

**Chapter IV:  
Conclusions**

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## • Chapter 4

### Conclusions

The present chapter presents the conclusions of “A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PADMSHALI WEAVING COMMUNITY IN SOLAPUR CITY.”

- 1) Nearly half of the workers were in the 21 to 40 years age group. Majority of respondents were married and only 3 percent were unmarried.
- 2) Majority of Padmshali community respondents were literate. Majority of the respondents were have educated upto 4<sup>th</sup>. Standard followed by those having their education up to 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> std.
- 3) Regarding the respondent’s status of work, majority of the respondents were workers, 20 percent were Karkhandars and remaining 09 were unemployed.
- 4) Nearly half of respondents were having 21 years and above experience, because most of the respondents started to work in the teen age. 52 percent of the respondents started work while they were in the age of 17 years. Most of the respondents have not changed work.
- 5) Majority of the respondents have not paid money to the mediator, because the mediators are their friends, father, or relatives.
- 6) It was observed that majority of the respondents did their job in one shift of 8 ours duty. 92 percent workers were doing overtime work.
- 7) The respondents’ parents mostly were engaged in weaving work in the past. 46 percent were working in handloom/power loom. Now 43 percents are working in handloom/powerloom.
- 8) 23 percent respondents were in the monthly income range of Rs. 4001 to 5000. 16 percent respondents were having very less income. This group belongs to old age group respondent.

9) 42 percent respondents were having their own house and remaining 58 percent respondents were living in rental house. 37 percent respondent were living in cement concrete home.

10) Majority (93 percent) of the respondents were not having membership of local festival or any other organization. Only 05 percent respondents were found to be member of labor union.

11) 59 percent respondent have their saving regularly. 37 percent respondents were much like to saved money in Bhis system saving scheme.

12) It was seen that 16 percent respondent had taken loan for sickness and funerals. 11 percent respondents had taken loan for marriage and nuptial ceremonies. 7 percent respondents had taken loan for building and repairs of house.

13) 24 percent respondents have taken loan form bank.

14) 57 percent respondents were having health problems. Mostly 15 percent respondents were suffering form waist pain. 43 percent respondents have no health problem.

15) 53 percent respondents were having unhealthy habits. And out of the total 16 percent respondents were having the habit of tobacco chewing. 24 percent respondents spent Rs. 101 to Rs.200 for their habits.

16) It was found that 34 percent respondents were in the income range of Rs. 4001 to 5000. And very few of them (01 percent) were in the income range of Rs.9001 to 15000. And very lower monthly income 04 percent respondent had their monthly expenditure in the range of Rs. 2000 to 3000.

17) The sample was classified according to the number of members in family. It was seen that when the comparison is made between the two periods 1939 and 2010, the average size of family for karkhandars and

deserters has remained around the same percentage; whereas the average size of family for weavers has increased from 3.45 to 5.05.

18) According to families in the sample classified according to family type, the proportion of nuclear family was more than joint family. Further the proportion at joint family was more in Karkhandars and deserters while nuclear family was more in case of weavers.

When the comparison is made between the two periods 1939 and 2010, in 1939 unitary family were more in number than composite family and the same type of situation of more nuclear family than joint family were seen in 2010.

19) The sample families were classified according to age. When the comparison is made between the two periods 1939 and 2010, the deserters had less infants and children of 11-15 years age group than other classes. In the age group of 61 years and above they had more members than weavers and less members than Karkhandars.

20) The sample families were classified according to economic status. When the comparison is made between the two periods 1939 and 2010, the earners class percentage has become less from 61.09 to 55.37 and regarding unemployed it has increased from 0.82 to 8.28. Also it was seen that the percentage of dependers was nearly same.

The class wise position for earners and dependents shows same trend whereas more unemployed in karkhandars has gone to deserters.

21) Most of the people who were staying in different parts of city have shifted near the industrial area.

22) When the comparison is made between the two periods 1939 and 2010, the average of respondents' smoking and drinking addiction, were decreased from 60.56 to 11.36 but other addictions have increased in 2010.

23) When the comparison is made between the two periods 1939 and 2010, the percentage of one and four addiction has increased whereas two and three addictions has decreased

24) According to the information regarding cause of debt it is seen that, when the comparison made between the two periods 1939 and 2010 is made it is found that more amounts were taken for marriage nuptial ceremonies in 1939 and also in 2010. The numbers of reasons for debt have come down, but the amount of loan has increased.

25) According to the information regarding classification of families according to the proportion of their debt to total annual income it is observed that, when the comparison is made between the two periods 1939 and 2010, the average of the proportion of their debt to total annual income was much more in 1939. The proportion of percentage was even more than 200% or more in past but the same was 6% or more in 2010. The percentage of no debt also was made in 2010 which shows better financial condition due to more earning members of women in Bidi-making.

26) The sample families were classified according to literacy. It was observed that, when the comparison is made between the two periods 1939 and 2010, overall educational awareness was well-developed in Padmshali community. Very few of them were illiterate. New generation is taking education. As far as women's education was concerned the rate was low.

Employment, marriage; literacy, education, and loan are the major areas which were particularly taken for consideration for research. The details of bank loan, income, weaving work, job, houses, festival any organization, health problems were seen. Most of the respondents were educated. Majority of the respondents got job through their father, friends and relatives. In industry recently there are mediators who provide

requirements and their service was paid. With regard to experience, majority of respondents were having 21 years of experience. Mostly they do not change their work. The causes of changing their work were: low salary, far away from their house etc. They do their jobs in shifts, every one get only one shift but they do overtime work, because of the economic condition. Mostly the parents of respondents were engaged in powerloom / handloom industry. Some of the respondents told that the new generations do not like to work in powerloom/ handloom industry. Majority of respondents have got monthly income in the range of Rs. 2001 to Rs. 5000 which was not sufficient. Majority of the respondents were aware of saving money Bhis system was more popular. Majority had taken loan for the purpose of marriage and nuptial ceremonies, sickness and mostly loan was taken from moneylenders and bank. As regards the housing conditions majority of them stay in rental houses who are made to pay very heavily towards the house rent. Majority people were suffering from body pain and waist pain. It is seen that tobacco chewing, smoking, toddy drinking addictions are found in many respondents.

The comparison is made between 1939 to 2010 in types of family setup, economic status, earners and dependants, staying, addiction, causes of debt, annual income, and illiteracy. Regarding Padmshali community family structure, it was found that in both the periods most of the respondents were living in nuclear family. It is observed that in 1939 there has been one member and multi-members families, first unitary and second composite. In 2010 there were no 1 member or 2 member's family. The joint family system has been the most important structural unit of the Indian society, since time immemorial. In modern times however, the traditional joint families is breaking up and new type of family organization i.e. nuclear family is being developed. The data

regarding the family type of Padmshali Community shows gradual change in the traditional joint to nuclear family. According to the number of members in family the average size of family in 1939 it was 4.48 and in 2010 it was 5.67. It was seen that average size of family was increased in 2010. There was majority of 5 members' families in 2010 and in 1939 there was nearly half of the families having 4 members families. In 1939 there was seen a one member and two members family, comparing to it in 2010 there was no one member and two members family. In both the periods a majority of respondents were young in the range of 21 to 30 years. The number of earner decreased in 2010 and the numbers of unemployed has increased. According to their living places in 1939 there most of the families live near their job. In 2010 Padmshali community was mostly found in the industrial area, for occupation purpose since last decade. The migration near the industrial area is for getting work. It is seen that addiction increased in both of two periods. It was found that most of the families have taken loan for marriage ceremonies. But taking loan has decreased due to improvement in earnings. The educational conditions of Padmshali community have been developed during this period. New generation is taking education.