

Socio-economic conditions of women laborers in power loom sector: A Sociological analysis

¹Mrs. M. Vanitha & ²Prof. C. Venkatachalam

¹PhD Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem – 636 011 Tamil Nadu (India)

²Coordinator, School of Social Sciences & Head of the Department, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem – 636 011 Tamil Nadu (India)

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Corresponding Author

Email: ramaraj1335[at]gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Power loom sector is a next to agriculture. Power loom Industry is the key contributor to Indian cloth industry as 62% of the textiles production in India is done on Power looms throughout the country. There are 2.43 million registered power looms running in India. This sector gives jobs to most of the people direct and indirectly both areas rural as well as urban also. In Tamil Nadu there are some districts are very famous for power loom sector like Erode, Coimbatore, Karur, Salem and so on. The Jalakandapuram, Kattampatty, Savuriyur, Vanavasi, Vandimedu, all the areas very famous for power loom sector, most of the women in this area involved in the power loom work. This industry produces wide range of fabrics from printed fabric, dyed fabric, cotton fabric, grey, various mix of cotton, synthetic, and other kind of cloths. In this sector women also play a vital role. This sector not have separate working place, the living place and working place is same. The women laborers also work hard compare to men. Even though the laborers are face so many economic challenges in the family. They are not getting proper income.

In this line of thinking the present paper throws its lights on socio-economic conditions of women laborers in power loom sector Salem district of Tamil Nadu.

1. Introduction

The decentralized power loom industry plays an important role in the meeting need clothes in the country. The power loom industry produces wide range different fabric, two gray and processed. Fabric production, as well Employment creation is increasing rapidly in energy sector. On 31.10.2010 there are 22.69 lakh power supplies in the country About 5.11 lakh units. The power loom contributes to the department It accounts for 61% of the country's total fabrication and employment 56.64 lakh people (Annual Report 2010-2011, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India). Over 60% of exports are exported from the power sewing department. In the state, the power loom industry is based on cotton textiles a cotton thread uses its requirement to produce more than 95% textile of various kinds. Another important difference is the feature In addition to the ash, the yarn dyed fabrics are produced at higher levels Fabric production in Tamil Nadu Women are engaged in various important industries. In this way the power loom industry also includes. The textile sector is considered to be the next step in the agriculture sector. Women's participation in the power loom industry is now increasing. Women are also engaged in the work that is equal to men. Technology is also changing to modern society now. Women also break all kinds of challenges and achieve success in this industry, especially in the Tamil Nadu like Erode, Coimbatore and Salem districts. The income from this industry is to raise their family economy. Some female workers have gone away from their hometown and are still working in their own village.

2. Women laborers in power loom sector

The three districts of Coimbatore, Erode and Salem were water-starved regions where the growth of agricultural activities was partial depending upon the monsoon and rainfall, Coupled

with the presence of weaver communities engaged in power loom weaving in the above areas, provided abundant and cheap labor for the power looms, most of the women laborers are involving this activity in the Salem region. In this cluster of drippers, textile weaving is popular with some communities of women laborers involving the power loom sector like Kannada/Telugu knowledge in addition to the local language. These weavers are occupied in this Textile production has produced decades and has wider knowledge about the division of labor like dyeing, weaving and designing are the main important works in the sector. During the growth of the industry, People from other communities have taken this as weave their occupation. These people have a strong way of weaving life Aggressive or better than a profession. The entire family is different Weave and revenue activities are a huge amount of their balance only. The rural and urban women in Salem district are engaged in this sector. They are doing well in this industry by changing the skills of modern technology. However, those who are engaged in this sector are overwhelmed by lack of education. So, in this sector, women are doing well and the next step to farming.

3. The study area Jalakandapuram – Salem district.

The estimated total power looms in the Salem regions are 1,17,000. There is some 9 sub sub-division with larger concentration of looms. A large number of power looms are producing grey fabrics and bed sheets in this district. Salem, Edapadi, Rasipuram, Omalur, Tharamangalam, Elampillai, Attyampatti, Vembadithalam and Jalakandapuram. In the study area Jalakandapuram is very famous for the same. Jalakandapuram is a Town Panchayat city in district of Salem, Tamil Nadu. The Jalakandapuram city is divided into 15 wards for which elections are held every 5 years. The

Jalakandapuram Town Panchayat has population of 16,184 of which 8,138 are males while 8,046 are females as per report released by Census India 2011. Jalakandapuram is well known for its weaving and especially sarees, which are spread all over India. Weaving and business is mainly done here. 40.23% of women are thinking of power loom industry is livelihood. Out of total population, 6,723 were engaged in work or business activity. Of this 4,984 were males while 1,739 were females. In census survey, worker is defined as person who does business, job, service, and cultivator and labour activity. Of total 6723 working population, 95.45 % were engaged in Main Work while 4.55 % of total workers were engaged in Marginal Work.

4. Methodology

The authors have interviewed 350 women respondents by using the tool interview schedule. After the several scientific processes, the researchers have adopted the Systematic Random Sampling technique to select the respondents from the Jalakandapuram. Since the article concentrates on the power loom sector laborers the area like Jalakandapuram, malyampallyam, kuppampatti, Kattampatti, Nariyampatti, Vandimedu, Surapalli. The researcher has interview method to collect the data in a face-to-face contact processes. The collected data has been processing editing, coding, classification and finally tables have been prepared.

5. The discussion

Most of the respondents (63.40%) are belong to age group of 30-40. All of the respondents at this age are well aware of the nuances of work. They are engaged in a variety of job

sharing methods. 39.10% of the respondents are illiterates. Most of the women employed in this job are uneducated. They are preparing themselves to adapt to the changes in the modern industry. 57.42% of the respondents are hail from Backward Communities. Since the study area is meant for Most Backward Communities, we can saw a most proportion of the respondents represent the Backward Communities. A sizable proportion of the respondents (80.93%) interviewed women are married; these women are working on this job to reduce their family's economic burden. An overwhelming proportion (96.85%) of the respondents are getting 4,000 and above their monthly income through this job. This salary is very helpful and the family economy is rising. Female workers are doing various types of work, such as sending children to school if they are at home, care for old age people and then go to work. Their main purpose is to aim to raise their family economy in society. Less than three fourth proportions (73.71%) of the respondent's family's two members are working. Their husbands or other people are engaged in the looming job or other job in the family of women who work in the loom industry, although their economic status is somewhat behind in society.

6. Conclusion

Women are now in different fields in terms of our country eyes. Next to the agriculture sector, the power loom industry is increasingly compensated. However, their social economy is somewhat sluggish. Despite this, the industry has been able to appreciate and realize the hard work of the women laborers in this sector, through their exports to the people of different countries.

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