P: ISSN NO.: 2394-0344 RNI No.UPBIL/2016/67980 VOL-3* ISSUE-10* January 2019
E: ISSN NO.: 2455-0817 *Remarking An Analisation*

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme and Its Impact on Weavers Life Style: An Empirical Study

Anuj Kumar Gupta
Research Scholar,
Deptt. of IMCE,
Shri Ramswaroop Memorial University,
Uttar Pradesh

Manoj Kumar
Associate Professor,
Deptt. of IMCE,
Shri Ramswaroop Memorial University,
Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

The Handloom Industry of India is essentially a traditional one. Handloom Industry plays vital role in the development of the country. Millions of people are engaged in this industry. It provides lots of employment opportunities to the needy people. In recent years this industry suffered with lots of problems. Due to lack of profit and less income, various units have been closed down in various parts of Uttar Pradesh. The labours have migrated to other places or shifted to other type of works. The cost of production has increased in recent years and survival of this industry is a question mark. The poor workers as well as owners suffered a lot and they forcefully shut down their handlooms.

This industry weaver wants to join other industry for livelihood. This industry has to be given the special training to new employee or weavers because this industry wants specialized persons. If weavers create the own thinking in new technology then they will work with speed and time accuracy. The Central Government and State Government in India have launched various schemes to boost up this Industry.

Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) to be implemented during the 11th Plan has been formulated as a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme by merging the essential components, with or without modifications, of the four schemes i.e. Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY), Integrated Handloom Training Project (IHTP), Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCDS) and Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme, implemented during the 10th Plan.

Keywords: Handloom, IHDS, Weaver's, Uttar Pradesh.

Introduction

The handloom industry in India has a long history and gained a unique position in the Indian economy. This industry plays a vital role in terms of providing employment and livelihood to the rural masses. At the same time handloom industry preserves our rich cultural heritage. Because of its long history and identity across the globe, the Indian handloom products are symbolic to the Indian civilization. This industry had a long tradition of excellence in making high quality of handloom products with extraordinary skills and craftsmanship when there were no such skills available anywhere in the world. Globalization, privatization and liberalization of trade have posses many problems before handloom industry. The stiff competition from the power loom has put the handloom industry into serious crisis. Presently this industry is facing many problems due to scarcity of quality yarn, price escalation of yarn, dyes, and chemicals and other raw materials, high cost of production, absence of diversified product range etc. Since this industry is an ancient industry and source of livelihood for many villages in India. Government has taken several policy intervention in support of handloom industry and help the weavers to raise their livelihood and change their life style. The Government is aware that handloom weavers are facing stiff competition from power loom and mill sector due to technological constraints and lower productivity of handlooms in comparison to power looms. For overall development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers, the Government of India has been implementing various schemes.

About Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme

It Provides need based inputs to clusters of 300 – 500 handlooms or Groups of 10 – 100 weavers for making them self sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for

Construction of worksheds etc. The Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) is an attempt to facilitate the sustainable development of handloom weavers located in and outside identified handloom clusters into a cohesive, self managing and competitive socio-economic unit.

Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) is a merger of four schemes implemented during the X Five Year Plan namely, the Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY), Integrated Handloom Training Project (IHTP), Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCDS) and Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme. The IHDS came into existence in the XI Five Year Plan (2007-08) with the main objective to form self-sustainable weaver's groups by including weavers within and outside the cooperatives in selected handloom clusters. It involves upgrading the skills of handloom weavers to produce diversified products meeting quality and market requirements and facilitating credits from financial institutions/banks. The scheme also assists in providing market orientation for marketing, designing and managing production by associating professionals, entrepreneurs and designers.

This paper attempt to explore the role of integrated handloom development schemes and its role in raising the living standard of weavers community. The accessibility of the researcher with the weavers of Lucknow Region has motivated them to select them for the proposed study.

Review of Literature

Both the Central and State Governments are currently active in the handloom sector, providing a number of incentives for handloom production and marketing. The Central Government, through the Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), implements a number of schemes such as Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Scheme for supplying hank yarn at mill gate prices, marketing and design support, health and life insurance schemes etc. The State Governments are also implementing various schemes for the benefit of the handloom workers. Most of the weaver societies failed in achieving the desired results and most of them are either dormant or defunct. The crisis in the industry become alarming and it has reached to such a stage that some weavers committed suicide due to the poverty (Naidu, 2014).

Indian weavers subsist on low wages, are highly indebted, uneducated and carry an impending risk of insecure livelihood and starvation. The crisis of weavers has reached a situation where significant numbers of weavers are been forced to give up their traditional skills and take up employment as construction workers, rickshaw-pullers, vendors etc. in urban areas consequently resulting in impoverished urban slums (Dogra, 2009).

Handloom workers have declined over the years instead of increasing in tandem with the growth of the economy. This calls for policy changes both at the Centre and State levels. There is also a need for scaling up and intensifying both the Central and State Government's interventions in the handloom sector. At the Central Government level, instead of designing Schemes of pan-India nature, it may be desirable to design separate schemes for the North East and the rest of India, taking into consideration the State specific and region specific special requirements.(Yojana2011) As handloom production is a supplementary activity for most households, it is necessary to provide alternate avenues of employment for the handloom households. Special attention needs to be given to such households in the form of educational and health assistance, income support to the most vulnerable households in the form of cash or food coupons etc. As benefits of higher economic growth is not reaching the handloom workers, it is the responsibility of not only the Governments but also the corporate sector, NGOs etc. to give a helping hand to them in the form of development and welfare interventions.

It is observed that there is stiff competition from power loom and mill sector to handloom sector. The availability of cheaper imported fabrics, choked credit lines and high cost of credit, changing consumer preferences, alternative employment opportunities and economic liberalization has threatened the vibrancy of handloom sector. The Government of India has been following a policy of promotion and encouraging the handloom sector through a number of programmes and schemes. Due to various policy initiatives and scheme interventions like cluster approach, aggressive marketing initiative, subsidized yarn and credit, skill upgradation, design interventions, technological improvements and social welfare measures, the handloom sector, despite reduction in number of handlooms and handloom weavers, has sustained the handloom cloth production level and the income level of weavers in many clusters/parts of the country has improved. Therefore, various policy interventions are helping the weavers to cope up with the changing situation.

"Socio economic condition of handloom weavers in Gannavaram Mandal of Krishna district in Andrapradesh was studies by D. Srinivasa Rao and Dr. N. Sreedhar in Sep.2017. The important finding on the basis of extensive field work indicates that though handloom weaving has much strength and can be competitive under specific condition, the seeds of the crisis are inherent in the sector. These can be traced to two major factors the low performance of the co-operative sector, and the very low economic condition of the weavers.

Dr. Dharam Chand Jain and Miss Ritu Gera (Jan.2017) in their study on "An analytical study of handloom industry of India". 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) identified a serious threat against handloom weavers from power loom weavers. conducted a study in "handloom weavers struggle for survival". In this study the researcher

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.

Md. Kairul Islam and Md. Eliias Hossain (Sep.2012) focused a study in, "An analysis of present scenario of handloom weaving industry in Bangladesh". The study analyzed the different aspects and issues of handloom industries. In this study they found that the handloom sector is raising employment opportunity in rural area and rising income, eradicating rural poverty, bringing equity in the distribution of income, substituting imports and increasing potentials for exports. However this industry is facing some problems which are the reasons for non operation of looms.

Department of Economics and Statistics of Government of Kerala (Nov.2009) submitted "A report of survey on handloom sector in Kerala". In this study they mainly focused to study the socio economic impact taken place among weavers due to implementation of various activities, financial assistance received by each co-operative society under various schemes.

Dr. A. Kumudha and Mrs. Riswana (Jan-2012) focused a study of "promotion of handloom products with special reference to handloom weaver's co-operative society in Erode district". In this study they focused out that handloom is a traditional industry offering millions of employment opportunities to millions of weavers in India. But recently the industry is facing lot of problem and going towards the declaim stage.

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.

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.

A. Kumudha and M. Riswana (March-2013) studied about, "problems faced by handloom industry – A study with handloom weaver's co-operative societies in Erode district". In this study they introduced 3 types of problems in co-operative handloom sector; input related, marketing related, weaver's related. Major findings are, Yarn price is increasing day by day. So the cost of production proposing to increase. This is major important input related problem followed by poor quality of raw material. Considering the weavers related problem the societies consider lack of active member as a major weavers related problem followed by aged people. The Competition from mechanized sector such as mill and power loom Sectors is considered as a major marketing problem followed by Lack of attractive promotion.

Lakshmi Devi C. S (April-2014) studied about "An analysis of socio economic status of handloom weaver's in India". In this study she finds out the handloom sector or the nonfarm sector has been slowly deteriorating over the years and there has been a steady decline in the industry over the years. Adverse government policies, globalization and change in socio-economic 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, competition from the power loom and other mill sector these are another reason for crisis in handloom secto

Objectives of the Study

Present research work has been taken up with the following objectives:

1. To assess the weavers awareness and their accessibility of integrated handloom development scheme offered by government for the revival of weavers community.
2. To assess the impact of the integrated handloom development scheme and its impact on life style of weavers community in Lucknow.

Methodology

The model below will be tested to see the impact of five predicted variables on two dependent variables, there is no mediation in this model but we wish to know the moderating impact of Age and Gender on the two dependent variables. For the research we manipulated with the age and made it dichotomous instead of continues variable. Such type of research design was best suited for Hierarchical

multiple regression, hence two variable age and gender were pushed in the first block and then the other five independent variables went in the second block.

Adequate care was given at the data collection phase as all issues arise at this stage so we made every possible effort to fill up the questionnaire carefully by ensuring that we or one of our representatives was present with the respondent. We ensured that before we proceeded further all the six assumptions of multiple regression were met and none was violated if it did then corrective action was taken accordingly. The six assumptions are shown below,

1. Sample size
2. Outliers
3. Multicollinearity
4. Normality
5. Linearity
6. Homoscedasticity

The first assumption of Normality is checked by analysing the first dependent variable [Economic perspective] to see if it is normally distributed, hence the Shapiro – Wilk test significance value must be insignificant see below table 1

Table 1 Shapiro – Wilk test of normality for first outcome variable [Economic Perspective]

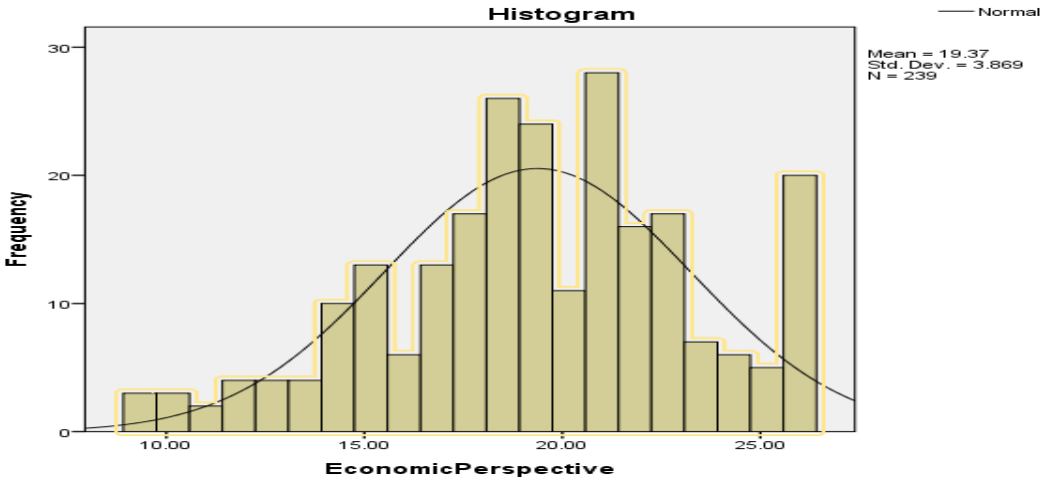
Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Economic Perspective	.072	239	.004	.973	239	.380

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

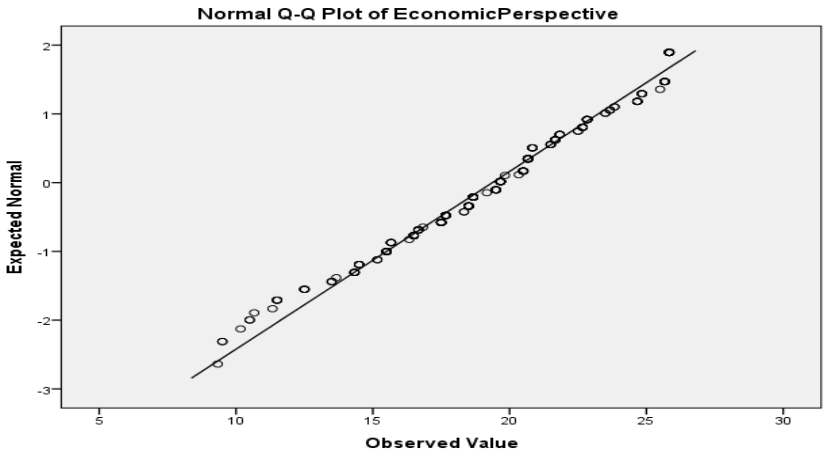
Next we visualize the histogram shown below figure 1, by the look of it we can say it is fairly normally distributed.

Figure 1 Histogram for the first outcome variable [Economic Prespective]



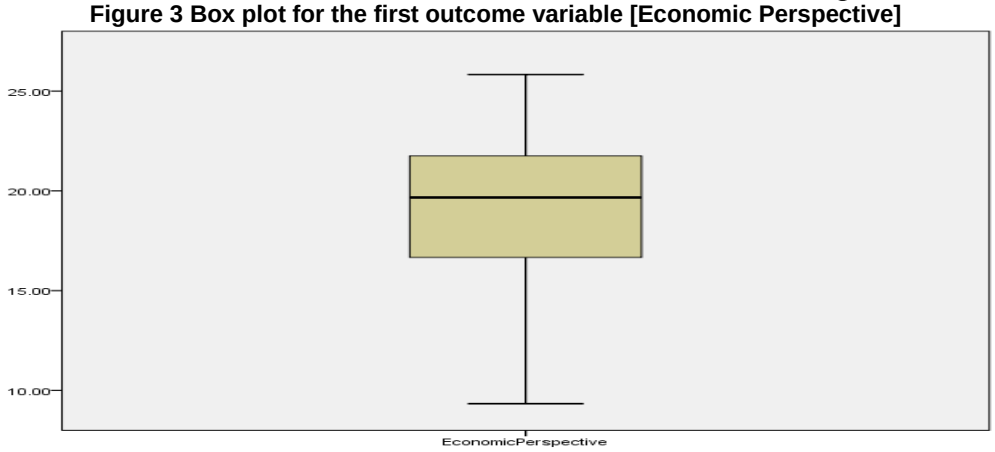
Next we visualise the Normal Q – Q plot and look to see the dots [expected normal at Y axis and observed value at X axis] to be as much closer and tightly clustered around the main line. We do see some variations at the start but it is acceptable as the majority of dots are within the line.

Figure 2 Normal Q –Q plot for the first outcome variable [Economic Prespective]



To check for any outliers we look at the Box plot and since there are no respondents who have given a response that is not acceptable nor did we do any wrong data entry.

Figure 3 Box plot for the first outcome variable [Economic Perspective]



Next we check the same things i.e. Shapiro – Wilk test, histogram, Q-Q plot and Box plot for our second dependent variable which is Socio Psychological Perspective

Table 2 Shapiro – Wilk test of normality for second outcome variable [SocioPsychologicalPerspective]

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Socio Psychological Perspective	.067	239	.011	.987	239	.026
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction						

The test is non significant table 2 indicating that the data is normally distributed a significant value will mean the opposite.

Figure 4 looks perfectly normal and virtually all data points are clustered around the curve indicating a good normally distributed data.

Figure 4 Histogram for the second outcome variable [Socio Psychological Perspective]

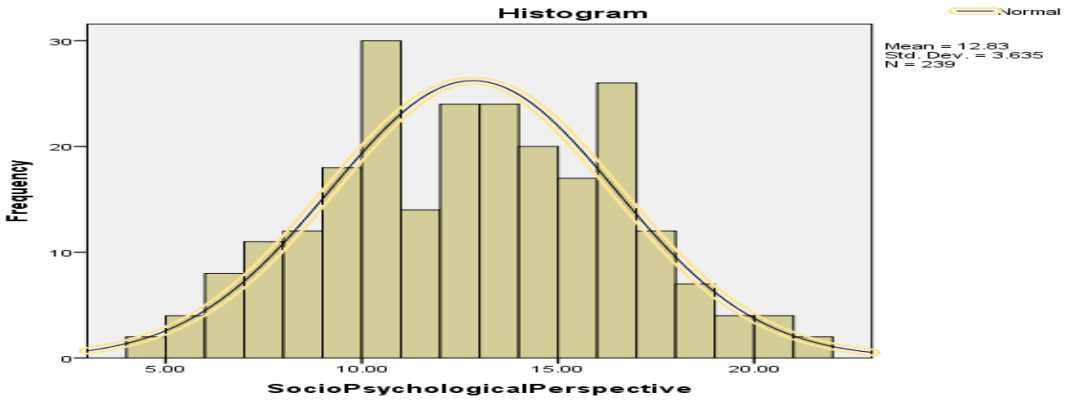


Figure 5 looks much better as all data point are in the line of best fit indicating normality of outcome variable.

Figure 5 Normal Q –Q plot for the second outcome variable [Socio Psychological Perspective]

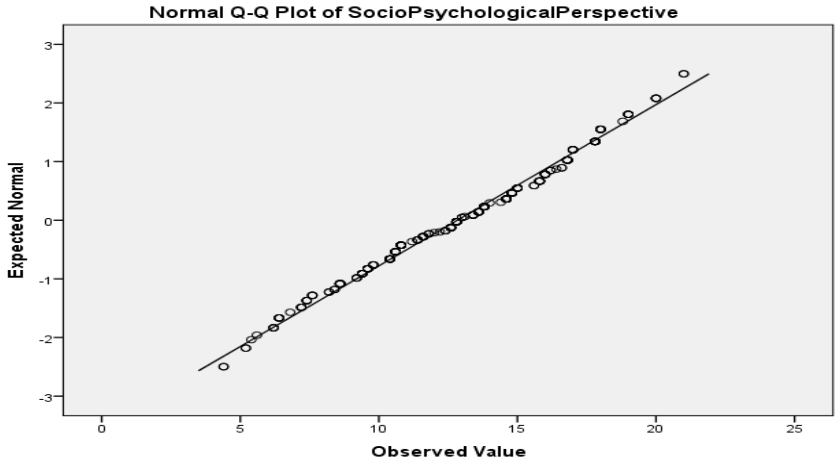


Figure 6 shows that there are no outliers indicating that the data are fit to be regressed further and as outliers are the biggest enemy to regression so all this regressive tests were important.

Figure 6 Box plot for the second outcome variable [Socio Psychological Perspective]

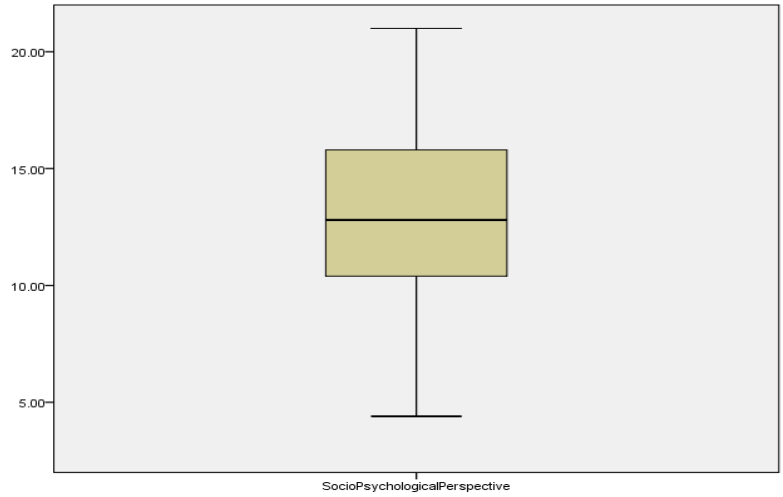


Figure 7 shows that the first outcome variable Economic Perspective follows a homoscadasticity and the variable is fit for being the dependent variable, if we see the dots they are following roughly the same pattern and not coning up as we move rightward comparing it with the line of fit. Our data should not be having a hetroscadasticity so we can say that our first outcome variable does not violate this assumption.

Figure 7 Scatter plot for the first outcome variable [Economic Perspective]

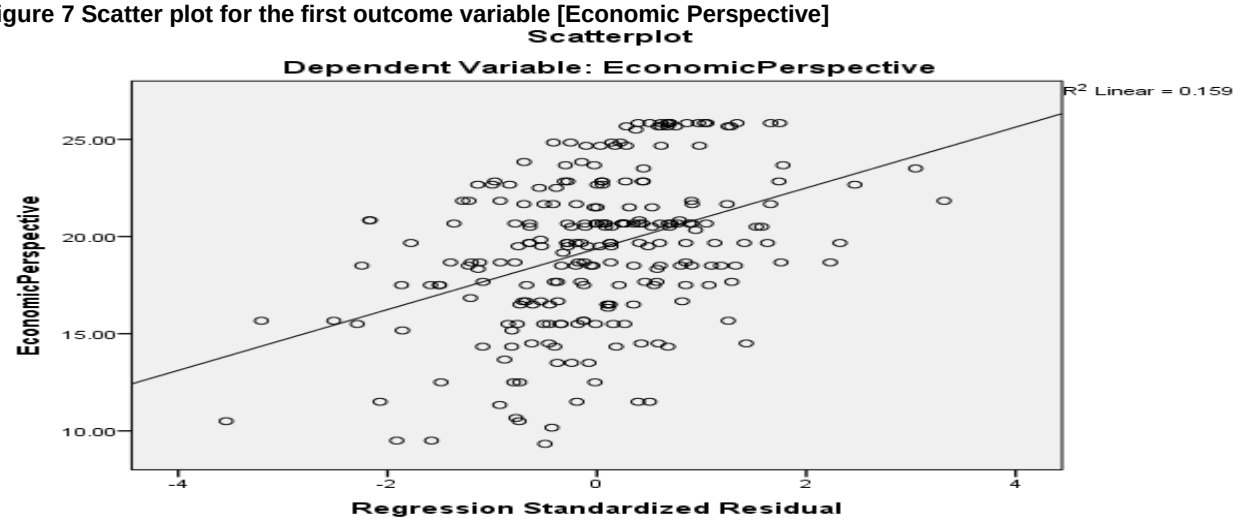


Figure 8 Scatter plot for the second outcome variable [Socio Psychological Perspective]

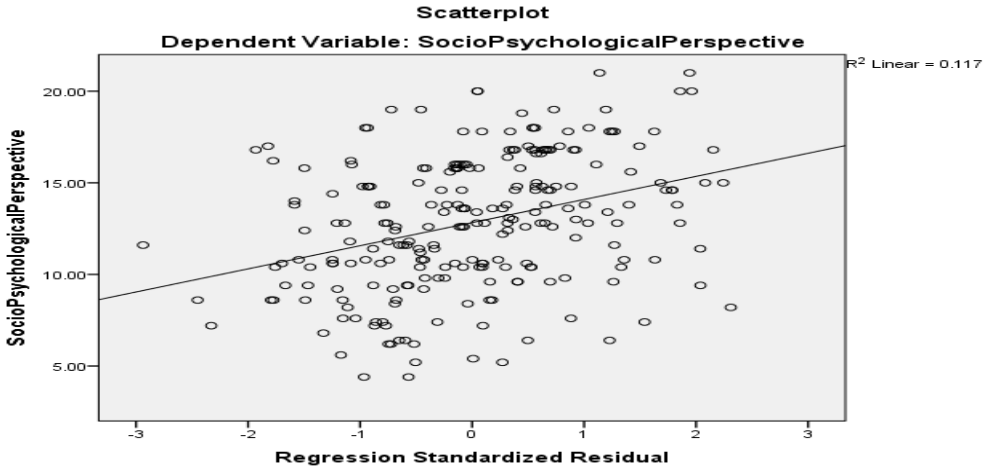


Figure 8 shows that the second outcome variable Socio Psychological Perspective follows a homoscadasticity and the variable is fit for being the dependent variable, if we see the dots they are following roughly the same pattern and not coning up as we move rightward comparing it with the line of fit. Our data should not be having a hetroscadasticity so we can say that our first outcome variable does not violate this assumption.

The next check was seeing if there is no Multicollinearity in our data set which was checked by seeing the Variance Inflated Factor (VIF) and tolerance. A rule of thumb that is sometimes given for the tolerance and the VIF is that the tolerance should not be less than 0.1, and that therefore the VIF should not be greater than 10, although this is dependent on other factors, not least the sample size (Miles, J. (2005)). Please refer to table 3 and 4 to see that we have not violated this assumption also.

Table 3 VIF and Tolerance for first outcome variable [Economic Perspective]

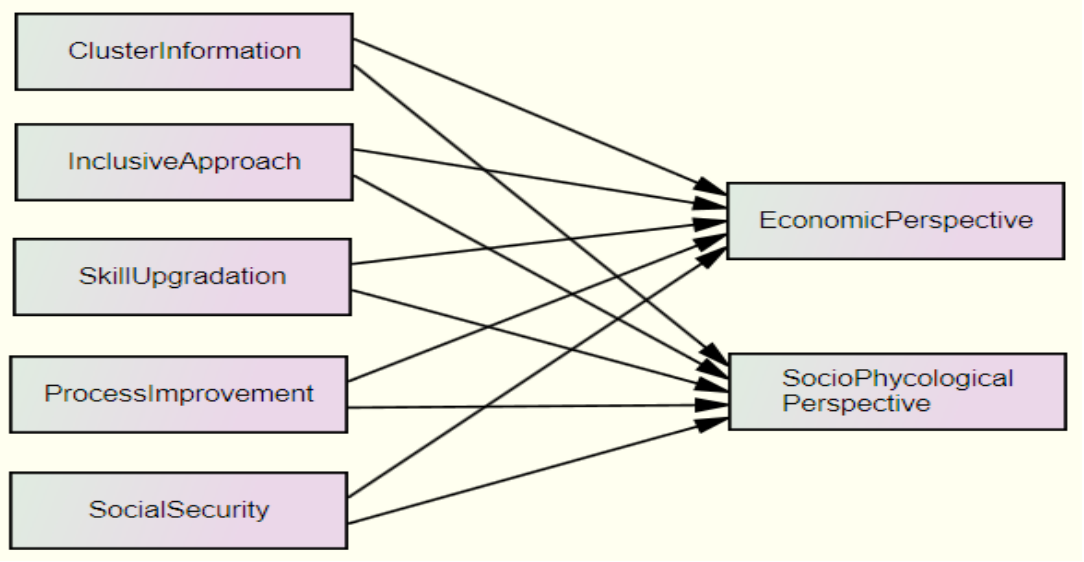
Coefficients[a]								
Model		**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**	**Collinearity Statistics**	
		B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**			**Tolerance**	**VIF**
1	(Constant)	1.806	.482		3.750	.000		
	Cluster Information	2.091	.149	.492	14.019	.000	.467	2.143
	Inclusive Approach	1.778	.152	.416	11.729	.000	.459	2.181
	Skill Up gradation	.231	.131	.060	1.764	.079	.502	1.992
	Process Improvement	.460	.112	.112	4.095	.000	.768	1.302
	Social Security	.149	.121	.038	1.224	.222	.588	1.700
a. Dependent Variable: Economic Perspective								

Table 4 VIF and Tolerance for second outcome variable [Socio Psychological Perspective]

Coefficients[a]								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.009	.386		-.023	.982		
	Cluster Information	.128	.119	.034	1.075	.284	.467	2.143
	Inclusive Approach	.248	.121	.065	2.045	.042	.459	2.181
	Skill Up gradation	1.339	.105	.388	12.786	.000	.502	1.992
	Process Improvement	.380	.090	.104	4.220	.000	.768	1.302
	Social Security	1.901	.097	.548	19.534	.000	.588	1.700
a. Dependent Variable: SocioPhycologicalPerspective								

All the above check confirm that we have met the criteria to now perform Hierarchical multiple regression and before doing to that it is a good idea to look at the model that we wish to test, shown below figure 9.

Figure 9 Scatter plot for the second outcome variable [SocioPsychological Perspective]



As shown above we had two dependent variables namely Economic and Socio phycological perspective and five independent variables namely, cluster information, inclusive approach, skill upgradation, process improvement and social security regressing on the two outcome variables simultaneously, the one thing that this model does not show is that we also wanted to know the impact of two demographics namely age and gender on the above model which were included in the first block [Model 1] followed by five predictor variables in the second block [Model 2]

Table 5 Model summary for first outcome variable [Economic Perspective]

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.123[a]	.015	.007	4.16216	.015	1.839	2	240	.161
2	.930[b]	.865	.860	1.56008	.849	294.652	5	235	.000
a. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, Age									
b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, Age, Process Improvement, Cluster Information, Social Security, SkillUpgradation, Inclusive Approach									

First look at the R Square Table 5 for model 1 is a mere 1.5% which is not at all significant shown in Sig. F Change $p < 0.05$, but the moment second block was regressed the R Square jumped to 86.5% a change of 84.9% shown in R Square Change, indicating that Age and Gender are not at all significant.

Table 6 ANOVA showing the significance details with F value first outcome variable [Economic Perspective]

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	63.726	2	31.863	1.839	.161[b]
	Residual	4157.651	240	17.324		
	Total	4221.377	242			
2	Regression	3649.423	7	521.346	214.206	.000[c]
	Residual	571.955	235	2.434		
	Total	4221.377	242			
a. Dependent Variable: Economic Perspective						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, Age						
c. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, Age, Process Improvement, Cluster Information, Social Security, SkillUpgradation, Inclusive Approach						

The ANOVA shows that the first model is insignificant with F value 1.839 > 1.96 indicating that the null hypothesis is accepted meaning that there is no significance, table 6 and the second model is significant .000 > 0.05 and F value 214.206 much higher than 1.96 indicating that there is significance.

Table 7 Coefficient value showing the significance details with F value first outcome variable [Economic Perspective]

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	17.767	1.174		15.130	.000
	Age	-.030	.408	-.005	-.073	.942
	Gender	1.124	.595	.122	1.887	.060
2	(Constant)	2.298	.617		3.725	.000
	Age	-.140	.154	-.022	-.904	.367
	Gender	-.234	.227	-.025	-1.031	.304
	Cluster Information	2.104	.150	.496	14.064	.000
	Inclusive Approach	1.786	.152	.417	11.723	.000
	SkillUpgradation	.225	.132	.058	1.708	.089
	Social Security	.152	.122	.039	1.238	.217
	Process Improvement	.458	.113	.112	4.067	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Economic Perspective						

The most interesting table is table 7 as it shows which variable impacts how much and with what significance as shown above as discussed above model 1 age and gender are not significant and there Beta is mere 0.5% and 12% which is not significant, Cluster information was explaining the maximum variance with 49.6% beta followed by Inclusive Approach with 41.7% beta and the least was

Process Improvement with 11.2% beta. The rest Skill Upgradation and Social Security were not significant contributors to the outcome variable Economic perspective.

Table 8 Model summary for second outcome variable [Socio Psychological Perspective]

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.062[a]	.004	-.004	3.74141	.004	.464	2	240	.629
2	.944[b]	.890	.887	1.25377	.887	380.441	5	235	.000
a. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, Age									
b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, Age, Process Improvement, Cluster Information, Social Security, Skill Up-gradation Inclusive Approach									

It can be seen that as in the first outcome variable, model one was insignificant, the same is true with the second outcome variable as well age and gender are again insignificant with a weak relation of 6.2% and sig f change of .629 > 0.05 indicating no relation of age and gender with socio psychological perspective but the second model is overall significant and to see which independent variable impacts the most we check the coefficients table shown below.

Table 9 Coefficient value showing the significance details with F value first outcome variable [Socio Psychological Perspective]

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	11.808	1.056		11.186	.000
	Age	.145	.367	.026	.396	.692
	Gender	.495	.535	.060	.925	.356
2	(Constant)	-.119	.496		-.240	.810
	Age	.041	.124	.007	.327	.744
	Gender	.036	.183	.004	.199	.842
	Cluster Information	.125	.120	.033	1.043	.298
	Inclusive Approach	.248	.122	.065	2.024	.044
	Skill Upgradation	1.342	.106	.389	12.658	.000
	Social Security	1.899	.098	.547	19.309	.000
	Process Improvement	.380	.091	.103	4.190	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Socio Psychological Perspective						

As seen in the above table it can be seen that model one age and gender are insignificant but when regressed with the second model R2 change increases to 88.7% indicating the importance of the second model and to check which independent variable contributes the most we can see that Social security has the most impact with beta of 54.7% followed by skill upgradation explaining 38.9% variance and lastly process improvement with 10.3% variations. Cluster information and Inclusive approach were insignificant with weak betas of 3.3% and 6.5%.

Discussion

Handloom weaver community is basically a traditional community primarily learn their job traditionally from their parents and senior engaged in the occupation. Katta Rama Mohana Rao1, Kakumanu Kiran Kumar2(2018) assessed the quality of life by the variables such as personal life, relationship with spouse, romantic life, job, co-workers, actual work you do, handling of problems in your life, accomplishments in life, physical appearance, self satisfaction, creativity, ability to adjust to change in life, life as a whole, and achievement of life ambition. It was found that most of the respondents learn new things through observation. (***N D George2011) indicated that almost*** 11.2 lakh handloom workers belong to age below 18 years. The reasons for existence of large number of under-age handloom workers are poverty , domestic nature of production and low education. .(YOJANA May 2011) by and large our study also confirm the same indicating that Integrated handloom development schemes have no significant effect on age and gender it is observed that Cluster Information, Inclusive Approach and Process Improvement have significant effect on weavers from economic perspectives where as Skill Up gradation, Social Security, Process Improvement have significant effect on weavers from socio psychological perspectives.

Conclusions and Suggestions

World economy is passing through transformation stage and handloom industry is not an exception. Today's world has become more modern and advanced than yesterdays because of the technological advancement, human development, exploration of new idea in the direction of social development as well as economic developments and continuous research made in the past. In the coming future, handloom industry will see many more

changes and modifications leading to further advancements which will be made possible by improved knowledge. New research is worthwhile only when the innovative idea of revival of this sector is above to bring change in the life of work force engaged in this sector. Researcher has studied thoroughly on the literature available on the subject as this literature is a treasure house of information on the subject. , In the light of the facts base on empirical findings, drivers for sustainability of the sector and their combination would bring the required sustainability in the handloom sector and bring the transformative change in the life style of weavers. There is a scope for enhancement of quality of life of the weavers by way of initiating more and appropriate development schemes.

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