

**Chapter II: Review
of literature and
Methodology of the
study**

• Chapter 2

Review of literature and Methodology of the study

Introduction:

The title of M. Phil. Dissertation is 'A Study of socio-economic conditions of Padmshali Weaving Community in Solapur city': the study is conducted to examine the socio-economic background and to identify the changes in Padmshali Weaving Community in Solapur, on the basis of comparison of the finding of the present study with findings of the survey conducted in 1939.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Kakade R.G. (1947) has written a book titled en 'A Socio-economic survey of weaving Community in Solapur' this book is a part of 'Solapur: A Socio-economic Survey; the survey was completed in June 1938.

The historical background of Padmshali Community shows that they come to Solapur at the invitation of Pashawas. The industry was not concentrated in Solapur to any significant extent, owing to the unsettled political and civil condition. The proportion of weavers belonging to different castes, to the total number of weavers in the industry, has changed slowly since the time of Pashawas. When Solapur in the hand of Mohomedan rulers, there ware a large number Momin weavers in Solapur; who ware probably converts of the Koshti or Sali cats. The Padmshali ware living then in Shukrawar and Shaniwar Wards and a part of Kasba Ward

The number of Hindu weavers began to rise rapidly due to steady influx of the Padmshali weavers. Padmshali Karkhandars now prominent in the local industry might be found to have settled at Solapur in the fifties and sixties of the last century, then on wards the population of

Padmshali, Jyandry Lingayat, Koshti families declined. The industry is now mostly in the hands of Padmshalis weavers.

The author discusses the raw materials and processes, associations in the industry, and reform and construction of Handloom industry.

For this survey 541 families were selected from the Padmshali Community for detailed inquiry out of them 438 or 80% were workers and the remaining 103 or 29% form Karkhandars

He has disclosed that the population was labouring under the following disabilities – Ignorance & Illiteracy; Poverty; Malnutrition; Indebtedness; Insanitary and Unhealthy or unclean habits.

- Paricharak M.V. (1999) has done M.Phil. Dissertation on “Political participation of the Telugu weavers’ leadership in Solapur post independence period.” The author has focused on the social, economic and political aspects and discussed on the Padmshali Community and focused on the political leadership in Padmshali Community in Solapur.

This dissertation is based on Telgu political leaders, old people and people who are not Telgu but they were connected with Telgu people for long time the interviews were taken for the study in secondary data autobiography, news papers, souvenir, felicitation volumes, reports and books were used.

This community has been settled in east of solapur and this particular area is known as ‘Purv Bhag’ and also Telgu language community area. They have established social, regional, and economic institutions Padmshali Community maintain their own identity. They were illiterate, superstitious though they are hard worker their unity and organization are foundation of their success.

The Padmshali Samaj was started in 1914 to get awareness and reform. The Padmshali student association had organized exhibition,

lecture series and games. Since 1940-41 the bidi workers got attractive rate therefore most Padmshali woman moved to this work. In year 1998-99, 90% of Padmshali women were connected to bidi industry.

- Chitte G.N. (2001) has done Ph.D. thesis on “The socio –economic study of textile workers in decentralized sector in Solapur District.” This study focused on analysis of ethnic, social, religious, familial, economic and psychological aspects of the life of textile workers.

He used primary as well as secondary data for study. He selected 305 workers on simple random basis. He observed 50% respondents (172 out of 350) mother tongue was Telgu, and next to Telgu, Kanada was most popular language among the powerloom and handloom workers in Solapur district. Telgu language was dominant in the powerloom and handloom industry in Solapur.

When ‘Juni mill’ was closed in 1964 Padmshali community purchased loom of old mill and started weaving terry towels and Chaddars a unique variety of Solapur powerloom which is now popular all over India and abroad as ‘Solapur Chaddar’ there are approximately 32000 powerloom and 12000 handloom in Solapur giving employment to two lakh workers. The Padmshali with their inherited skill and craftsmanship in weaving have created a variety of design and colours to give an attractive look to the chaddar, bedsheets

- **Ekkaldevi Ashok** (2008): “Impact of linguistic and religious traditions on Padmshali community in Solapur District.” The researcher has studied religious rituals, superstition, economic status, marital status, educational status, culture, and occupational status of Padmshali community in Solapur district. He has studied the impact of other languages on

Padmshali community. He has also compared Padmshali community in Andhra Pradesh with Padmshali community in Solapur.

The researcher has used purposive sample method. He had chosen 610 respondents from Andhra Pradesh and Solapur's 'Purv Bhag.' They include doctors, engineers, professors, bidi workers, workers and karkhandars. He studied Lingayats, Marathi, Kshatriyas and Marwadi communities and how linguistic and religious rituals have effect on Padmshali community. The data shows 65.22% impact on Kananada and Marathi language is on telgu language of Padmshali community. In Andhra Pradesh, this impact is up to 90%.

The culture of 53.26% people from Padmshali community in Solapur 66% people form Andhra Pradesh has undergone a change 71.74% respondents form Solapur have accepted local occupation, where as 13.74% have not accepted local occupation. 11.50% respondents did not respond to the question. In Andhra Pradesh 62% respondent have accepted local occupation where as 28% respondent have not accepted local occupation and 10% respondent did not respond to this question.

Nearly 51.30% of the respondents said that there is no encroachment on their tradition occupation. Only 31.09% respondent said that other people have started coming in their traditional occupation. 17.61% respondent have not answered this question. In Andhra Pradesh almost 78% respondentsny said that there is inlux of outsiders in their occupation. 15% respondent said that it is not a problem and 07% respondents have not answered this question.

2.2 Research Methodology

The present sub-section of this chapter is devoted to explain the methodological aspects of the present study. Various aspects of the methodological procedure adopted to complete the present work, such as

research problem, objectives of study, location of study, sampling, data collection, analysis of data and tentative chapter scheme are explained below.

2.3 Research Problem

Dr. Kakade's survey focuses on Padmshalis historical background, size and structure of the industry, associations in the industry, socio-economic condition and also communal life of Padmshalis. The present study of socio-economic changes in Padmshali weaving community in Solapur, will take Kakade's study in 1939 as a base. It will try to find out the changes which have occurred in the socio-economic conditions of Padmshali weaving community in Solapur.

2.4 Objectives

The following objectives were set out for the present study.

- a) To study the present socio-economic conditions of Padmshali weaving community.
- b) To identify the changes in Padmshali weaving community in Solapur, on the basis of comparison of the findings of the present study with findings of the survey conducted in 1939.

2.5 Location of study:-

Location of study is colonies of Padmshali community in Solapur City.

2.6 Universe and sampling:-

Dr. Kakade selected Begam Peth, Ganesh Peth, Jodbhavi Peth, Pachha Peth, Sakhar Peth, Raviwar Peth, Shaniwar Peth, Somwar Peth

for his research. In the present study the researcher got same area for research

Dr. Kakade he selected sample families. Out of 9779 he selected 541 families. In the present study the researcher gat same area for research. Now a days there were approximately 50000 families in Solapur city. The research researcher selected 100 respondents by using purposive sampling method for study.

Name of the Peths	No. of family(1939)	Name of the Peths	No. of family(2010)
Begam	06	Begam	*
Bhavani	-	Bhavani	24
Ganesh	18	Ganesh	3
Guruwar	17	Guruwar	5
Jodbhavi	64	Jodbhavi	15
E. Mangalwar	05	E. Mangalwar	*
Murarji	42	Murarji	10
Paccha	116	Paccha	11
Raviwar	99	Raviwar	18
Sakhar	134	Sakhar	14
Shaniwar	35	Shaniwar	*
Somwar	05	Somwar	*
Total	541	Total	100

* There were no Padmshali families found in Begam Peth, E. Margalwar Peth, Shaniwar Peth, and Somwar Peths.

2.7 Data collection

The primary and secondary sources have been used for data collection.

A) Primary data:-

For the present study, the primary data were collected from the 100 respondent

B) Secondary data:-

In order to collect relevant secondary data, various books, news papers, Internet, Government Reports, Census Reports etc. have been used.

2.8 Technique Data collection:-

For the collection of data, interview schedule was used to collect data form Padmshali weavers in Solapur city. Field work was conducted in during September to October 2010. The interview schedule was prepared in Marathi. The Padmshali respondents were interviewed at the site personally by the researcher. The copy of interview-schedule is given in appendix.

7) Analysis and Interpretation of Data :-

The present data were processed under 'S.P.S.S.' software in the dept. of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. The classified information in tables is analyzed.

2.8 Chapteraization scheme :-

- 1) Introduction.
- 2) Review of literature and Methodology of the Study.
- 3) Socio-economic conditions of Padmshali community: Past and Present
- 4) Conclusions.

References: -

- 1) Kakade R.G. (1947) "A socio-economic survey of weaving communities in Solapur." Being a part of 'Solapur: A Socio-economic survey', Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, publication No.14 Pune
- 2) Chitte M.N. (2001) "The socio economic study of textile workers in de centralized sector in Solapur District" Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Shivaji University Kolhapur.
- 3) Paricharak M.V. (1999) "Political participation on the Telagu weavers' leadership in Solapur post independence period," Unpublished M.Phil Dissertation, Shivaji University Kolhapur.
- 4) Akkaldevi Ashok (2008) "Impact of linguistic and religious traditions on Padmshali community in Solapur District", Unpublished Ph.D. Thiesis, Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik.

