

**Chapter III: Socio-
economic conditions
of Padmshali
community: Past
and Present**

• Chapter 3

Socio-economic conditions of Padmshali community: Past and Present

Introduction

The present chapter is designed to analyze the socio-economic condition of Padmshali community. The chapter is divided in two sections: the first section shows socio-economic conditions of respondents from Padmshali weaving community. The second section deals with the survey conducted by R.G. kakade in 1939. It shows the past condition of Padmshali Weaving community and the researcher has compared the past and present socio-economic conditions.

Padmshali community: Origin

Padmashali or Padmasali is a Telugu weavers' caste or social group found largely in the state of Andhra Pradesh in India. They are identified by different names in various regions through out India. ¹The Padmashalis are the third largest community in Andhra Pradesh. They are spread all over the world, but have a visible tendency towards urbanization since the occupation of weaving and marketing cloth becomes easy from urban and semi-urban centers. This community produces cloth from cotton and animate yarn (silk).

The word *Padmashali* has a very deep meaning in Hindu mythology. The Vaishnava group interpret in essence the word *Padmashali* is a conflation of two words, *padma* and *shali*. The word "*Padma*" is *sahasradala padma*, meaning the highest order of human intelligence. In body chakras "*Padma*" refers to *sahasrara*. The word "*Shali*" in Sanskrit is 'be holder'. Thus "*Padmashali*" literally means holder of *sahasrara*. In physical term it means intelligence.² It is believed

that Padmavathi of Mangapura/tiruchanur of Tirupati, the shasanam of the temple, declares that Padmavathi, as daughter of Padmashali. Hence, the name Padmashali. There exists writing in Tirupati to evidence the statement of Padmavathi as daughter of Padmashali's. Another aspect of Padmashali, Padma also refers to Lotus. The Lotus also refers to the intelligence or awakening of *sahasrara*. The word padma also means lotus thread.

Section - I

In this section the socio-economic background characteristic of the Padmshali Weaving Community have been described in term of variable such as age, sex, marital status, education, respondents work status, age of starting work, mediator, type of mediators, work experience, respondent Frequently of changing work, causes of changing work, working time, overtime work, Parents previous occupation, Parents present occupation, monthly income, home, type of home, membership of local organization and Labor union, saving habit, debt, health problem. Of the selected sample.

The information regarding age of the respondents is presented in table no.3.1

Table no.3.1

Age distribution of respondent

Age group	No. of Respondents
Up to 20 yrs	03
21 yrs to 40 yrs	44
41 yrs to 60 yrs	36
61 yrs and above	17
Total	100

The table 3.1 shows the age groups of respondent it can be seen from the above table that 03 percent the respondent fall in the group up to 20 years. And 44 percents respondents were in the age group between 21years to 40 years, Where as 17 percents wear 61 years and above.

The information regarding Marital Status of the respondents is presented in table no. 3.2

Table no. 3.2

Marital Status

Marital status	No. of Respondents
Married	97
Unmarried	03
Total	100

The table no 3.2 presents data on marital status of the respondents. It can be observed from the above table that majority of the respondents were married and few were unmarried.

The information regarding Education of the respondents is presented in table no. 3.3

Table no. 3.3

Education

Education	No. of Respondents
Illiterate	05
Up to 4 th std.	52
5 th to 10 th std.	31
11 th to 12 th std.	07
Graduate	05
Total	100

Education is the prime factor for overall development of human being. The data presented in the table no. 3.3 regarding education level

attainted by the respondent reveal that, an over whelming majority of Padmshali community respondent was literate. The proportion of illiterate respondent was very less (05%) among literate majority (52%) of the respondent were having educating to 4th. followed by those having their education up to 5th to 10th std. (0.7%), those up to 11th to 12th and graduate. The rate of illiteracy in India is quite high. Knowledge is very essential and necessary in the life of man. Knowledge is the third eye of the man.

The information regarding age group of educational level is presented in table no. 3.4

Table no. 3.4
Age group of educational level

Age	Education					Total
	Illiterate	1 TO 4	5 TO 10	11 TO 12	Graduate	
21 to 30	3 100%	-	-	-	-	3 100%
31to40	2 4.55%	42 95.45%	-	-	-	44 100%
41to50	-	10 27.78%	26 72.22%	-	-	36 100%
51to60	-	-	5 29.41%	7 41.18%	5 29.41%	17 100%
Total	5	52	31	7	5	100

Table no. 3.4 shows nearly half of five respondents are from 31 to 40 age group. Majority of five respondents had education of 1 to 4 must be, when the relation between age and education level seen it indicates that all the respondents of 21 to 30 were illiterate the other frequency indicates that the percentage of level of education has increased along with more years of age group.

Thus the table does not support the hunch that younger respondent would be more educated while order respondents would be less educated.

The information regarding work status of the respondents is presented in table no. 3.5

Table no. 3.5

Respondents' work status

work status	No. of Respondents
Workers	71
Karkhandars	20
Unemployed	09
Total	100

The table no. 3.5 gives distributions of respondents' work status. Majority of the respondents were workers. 20 percent respondents were are Karkhandars and the remaining 09 percent were are unemployed. In this group of unemployment there were mostly old age persons.

The information regarding Age of starting work of the respondents is presented in table no. 3.6

Table no. 3.6

Age of starting work

Age group	No. of Respondents
17 years	52
18 years	31
19 years	07
20 years	04
21 years	03
22 years	03
Total	100

The table no. 3.6 shows the distribution of the respondent age when they started to work. It is observed that the majority of the respondents 52 percent have started work when they were in the age of 17 years. 31 percent respondents started at 18 years, 07 percent respondents at of 19 years, 04 percent at 20 years and 03 percent at 21 years and remaining 03 percent respondents' starts in age of 22 years.

The information regarding gets job through mediators of the respondents is presented in table no. 3.7

Table no. 3.7

Mediators

Mediators	No. of Respondents
Yes	38
No	62
Total	100

The table no.3.7 shows the information about whether the respondent gets job through any person. Nearly those 38 percent

respondents get job through mediators and for majority it was not the case.

The information regarding types of mediators of the respondents is presented in table no. 3.8

Table no. 3. 8

Types of Mediators

Mediators	No. of Respondents
Friends	15
Father	78
Relatives	10
Mediators	-
More than one	05
Not applicable	62
Total	100

It is seen from table no. 3.8 that 15 percent respondent get job through their friends.78 percent respondent got the job from their father.10 percent respondent get job through from relatives. And very few of those get job from more than one person. Majority of 78 percent respondent gets their job from their father.

The information regarding pay money to mediator by respondents is presented in table no. 3.9

Table no. 3.9

Respondents pay money to mediator

Pay money	No. of Respondents
Yes	-
No	100
Total	100

No respondent paid money to the mediator, because of all the mediators are their friends, father, or relatives In now recently they have their close relation that's why no one paid money. In industry recently there are mediators who provide requirements and their service was paidble.

The information regarding working experience by respondents is presented in table no. 3.10

Table no. 3.10

Work Experience

Years	No. of Respondents
1 year to 5 years	05
6 years to 10 years	07
11 years to 15 years	10
16 years to 20 years	33
21 years and above	45
Total	100

Table no. 3.10 shows the experience of respondents. It is observed that nearly half at the percent respondents were having 21 years and above experience, which is the highest as compared to other of groups.

The information regarding frequently of changing work by respondents is presented in table no. 3.11

Table no. 3.11

Respondent frequently of change work

Change work	No. of Respondents
Yes	12
No	88
Total	100

The table no. 3.11 shows that 12 percent respondents were changing work frequently and 88 percent respondents did not change their work.

The information regarding frequently of Causes of changing work by respondents is presented in table no. 3.12

Table no. 3.12

Causes of changing work

Causes	No. of Respondents
Low salary	07
Low status	01
Long distance	01
Other	03
Not applicable	88
Total	100

The table no. 3.12 shows the information about respondents' reason of changing work. It is observed that majority of the respondent have not changed their job. 07 percent changed job due to low status 01

percent be cause of long distance form their home and 03 percent changed their job for other reasons.

The information regarding working time by respondents is presented in table no. 3.13

Table no. 3.13

Work time

Time	No. of Respondents
8 th hour	71
Full time	20
Na	09
Total	100

The table no. 3.13 above indicates working time of the respondents. 71 percent respondents had their job in one shift or 8 ours duty, 20 percent respondents do full time work in the month and 9 respondents said for them it was not applicable for them as they were old persons.

The information regarding overtime work by respondents is presented in table no. 3.14

Table no. 3.14

Overtime work

Overtime	No. of Respondents
Yes	92
No	08
Total	100

The table no. 3.14 shows the respondents overtime work it is clear that 92 percent workers were do overtime work in this group karkhandars

ware includes. They said that their job is 24 our job they engaged full-time. They busy at the site of manufacturing or site of production, sale etc. that they were engaged full day. Above some of the workers ware do overtime work. Its shows that most of the workers were are too ready to do overtime work.

The information regarding Parents previous and present occupation by respondents is presented in table no. 3.15

Table no. 3.15

Parents' previous and present occupation

Occupation	Previous	Present
Handloom/powerloom	46	43
Mill worker	52	-
Farmer	-	-
Other occupation	02	25
Not applicable	-	32
Total	100	100

Table no. 3.15 shows the respondents Parents previous, present occupation. Out of the sample 46 percent parents in past and 43 percent present respondents parents doing handloom/powerloom occupation. Regarding to mill work their were 52 percent doing work in mill in present their were no one person doing job in mill. In other occupation very few 02 percent were doing job in past and 25 percent were doing job in other occupation. 32 percent respondents' parents were not applicable to this question.

The information regarding monthly income by respondents is presented in table no. 3.16

Table no. 3.16

Respondents total monthly income

Income	No. of Respondents
Below 1000	06
1001 to 2000	03
2001 to 3000	05
3001 to 4000	36
4001 to 5000	23
5001 to 6000	04
6001 to 10000	05
10001 to 20000	06
21000 to 30000	12
Total	100

The table no. 3.16 represents the monthly income of respondents' it is seen that majority of the respondents had monthly income of Rs. 2001 to 5000. 09 percent were having monthly income of upto Rs. 2000 and Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10000. 12percent were having highest monthly income of Rs. 21000 to 30000.

The information regarding respondents home is presented in table no. 3.17

Table no. 3.17

Respondents home

Home	No. of Respondents
Own	42
Rental	58

Total	100
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Table no. 3.17 percent the data about respondents' home. 42 percent respondents were having their own house and majority of respondents were living in rental house.

The information regarding respondents' house type is presented in table no. 3.18

Table no. 3.18

Type of house

House	No. of Respondents
Earthen house	04
Concrete house	37
Tin house	49
Tiles house	10
Total	100

Table no. 3.18 shows that nearly half of the respondents were having tin, sheet houses. 04 percent respondent were living in earthen house. 37 percent respondents were living in concrete house. 10 percent respondents were living in tiles home.

The information regarding membership of local festival/ organization by respondents is presented in table no. 3.19

Table no. 3.19

Membership of local festival/ organization

Membership	No. of Respondents
Yes	17
No	93
Total	100

The table no. 3.19 gives information about respondents' membership of local festival/organization. Membership of local festival shows respondents' social activity and their interest. The above table shows that majority of the respondents were not having membership and only few of them have membership. Most of the respondent reported that they don't have membership but they participate in the festivals.

The information regarding membership of labor union by respondents is presented in table no. 3.20

Table no. 3.20

Membership of labor union

Membership	No. of Respondents
Yes	05
No	95
Total	100

It is seen from table no. 3.20 that out of the total sample respondents' majority were not members in the labor union and only 05 Percent respondents were found to be member of labor union.

The information regarding of saving by respondents is presented in table no. 3.21

Table no. 3.21

Saving habits

Saving	No. of Respondents
Yes	64
No	36
Total	100

The table no. 3.21 reflects that majority of respondent's had habit of saving whereas; the remaining 36 percent don't save.

The information regarding type of saving by respondents is presented in table no. 3.22

Table no. 3.22

Type of saving

Saving	No. of Respondents
Regularly	59
Irregularly	05
Not applicable	36
Total	100

Above table no. 22 shows that majority of the respondent had their saving regularly, 05 percent respondent had saving irregularly, for 36 percent respondent this question was not applicable this.

The information regarding place saving by respondents is presented in table no. 3.23

Table no. 3.23

Where saves money

Saving	No. of Respondents
Bank	22
Home	02
Bhisi	37
Other	03
Not applicable	36
Total	100

The table no. 3.23 displays that out of 22 percent respondents in bank, 2 percent saved in home, 37 percent saved in 'Bhisi' and 31 percent saved in other places. It is found that the highest numbers of respondents were saving money in Bhisi system saving scheme. They contributed weekly Rs 50, Rs 100 or so on for the future. This was the popular with saving scheme system for the workers.

The information regarding debt cause by respondents is presented in table no. 3.24

Table no. 3.24

Cause of debt

Cause	No. of Respondents
Marriage and nuptial ceremonies	11
Building and repairs of house	07
Sickness and funerals	16
Business	23
Marriage and nuptial ceremonies + Building and repairs of house	02
Marriage and nuptial ceremonies + Sickness and funerals	03
Not applicable	38
Total	100

It is seen from this table no. 3.24 that out of the total sample respondents 11 percent respondents had taken loan for marriage and nuptial ceremonies. 7 percent respondents had taken loan for Building and repairs of house. 16 percent respondent had taken loan for sickness and funerals. 23 percent respondent had taken loan for business. 2 percent respondent had taken loan marriage and nuptial ceremonies as well as

Building and repairs of house, and 3 percent respondents had taken loan for Marriage and nuptial ceremonies also Sickness and funerals. The remaining 38 percent had not taken loan.

The information regarding loan sources by respondents is presented in table no. 3.25

Table no. 3.25

Source of Loan

Source	No. of Respondents
Moneylenders	17
Co-op society	02
Bank	24
Friends	12
Relatives	07
Not applicable	38
Total	100

It is clearly seen that above table no.3.25 the highest number of 24 percent have loan 17 percent respondents had taken loan form moneylenders. 02 percent respondents have taken lone form co-op society. 12 percent respondents they have taken loan form relatives. The remaining 38 percent respondents had not taken loan.

The information regarding health problem by respondents is presented in table no. 3.26

Table no.26

Health problem

Health Problem	No. of Respondents
Yes	57
No	43
Total	100

Form table no. 3.26 we can observe that majority of the respondents having health problem and 43 percent respondents were having no health problem.

The information regarding health problem form work by respondents is presented in table no. 3.27

Table no. 3.27

Health problem form work

Health problem	No. of Respondents
Body pain	07
Waist pain	15
Headache	09
Body pain and Waist pain	12
Body pain, Waist pain and Headache	06
Body pain and Headache	08
No health problem	43
Total	100

It is observed form table no. 3.27 out of 100 respondents' 07 percent respondents were suffering form body pain. 15 percent respondents were suffering form waist pain. 09 percent responder.t were

suffering form headache. 12 percent respondents were suffering form body pain and waist pain. 06 percent respondents were sufferir.g form body pain, waist pain and headache. 08 percent respondents were suffering form body pain and headache. The remaining 43 percent respondents were having no health problems.

The information regarding unhealthy habits by respondents is presented in table no. 3.28

Table no. 3.28

Unhealthy Habits

Habits	No. of Respondents
Tobacco chewing	16
Smoking	06
Smoking and drinking	04
Toddy drinking	08
Two or more than above	19
Not applicable	47
Total	100

The table no. 3.28 shows the data of respondents' bad habit. The percent respondent having tobacco chewing habit was 16 percent. The 6 percent respondents were smoker. 8 percent respondent had habit of todody drinking and 19 percent respondents had two or more than habits. The remaining nearly half of respondents were not having any unhealthy habits.

The information regarding spent money for habits by respondents is presented in table no. 3.29

Table no. 3.29

Spent money for habits

Spent money	No. of Respondents
0 to 50 Rs.	07
51 Rs. to 100 Rs.	14
101 Rs. to 200 Rs.	24
201 Rs. To 300 Rs.	03
300 Rs. And above	05
Not applicable	47
Total	100

The table no. 3.29 shows respondents spending money in a month. 21 percent respondent spent to Rs.100. 24 percent respondent had spends money in the range of 101 Rs to 200Rs. 03 percent respondent had spent in the range of Rs.201 to for Rs.300 reaming 05 percent respondent had spends money Rs.300 and above.

The information regarding habits along with monthly expenditure on habits

is presented in table no. 3.30

Table no.3.30
Habits along with monthly expenditure on habits

		Monthly expenditure on habits						Total
		0 To 50	51 To 100	101 To 200	201 To 300	300 and above	Not applicable	
Habits	Tobacco chewing	7 43.75%	9 56.25%	-	-	-	-	16 100%
	Smoking	-	5 83.34%	1 16.66%	-	-	-	6 100%
	Smoking and drinking	-	-	4 100%	-	-	-	4 100%
	Toddy drinking	-	-	8 100%	-	-	-	8 100%
	Two or more than above	-	-	11 57.89%	3 15.78%	5 26.31%	-	19 100%
	Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	47 100%	47 100%
Total		7	14	24	3	5	47	100

The table shows the respondents information about habits and their monthly expenditure on their habits. A majority of the respondents spend money on habits like tobacco chewing, smoking, drinking toddy drinking. 47 percent respondents having no mentioned above habits. The table shows that the most of respondent had $16 + 19 = 35$ tobacco

chewing + two or more habits. Most of the respondents $24 + 14 = 38$ use to spend Rs. 51 to 200.

The information regarding Monthly expenditure by respondents is presented in table no. 3.31

Table no. 3.31

Monthly expenditure

Monthly expenditure	No. of Families
2000 to 3000	04
3001 to 4000	25
4001 to 5000	34
5001 to 6000	19
6001 to 7000	5
7001 to 8000	7
8001 to 9000	3
9001 to 15000	1
15001 to 20000	2
Total	100

The table no. 3.31 shows monthly expenditure of the respondent family majority of the respondents had their monthly expenditure in the range of Rs. 2000 to 5000. 34 percent respondents were in the income range of Rs. 5001 to 9000 Remaining 01 percent respondents were in the income range of Rs.9001 to 15000 and 02 percent respondents were in the income range of Rs.15001 to 20000.

The information regarding Monthly income along with monthly expenditure by respondents is presented in table no. 3.32

Table no. 3.32

Monthly income along with monthly expenditure

		Expenditure						Total
		Below 3000	3001 to 4000	4001 to 5000	5001 to 6000	6001 to 10000	10001 to 20000	
Income	Below 3000Rs.	4 28.57%	10 71.42%	-	-	-	-	14 100%
	3001Rs. To 4000RS.	-	15 58.36%	21 58.34%	-	-	-	36 100%
	4001Rs. To 5000RS.	-	-	13 56.52%	10 43.48%	-	-	23 100%
	5001Rs. To 6000Rs.	-	-	-	4 100%	-	-	4 100%
	6001Rs. To 10000Rs.	-	-	-	5 100%	-	-	5 100%
	10001Rs. To 20000Rs.	-	-	-	-	6 100%	-	6 100%
	Total	4	25	34	19	6	-	88

The table no.3.32 shows the respondents information about monthly income along with their monthly expenditure. The monthly expenditure of respondents the data base for 88 respondents because 12 respondents is on various items like food, medical, entertainment, clothing etc. Nearly half of the respondents had monthly income of Rs.3001 to 4000 and nearly half of the respondents spend monthly in the range of Rs.4000 to 5000. When the monthly income and expenditure are seen in relation to each other 36 out 88worker having same range of income and expenditure which shows whatever they were earning. They were spending. 31 respondents out of 88 were having more expenditure than income and 11 respondents out of 88 were having less expenditure than their income.

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Section - II

The present sub-section of this chapter is devoted to explain the socio-economic condition of Padmshali weaving community. The survey was conducted by Kakade R.G. in 1939 and researcher has shown present conditions. This has been done with the tables according to the number of members, family type, age, economic status, earners in sample families classified according to occupations and wards, addiction, causes of debt and proportion of their debt to total annual income

The information regarding families in the sample classified according to the number of members (1939) is presented in Table no 3.33

Table no 3.33

Families in the sample classified according to the number of members (1939)

Family	Weavers	Karkhandars	Deserters/ Other	Tctal
1 Member	75	02	02	79
2 Members	62	05	13	80
3 Members	49	15	09	73
4 Members	59	09	19	87
5 Members	37	12	18	67
6 Members	32	10	08	50
7 Members	09	14	11	34
8 Members	11	05	06	22
9 Members	03	06	04	13
10 Members	01	09	04	14
11 to 15 Members	02	13	03	18
16 to 20 Members	-	03	01	04

21 and over Members	-	-	-	-
Total	340	103	98	541
Population	1173	527	721	2421
Average size of family	3.45	5.38	7.00	4.48

The average size of deserters' families was about 5.38 for weaver it was 3.45. In the case of the Karkhandars class again, the average was the highest of all, viz. 7.00 an average weaver family was the smallest while that of a Karkhandars the largest, a deserter's family coming in between. The variations in the size of family in the three classes were due to the composition of families comprising them. About 22 percent of weavers had their families, wholly or partly at their native pleases. Their children were brought to Solapur when they attained working age. As against this, the entire family of deserters and Karkhandars stayed at Solapur.

The information regarding families in the sample classified according to the number of members (2010) is presented in Table no. 3. 33.1

Table no. 3. 33.1

Families in the sample classified according to the number of members (2010)

Family	Weavers	Karkhandars	Deserters/ other	Total
3 Members	01	-	01	02
4 Members	15	04	07	26
5 Members	25	03	06	34
6 Members	12	05	04	21

7 Members	02	02	01	05
8 Members	-	03	03	06
9 Members	01	-	-	01
10 Members	-	-	01	01
11 to 15 Members	-	01	01	02
16 to 20 Members	-	01	-	01
21 and over Members	-	01	-	01
Total	56	20	24	100
Population	283	147	137	567
Average size of family	5.05	7.35	5.70	5.67

The average size of weaver families was about 5.05 and deserters were 5.70. In the case of the karkhandars it is highest of all 7.35. 5.67 average of family size in the all three classes.

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.

The information regarding families in the sample classified according to family type (1939) is presented in Table no 3. 34

Table no 3. 34

Families in the sample classified according to family type (1939)

	Weavers	Karkhandars	Deserters/Other	Total
I one member Family	75	02	02	79
II Multi-member Family				

(a) Unitary				
(I) Man and woman	41	08	02	51
(II) Man, woman and children	100	28	26	154
(III) Man, woman, children or parents	25	16	09	50
Total	166	52	37	255
(b) Composite				
(I) Man and woman with sons above 14 years of age	32	18	32	82
(II) Brothers only	44	02	09	55
(III) Brothers with parents	22	14	16	52
(IV) Others	01	10	07	18
Total	99	44	64	207
Total of a and b	265	96	101	462
Grand Total (I & II)	340	98	103	541

It will be seen from this table that over 22 percent Padmshali weaver families were composed of only one member. The corresponding figures for deserters/other and karkhandars were 2 percent each. The higher percentage in case of weavers was due partially to their economic condition. The migratory character of the community, the uncertain characters of employment in Solapur and such other factors were also

responsible for the same. The other fact that calls for attention is that over 64 percent of karkhandars' families were composite. The corresponding percentage for deserters and weavers were 44 and 29 respectively. On breaking the "composite" head into its sub-groups, it was found that in the case of weaver; only one family was included in "other" while 10 and 7 families of deserters and Karkhandars respectively fell under same head. The analysis of both the latter figures presented a number of different interesting combinations. In the case of deserters, the following persons were found combined with the primary, unitary or composite families, or forming separate families themselves: married or widowed daughters 1; one or more sisters in similar condition 3; sons-in-law 2; two widows of the same man 1; brother's wife (husband living or widowed) 2. The analysis of 7 karkhandars families was as follows: sons-in-law 2; mothers-in-law 2; brother's wife 2 and uncle 1. The existence of such combinations could only be existence of the economic and social condition of the families concerned.

The third fact that stands out clearly and prominently is that the proportion of joint families, in the sense of Hindu law, was not at any rate great amongst the Padmshalis in Solapur. It was the highest, viz., 25 in the case of karkhandars; weavers and deserters following with 19 and 16 percent respectively. Stated broadly, to have more members in the family was an asset in the sense of additional hands to their families were composite. In contrast to this, 52 and 45 percent of deserter/others and weavers' family were composite.

The information regarding families in the sample classified according to family type (2010) is presented in Table no. 3. 34

Table no. 3. 34.1

Families in the sample classified according to family type (2010)

Family type	Weavers	Karkhandars	Deserters/ Others	Total
Joint family	20 (43.47)	13(28.26)	13(28.26)	46(100)
Nuclear family	36(66.66)	07(12.96)	11(20.38)	54(100)
Total	56	20	24	100

The table no. 3.34.1 shows Padmshali community's type of 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 gradual change in the traditional joint to nuclear family.

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.

The information regarding Member of sample families classified according to Age (1939) is presented in Table no. 3. 35

Table no. 3.35

Member of sample families classified according to Age (1939)

Age	Weavers	Karkhandars	Deserters/ other	Total
0 below 5 yr.	170	112	91	373
5 yr. To 10 yr.	149	99	69	317
10 yr. to 15 yr.	120	85	50	255
16 yr. to 20 yr.	118	75	44	237
21 yr. to 30 yr.	259	126	89	474
31 yr. to 40 yr.	180	87	69	336
41 yr. to 50 yr.	83	55	43	181
51 yr. to 60 yr.	55	40	28	123
61 yr. And over	39	42	44	125
Total	1173(48.45)	721(29.78)	527(21.77)	2421

Some figures in these tables for special mention for instance, it is possible to see at a glance that deserters had more infants (0 to 5yers) than any other class. But they had the fewest children of the age group of 10 to 15. In regard to the population of over 60 years of age, the deserters and Karkhandars stood out in glaring contrast with the averages both for the weavers and the city the latter two being closely parallel.

The information regarding Members of families classified according to Age (2010) is presented in Table no. 3.35.1

Table no. 3.35.1
Members of families classified according to Age (2010)

Age	Weavers	Karkhandars	Deserters/ other	Total
0 below 5 yr.	09	07	06	22
5 yr. to 10 yr.	14	13	10	37
11 yr. to 15 yr.	23	14	09	46
16 yr. to 20 yr.	35	12	17	64
21 yr. to 30 yr.	73	28	33	134
31 yr. to 40 yr.	68	24	21	113
41 yr. to 50 yr.	27	14	18	59
51 yr. to 60 yr.	29	18	10	57
61 yr. And over	05	17	13	35
Total	283(49.91)	147(25.92)	137(24.17)	567(100)

Table no. 3.35.1 gives the information about families in the sample classified according to age it's seen that there are 81 weavers, 46 Karkhandars, and 42 Deserters/other were belonging with the age group up to 20 years. In age group 21 years to 60 there were 197 weavers, 64 Karkhandars and 82 Deserters/other this age group. In old age group 61 years and above there are 05 weavers, 17 Karkhandars and 13 Deserters/other.

When the comparison 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.

The information regarding Members of sample families classified according to economic status is presented in (1939) Table no. 3.36

Table no. 3.36

Members of sample families classified according to economic status (1939)

Classes	Earner	Depended	Unemployed	Total
Weaver	801 (68.28)	365 (31.13)	07 (0.59)	1173 (100)
Karkhandar	233 (44.21)	282 (53.52)	12 (2.27)	527 (100)
Deserters/ Other	445 (61.71)	275 (38.14)	01 (0.15)	721 (100)
Total	1479 (61.09)	922 (38.08)	20 (0.83)	2421 (100)

The table shows the distribution of earners, dependent and unemployed in the three classes of Padmshalis and majorities of them were earners. In the case of the Karkhandars there were about more earners, and in case of karkhandars, there were more dependents and unemployed when compared to other categories.

The information regarding Members of sample families classified according to economic status (2010) is presented in Table no. 3.36.1

Table no. 3.36.1

Members of sample families classified according to economic status (2010)

Classes	Earner	Depended	Unemployed	Total
Weaver	175 (61.84)	94 (33.21)	14 (4.95)	283 (100)
Karkhandar	61 (41.49)	69 (46.94)	17 (11.57)	147 (100)
Deserters/ Other	78 (56.94)	43 (31.58)	16 (11.68)	137 (100)
Total	314 (55.38)	206 (36.33)	47 (8.29)	567 (100)

Table no. 3.36.1 shows the members of sample families classified according to economic status majority of the family members were earners. If we see in a earners group, there are more percent of weavers. In the case of dependent the percent of Karkhandars is more. In deserters/ other of unemployed is more than other groups.

When the comparison 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 seen that the percentage of depender is nearly same.

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

The information regarding Earners in sample families classified according to occupations and wards (1939) is presented in Table no. 3.37

Table no. 3.37

Earners in sample families classified according to occupations and wards (1939)

Ward	Type	Handloom industry								Mill workers			Other occupation						
		weavers	sizer	winder	unwinder	warper	Joiner& twister	preparationweaving	Apprentice	Total	Weaving	Winding	Other	Total	Bidi	Service etc.	Others	Total	
Jodbhavi	Weavers	57	-	-	21	10	01	-	-	11	100	01	-	-	01	-	-	01	102
		16	-	-	02	-	02	-	-	-	20	01	-	-	01	-	-	01	24
Guruwar	Weavers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ganesh	Weavers	20	-	07	05	-	01	-	-	33	01	-	-	01	01	01	-	02	36
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Begam	Weavers	05	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08
		-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	01	02	01	01	04	03	02	-	05	10
Total	Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Shanivar	Sakhar		Rvivar		Paccha		Moraji		E. Mangalvar	
	Deserters	Weavers	Deserters	Weavers	Deserters	Weavers	Deserters	Weavers	Deserters	Weavers
15	01	129	02	91	01	105	01	-	-	02
-	07	-	06	-	04	03	-	-	-	-
06	-	60	-	31	-	38	-	-	-	-
09	12	24	04	19	06	20	-	-	-	01
-	-	01	02	03	01	02	-	-	-	-
-	-	04	-	03	-	02	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
03	-	13	-	10	-	05	-	-	-	-
33	20	231	15	158	12	175	01	-	-	02
04	11	-	10	-	08	-	50	-	-	03
01	03	07	02	02	01	03	04	-	-	02
-	04	-	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-
05	18	07	12	02	10	03	56	-	-	05
-	04	02	04	01	01	-	20	-	-	01
-	02	02	01	-	-	-	01	-	01	-
-	04	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
-	10	04	05	01	01	-	22	-	01	02
38	48	242	32	161	23	178	79	-	01	02
01	02	02	01	03	-	-	06	-	-	02

Table no. 3.37.1

Earners in sample families classified according to occupations and wards
(2010)

Ward	Type	Handloom/ powerloom	Bidi worker	Service	Other/ Service	Total	Unempl yed
Ganesh peth	Weavers	02	05	-	01	08	-
Guruvar peth	Weavers	03	07	01	01	12	-
Jodbhavi peth	Weavers	12	17	-	04	33	02
Pacha peth	Weavers	10	10	-	01	21	02
Ravivar peth	Weavers	15	16	02	04	37	03
Sakhar peth	Weavers	08	15	02	02	27	02
Total	-	50	70	05	13	138	09

If we see the table no. 3.37.1 their is shows weavers earners in sample families classified according to occupations and wards. Mostly large quantity of Padmshali worker lives in Ravivar peth because it is near Akkolkot road MIDC. Very few of them live in Ganesh peth . In Bidi workers there was large number of Padmshali women in this work.

When the comparison made between the two periods 1939 and 2010. It has seen that the most of the people who were staying in different parts of city have shifted near the industrial area.

The information regarding Members of sample families classified according to their addiction (1939) is presented in Table no. 3.38

Table no. 3.38

Members of sample families classified according to their addiction (1939)

Type of Addictions	No. of persons Addiction
Tobacco chewing	25 (3.88)
Smoking	28 (4.35)
Drinking	17 (2.64)
Smoking and drinking	390 (60.56)
Eating in restaurant only	14 (2.18)
Snuff sniffing	06 (0.93)
Two or more than above	164 (25.46)
Total	644 (100)

The poverty of Padmasali workers had been attributed by many observers to their vices. They argued that their poverty was due to the injudicious expenditure of their incomes. This means, in the terminology of Mr. Seebom Rowntree, that it was not primary but secondary poverty. In order to find the truth or otherwise of the above argument, we gathered data regarding the habits of the people under enquiry. Our enquiry revealed that earners only had unhealthy or unclean habits, but not all of them. About 61 percent or 644 persons of both weavers and deserters classes were found having one or the other habit.

The table shows that smoking, drinking and eating in restaurants were the widely prevalent habits amongst Padmasali workers. 536 persons were addicted to smoking, 523 indulged in drinking and 233 in hotelling, alone or with one or more of the other habits.

Males were addicted to almost all the habits, but tobacco chewing, drinking and snuff-sniffing only were indulged in by females. Smoking was very rarely found among females. Drinking, unlike other habits, was so much engrained in the socio-religious life of all Padmshalis that both man and women indulged in it quite freely without the slightest compunction. Visiting a toddy-booth was one of the greatest recreations to Padmshali weavers.

The information regarding Members of sample families classified according to their addiction (2010) is presented in Table no. 3.38.1

Table no. 3.38.1

Members of sample families classified according to their addiction (2010)

Type of Addictions	No. of persons Addiction
Tobacco chewing	47 (35.61)
Smoking	16 (12.12)
Drinking	12 (9.09)
Smoking and drinking	15 (11.36)
Eating in restaurant only	-
Snuff sniffing	-
Two or more than above	42 (31.82)
Total	132 (100)

The table shows the type of addictions of respondents. As the respondents were having more than one habit the figure exceeds 100. The trend of addictions is continued. Eating in restaurant only and snuff sniffing are not found.

When the comparison made between the two periods 1939 and 2010, the average of respondents' family type of addiction it has seen that

smoking and drinking addiction were decreased from 60.56 to 11.36 but other addictions were increased in 2010.

The information regarding number of persons of the sample families according to their addiction (1939) is presented in Table no. 3.39

Table no. 3.39

Number of persons of the sample families according to their addiction (1939)

Addictions	No. of persons Addiction
One Addictions only	90 (13.97)
Two Addictions	450 (69.88)
Three Addictions	88 (13.66)
Four Addictions	16 (2.48)
More than Four Addictions	-
Total	644 (100)

Table shows the frequency distribution of 644 persons according to the number of habits indulged in by them. Males were addicted to almost all the habits. Drinking, unlike other habits, was so much engrained in the socio-religious life of all Padmshalis that both man and women indulged in it quite freely without the slightest compunction.

The information regarding Number of persons of the sample families according to their addiction (2010) is presented in Table no. 3.39.1

Table no. 3.39.1

Number of persons of the sample families according to their addiction (2010)

Addictions	No. of persons Addiction
One Addictions only	75 (56.82)
Two Addictions	38 (28.79)
Three Addictions	13 (9.85)
Four Addictions	06 (4.54)
Total	132 (100)

The table shows that majority of the respondents had one addiction only.

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

The information regarding Cause of Debt (1939) is presented in Table no. 3.40

Table no. 3.40

Cause of Debt (1939)

Causes	Weavers (Amount in Rs.)	Percent
Marriage and nuptial ceremonies	9954	34.33
Building and repairs of house	4921	16.97
Old outstanding debts	3349	11.55
Sickness and funerals	559	1.93
Unemployment	40	0.14
Caste-dinners	10	0.03

Maintenance	3726	12.85
Business	2310	7.97
Agricultural	167	0.58
Surety of other	110	0.38
Repairing old debt	758	2.61
Traveling	862	2.97
Remaintenance of native place	719	2.48
Two or more than above causes	1511	5.21
Total	28996	100.00

The table no 3.40 give an analysis of the causes of their indebtedness. The table shows that marriage and nuptial ceremonies accounted for 34.3 percent of the weavers' total indebtedness. Padmshali workers were in the habits of spending money on these ceremonies much beyond their means. The next two important causes of indebtedness in the case of weavers related to building and repairs of houses and maintenance. The next important cause of indebtedness was the repayment of old debts. Some of these debt were ancestral and were so old that many weavers hardly knew the amount of debt, the rate of interest, etc. most of them were incurred at their native place, and whenever demand for payment was made by the money-lenders, the weavers remitted to them small amounts which generally went to pay off the interest only.

The information regarding Cause of Debt (2010) is presented in Table no. 3.40.1

Table no. 3.40.1

Cause of Debt (2010)

Causes	Weavers (Amount in Rs.)	Percent
Marriage and nuptial ceremonies	252000	28.41
Building and repairs of house	195000	21.98
Old outstanding debts	-	-
Sickness and funerals	205000	23.11
Unemployment	-	-
Caste-dinners	-	-
Maintenance	-	-
Business	110000	12.4
Agricultural	-	-
Surety of other	-	-
Repairing old debt	-	-
Traveling	-	-
Remaintenance of native place	-	-
Two or more than above causes	125000	14.1
Total	887000	100

The table shows the debt of Padmshali respondents having highest 28.41 percent of the weaver were having debt for the resin of marriage and nuptial ceremonies. 21.98 percent have debt for Building and repairs of house, 23.11 percent have debt for sickness and funerals, 12.4 percent have debt for business and 14.1 percent weavers having debt for two or more than above causes.

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 2010. The numbers of reasons for debt have come down, but the amount of lone has increased.

The information regarding Classification of families according to the proportion of their debt to total annual income (1939) is presented in Table no. 3.41

Table no. 3.41

Classification of families according to the proportion of their debt to total annual income (1939)

Proportion	No. of the families	Percentage
Less than 5%	08	2.36
5% to 10%	10	2.95
10% to 15%	22	6.49
15% to 20%	18	5.31
20% to 25%	32	9.44
25% to 50%	108	31.86
50% to 75%	45	13.27
75% to 100%	37	10.91
100% to 200%	32	9.44
200% and more	12	3.54
No debt	15	4.43
Total	339	100

The table shows that about 32 percent of weaver's families' owed debts to the extent of 25 to 50 percent and about 24 percent families as much as 51 to 100 percent of their total annual income. In 14.5 percent cases, the indebtedness exceeded 100 percent, they included 15 or 4.4 percent families which had debts double their total annual income.

The information regarding Classification of families according to the proportion of their debt to total annual income (2010) is presented in Table no. 3.41.1

Table no. 3.41.1

Classification of families according to the proportion of their debt to total annual income (2010)

Proportion	No. of the families	Percentage
1% to 2%	04	7.15
2% to 3%	14	25
3% to 4%	09	16.08
4% to 5%	02	3.57
5% to 6%	01	1.78
6% to above	02	3.57
No debt	24	42.85
Total	56	100

The table shows that about majority of weavers' family owned debts to the extent upto 5 percent of their annual income. 3 families had 5 to 6 percent at debt to total annual income. 42.85 percent weaver family does not have any debt.

When the comparison 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.

The information regarding Members of sample families classified according to literacy (1939) is presented in Table no. 3.42

Table no. 3.42

Members of sample families classified according to literacy (1939)

Age	Weavers								Other (deserter's)							
	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Literate	Illiterat	Educate	Total	Literate	Illiterat	Educate	Total	Literate	Illiterat	Educate	Total	Literate	Illiterat	Educate	Total
0 up to 15 years	03	105	32	140	-	127	01	128	01	23	44	68	-	52	01	53
Percentage	2.2	75	22.0	100	-	99.2	0.8	100	1.5	33.8	64.7	100	-	98.1	1.9	100
15 years and over	83	391	-	474	01	260	-	261	68	69	04	141	03	155	-	158
total	17.5	82.5	-	100	0.2	99.8	-	100	48.3	48.9	2.8	100	1.9	98.1	-	100
Total	86	489	32	614	01	387	01	389	69	92	48	209	03	207	01	211
Percentage	14.0	80.8	5.2	100	0.2	99.6	0.2	100	33.0	44.0	23.0	100	1.4	97.8	0.8	100

The information regarding Members of sample families classified according to literacy (1939) is presented in Table no. 3.42

Table no. 3.42

Members of sample families classified according to literacy (1939)

Age	Karkhandars								Total							
	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Literate	Illiterat	Educate	Total	Literate	Illiterat	Educate	Total	Literate	Illiterat	Educate	Total	Literate	Illiterat	Educate	Total
0 up to 15 years	02	44	45	91	-	91	02	93	06	172	121	299	-	270	04	274
Percentage	2.2	48.4	49.4	100	-	97.8	2.2	100	2.0	57.5	40.5	100	-	98.5	1.5	100
15 years and over	109	114	04	227	04	194	-	198	260	574	08	842	08	609	-	617
total	48.0	50.2	1.8	100	2.2	97.8	-	100	30.9	68.2	0.9	100	1.3	98.7	-	100
Total	11	158	49	318	04	285	02	291	266	746	129	1141	08	879	04	891
Percentage	35.5	49.6	15.9	-	1.4	97.9	0.7	100	23.3	65.4	11.3	100	0.9	98.7	0.4	100

The table no. 3.42 presents the relevant data about literacy by age and sex. Irrespective of age and sex, 1625 out of 2032 persons, or about 80 percent of the population of over 5years age were illiterate and only274 persons or 12 percent of the population were literate, in the sense

that they could write a letter to a friend or relative and read a reply there to. In other words, 132 persons per thousand were literate. Only about 0.9 percent females of the total female population of over 15 years of age was recorded as literate as against 23 percent for males of the corresponding age. In regard to age, however, it would be seen that only 6 children were returned as literate and 128 educated. In terms of percentages, about 0.7 percent children of either sex, and between the ages of 5 and 15 years, were literate and 14 percent were educated. This means that 85 percent of the children of school-going age were illiterate. As regards adults, only 8 males were educands. Out of the total population (1476) of either sex, 268 or about 20 percent were returned as literate. The above figure included only 8 females. Out of 274 literate persons 151 were earning.

On comparing the three classes in the Padmshali community inter se, we find that the weavers, as a class, were the most backward amongst the three, both in respect of males and females, and in either age group. In the case of male adult literates, the group of karkhandars stood highest (48 person) followed closely by deserters (42 percent), the corresponding figure for weaver being only 18 percent. Secondly, in the case of non-adults educands, the weaver's group was the last, with only 15 percent. Here it was found that 42 percent non-adult male children of deserters were sent to school as against 29 of Karkhandars. The percentage in the case of karkhandars was low because the children were made to work on preparatory processes at home rather than sent to school. The difference in the percentages of literacy between the weavers on the one hand and the deserters and karkhandars on the other, could partially be explained by the difference in their economic condition

The information regarding Members of sample families classified according to literacy (2010) is presented in Table no. 3.42.1

Table no. 3.42.1

Members of sample families classified according to literacy (2010)

Age	Weaver								Karkhandars							
	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Literate	Illiterate	Educands	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Educands	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Educands	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Educands	Total
0 up to 15 years	16	02	-	18	21	06	-	27	11	03	-	14	16	04	-	20
Percentage	88.88	11.12	-	100	77.78	22.22	-	100	78.57	21.43	-	100	80.00	20.00	-	100
15 years and over	102	09	07	118	52	64	04	120	50	05	12	67	30	07	09	46
Percentage	86.44	7.62	5.94	100	43.33	53.34	3.33	100	74.63	7.46	17.91	100	65.22	15.22	19.56	100
Total	118	11	07	136	73	70	04	147	61	08	12	81	46	11	09	66
Percentage	86.76	8.08	5.14	100	49.65	47.61	2.72	100	76.25	9.81	14.81	100	69.70	16.67	13.67	100

The information regarding Members of sample families classified according to literacy (2010) is presented in Table no. 3.42.1

Table no. 3.42.1

Members of sample families classified according to literacy (2010)

Age	Other (deserter's)								Total							
	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Literate	Illiterate	Educands	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Educands	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Educands	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Educands	Total
0 up to 15 years	12	01	-	13	13	02	-	15	39	06	-	45	50	12	-	62
Percentage	92.30	7.70	-	100	86.67	13.33	-	100	86.66	13.34	-	100	80.64	19.36	-	100
15 years and over	47	07	07	61	24	19	05	48	199	21	26	426	106	90	18	214
Percentage	77.04	11.48	11.48	100	50.00	39.58	10.42	100	80.89	8.54	10.57	100	49.53	42.05	8.42	100
Total	59	08	07	74	37	21	05	63	238	27	26	291	156	102	18	276
Percentage	79.72	10.82	9.46	100	58.73	33.33	7.94	100	81.78	9.28	8.94	100	50.52	36.95	6.53	100

The table no. 3.42.1 presents the relevant data about literacy by age and sex. Irrespective of age and sex, 129 out of 567 persons, or about 22.75 percent of the population of over 5 years age were illiterate and only 394 persons or 70 percent of the population were literate. Only about 80.64 percent females of the total female population of over 15 years of

age were recorded as literate as against 86.66 percent for males of the corresponding age regard to age.

When the comparison 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 for as women's education was concerned the rate was low.

References: -

1 <http://www.padmashalisamaj.com/html/history-padmashalis.htm>

2 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padmashali>