

Socio Economic Growth of Handloom: An Empirical Study

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Abstract: India Celebrated Its 71st Independence Day This Year With A Vow To Transform India Into A Global Manufacturing Hub. In September, 2014 The Government Of India Launched A Programme "The Make In India" As Part Of Wider Set Of Nation Building Initiatives. For A Decade There Was Much Hyped Emerging Markets Bubble At Burst As A Result Of Which The Growth Rate Of India Had Fallen Considerably. While Make In India Was Launched There Was A Cry For India's Stakeholders And Partners As Because It Was A Galvanizing Call For Action To India's Citizen, Business Leaders And Potential Partners Of The World. Whatever It Make May Be Make In India Was An Inspiring Slogan Momentum To Comprehensive And Unprecedented Overhaul Of Outdated Process And Policies. It Is Noteworthy To Say That Make In India Is A Complete Change Of The Government's Mindset Which Is A Shift From Issuing Authority To Business Partner, In Keeping With Governments Tenet Of Minimum Government And Maximum Governance. In 29th decemeber, 2014 There Was A Workshop Make In India- Sectoral Perspective And Initiative Was Launched And Action Oriented Plan Was Carried Out In The Make In India Budget-2015-16 Which Contains:

- 1) Revival Of Growth And Investment In Domestic Manufacturing For Job Creation.
- 2) Simplified Tax System For Ease Of Doing Business
- 3) Expert Committee To Examine Possibility And Propose Draft Legislation To Replace Multiple Prior Permission With Easier Mechanism.
- 4) Basic Custom Duties On 22 Inputs Raw Materials Reduced Manufacturing Costs In Various Sectors.
- 5) Permanent Establishment Norms Modified To Encourage Fund Managers To Reallocate India.
- 6) The General Anti Avoidance Rule Deferred For 2 Years
- 7) Rate Of Income Tax On Royalty And Fess From Technical Services
Reduced From 25% To 10 %

Taking Over The Make In India Programme Into Considerations, It Was Necessary For A Analytical Study To Curb Rural Poverty And Mass Unemployment In India. In The Recent Years There Is Innumerable Suicidal Cases Of The Peasants Who Suffer From Poverty. The Aim Of The Study Is To Explore The Living Condition Of The Rural People In Particular And In General.

The Research Has Been Carried Out In Various Villages Of Western Odisha With A Questionnaire Designed For Exploring The Standard Of Living Of People Who Are Belonging To Handloom Community. The Findings Of The Questionnaire Explore The Demographic Variables Like Gender Inequality, Academic Qualification And Work Experience.

The Analysis Is Significant As Because There Is Variables Of Performance In The Workplace. After Going Through Details A Hypothesis Has Been Drawn. The Result Of The Study Is Discussed Within The Context Of The Current Study And Findings Of Past Research.

Since India Lives In Villages It Is Vital For A In Depth Study Of Inclusive Growth And Social Change As A Major Objective As Because It Is Poised To Secure To Its Citizen, Equality Of Status And Opportunity In The Perspective Of Indian Economy.

This Paper Is A Micro Study In The Field Of Hand Woven Clothes Spreaded Throughout India And Give A Space In The Growth Of Rural Economy. It Is A Micro Study Taking Into Account The Survey Of Few Villages Of Western Odisha By Visiting Door To Door With A Questionnaire To Know Details About The Capacity Building Of Rural Population Their Pros And Cons Side In The Growth Of National Economy.

Keywords: Work Performance, Intelligence, Competency, Maturity, Sanitation

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I. Demography:

During This 70 Years Of India Independence The Growth Story Of India's Rural Sector Is Remarkable As Because India Has Emerged From An Underdeveloped Nation To One Of The Largest Economies. In The Global Economy There Has Been Much Ups And Downs And In Spite Of That India Has Been Able To Hold Fort And Reached A Growth Rate Of 8% In The Last Quarter. The World Bank In Its Recent Report Has Projected India As One Of The World's Fastest Growing Economy Taking Into Account The India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Which Accelerated From 7.9% In 2016-17 To 8% In 2017-18. Whenever There Has Been The Budget Session It Is The Government Which Speaks About " Inclusive Growth

Covering The Poorest Of Poor” As One Of The Top Priority. Inclusive Growth Is A Term Which Indicates About Economic Growth That Creates Employment Opportunities And Helps In Reducing Poverty By Providing Equality Of Opportunity And Empowering People Through Education And Skill Development. After Modi Government Came To Power The Government Has Launched Several Initiatives To Ensure This Inclusive Growth By Bringing Excluded Sections Of The Society Into The Main Stream And Enabling Them To Reap The Benefits Of Faster Economic Growth.

Prior Going In Details On The Issues It Is Imperative To Know The Demography Of Odisha. In India There Are 29 States And 7 Union Territories And Odisha Is One Of Them. In The Past Odisha Was Named As Kalinga, Utkal And Udra But People At Large, Know It Is The Land Of Jagannath. In The 261 B.C The King Of Magadha Named Ashoka Declared A War Against Kalinga. In The Later Years Kalinga Became An Independent State During The Reign Of Kharabhel. The Last King Of Odisha Was Mukunda Dev. He Was Killed By Afghan Musalman In The Year 1568 And Thereafter The Mughals Ruled Over The State Till 1751. In The Year 1803 The East India Company Governed The State Till Independence Of India In The Year 1947.

In The Western Odisha It Is Found A Considerable Number Of Persons Are Engaged Themselves For Their Livelihood On Cottage Industries And Most Of The People Belonging To The Community Of Bhulias, Gandas And Kulis From The Weaver Class. There Are Also Cottage Industries V.I.Z Metal Working, Smithy, Carpentry, Bamboo Work, Tanning And Leather Work, Pottery, Oil Milling And Rope Twisting Are Conducted On A Cottage Scale. Among All The Cottage Industries Textile Employ The Largest Number Of Persons. Textile Industry Is Not New. As Per The Annual Report On The Administration Of Patna 1934-35 Textile Industry Was The Principal Industry Of The State. By That Time, One Tenth Of Population Were Belonging To The Weaving Community. In Those Days Most Of The Weavers Were Manufacturing Dhotis And Napkins In Which The Competition From Outside Was Very Keen. The Report Of 1935-1936 Speaks That The Darbar Administration Had Made Efforts For The Development Of The Industry By Providing Improved Types Of Loom And Accessories To 60,000 Peoples Belonging To Professional Weavers, Especially Vullias Who Were The Most Conservative Weavers. By That Time A Weaving Demonstration Centre Was Open In 1935-36 At Saintala To Help Introduce Flyshuttle Looms And A Small Private Handloom Factory Was Organized At Tendapadar With The Assistance Of The Then Industries Department To Give Impetus To Local Cloth And Yarn Dealers. The Dbby Machine Was Also Experimented. During 1937-38 The Administration Allowed Import Of Yarn And Export Of Cloth Free Of Duty. The Same Year A Demonstration Centre Was Opened At Balangir For Weaving Of Various Designs Of Cloth And Use Of Pit Flyshuttle Looms. In The Year 1940-41 A Weaving Factory Was Started. The Factory Produced Beautiful Cheap And Durable Finished Goods As A Result Of Which At A Later Date It Became A Residential Institution With A Accommodation For The Labourers And Their Families. In 1941-42 The Administration Established Small Handloom Factories At Belgaon, Haldi And Bandra In The District Of Balangir Taking The Demands And Improvement. The Patna State Weaving Factory Was Initiated In 1942-43 At Balangir Which Was Augmented For A Commercial Form In The Later Years. During The Period, The Villages Which Were Having Preponderance Of Textile Establishment Were Chadaipark, Subalaya, Kendupali, Jamurapali, Binca, Menda, Panisiala At Present Belonging To Subarnapur District, Bartanda Of Titilagarh And Agalpur Of Balangir Sub-Division. There Were Two Textile Organizations At Sonepur, One Being Government Textile Organization And The Other Pattern Making Factory. The Former Organization Was Originally Established In 1945 By The Darbar Of Sonepur And Was Named Birmitrodoya Weaving And Dying Factory Sonepur. Sonepur Claims To Be The Originator Of Tie And Die Design Fabrics Widely Known All Over The Country. All Varieties Of Textiles Were Woven There. Those Includessarees, Bed- Spreads, Curtains, Table Clothes, Shirting, Etc. Long Wrapping And Sizing System Were In Vague And All The Processes Were Conducted By Manual Labour. In Comparison To The Then Scenario The Present System Of Textile Has Been A Sea Change.

In Accordance With The Census Of 2001 There Is 3,68,00,000 Population In The State. Out Of The Total Population 60,00,000 People Belong To Scheduled Caste Community And 81,00,000 People Are Belonging To Scheduled Tribe Community. The Literacy Rate Of The Population Is 63%. Here Under The Table Indicates The Details Of Administrative Demography Of Odisha.

Sl. No	Index	No.
1	Total Number Of District	30
2	Total Number Of Sub Division	58
3	Total Number Of Tahasil	171
4	Total Number Of Blocks	314
5	Total Number Of Gram Panchayat	6,234
6	Total Number Of Villages	51,057
7	Total Number Of Municipalities	103

Table: 1.1

Basically, Odisha Is An Agricultural State. 65% People Of Odisha Depend Upon Agriculture. In The State Agriculture In Odisha Means Cultivation Of Rice But Because Of Flood, Tornado And Draught, The Cultivation Of Rice Destroy Every Year And That Is The Reason Odisha Is Known As A Poor State. Although, Odisha Is Rich In Mines Even Then There Is No Spectacular Development In It Considering The Industrial Development Of Other States. There Is Very Limited Industry In Odisha By Dint Of Which The People Of Rural Odisha Migrate To Other States For Searching Of Jobs.

Rural Economy:

In The Villages Of Western Odisha The Primitive System Of Economy Still Prevails With The Result That The People Are Economically Backward. Till Today There Lies He Problem Of Poverty, Illiteracy, Exploitation, Unemployment And Indebtness. The Main Occupation Of The People Of Villages Of Western Odisha Are Cattle Rearing, Food Gathering, Petty Labourers And A Specific Tribe Named As Bhulia Engaged In Handloom. The Following Are The Main Features Of Rural Economy V.I.Z

- Paddy Cultivation
- Many Villages Do Not Have A Piece Of Land Permanently
- Technology Is Not Much In Use
- Economic And Religious Purposes Are Mixed Always
- People Produce For Their Own Consumption
- Barter System Still Prevails
- Organization Is More Collective Than Individualistic
- No Regular Marketing
- No Large Scale Industries
- No Attempt For Making Profits
- No Proper Division Of Labour
- No Specialists In Economy
- No Sticking Of Womenship

The People Are Facing Several Socio Economic Problem Like Poverty, Illiteracy, Exploitation, Unemployment, Indebtness, Caste And Religion, Lack Of Self Confidence, Lack Of Marketing, Lack Of Information, Problems Of Finance, Problem Of Middlemen And Low Mobility Of Women Entrepreneurs Etc. The Civilized Traders, Middlemen And Religious Missionaries Have Also Economically Exploited The Rural People. Misusing Their Ignorance They Have Caught Them In The Net Of Indebtness And Robbed Their Money And Land. The Contact With The Civilized World Has Disintegrated The Entire Economic System Of The Rural People. The Modern Youth Are Now Forgetting Their Ancient Craft, Most Of Them Are Working As Labourers In Plantations, Agricultural Forms And They Are Mainly To Other States For Jobs For About 9 Months A Years. The Employers Everywhere Misuse The Ignorance Of The Rural People, Take Maximum Work From Them And Give Them Minimum Money In Return. The Poverty Level Of Rural Population Have Remained Persistent Over Time. Deprived Of Formal Education With Little Access To Capital, They Fail To Find Work, Either Self- Employed Or Within Regular Jobs, Ending Up In Casual Employment Or In Agriculture. They Constitute A Large Proportion Of Agricultural Labourers, Casual Labourers, Plantation Labourers, Daily Labourers Etc. More Than Half Of The Rural People Is Found To Below Poverty Line. It Has Been Observed That While Poverty Among The Several Population Had Declined, There Had Been Little Change In Poverty Gap Between Reserved Community And Other Groups In India Has Decreased While That Between The S.T, OBC And Other Groups Has Widened.

In Table 1.1 The Population Of Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Balangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sonepur The Eight Districts Of Odisha Have Been Given With The Total Population, People Belonging To SC Community, ST Community, Men And Women Category Wise. Out Of These Population It Has Been Accessed That 5,82,540 People Have Been Engaged In Handloom Weaving. Taking Into Account The Engagements Of People In Handloom Industry, The Handlooms Availability Is Rs 3,49,524. So There Is A Shortfall Of 2,33,016. Out Of The Analysis It Is Found That These People Are Engaged With Other Work Associated With Handloom Work. Further From The Analysis It Is Known That More Women Are Engaged Than Counter Part Of Female Population.

District	Population	SC	ST	Man	Women
Sundargarh	18,30,000	1,57,000	9,18,000	9,35,000	8,95,000
Jharsuguda	5,00,000	87,000	1,59,000	2,62,000	2,47,000
Sambalpur	9,35,000	1,59,000	3,22,000	4,75,000	4,60,000
Bargarh	13,46,000	2,60,000	2,60,000	6,82,000	6,64,000
Balangir	13,37,000	2,26,000	2,75,000	6,74,000	6,63,000
Kalahandi	13,35,000	2,36,000	3,82,000	10,69,000	6,67,000
Nuapada	5,30,000	72,000	1,84,000	2,64,000	2,66,000
Sonepur	5,41,000	1,28,000	52,000	2,66,000	2,75,000

Table-1.2

Overview:

Odisha Has One Of The Richest Traditions Of Handlooms And Handicrafts In The Country, Which Goes Back To The Time Of The Antiquity Reflected By The Ancient Rock Cut Caves, Beautiful Stone Carvings Engraved In The Temples Of Mediaval Odisha And The Traditional Craft Engraved On Wood And Stones. Tie And Die Weaving Textiles, Folk And Patta Paintings, Appliqué, Filigree And Jewellery Work Flourished In The Past Have Been Also Influenced The Handloom Industries Of The State.

The Handloom Sector Is One Of The Largest Unorganized Economic Activities After Agriculture And Constitute An Integral Part Of The Rural As Well As Semi Rural Livelihood. It Is One Of The Richest And Most Vibrant Aspects Of The Indian Cultural Heritage Which Has An Advantage Of Being Less Capital Intensive, Minimal Use Of Power, Eco Friendly Flexibility Of Small Production, Openness To Innovations And Adaptability To Market Requirements. It Is One Of The Natural Productive Asset And Tradition At Cottage Level Which Sustained And Grown By Transfer Of Skill From Generations To Generations. The Handloom Is Next To The Agriculture Is A Major Provider Of Employment To The People Of Western Odisha Which Is Largely Decentralized And The Weavers Are Belonging To The Vulnerable And Weaker Sections Of The Society Who Work For Their Household Needs And Contribute To The Production In The Textile Sector. The Weavers Of This Industry Have Kept Alive The Traditional Craft Of Handloom Which Has Been Appreciated Throughout The Country And In Abroad Because Of Its Exquisite Designs, Natural Motifs And Superb Colour Combination. The Level Of Artistry And Intricacy Achieved In The Handloom Fabrics Is Unparalleled And Are Still Beyond The Scope Of The Modern Machines. After Independence Of India The Planners And Policy Makers Took The Path Of Modern Industrialization To Accelerate The Pace Of Economic Development In The Country In A Mixed Economy Frame Of State Centered Planning And Realize The Importance Of Traditional Industry Of Handloom. The Government Of India At The Beginning Not Only Paid Attention To The Handloom But Also Encouraged Khadi, Silk, Coir, Etc By Setting Up Khadi And Village Industries Commission, Handicrafts Board, Handloom Board, Coir Board, Central Silk Board, Etc In Between 1950's And 1960's. The Objective Behind It Is To Serve As Useful Instruments Of Development And Transformation Of The Rural Economy. Since Handloom Sector Has Been Taken As A In-Depth Study Of Western Odisha It Is Felt Necessary To Know The Census Of The Districts As Given In The Table 1.3

Out Of The Population It Has Been Calculated That 5,82,540 People Have Been Engaged In Looms And The Looms Found In Those 9 Districts Has Been Estimated To 3,49,524. It Is A Fact That Considering The People Engaged In Handloom Weaving The Looms Seems Inadequate. Out Of The Total Number Of Weavers 77% Are Women And 23% Male Weavers, 10% Of The Weavers Are From Scheduled Caste Community, 18% Of Weavers Are From Schedule Tribe Community, 45% Are From Other Backward Classes And 27% Are From Other Caste.

Rank	Districts	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	Sundargarh	2,080,664	1,055,723	1,024,941
2	Balangir	1,648,574	831,349	817,225
3	Kalahandi	1,573,054	785,179	787,875
4	Bargarh	1,478,833	748,332	730,501
5	Koraput	1,376,934	677,864	699,070
6	Sambalpur	1,044,410	529,424	514,986
7	Sonepur	652,107	332,897	319,210
8	Nuapada	606,490	300,307	306,183
9	Jharsuguda	579,499	297,014	282,485

Table: 1.3

Source: Official Web Portal Of Panchayati Raj Department Of Government Of Odisha (www.Odishapanchayat.Gov.In)

Handloom In Western Odisha Is An Unorganized Sector

Handloom Is Basically In An Unorganized Sector Industry And Therefore The Weavers Are The Victims Of The Pre Capitalist Mode Of Production. In Examining The Literatures It Is Noticed That Many Committees And Commissions In The Past Have Recommended For Progressive Cooperative Sector Production To Minimize The Level Of Exploitation Of Weavers In The Hands Of Middlemen And Master Weavers Cum Merchant Capitalist, The Cooperatives In Many Cases Have Failed To Fulfill The Objectives Because Of The Role Played By The Vested Interest Groups In The Management Of Cooperative Societies At The Grass Root Level. It Is Observed That The Production Of Clothes Is Carried Out Under Three Different System V.I.Z

- 1) Independent Weaver Producer
- 2) Cooperative Form Of Production
- 3) Attached Weavers Working Under Private Master Weavers Cum Merchant Capitalist.

The Independent Weavers Producing Cloth In Their Own Looms And Buying The Raw Materials Like Yarn, Dye, Chemicals, Etc On Their Own And Selling The Finished Goods In The Local Market Directly To The Consumers Are Almost Very Few In Numbers. On The Other Hand, Because Of Their Petty Producer Status, They Depend On The Middlemen And The Traders To A Great Extent For The Final Disposal Of The Fabrics Woven By Them. Due To Poor Economic Status These Weavers Are Often Made Compelled To Sell Their Goods To The Middlemen And Merchant Capitalists Under The *Dadni* System Or Indentured System At The Pre-Fixed Prices. It Is Found That The Independent Weavers Mostly Borrow Money Or Take Cash Advance From The Middlemen And Merchant Capitalists To Purchase Raw Materials And Also To Meet Their Consumption Needs. Against Such Loan, The Lenders Make Product Tie-Up With The Weavers At The Fixed Rate Irrespective Of The Prevailing Market Price At The Time Of Transaction Of The Goods. It Is Because Of This System Sometimes The Economic Status Of The Independent Weavers Is As Bad As That Of The Attached Weavers.

For Handloom Sector, The Cooperative System Of Production Is Expected To Be The Best And Least Exploitative. According To The Guidelines Of The Co-Operative Act, All Weavers Attached To A Co-Operative Society Are Its Owner Members And They Have Legitimate Rights Over The Management Of The Society And A Share On The Profits Or Loss Made By The Society. The Weavers Working Under The Co-Operative System Of Production Are Supplied With The Essential Raw Materials Such As Yarn, Dyes, Chemicals, Etc By The Primary Weavers' Co-Operative Society And Get The Reasonable Wage Or Conversion Charge For The Amount Of Labour Put In By Them On Weaving Of Certain Clothing Items Such As Saree, Bed-Sheet, Towel, Scarf, Etc. Through The Society The Member Weavers Are Provided With Other Social Security Benefits Such As Medical Relief, Group Insurance Facility, Old Age Benefits And Assistance For Modernization Of Loom And The Workshed And The Like. They Also Get Dividend And A Share Of Profits When The Society Earns Net Profits On The Sale Of Their Goods During A Particular Production Year.

In The Chains Of Demand And Supply An Exclusive Capitalist Involves Those May Be Called As Private Master Weavers Cum Merchant As They Provide General Guidelines To The Handloom Weavers On The Patterns And Designs Of Clothes To Be Woven. These People Supply Yarn To The Weavers And Collect The Production By Putting Minimum Wages To The Weavers And Earn Maximum Profit By Fixing Of The Selling Price Of Clothes Considering The Market Demand. So, There Is No Independence Among The Workers Who Practically Weave The Cloths And Suffer In Poverty. This Type Of Mediaries Is Not New But It Is From The Colonial Rule. Although India Has Achieved 70 Years Of Independence Even Then No Concrete Steps Have Been Undertaken To Curb The Mediaries To Control Over The Supply Chain Marketing Of Handloom Clothes In Bargarh, Barpali, Sonepur And Nuapada District, Sundargarh, Balangir, Kalahandi And Jharsuguda Of Western Parts Of Odisha. While Moving To The Villages Of These Districts For A Practical Study It Is Noticed That There Is Also Cooperative System Of Production. While Drawing Hypothesis On The Independent Weaver Producer, Cooperative Form Of Production And Attached Weavers Working Under Privatemaster Weavers Cum Merchant Capitalist Undoubtedly Cooperative System Of Production Is Beneficial For The Weavers As Because In A Poor State Like Western Odisha This Traditional Industry Can Be Survived Only When The Cooperative System Of Production Will Be There. In One Side The Cooperative System Is Beneficial Whereas In The Other Side It Seems Vulnerable. It Is Found That In Majority Of The Cases The Cooperatives Have Failed To Serve The Interest Of The Poor And Illiterate Weavers. At Times The Society Is Managed Like A Private Master Weavers Concern As Vested Interest Non Weaving Group Indulge Themselves In The Affairs Of The Cooperative Society At The Primary Society Level. In The Society There Is The President And Secretary They In Collusionwith A Few Enlightened Members Of The Area Usually Operate Their Private Business In The Name Of The Cooperative Society. In Every Village There Is Weekly Market. For The Weekly Market The Merchants From Urban Sector Come For Business And In Connivance With Those Merchants The Members Of The Cooperative Society Make Profitable Sale Of The Good Quality Tie And Die Fabrics. Thereby The Cooperative Society Comes To A Loss Heavily As Because There Is No

Adequate Check And Balance To Curb These Problems And Thereby The Measures Taken By The Government For Promotion Of Weaving Society Is Miserably Failed. So, Most Of The Cooperative Societies May Be Treated As Sick Societies. The Hypothesis Is That The Production Needs To Be Categorized And The Rate Of Production Should Be Fixed By The Government. The Production Must Be Named And Codified Through A Classification As It Happens In The Production Of Goods In Urban Sectors. This Is Necessary Because A Substantial Shortcoming Of Neo-Classical Approaches To The Development Theory Is Insufficient. It Is An Insufficient Attention To The Institutional Determinants Of Income Distribution, But Analysis Of The Institutional Arrangements Is Compulsory If There Is To Have An Informed Basis For Designing Poverty Alleviating Strategies Of Development. Local Institutional Arrangements- The Poverty System, The Institutions Of Credit, The Characteristics Of Labour Markets And The State Of Affairs Of Policies Influenced The Distribution Of The Benefits Of Economic Growth In The Existing Rural Economies. With Regard To The Institutional Framework That Determines The Generation Of Income An Important Determinant Of The Distribution And Character Of Poverty Is The System Of Entitlements That A Given Economy Creates For Its Population. It Is The Means Through Which Person Gain Income Through Wages, Sales Of Products, State Funded Subsidies And The Like As Well As The Distribution Of Ownership Rights In Productive Assets So It Is Essential To Estimate The Psychology Of Poverty By Examining The Sources Of Income Which Produce Acute Poverty In The Typical Economies.

II. Methodology:

This Research Study Is Based On The Analysis Of Historical Records And Analysis Of Documents By Adopting The Techniques Of Recording Notes And Content Analysis, Statistical Compilations, Reference And Abstract Contents Analysis. It Is Also Empirical In Nature As The Study Is Carried Out By Participant Observation, Questionnaire, Focused Interview, Group Interview And Cross Sectional Collection Of Data For Intensive Analysis Longitudinal Collection Of Data For Intensive Characters. A Questionnaire Was Prepared With A Number Of Questions Societies And Door To Door Collection Of Datas, Have Been Undertaken To The Villagers Of Western Odisha. Out Of The Analysis The Present Multidisciplinary Study Has Been Drawn On Issues And Problems Relating To Development Paradigm, Economic Disparities, The Changing Scenario Of Manufacturing Of Handloom Clothes And Certain Aspects Of Environment, Demography, Social Transformation Including Education.

It Is Worth Mentioning To State That Activities In The Cluster Started Momentum With The Involvement Of Late Padmashree Dr. Krutarthaacharya In 1942. In The Year 1954 He Established A Cooperative Society Named Samnalpuribastralaya At Bargarh Under Bihar And Odisha Cooperative Societies Act. Since Then The Handloom Industry Has Grown Considerably. The Various Datas Collected And Recorded In The Following Tables Is A Glimpse Of Development Of The Handloom Industries Of Western Odisha After Independence.

In The Table 1.4 It Has Been Given The Production And Sale By Selective Primary Weavers, Coopetaive Societies Of Bargarh District. Odisha From 1995 To 2001 As Because The Rest Of Datas Are Not Available. Out Of The Data Envisaged In The Table The Production Of The Weavers Cooperative Societies Of 12 WCS Have Been Analyzed With Production, Total Sale, Own Sale An Percentage Of Sale. The Analysis Speaks That From 1995 To 2001 The Handloom Industry Is Growing And The Percentage Of Sale Has Increased. It Amount That There Is Better Growth Of Employment Generation In The Field Of Handloom.

Table: 1.4 Production And Sale By Selected Primary Weavers' Co-Operative Societies Of Bargarh District, Orissa During 1995-2001
(Amount In Lakh Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name Of The WCS	Production	Total Sale	Own Sale	Percentage Of Own Sale
1	Attabira WCS	323.94	178.87	302.4	59.15013
2	Maheswari WCS	283.43	286.39	250.37	87.42275
3	Jalpali WCS	205.99	202.9	154.84	76.31345
4	NAC Barpali WCS	203.01	209.08	167.12	79.93113
5	Chichinda 'B' WCS	88.91	92.5	46.3	50.05405
6	Sarkanda WCS	141.7	135	92.58	68.57778
7	Debangan WCS	228.81	229.09	188.76	82.39557
8	Laumunda WCS	83.93	81.79	78.18	95.58626
9	Jampali WCS	52.22	45.22	40.07	88.61123
10	Gangadharmehar WCS	219.49	222.26	108.54	48.8347
11	Para WCS	52.95	54.08	54.08	100
12	Sambalpuribastralaya WCS	8118.62	8295.43	7704.38	92.87499

In Table 1.5 The Details Of Production And Sale Of Handloom Clothes By The Sambalpuribastralaya, Primary Weavers Cooperative Society During 1989-1997 Has Been Taken For Assessment With Production Of Handloom In A Quantitative Measure. The Datas Have Been Calculated On High Value And Low Value Of Sale, Sale In Showroom, Sale In Exhibitions Etc. Out Of The Datas While Examining The Sale Proceeds And Expenditure It Is Noticed That There Is Sale Value Of 4084.1 In Lakhs And The Expenditure Towards Salary, Wages, Expenditure On Sale Promotion, Working Capital And Interest Paid Comes To 3159.52 And Therefore 924.6 Seems To Be The Profit Of The Industry Thereby It Accrued That There Is Profit But While Examining The Wages Component The People Engaged In The Handloom Sector Have Been Paid Less Wages Taking Into Account There Performance. The Factors For Which The Promotional Value In Wages Have Not Been Given To The Worker Shall Be A Study In The Later Part Of The Study.

Table: 1.5 Details Of Production And Sale Of Handloom Clothes By Sambalpuribastralaya Primary Weavers' Co-Operative Society During 1989-97

Sl. No	Items	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1. Production (Quantity In Lakh Mts.)										
1.1	High Value	4.38	5.72	5.39	4.8	6.31	9.42	12.2	12.28	12.32
1.2	Low Value	17.51	17.14	16.18	14.37	14.72	14.13	18.3	12.28	8.2
1.3	Total	21.89	22.86	21.57	19.17	21.03	23.55	30.5	24.56	20.54
2. Production (Value In Lakh Rupees)										
2.1	High Value	130.73	207.77	176.2	280.16	369.94	609.5	518.23	723.07	743.8
2.2	Low Value	522.92	623.34	528.61	840.48	863.2	914.26	777.34	732.07	495.87
2.3	Total	653.65	831.11	704.81	1120.6	1233.14	1523.76	1295.57	1464.14	1239.67
3. Sale (Quantity In Lakh Mts.)										
3.1	High Value	3.96	5.01	4.52	4.7	6.05	10.32	10.52	11.45	11.22
3.2	Low Value	15.83	15.04	13.61	14.25	14.1	15.45	15.82	11.44	7.46
3.3	Total	19.79	20.05	18.13	18.95	20.15	25.77	26.34	22.89	18.68
4. Sale (Value In Lakh Rupees)										
4.1	High Value	110.26	182.58	207.56	265.94	332.92	498.33	548.74	662.74	765.77
4.2	Low Value	441.08	547.75	622.69	797.82	876.81	747.49	823.12	662.74	510.51
4.3	Total	551.34	730.33	830.25	1063.8	1109.73	1245.82	1371.86	1325.48	1276.26
4.4	Sale In Show Rooms	422.53	684.51	769.3	1014.4	1058.68	1127.64	1256.51	1240.25	1151.12
4.5	Sale In Exhibition	13.17	10.18	36.59	21.35	45.79	62.59	75.67	84.93	45.05
4.6	Sale In APEX	115.64	35.64	24.36	27.98	5.26	55.59	39.68	0.3	80.11
4.7	Rebate Paid	86.1	146.07	166.05	212.75	221.95	243.06	279.16	263.28	255.26
5. Finances (Value In Lakh Rupees)										
5.1	Net Profit/Loss	14.44	26.49	27.46	28.27	30.87	31.45	-213.53	-457.9	-200
5.2	Exp On Salary	26.99	45.26	53.74	67.03	80.54	110.74	126.55	131.52	139.02
5.3	Exp On Wages	214.8	273.72	267.4	365.87	421.11	520.3	439.64	502.49	379.61
5.4	Exp On Sale Promotion	---	0.71	0.04	2.02	0.23	0.94	8.63	4.75	0.8
5.5	Working Capital	923.12	1107.34	1550.3	1827.3	2085.1	2357.71	2427.29	2472.36	2475.93
5.6	Interest Paid	17.7	33.63	56.98	84.79	95.26	112.74	171.54	155	164.16
6. General										
6.1	Weavers Covered	9022	18542	18830	18990	18480	19733	19937	19251	19033
6.2	Employees (Regular)	309	306	305	310	372	391	400	389	459
6.3	Sale Branches	56	57	63	67	72	71	78	89	88
6.4	Weaving Branches	35	35	44	46	48	50	54	54	54
6.5	No. Of Exhibitions Participated	1	5	16	13	27	38	40	35	35

From The Table 1.6 It Can Be Accessed That The Product Of Handloom Clothes Seems Constant Whereas The Income Generated Is Increasing. That Indicates That There Is Demand But Supply Is Less. It Also Speaks That The Quality Of The Products Has Improved As Well As The Number Of Employment Also Increased. Thus The Future Of Handloom Is Bright If Resources Are Provided In The Coming Years.

Table 1.6 Year Wise Production Of Handloom Cloth And Export Of Handloom Products From Western Odisha

Year	Handloom Cloth Production (Million Sr. Meters)	Handloom Exports (Rs In Crore)
2009-10	2042	376
2010-11	2072	472
2011-12	2070	788
2012-13	2086	844
2013-14	2131	667
2014-15	2160	674

Source: HEPC

III. Discussion:

In The Present Days There Is A Hue And Cry For Sustainable Development In The Society. Sustainable Development Can Be Possible Only When A Precise Index Of Social Well Being Taking Account Of The Role Of Natural Environment In The Valuation Of The Quality Of Human Life Is Taken Care Of. In Defining The Basic Concepts Of Valuation And Developing The Methodological framework For Evaluation Of Policies Or Process Of Socio Economic Change, It Is Important That The Conceptual; Apparatus Should Be Capable Of Analyzing The Varying Issues In The Ecological, Technological, Social, Institutional And Political Economic Context Of Development. All These Factors Impinge Upon The Human Well Being. Therefore, It Is Necessary To Address The Interdisciplinary Issues Involved In The Process Of Change Making The Coverage Of The Content And Source Of Human Well Being As Comprehensive As Possible. The Conceptual Framework Is Basically A Neo Classical Capital Theoretic One Which Should Cover The Quality Aspects Of Civic And Political Life Apart From Material Well Being Or Utility Derivable From Goods And Services Produced In The Economy For Directly Harvested From Nature For Consumption. As A Matter Of Fact The Source Of Human Well Being Beyond Human And Manmade Capital And Knowledge Base To Include Most Importantly The Natural Capital Or The Natural Environment. All These Provides Support To Human Living Including Functioning Of The Economic System. The Quality Of Life Of People In A Society Is Depending On How The Portfolio Of Assets Of All Kinds Of Capital Stocks Is Managed. This Management Can Be Governed By The Resource Allocation Mechanism Which Needs To Be Characterized By The Institutions, Motivation And Culture Of The Society. It Is The Resource Allocation Mechanism Which Determines The In Temporal Flow Of Social Well Being And Associated With Dynamic Paths Of The Composition Of Wealth Of The Society.

For The Growth Of Handloom Industry There Is The Need Of Measurement Of Human Well Being At The Social Level And On The Role Of The Natural Environment, Institutions And Policies In Determining Social Well Being Over Time. It Is Time To Evaluate The Policy With Reference To The Sustainability Of Development. It Is Also Concerned For Social Equity And Justice As Well As For Imperfections In The Ground Reality Of Economic And Management System Of The Handloom Sector. There Is Also Ethical Matter Which Concerns With Analytical Reasoning To Understand And Evaluate The Dynamic Process Involved For Development. The Education For Literacy Is An End In Itself As Well As Means For Earning Future Income Of The People Associated In Handloom. Lack Of Proper Education And Training In Textiles Has Declined The Values Of The Industry. The 3 Women Plays A Significant Role In The Handloom Industry. It Is Rightly Said That If You Educate A Man, You Educate An Individual, But When You Educate A Women You Educate A Whole Family. Therefore, It Is Important For The Growth Of The Industry To Concentrate On Education Of Men And Boys. It Is Necessary To Realize This Fact And There Is Need To Start Intensive Work Among Women. The Women And Girls Should Be Taught Dietetics, Principles Of Health, Hygiene And Sanitation, Care Of Children, Nursing And Of Rural Economics Relating To The Industry, Art And Above All An Interpretation Of Religion And Morality Which May Free Their Minds Of Superstition, Caste And Communal Prejudice, And Feel Them With Zeal For Bringing About Better Conditions Of Living, Unity And Fellow-filling In The Village. The Women Are The Custodians Of The Culture Of The Race And Once The Culture Is Reinterpreted To Them In Terms Of The New Village Economy They May Not Only Be Trusted To Transmit It To The Coming Generation But Also With All Their Special Aptitude For Things Of The Spirit, To Join Men In Striving For The Establishment Of This New Order.

In The Fiscal Matter The So Called Development Financial Institutions In Providing Assistance To The Village Weavers Has Failed Because Of The Structural Infirmities, Unsustainability, Complementary Role And The Policy Framework Evolve Over The Period Designed An Exit From The Financial System. Basically,

The People Who Involve In The Handloom Industry Have A Notion For Immediate Gain In The Retail Market But Retail Product Market Should Not Be Termed As An Engine For Growth And Lead Sector.

Here Under It Is Imperative To Provide Some Statistics Relating To The Handloom V.I.Z Proposed Budget Outlay, Important Handloom Centres With Product, Product Range Product Wise, Important Clusters With High Concentration Of Weaver, Export Focus, Important Handloom Clusters, District Wise Distribution Of Rural Families Below Poverty Line, Pattern Index Of Living Conditions Of The Districts Of Western Odisha, District Wise Distribution Of Rural Families Below Poverty Line And Awardees Of Handlooms

Table 1.7 PROPOSED BUDGET OUTLAY 2009-2010

Rs In Lakh

Sl. No	Name Of The Schemes	State Plan	Central Plan	Centrally Sponsored Plan		Special Central Assistance/ Additional Central Assistance
				5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Promotion Of Handloom Industries	976.52	-			-
2	Design Intervention For Business Development In Handloom Sector	0.01	-			-
3	Capacity Building In Handloom Sector Through Training And Technological Intervention	0.01	-			-
4	State Resource Centre & Research Development Cell	0.01	-			-
5	Re-Structuring Plan For Sambalpuribastralaya H.I.C.S. Ltd	0.01	-			-
6	Grants In Aid To SADHAC	50.00	-			-
7	One Time Revolving Fund For Procurement Of Raw Materials	100.00	-			-
8	Grant To OSHDC For Watch & Ward Expenses	5.00	-			-
9	Promotion Of Textiles Industries	11.24	-			-
10	Grant To SPINFED For Watch & Ward Expenses	72.74	-			-
11	Grant To OSTC (BTM) For Watch & Ward Expenses	5.52	-			-
12	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme i) Cluster Approach ii) Group Approach iii) Marketing Incentive		-			-
				50.00	480.00	
				10.00	100.00	
				270.00	270.00	
13	Marketing Access Initiative (MAI)			69.989	70.00	-
14	Marketing & Export Promotion Programme			0.01	0.01	-
15	Special SGSY In Development Of Handlooms			0.01	0.01	-
16	10% Special Rebate On Sale Of Handloom Cloth		600.00	-	-	-
17	Establishment Of IIHT At Bargarh		0.01	-	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	1221.10	600.01	400.01	920.02	-

Source: Planning Commission Report 2009-10

Table 1.8 IMPORTANT HANDLOOM CENTRES WITH PRODUCT

CENTERS	PRODUCTS NAME
BARGARH	BED COVER, DRESS MATERIALS, COTTON TIE & DYE SAREE, SILK SAREE, COARSE COTTON SAREE & OTHERS
SONEPUR	SILK BOMKAI SAREE, TIE & DYE COTTON SAREE, FURNISHING & SILK TIE & DYE SAREE
KALAHANDI	HABASPURI SAREE, COARSE COTTON SAREE & OTHERS
BOLANGIR	TIE & DYE COTTON SAREE A7 FURNISHINGS, SILK TIE & DYE SAREE, COARSE COTTON SAREE & OTHERS
SUNDERGARH	COARSE COTTON SAREE & OTHERS
SAMBALPUR	COARSE COTTON SAREE & OTHERS

Source: Indian Institute of Handloom And Technology (IIHT) Bargarh

Table 1.9 PRODUCT RANGE PRODUCT WISE IMPORTANT CLUSTERS WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF WEAVERS

Sl. No	Place	Clusters	Blocks	Looms	Production Potentialities In Lakhs
1	Bargarh Sambalpur	Silk Tie- Dye Silk Bomkai & Cotton Bomkaisarees	06	6773	4063.80
2	Bargarh Sonepur Balangir Nuapada	Cotton Tie- Dye Sarees And Furnishing	08	8045	3816.60
3	Bargarh Jajpur Balasore Nuapada	Tasar Thana Saree And Furnishing, Single Count Fine Cotton Sarees	03	2424	1163.52
4	Barpali Sundargh Kalahandi Titilagarh	Cotton, Silk Sarees, Lungi, Gamcha, Shirting, Dress	04	2255	1214.65

Source: Depart Of Textile And Handloom, Government Of Odisha

Table No: 1.10 EXPORT FOCUS

Sl. No.	CLUSTER NAME	IMPLEMENTOR	NAME OF THE DESIGNER
1.	Bargarh	Sambalpuribastralaya	Ms. C. Desai
2.	Kotpad	Boyanika	Ms. B.K. Rao
3.	Nuapada	Boyanika	Ms. N. Kumar
4.	Dhenkanal	Maabudhi Art. T& S ICS	Ms. B. Sangvi
5.	Gopalpur	T.K. Institution Through HEPC	Ms. R. Jaitly
6.	Sonepur	HHEC At Mahalaxmi WCS	Ms. P. Jain

Source: Boyanika, Odisha Stae Handloom, Weavers Cooperative Society, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha

IMPORTANT HANDLOOM CLUSTER

Cluster Approach Is Being Adopted Wherein The Viable Societies, NGOS, Other Small And Medium Entrepreneurs Will Be Actively Associated For Development Of The Sector. 72 Clusters Have Been Identified In The State For Development Of Handloom Out Of Which 38 Are Important Clusters.

Table No: 1.11

Sl. No.	Category of Cluster	Name of The District	Name of The Cluster	No. of Cluster
1	2	3	4	5
1	"A"	Bargarh	Attapura, Bargarh, Bheden, Barpali, Bijepur, Padampur, Sohela, Bhatli	8
2		Cuttack	Badamba, Tigiria, Nischintaikoili, Banki	4
3		Subarnapur	Birmaharajpur, Sonepur, Ulunda, Binka	4
4		Boudh	Boudh	1
5		Jajpur	Rasulpur (Gopalpur)	1
	Total	5		18
1	"B"	Balangir	Patnagarh, Agalpur, Bangamunda	3
2		Nayagarh	Odagaon, Nayagarh	2
3		Ganjam	Rangeilunda (Berhampur)	1
4		Sambalpur	Rengali	1
5		Nuapada	Khariar (Sinapali)	1
6		Mayurbhanj	Bangiriposhi	1
7		Khurda	Bolagarh (Khurda)	1
8		Kendrapara	Garadpur	1
9		Balasore	Khaira	1
10		Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur (Badabag)	1
11		Angul	Athamalik	1
12		Puri	Pipli	1
13		Keonjhar	Anandapur	1
14		Kalahandi	Junagarh	1
15		Koraput	Kotpad	1
	Total	15		18
1	"C"	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal (Simnoi)	1
2		Jharsuguda	Kolabira	1
3		Kandhmal		
4		Nawarangpur		
5		Bhadrak		
6		Rayagada		
7		Sundargarh		
8		Malkangiri		
9		Gajapati		
10		Deogarh		
	Total	10		2
	Grand Total	30		38

Source: Department Of Textile And Handloom, Government of Odisha

Table No: 1.12 District Wise Distribution Of Rural Families Below Poverty Line Rs 11,000 On The Basis Of Their Occupations In Western Odisha As Per 1992 Survey

Sl. No	Name Of The District	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers	Agricultural Labourers	Non Agricultural Labourers	Rural Artisans	Others	Total
1	Bargarh	33306 15.85	56584 27.05	44787 21.31	7895 3.76	4185 1.99	-	147027 69.96
2	Balangir	41078 20.84	75947 38.52	46087 23.38	10716 5.44	2709 1.37	4612 2.34	181149 91.9
3	Kalahandi	34067 14.37	70880 29.89	68079 28.71	23962 10.11	5826 2.46	2942 1.24	205756 86.77
4	Nuapada	18225 21.47	30318 35.72	17278 20.35	4427 5.22	2639 3.11	390 0.46	73277 86.32
5	Sonepur	11742 13.83	26284 30.96	14484 17.06	2163 2.55	1288 1.52	1289 1.52	57250 67.44
6	Sambalpur	13331 11.3	31535 26.72	29610 25.09	2395 2.03	586 0.5	-	77457 65.63
7	Jharsuguda	5285 9.18	13191 22.91	5747 9.98	5081 8.82	1600 2.78	-	30904 53.67
8	Sundargarh	50718 25.51	71523 35.98	16717 8.41	20165 10.14	1770 0.89	-	160888 80.93

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Table No: 1.13 Pattern And Index Of Living Conditions Of The Districts Of Western Odisha

Sl. No.	Name Of The District	Pattern Of Living Condition	Index Living	Rank
1	Bargarh	11.2446	0.7501	7
2	Balangir	12.9333	0.8628	19
3	Jharsuguda	10.3535	0.6907	4
4	Kalahandi	13.7894	0.9199	26
5	Nuapada	13.7536	0.9175	25
6	Sambalpur	10.3272	0.6889	3
7	Sonepur	11.4419	0.7633	9
8	Sundargarh	11.4379	0.763	8

Source: Planning Commission of India

Table No: 1.14 District Wise Distribution Of Rural Families Below Poverty Line Of Rs 11,000 On The Basis Of Different Income Groups In Odisha As Per 1992 Survey

Sl. No	Name Of District	0-4000 (Destitute)	4001-6000 (Very Very Poor)	6001-8500 (Very Poor)	8501-11000	Total	Total No. Of Rural Families
1	Balangir	50608 25.67	67933 34.46	44234 22.44	18374 9.32	181149 91.9	197113 100
2	Kalahandi	5874 27.78	84211 35.51	39906 16.83	15765 6.65	205756 86.77	237128 100
3	Bargarh	44943 21.38	58506 27.84	28968 13.78	14610 6.95	147027 69.96	210171 100
4	Sonepur	23826 28.07	21244 25.03	8273 9.75	3907 4.6	57250 67.44	84886 100
5	Jharsuguda	8778 15.24	12608 21.9	7239 12.57	2279 3.96	30904 53.67	57582 100
6	Sundargarh	44890 22.58	62192 31.28	36468 18.34	17338 8.72	160888 80.93	198799 100
7	Sambalpur	28571 24.21	29240 24.78	14338 12.15	5308 4.5	77457 65.63	118015 100
8	Nuapada	20817 24.52	27638 32.56	17790 20.96	7032 8.28	73277 86.32	84886 100

Source: Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Table No: 1.15 AWARDEES OF HANDLOOMS (National Awardees)

Sl. No	Name Of The Zone	Name Of Awardees	Address	Year Of Award
1	2	3	4	5
	1. Bargarh	1. Sri Babajimeher	At/ P.O- Jhilimunda Dist- Bargarh	1967
		2. Sri Harilalmeher	At/ P.O- Jhilimunda Dist- Bargarh	1988
		3. Sri Surendrameher	At/P.O- Barpali Dist- Bargarh	1991
		4. Sri Harisankarmeher	At/P.O- Chichida Dist- Bargarh	1992
		5. Sri Rama Meher	At/P.O- Jhilimunda Dist- Bargarh	1992
		6. Sri Chabdramanimeher	At/P.O- Banhar Dist- Bargarh	1993
		7. Sri Dayalumeher	At/P.O- Barpali Dist- Bargarh	1993
		8. Sri Dayanidhimeher	At/P.O- Kadobahal Dist- Bargarh	1994
		9. Sri Gajapatimeher	At/P.O-Jhilimunda Dist- Bargarh	1994
		10. Sri Muralimeher	At/P.O-Jhilimunda Dist- Bargarh	1995

Source: Department Of Textiles And Handlooms, Government Of Odisha

The Extend Of Poverty Afflicts The Western Odisha Beyond The Comprehension Of The Standard Of Economic Models. Perhaps For This Reason The Economists And Sociologists Have Not Been Able To See The Human Side Of Suffering And Servility Of Western Odisha. If Development Assistance Is The Loan Measure Of Economic Growth The Western Odisha Has Failed Miserably. Therefore The Socio Economic Conditions Of The Rural People Of Western Odisha Has Been Shown In Table No: 1.16 And The Causes Of Poverty, Consequences Of Poverty And Strategies To Address Poverty Have Been Highlighted Thereafter.

District Wise Values Of The Socio- Economic Indicators Of Western Odisha

Sl. No	District	% Of Rural Families Above Poverty Line	Total Literacy Rate
1	Balangir	8.1	54.93
2	Jharsuguda	46.33	31.47
3	Kalahandi	13.23	46.2
4	Nuapada	13.68	42.29
5	Samabalpur	34.37	67.01
6	Sonepur	32.56	64.07
7	Sundargarh	19.07	65.22
8	Bargarh	28.84	74.64

Source: Statistical Abstract Odisha-1996 & Economic Survey Of Odisha- 2000-2001

Causes Of Poverty

The Following Are The Main Causes Of Poverty And Land Alienation:

- 1) Illiteracy
- 2) Unemployment
- 3) Increase In Population
- 4) Lack Of Cultivable Land
- 5) Decrease In Forest Employment
- 6) Lack Of Irrigation Sources
- 7) Exploitation By Moneylenders And Middlemen
- 8) Non- Availability Of Loan From Banks For Unproductive Purposes
- 9) Expensive Customs
- 10) Drinking Habit
- 11) Extravagancy
- 12) Easy Availability Of Loan From Moneylenders
- 13) Lower Price For Agricultural Products They Produce And Forest Products They Collect
- 14) Increasing Health Problems

Consequences Of Poverty

The Poverty Leads To The Following Problems:

- 1) Child Labour
- 2) Bonded Labour
- 3) Labour Migration
- 4) Psychological Frustrations
- 5) Crime
- 6) Land Alienation
- 7) Hunger Deaths
- 8) Prostitution
- 9) Physical And Mental Torture
- 10) Exploitation And Oppression

Strategies To Address Poverty

- 1) Micro Finance Need To Be Focused
- 2) Awareness Need To Be Created To Decrease Unproductive Expenses
- 3) Minimum Wages Act Need To Be Strictly Implemented In The Tribal Areas
- 4) Attitudinal Change Towards Employment
- 5) Land Alienation Should Be Stopped
- 6) Provision Of Education, Health Care And Other Basic Amenities In All Tribal Areas
- 7) Self-Employment Programmes Need To Be Promoted

Hypothesis:

After India's Independence The Rural Economy Of The District Of Western Odisha Has Been Greatly Affected Considering The Rural Population. Studies On The Socio Cultural Implications Of Handlooms Weaving In The Villages Of These Districts Bring To Light The Nature And Extent Of Uprooting The Rural Villages, Loss Of Traditional Occupation, Land And House, Unemployment, Keen And Unfair Competition With The Plagiarism In The Labour Market, High Aspiration And Great Frustration. All These Are Reflected In Different Types Of Unrest And Agitation In These Areas. So, It Is Necessary To Draw A Hypothesis On The Technological Approach To The Rural Development.

- 1) Composition Of A High Power Development Authority For Rural Areas In The Districts Of Western Odisha Which Should Have The Entire Administration Of These Districts Under Its Full Control.
- 2) In The Light Of The Simple And Unique Cultural Pattern Of The Rural Areas The Principle Of Single Administration Should Be Adopted. The Area Development Approach Envisages An Integrated Administration Under The Control Of A Single Senior Administrator In The Region. The Area Development Commissioner Of An Expert On Rural Cultural Has The Co-Administrator Should Coordinate All The Affairs Of The Region. This Step Is Specially Required As Because There Are Certain Areas Which Suffers From Communication, Bottlenecks Of Worst Type.
- 3) As A Matter Of Policy The Administrator Should Emphasize The Concept Of Development Will Lead To Healthy Development Of The Rural Weak. Welfare Programmes Are Linked With The Distribution Of Doles Which Neglect The Integrated Growth Of The Handloom Society And Also Lead To The Release Of Forces Of Conflict And Tension.
- 4) The Multiplicity Of Schemes Launched Through Different Administrative Agencies Should Be Avoided As Far As Possible.
- 5) For The Implementation Of Development Schemes A Band Of Dedicated And Trained Workers Are Needed. The Civil Servants, In General, Need Intensive Training In Village Culture And Human Relations. It Will Go To The Extent Of Exploring The Possibility Of Preparing A Special Cadre Of Service For Rural Areas. It Is Time The Administrators As Generalists And Anthropologists As Specialist Come Together To Compare Notes And Work In A Team Spirit To Attack The Twin Giants Of The Rural Areas I.E Poverty And Exploitation.

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