

Socio-economic Conditions of Employees in Handloom Industry

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INTRODUCTION

Indian handloom industry is as old as humanity itself. Handloom is an important cottage industry of India having glorious past and traditional value handed down from generation to generation. The handloom industry has a long tradition of excellent and unique craftsmanship. Because of typical design and colour combination, the handloom product has a special space in textile industry, hence handloom weavers were having good reputation in the world. Due to its ethnic and traditional designs Indian handloom products are very famous in European countries and have high demand.

Besides meeting, one of the basic need of clothing this industry play a vital role in country's economy. After agriculture handloom sector provide employment to 124 lakh weavers directly or indirectly on 30 lakh looms (1). Besides direct employment to weavers this industry generate indirect employment to dyers, twist-ers, warpers, printers, construction of workshed and acquisition of looms and accessories. But the standard of living of weavers in handloom industry is very poor. So the present study has been conducted to study the profile and socio-economic conditions of employee working in handloom industry.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Panipat city of Haryana State because maximum number of handloom industries were in Panipat. A list of handloom industries was prepared and ten industries were selected randomly. Hundred workers and fifty officers were selected proportionately from each industry. A well structured interview schedule was used for collecting the information from respondents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section includes the information about

the respondents regarding their age, education, marital status, type of family, self income and percentage contribution of respondents in their family.

Age: Data elucidated that 34 percent workers belonged to the age group of 20-30 years followed by 27 percent who belonged to the age group of 30-40 years, 22 per cent were in the age group of 40-50 years and 17 per cent were up to 20 years.

Thirty six percent officers belonged to the age group 40-50 years followed by 32 per cent each with the age group of 20-30 years and 30-40 years, respectively.

Type of Family: It was observed that 65 percent workers belonged to the nuclear family and 35 per cent were from the joint family. In case of officers, 74 per cent having nuclear family and 26 per cent belonged to joint family.

Size of Family: It is clear that 57 per cent workers had 3-6 family members followed by 26 per cent having more than 6 family members and only 17 percent respondents belonged to family having up to 3 members.

In officers class 74 per cent were having 3-6 members in their family 16 per cent who had above 6 members and only 10 per cent had 3 members in their family.

Education: The findings showed that 38 per cent workers had education up to primary, 23 per cent were middle passed and an equal number of respondents i.e. 16 per cent were illiterate and had higher secondary education respectively. Six per cent had less than primary education and only one percent were graduate.

It was observed that 64 per cent officers were graduate followed by 20 per cent who had higher secondary education and only 16 per cent were post graduates.

Marital Status: It is evident from table 1 that 81 per cent of workers and 86 per cent of officers were married and 19 per cent workers and 14 per cent officers were unmarried.

The results are in accordance to the study

Table 1: Personal traits of respondents

Personal Traits	Workers (n = 100)	Officers (n = 50)
<i>Age</i>		
Up to 20 years	17 (17)	—
20-30 years	34 (34)	16 (32)
30-40 years	27 (27)	16 (32)
40-50 years	22 (22)	18 (36)
<i>Type of Family</i>		
Nuclear	65 (65)	37 (74)
Joint	35 (35)	13 (26)
<i>Size of Family</i>		
Up to 3	17 (17)	5 (10)
3-6	57 (57)	37 (74)
above 6	26 (26)	8 (16)
<i>Education</i>		
Illiterate	16 (16)	—
Less than primary	6 (6)	—
Primary	38 (38)	—
Middle	23 (23)	—
Higher secondary	16 (16)	10 (20)
Graduate	1 (1)	32 (64)
Post-graduate	—	8 (16)
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Married	81 (81)	43 (86)
Unmarried	19 (19)	7 (14)

Figure in parantheses indicate percentage

conducted by Rajamanickam and Bharathi (1972) that majority of workers were from the age group of 21-30 years and most industry employed more of younger people as compared to others.

SELF AND FAMILY INCOME

This section include the monthly income of resopondents and its contribution in the family income.

Workers: The results of table 2 depicted that self income of 31 per cent of workers was between Rs. 4000-5000 followed by 30 per cent having income Rs. 3000-4000, 20 per cent having income Rs. 2000-3000 and 10 per cent having income above Rs. 1000-2000. The family income of 36 per cent workers varied between Rs. 4000-5000 followed by 33 per cent having above 5000, 24 per cent had between Rs. 2000-3000 and only 7 per cent had between Rs. 1000-2000. The similar findings were reported by the Rao and Subramanyam (1987) who reported that ma-

Table 2: Self and family income (monthly)

Amount (Rs.)	Self Income	Family Income
<i>Workers (n=100)</i>		
Amounts (Rs.)		
1000 - 2000	9 (9)	—
2000 - 3000	20 (20)	7 (7)
3000 - 4000	30 (30)	24 (24)
4000 - 5000	31 (31)	36 (36)
Above 5000	10 (10)	33 (33)
<i>Officers (n=50)</i>		
Amounts (Rs.)		
up to 5000	10 (20)	5 (10)
5000 - 8000	24 (48)	9 (18)
8000 - 11000	10 (20)	11 (22)
11000 - 13000	6 (12)	8 (16)
13000 - 16000	—	14 (28)
Above 16000	—	3 (6)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

jority of weavers prefers to part with their vocations as their self and family income is very low.

Officers: It is evident from table 2 that self income of 48 per cent officers was between Rs. 5000-8000 where as an equal number of respondents (20%) having between Rs. 8000-11000 and upto between Rs. 11000-13000. The family income of 28 per cent respondents ranged from Rs. 8000-11000 followed by 22 percent had between Rs. 11000-13000 and 10 percent had up to 5000 only 6 per cent had up to Rs. 5000 only 6 per cent had family income above Rs. 16000.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE INCOME OF RESPONDENTS IN THE FAMILY INCOME

Data in table 3 show that 40 per cent of the workers contributed 80-100 per cent of their income towards their family income followed by 27 per cent who contributed 40-60 per cent, 21 per cent contributed 60-80 per cent of the income in the family income, 8 per cent contributed 20-40 per cent and only 4 per cent of the respondents contributed income less than 20 per cent in the family income.

It is evident from table 3 that 46 per cent of the officers class respondents contributed 60-80 per cent in the family income, followed by 34 per cent that contributed 80-100 per cent, 16 per cent contributed 40-60 per cent and 4 per cent

Table 3: Percentage contribution of the income of the respondents in the family

Percentage Contribution	Workers (n = 100)	Officers (n = 50)
Up to 20 per cent	4 (4)	—
20-40 per cent	8 (8)	8 (16)
40-60 per cent	27 (27)	8 (16)
60-80 per cent	21 (21)	23 (46)
80-100 per cent	40 (40)	17 (34)

Figure in parantheses indicate percentage

contributed 20-40 per cent towards their family income.

CORRELATION BETWEEN SELF INCOME AND ANTECEDENT VARIABLES

This section include the correlation between self income and other variables. The results in table 4 showed that the age, marital status, family income was significantly correlated with the self income of workers where as in case of officers age, education, family income and basic facility was significantly correlated.

Table 4: Correlation between self income and other variables of employee

Variables	Workers	Officers
Age	0.30106	0.43852*
Education	0.02354	0.37573*
Marital Status	0.30772*	0.04457*
Type of Family	0.6443	0.06604
Size of Family	0.09797	0.13293
Family Income	0.37734*	0.55931*
Basic Facility	0.5101	0.638747*

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WORKERS AND OFFICERS REGARDING THE ANTECEDENTS VARIABLES

This section include the difference between the workers and officers regarding the antecedent variables. The result of table 5 showed the significant difference in education, self income, family income and basic facilities of workers and officers.

CONCLUSION

On the whole it was concluded that maximum number of workers were from the age

Table 5: Difference between workers and officers regarding the antecedent variables

Variables	Sample mean		
	Workers	Officers	T value
Age	3.020	2.660	2.2668
Marital Status	1.120	1.190	1.1493
Type of Family	1.260	1.260	0.000
Size of Family	2.060	2.100	0.4004
Education	6.960	3.520	20.9324*
Self Income	2.280	3.140	4.8904*
Family Income	3.180	3.960	3.4042*
Basic Facilities	6.289	4.086	5.012*

group of 20-30 years and officers from 40-50 years. Maximum number of respondents having the nuclear type of family, having 3-6 members in their family. Maximum number of workers were primary passed where as officers were graduate and majority of respondents were married. Maximum number of workers having the self and family income of Rs. 4000-5000 where as officers having the self income of Rs. 5000-8000 and family income of Rs. 13000-16000. Workers contributed 80-100 per cent in their family income and officers contributed 60-80 per cent. Self income is significantly associated with age, marital status and family income of workers where as in case officers self income is significantly associated with age, education, family income and basic facilities. There is significant difference in the education, family income self income and basic facilities of workers and officers.

KEY WORDS Socio-economic. Handloom Industry. Workers. Officers. Income.

ABSTRACT The study was conducted during 1998-99. The study showed that maximum number of workers were from the age group 20-30 years where as officers were from 40-50 years of age. Maximum number of respondents of both age group belong to nuclear type of family and having 3-6 members in their family. Maximum number of workers were primary passed where as officers were graduate and were married. Higher number of workers having self and family income in between Rs. 4000-5000 where maximum officers having the self income in between Rs. 5000-8000 and family income in between Rs. 13000-16000. Workers contributed 80-100 percent in their family income where as officers contributed 60-80 percent. In case of workers, self income is significantly associated with age, marital status and family income where as self income is significantly associated with age, education, family income and basic facility of officers. There is

significant difference in the education, self income, family income and basic facility of workers and officers.

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