among the weaver households who reported decrease in the extent of their engagement, nearly 77% of them reported that the extent of decrease in their working hours in weaving is marginal.

8.5 Impact of globalisation on socio-cultural life of the women engaged in handloom sector:

The impact on living style and social status of the weaver families especially the women engaged in weaving activities have been analysed with regard to their food intake, children's education, health and sanitation, participation in the community activities, domestic energy used, accessibility to means of entertainment.

Nearly 73.5% of the weaver families reported that the quality and quantity food intake have deteriorated due slackening of their weaving operation and dwindling position of co-operative societies and production centres. About 26.5% of the weaver families reported having experienced no change in quality and quantity of food intake. Among the weaver families who reported deterioration in their food intake, nearly 17.6% of them reported it significant. As reported by almost all the surveyed weaver families, the health status of the family members of has declined due to deterioration of their livelihood condition. Their capacity to provide better health care facilities have decreased due to their falling standard of living as a result of deterioration of their traditional weaving activities. The effect was considered marginal for majority of the surveyed weaver families. Almost all the surveyed weaver families reported facing financial difficulties in giving primary schooling facilities to their children due to decline in their family based weaving activities. Nearly 76% of the weaver families have suffered a great deal and have reduced their participation in various community activities (e.g. village club, community festivals and programmes). About 23.5% of the weaver families have experienced no effect. As regards their participation in their community activities, as a result of decline in their weaving activities. Nearly 68% of the weaver families have suffered in availing recreational facilities due their financial problems caused by declining handloom business. Since most of the weaver families in rural areas commonly used fuel wood, dung cake, kerosene etc. as their cooking fuel, there has been limited effect of their handloom business on use of cooking fuel used by weaver families. However, nearly 29.5% of the weaver families reported facing difficulty in meting their expenditure towards cooking fuel. While 60.5% of the weaver families were using kerosene as the cooking fuel in the past period, currently only 25.5% of these families reported using kerosene.

8.6 Attitude and opinion of the targeted women and community leaders about the impact of globalisation of textile industry.

Majority of the women engaged in weaving activities reported that the overall functional performance and service delivery system of the co-operative societies and production centre have significantly declined. As regards technical guidance, training, supervision and monitoring, almost all the surveyed women rated the societies and production centres as “very poor”. The reasons of dissatisfaction of the women on the functioning of the co-operative societies mostly pertain to inadequate and irregular supply of raw materials, higher price charged for yarns and dyes, low off-take and poor marketing support for handloom products.

Nearly 56.1% of the women attribute inadequate supply of raw materials as the important reason for their poor rating of services of societies.

8.7 Suggestions of the surveyed women to protect the handloom sector from the competitive pressure of modern textile industry:

With increasing prices of yarns and dyes and poor marketing support of the co-operative societies and production centres, handloom products find a difficult time to maintain its position. As weavers are mostly from the rural areas with poor background, credit facility is crucial for getting materials and tools in time.

Almost all the surveyed working women of the weaver communities demanded that the yarns and dyes should be available at reasonably subsidized price to make handloom products competitive and affordable. The handloom cooperative societies and production centres should be strengthened to help the weaver community to adopt new design and technology and diversify their products to capture much wider market. Necessary support should be provided to weaver communities for technological innovation of their production process and product design. Almost all the surveyed women demanded reduction of price of yarns and dyes and allied materials. Nearly 76% of the women reported that effective market support can improve the performance of the handloom sector. Nearly 50% of the surveyed women held that assistance of technological innovation and better design can enhance the performance of the handloom sector in Orissa.

The weaver community leaders and local NGOs for improvement of traditional weaving business have offered a number of suggestions. Their suggestions mainly pertain to (i) regularity and adequacy of raw materials at subsidized prices, (ii) provision of assured market for handloom products, (iii) special drive for technological upgradation of weaving facilities and design, (iv) training of weavers to acquire improved skill in weaving, dying, designing etc., (v) liberal credit and other incentive for alternate income generating avocation, (vi) strengthening financial position and organizational capacity of weaver co-operative societies and production centres.

8.8 Suggestions and recommendations:

Considering the relevant factors, issues and problems linked to the globalisation of textile industry and its consequential impact on the socio-economic condition of women engaged in handloom activities, as analysed by the present study, following suggestions and recommendations have been made. The suggestions and recommendations made in this section are based mainly on the findings of field survey and the opinion of the targeted women (both in co-operative and private sector), community leaders, local NGOs and some important field level officers.

8.8.1 The handloom co-operative societies and production centres, which have played pivotal role in the development and growth of handloom industries in, the state are currently passing through operational, administrative and financial crisis. In the light of growing composition caused by the modern textile industries and spinning mills, it is imperative to suitably restructure and rehabilitate the ailing societies and production centres through provision of liberal package of measures, aids and facilities.

8.8.2 The services of the co-operative societies and production centres have not been effective in delivery of necessary training and guidance, facilitating modernisation and upgradation of technology and providing marketing support to the weaver beneficiaries. The major weakness of these societies and centres mainly pertain to their irregularity in supplying raw materials, inefficient administration, irregular and low wage payment, lack of professional approach in marketing and operational management. It is, therefore, essential to remove these impediments so as to enable these organizations to function efficiently and smoothly.

8.8.3 Modernisation of the looms and allied accessories is the most important step in increasing the productivity of weaving of operation and ensuring high quality handloom products. It is highly essential to expand the modernisation activities in view its direct impact on efficiency production, productivity and quality.

8.8.4 In the light of growing competition in textile sector, it is important to take appropriate measures (i) to suitably upgrade the modern skill and technical capacity of the traditional weavers especially the women regarding weaving, dying and design, (ii) to guide the weavers community to adopt profitable product-mix, improved design and methods, (iii) to extend necessary modernisation services, (iv) to guide/train the weavers especially the women to upgrade their skill and upgrade the technology of weaving activities.

8.8.5 Publicity is one of the essential factors, which influence the sale of consumer products. Since the weavers co-operative societies/production centres are unable to bear the expenses of publicity, the state Govt. should launch special publicity drive to promote handloom products.

8.8.6 Most handloom products especially the "Sambalpuri" sarees have an excellent foreign market. In fact, many weavers and even the co-operative societies/production centres are ignorant of the international market. The state government need to encourage export of handloom products by providing needed financial assistance and proper guidance, facility and channel for foreign trade.

8.8.7 In the wake of increasing competitive pressure of modern textile industries, posing threat to the traditional handloom sector, it is essential that the Development commissioner for handloom need to take all possible promotional steps to preserve the unique role of handloom and enable the weavers to realize their full potential as also to ensure earnings for the handloom weavers.

8.8.8 The average productivity of handlooms is much lower than that of power looms. Hence, the survival of the poor handloom weavers lies either in increased production of higher value items or in increase in overall productivity. Handlooms remain idle for some period on account of non-availability/inadequate and irregular availability of yarns, leading to loss of earning of weavers. Appropriate measures need to be taken to ensure steady and adequate supply of yarns and dyes.

8.8.9 The handloom weavers suffer from shortage and high prices of yarns. Adequate price reduction should be allowed for yarns used by handloom weavers. Handloom weavers in remote areas also do note receive chemicals and dyes needed by them in time. Steady availability of adequate yarns and dyes, at reasonable price can contribute to enhance better utilisation of looms, and to higher earning of the weavers.

8.8.10 In consideration of large-scale poverty among the handloom weaver communities in the state, there is an imperative need to improve the lot of handloom weaver by according high priority to support the poor weavers under various ongoing poverty alleviation and income-generating programme.

8.8.11 The supports needed by weaver communities basically pertain to modernisation and technological upgradation, infrastructural improvement and welfare measures. The different types of weavers are to be supported with different mix of the above-stated types of support as required by them. The basic approach needs to be promotional rather than protective.