

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF WEAVERS IN HANDLOOM SECTOR AN EMERGING ISSUES: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TUMAKURU DISTRICT)

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ABSTRACT

The modernization of the Indian handloom industry ironically pushes women even more firmly towards the margins. Their earlier participation in contributing to the handloom sector is dwindling at a fast pace due to factors like the mechanization of looms, the rise of middlemen and opportunistic city-based designers.

The unfortunate truth is that the women workforce in the handloom sector has been turned a blind eye to for ages. Comprising more than 70 % of the total handloom artisan strength as per government surveys, it is the female artisans that are contributing the most to uplift the handloom traditions that we are so proud of. Yet it has always been the male artisans in the industry who are credited for the good weaves that come out meanwhile it is assumed that the females merely do the more small tasks while following instructions given to them.

Handloom industry is one of the vital industries of India. It has been facing a lot of problem that is competition from global marketing, low level of income, poor market price. In the present study an attempt has been made to assess the significance of selected socio-economic variables and to suggest measures for the improvement of socio-economic conditions of the handloom workers in general and handloom workers in Tumkur district in particular. This study is mainly based on primary data. Simple statistical tools and techniques like averages, ratios, percentages, were employed for analysis of data. The main findings indicate that of the total sample weavers a significant proportion of are Hindus, followed by Muslims and the others. A majority of weavers are illiterates. It is found that the possession of land by the sample weavers is very small that is not economically viable to support their household. A majority of sample weavers had lowest household annual income. Finally, the study suggested that the proper motivation and timely financial and institutional assistant would have the way the healthy and sustainable development of Handloom industry.

Keywords: Women workforce, Handloom Industry, Weavers, Social Groups, Household Annual Income.

I. INTRODUCTION

Handloom industry occupies an eminent place in preserving country's heritage and culture, and hence plays a vital role in the economy of the country. However, this sector is faced with various problems, such as, obsolete technology, unorganized production system, low productivity, inadequate working capital, conventional product range, and weak marketing links. Further, handloom sector has always been a weak competitor against power loom and mill sectors. Against this backdrop, the present work attempts to make an in depth study into the life and misery of handloom households. It covers households located in select prominent areas of this sector.

Through its uniqueness and peculiar design, the handloom sector is well known industry in all over the world. Handloom sector has rich cultural heritage so it created a dominant role in Indian textile industry. Considering its contribution handloom sector has the space near by agricultural sector.

Socio-economic conditions are the economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others. When analyzing a family's Socio-economic conditions, the household income, earners' education, and occupation are examined, as well as combined income, whereas for an individual's socio economic status only their own attributes are assessed. However, socioeconomic conditions more commonly used to depict an economic difference in society as a whole. Socioeconomic conditions affects overall human functioning, including our physical and mental health. Low Socioeconomic conditions and their correlates, such as lower educational achievement, poverty, and poor health, ultimately affect our society. Those of higher socio-economic conditions have access to more health knowledge, better housing and nutrition, and better health care (Adler & Snibbe, 2003).

The handloom industry has been facing a lot of problem. So as the development of social and economic conditions of weaving communities are not improved. Against this background the present study has been undertaken. Collect information the 300 selected weavers their Social and Economic status and also the standard of living. The socio-economic conditions such as region, gender, religion, caste, age, marital status, educational status, family structure, housing conditions, access to electricity, access to drinking water facility, access sanitation facility, access to PDS card, household asset position, value of household assets, land ownership, earning members of the family, monthly earnings,

household annual income, have been made a significant influence on livelihood status of the weavers households. Therefore, in the present study an attempt has been made to assess the significance of selected variables.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr. Dharam Chand Jain and Miss Ritu Gera (Jan.2017) conducted a study about “An analytical study of handloom industry of India”. In this study they can found some problems related to handloom industry. Lack of adequate and authentic data, poor quality of yarn, financial crisis, lack of proper infrastructure, lack of education, skills based training and research, shortage of input and their rising cost, problem of working capital, poor management.

K. srinivasalu (1994) conducted a study in “handloom weavers struggle for survival”. In this study the researcher identified a serious threatens is happening against handloom weavers from power loom weavers. Already seriously threatened by the unequal competition from power loom sector, the very survival of the handloom sector and of handloom weavers has now been imperiled by the sharp rise in prices of yarn and dyes the result of the economic reform programmed all out emphasis on developing exports and not considering domestic economic and social crisis.

D.K. Singh, A.K. Singh, V.P. Yadav, R.B. Singh, R.S. Baghel and Mayank Singh (May-2009) focused a study related to “association of socio economic status with economic motivation of the farmers”. In this study the scale of Trivedi (1963) was used to measure independent variables like as education, land holding, caste, social participation and socio -economic status. While the scale of Supe (1969) was taken for measuring economic motivation. In this study they found out most of the respondents were middle aged, primary educated belonged to backward class, small land holding and agriculture are their main occupation and thus belonged to medium socio economic status.

Anu Varghese and M.H. Salim (May-2015) studied “handloom industry in Kerala: A study of the marketing issue”. This study seeks to (I) study the significance of handloom industry in Kerala. (ii)study the marketing problem associated with handloom industry in Kerala. (iii)suggest suitable remedial strategies for the healthy growth of this sector through effective management of marketing and allied problems. In this study it is found that, given the vast potential of handloom products and the trend of constantly growing

demand, especially in markets abroad, the future of Kerala's handloom sector lies in how effectively it takes advantage of the market scenario.

K. Rari John and S. Kamini (Dec.2016) had conducted a study in "socio economic status of women entrepreneurs in handloom sector". In this study they found the traditional weaver community is not active in the field in Trivandrum district. All the caste and communities are involved in weaving activities. Weaving makes income generating activity through caste diversity. Working conditions are pathetic. The sheds accommodate 8-10 loom; looms are too closed to each other. Most of the sheds are open, with unfinished floors, low roofs, thatches, tin sheet, cramped with pit looms and without proper lighting.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are:

- To know the study of social status of the weavers in handloom industry in Tumkur District of Karnataka;
- To know the study of economic conditions of the weavers in handloom industry in Tumkur District of Karnataka.
- To know government policies implement.
- To know suggest measures for the improvement of socio-economic status of the weaver's households in general and in Tumkur district in particular.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The study is mainly based on primary data. The primary data were collected by canvassing the structured interview schedules among the weaver households in three taluks of Tumkur District namely, Gubbi, Chikkanayakanahalli, & Pavagada. Multi stage stratified random sampling technique was adopted for collection of the primary data. Tumkur district is selected for the purpose of present study. From Tumkur district three taluks one developed (Gubbi), one moderately developed (Chikkanayakanahalli) and one backward (Pavagada) were selected on the basis of selected socio-economic indicators. One advanced village and one backward village from each taluka viz. Y.N.Horakote (advanced) and R.D.Roppa (backward) from Pavagada taluk; Chikkanayakanahalli (advanced) and Kodi Palya (backward) from Chikkanayakanahalli taluk and Kallur (advanced) and Gouripura (backward) from Gubbi taluk were chosen on the basis of proportion of handloom units, proportion of weavers, savings and micro- credit investment

of weavers, employment and income generation activities of weavers household and the other socio-economic indicators. The total sample size of the study was 300 (weavers) households consisting of 50 households each from 6 villages. Simple statistical tools and techniques like averages, ratios, percentages, were employed for analysis of data.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section an attempt has been made to analyze the socio-economic conditions of the sample weavers in handloom industry of Tumkur district.

Religion of the Sample Weavers

The data presented in Table 1 indicates that of the total sample weavers a significant proportion of 85.87 per cent are Hindus, followed by Muslims (13 per cent) and the Others (1.33 per cent). Across taluks the share of sample weavers belonging to Hindu (87 per cent) religion was found to be higher in Pavagada taluk as compared to that of in Chikkanayakanahalli (84 percent) & Gubbi taluks (86 per cent). Whereas the share of sample weavers belonging to Muslim religion was found to be higher in Chikkanayakanahalli taluks (15 per cent) as compared to that of in Pavagada (12 per cent) and Gubbi(12 per cent) taluks.While the share of sample weavers belonging to Others religions was found to be higher in Gubbi (2 per cent) as compared to Pavagada (1 per cent) and Chikkanayakanahalli (1 per cent) taluks .This implies that the proportion of sample weavers is higher in Hindu religion than that of in Muslim and other religions.

A majority of 75 per cent of sample weavers belong to other backward caste. While 14 per cent and 8 per cent of sample weavers belong to Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe category, respectively. However a minimum of 3 percent sample weavers belong to others category. Across taluks the proportion of sample weavers who belong to other backward caste was found to be higher in Pavagada taluk as compared to that of in Chikkanayakanahalli and Gubbi taluks. Whereas the proportion of sample weavers who belong to Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe was found to be significant in Chikkanayakanahalli taluk as compared to that of in Pavagada and Gubbi taluks. This implies that the share of sample weavers is higher in socio-economically marginalized sections of the society and is lower in socio- economically better of sections of the society.

Table 1: Distribution of Sample Weavers by Religion and Caste

Religion/Caste	Pavagada	Chikkanayakanahalli	Gubbi	All
Hindu	87.00	84.00	86.0	85.67
Muslims	12.00	15.00	12.00	13.00
Others*	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.33
SCs	11.00	19.00	12.00	14.00
STs	5.00	11.00	8.00	8.00
OBCs	80.00	68.00	77.00	75.00
Others	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
Total	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (300)

Note: * Includes Christians and Jains: Figures in parenthesis indicate actual data.

Source: Primary Data

Gender Composition of the Sample Weavers

The data presented in Table 2 indicates that at the aggregate level of the total sample weavers a majority of 251 accounting for 83.67 per cent of weavers were found to be male, whereas the minimum of 49, accounting for 16.33 per cent of weavers were found to be female. Going by taluks the proportion of male weavers was found to be higher in Gubbi taluk (86 per cent) as compared to that of in Pavagada & Chikkanayakanahalli taluks. Whereas the proportion of female weavers were found to be significant in Pavagada taluk (18 per cent) as compared to that of in Gubbi & Chikkanayakanahalli taluks.

Gender influences the weaving activity in sample area. This implies the male contribution towards handloom industry was much in all taluks. The participation of men was greater because of their abilities and skills. The weaving and its subsidiary activities are wholly managed by men workers. Worker, being a primary factor of production, the size of worker force is of great importance for the level of weaving activity in a household industry. In the determination of the size of the worker force, it is customary to include women, children and old age people who also contribute towards the development of handloom industry with working force of men. Population to total population depends upon attitude to work, availability of work, livelihood, source of employment, extent of

poverty, heredity, illiteracy, etc. all these factors differ from industry to industry, and differ from time to time.

Table 2 : Distribution of Sample Weavers by Gender

Gender	Pavagada	Chikkanayakanahalli	Gubbi	All
Male	82.00	83.00	86.00	83.67
Female	18.00	17.00	14.00	16.33
Total	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (300)

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate actual data. Source: Primary Data

Age -Groups

The data presented in Table 3 reveals that at the aggregate level the majority of 71.66 per cent sample weavers were in middle age category, while of 16.67 per cent were in old age category and 11.67 per cent were young weavers. Across taluks, it has been observed that the share of middle age weavers is higher in Chikkanayakanahalli (74 per cent) as compared to that of in Pavagada and Gubbi taluks (Figure 5.4). Whereas the share of young and old age farmers (both together at 32 per cent) is higher in Gubbi taluk as compared to that of in Pavagada and & Chikkanayakanahalli taluks.

Table 3: Distribution of Sample Weavers by Age- groups

Age -groups	Pavagada	Chikkanayakanahalli	Gubbi	All
15-30	10.00	11.00	14.00	11.67
31-60	73.00	74.00	68.00	71.66
61 & above	17.00	15.00	18.00	16.67
Total	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (300)

Note: The figures in parenthesis indicate actual data. Source: Primary Survey.

Educational Status of the Sample Weavers

In a developing economy like India, illiteracy is the root cause of economic backwardness. This is more so in the two prominent industries such as agriculture and handlooms. “The future of handloom industry depends much on the extent of education of the weavers, in the face of severe competition from power loom and mill sector”. Literacy

and level of education are the important features that depict the individual's ability to learn and acquire professional skills. This is true in all the artisans including weavers. In order to understand the role of education and participation in weaving, data pertaining to level of education of household members was collected.

The data presented in Table 4 reveals that out of 300 sample weavers a majority of 38 per cent weavers are illiterates, whereas the rest of 62 per cent weavers are literates. Among the literate sample weavers, the highest proportion of 25 per cent weavers had primary level of education. While of 20.67 per cent weavers had secondary level of education. Further, about 11.66 per cent weavers had higher secondary level of education. Similarly a minimum of 4.67 per cent weavers had graduation and above level of education.

Taluk wise analysis indicates that the proportion of sample weavers who were illiterate was found to be significant in Gubbi taluk (48 per cent) as compared to that of in Pavagada taluk (31 per cent) and Chikkanayakanahalli taluk (35 per cent). Whereas among the literate weavers the proportion of weavers who had primary, secondary, higher secondary and graduation and above level of education was found to be higher in Pavagada taluk (all together of 43 per cent) as compared to that of in Chikkanayakanahalli taluk (all together of 37 per cent) & Gubbi taluk (all together of 31 per cent). This implies that, majority of workforce engaged in weaving occupation is uneducated having the low level of education. This places an emphasis of handloom industry in terms of providing employment to unskilled and semi-skilled segments of the population.

Table 4 : Distribution of Weavers by Level of Education

Level of Education	Pavagada	Chikkanayakanahalli	Gubbi	All
Illiterate	31.00	35.00	48.00	38.00
Primary	26.00	28.00	21.00	25.00
Secondary	22.00	21.00	19.00	20.67
Higher secondary	14.00	11.00	10.00	11.66
Graduates & above	7.00	5.00	2.00	4.67
Total	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (300)

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate actual data. Source: Primary Data

Housing Condition of Sample Weavers

The data presented in Table 5 shows that at the aggregate level out of 300 samples weavers majorities of 43.66 per cent were staying in Semi-Pucca houses. Similarly, a large proportion of 30.67 per cent were staying in Katcha houses. Whereas a minimum of 20.32 per cent were staying in Pucca houses. Further, a noticeable proportion of 5.34 per cent were staying in RCC houses. Across taluks the share of sample weavers who are staying in semi-Pucca and RCC houses was found to be higher in Pavagada taluk (all together accounting for 77 per cent) as compared to that of in Chikkanayakanahalli taluk (all together accounting for 69 per cent) and Gubbi taluk (all together accounting for 62 per cent). Whereas the share of sample weavers who are staying in Katcha houses was found to be significant in Gubbi taluk (38 per cent) as compared to that of in Chikkanayakanahalli and Pavagada taluks .

Table 5 : Distribution of Weavers by Housing Condition

Housing status	Pavagada	Chikkanayakanahalli	Gubbi	All
Katcha	23.00	31.00	38.00	30.67
Semi-Pucca	47.00	43.00	41.00	43.66
Pucca	22.00	21.00	18.00	20.32
RCC	8.00	5.00	3.00	5.34
Total	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (300)

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate actual data. Source: Primary Data

Land Ownership

Possession of cultivated land is one of the most important determinant factors for measuring the work participation rate different economic activities. Hence an attempt has been made to collect the information about the land ownership of sample weavers. The data presented in Table 6 shows that the proportion of sample weavers who are landless was found to be quite significant (83 per cent) as compared to the sample weavers with land (17 per cent). However, of the total 300 sample weavers a minimum of 17 per cent weavers have possessed land. Among them only 12.00 per cent sample weavers possess land less than 2.5 acre. While smaller proportion of 4.33 per cent sample weavers possess land between 2.5 to 5 acres. Similarly a smallest proportion of 0.67 per cent sample

weavers possess land between 5 to 10 acres. It is found that the possession of land by the sample weavers is very small that is not economically viable to support their household.

Taluk wise tabulated data illustrates that the proportion of landless sample weavers was found to be higher in Gubbi taluk (90 per cent) as compared to that of in Pavagada taluk (73 per cent) and Chikkanayakanahalli taluk (86 per cent). Whereas the proportion of sample weavers with land less than 2.5 acres was found to be significant in Pavagada taluk (17 per cent) as compared to that of in Gubbi taluk (8 per cent) and Chikkanayakanahalli taluk (11 per cent). Similarly, the proportion of sample weavers with land between 2.5 to 5 acres was also found to be higher in Pavagada taluk (8 per cent) as compared to that of in Gubbi taluk (2 per cent) and Chikkanayakanahalli taluk (3 per cent).Whereas the proportion of sample weavers with land between 5 to 10 acres was only found in Pavagada taluk (2 per cent) .It is found that, most of the sample weavers, have low level of education and possession less cultivated land or they are landless and are actively involved in weaving activities for their survival and for livelihood.

Table 6 : Distribution of Weavers by Size of Land holdings in Selected Taluks

Size of Land holdings (in Acres)	Pavagada	Chikkanayakanahalli	Gubbi	All
Less than 2.5	17.00	11.00	8.00	12.00
2.5 to 5	8.00	3.00	2.00	4.33
5 to 10	2.0	--	--	0.67
10 and above	--	--	--	--
Land less	73.00	86.00	90.00	83.00
Total	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (300)

Note: The figures in parenthesis indicate actual data. Source: Primary Data

Man-days of Employment in Handloom Sector

The Man days of employment of the weavers depends upon weather conditions, yarn requirement, raw materials, price, and demand and so on. The data presented in Table 7 indicates that the proportion sample weavers who have got employment in weaving activities between 201 to 300 days (59 per cent) was found to be quite significant as compared to that of others. The sample weavers who have got employment in weaving activities between 101 to 200 days was estimated at 26 percent, followed by a smaller proportion of 12.33 percent are engaged between 301 to 365 days, and 2.67 per cent are engaged less than 100 days in a year. Across taluks, the data reveals that the proportion of

average man days of employment of the weavers was found to be quite significant in Pavagada taluk (238 days) as compared to that of in Chikkanayakanahalli (221 days) & Gubbi (213 days) taluks.

Table 7 : Employment Days (Man-days) in Weaving Activities of the Weavers Engaged in a Year

No. of days	Pavagada	Chikkanayakanahalli	Gubbi	All
< 100	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.67
101-200	25.00	29.00	24.00	26.00
201-300	62.00	58.00	57.00	59.00
301-365	11.00	10.00	16.00	12.33
Total	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (100)	100.00 (300)
Mean	238.51	221.34	213.95	224.60

Note: The figures in parenthesis indicate actual data. Source: Primary Data

Annual Average Income of Sample Weavers by Handloom Work

It has been found that the sample weaver households mainly depend on handloom work for their livelihood. Therefore handloom work is the predominant sources of income of the sample households. An effort has been made to estimate the annual average income from their main occupation (handloom work) by sample taluks. The estimation of income from the weaving activities undertaken by the sample weaver households is more complex than that of their employment. As they do not generally maintain any records about their household economics, accurate estimation of their annual income becomes extremely difficult. The annual average income of the weaver household from handloom work was estimated by deducting the average cost of inputs, as reported by the weavers, from the average value of handloom production. Although the weavers do not maintain any records, appropriate care was taken to estimate the annual average income from handloom work.

The data presented in Table 8 indicates that at the aggregate level the average annual income per household from handloom work was estimated at Rs. 48990. Similarly the average annual income per worker from handloom work was estimated at Rs. 8972.

Across taluks, the annual average incomes per household and per worker from handloom work were found to be relatively higher in sample villages of Pavagada taluk as compared to that of those in sample villages Chikkanayakanahalli and Gubbi taluks. The lower income per household and per worker from handloom work in backward taluks can be attributed to lower infrastructure facilities and lack of skilled among the selected sample households.

Table 8 : Annual Average Income of Sample Weavers from Handloom Work

Particulars	Pavagada	Chikkanayakanahalli	Gubbi	All
Total income	6808512	6117440	5771069	14697021
Per household income	68085	61174	57710	48990
Per worker income	12631	11163	10474	8972
Percentage to total household income	89.78	91.43	94.65	91.95

Source: Primary Data

Annual Average Income of Sample Weavers by Other Sources

The average annual income from other sources was estimated by taking agriculture & allied activities, casual wage employment in agriculture and non-agricultural activities all together. An effort has been made to estimate the annual average income per household from other sources by deducting the maintenance expenditure. The data presented in Table 9 reveals that the annual average income per household from other sources was approximated at Rs. 22638, accounting for 8.05 percent of total household income. Similarly, the proportion of annual average income per worker from other sources was estimated at Rs.4146. Across taluks the proportion of annual average income per household from other sources was found to be quite higher in Pavagada taluk (Rs.12275) as compared to that of in Chikkanayakanahalli (Rs.10025) and Gubbi (Rs.5615) taluks. Similarly the proportion of annual average income per worker from other sources was found to be quite higher in Pavagada taluk (Rs.2228) as compared to that of in Chikkanayakanahalli (Rs.1829) and Gubbi (Rs.1041) taluks.

Table 9: Annual Average Income of Sample Weaver Households from Other Sources

Particulars	Pavagada	Chikkanayakanahalli	Gubbi	All
Total income	1227560	1002560	561488	6791608
Per household income	12275	10025	5615	22638
Per worker income	2228	1829	1041	4146
Percentage to total household income	10.22	8.57	5.35	8.05

Source: Primary Data

Total Average Annual Income of Sample Weavers

The data presented in Table 10 reveals that at the aggregate level the average annual income per household from both handloom work and other sources was estimated at Rs. 71628. Similarly the average annual income per worker from both handloom work and other sources was estimated at Rs. 13118. Across taluks, the annual average incomes per household from both handloom work and other sources was found to be relatively higher in sample villages of Pavagada taluk (Rs.80360) as compared to that of those in sample villages Chikkanayakanahalli (Rs.71199) and Gubbi (Rs.63325) taluks. Similarly the annual average incomes per worker from both handloom work and other sources was found to be higher in sample villages of Pavagada taluk (Rs.14859) as compared to that of those in sample villages Chikkanayakanahalli (Rs.12992) and Gubbi (Rs.11515) taluks.

Table 10 : Total Average Annual Income of Sample Weaver's Households

Particulars	Pavagada	Chikkanayakanahalli	Gubbi	All
Total income	8036072	7120000	6332557	21488629
Per household income	80360	71199	63325	71628
Per worker income	14859	12992	11515	13118
Total Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary Data

VI. CONCLUSION AND POLICY SUGGESTIONS

The above related problems effecting the existence of handloom industry and socio economic condition of weavers. Adverse government policies, globalization and change in socioeconomic condition is negatively effecting the living status of the weavers. Schemes

introduced for weavers are not working well, weavers have no idea about the schemes introduced by government and society, power loom and other mill sector provide competition these are another reason for crisis in handloom sector. Handloom products are unique. They are promoting innovations and experimentations.

The comprehensive analysis indicates extremely poor levels of socio-economic conditions of the weavers, also indicated by the low quality of living and standard of living indices calculated for the weaver households using the primary data. Majority of the weaver households were found to be illiterates, having nuclear family, living in semi-pucca houses, and lacked sanitation facilities. The average annual income earned by the weavers was also found to even lower than the annual income earned by the semi-skilled labourers under the prescribed minimum wage rates by the government. Based on the above findings the following suggestions are offered for the improvement of socio-economic conditions of weavers in handloom industry.

Proper motivation and timely financial and institutional assistance would have the way the healthy and sustainable development of Handloom industry; this would ultimately lead to improve the standard of living of the handloom weaver. Efforts should be made to also extend long term investment loans in the sector in form of sales depot, dye units, mobile sales van, go downs for storage of yarn and finished products. Subsidies should be granted to the handloom weavers to help them lower their costs of production, thereby increasing the profit margins.

Massive advertisement campaign to make customer aware about the specific qualities of handloom cloth is needed to reach-out to people by way of endorsements /advertisement/publicity campaigns. Hence the weavers have expressed a very strong need for a national awareness and publicity campaign. The weavers' face lot of health issues to due to old designs of looms and difficult working conditions; hence health insurance is very essential. Similarly, low wages and low level of literacy, handloom weavers are not able to plan for the future. Therefore, government should be take care weavers improving social security.

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