

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES IN TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE IN BALARAMAPURAM TOWN

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Abstract

Handloom industries in Trivandrum district play an important role for the economic impact of Trivandrum district. Handloom products in Balaramapuram region have a unique in the world. The number of handloom workers in the middle of 2009-2010 and 2019-2020 has grow by 11.5% with the comparatively expanded in total handloom production. This industry increase our GDP and also our foreign exchange earnings. about 16% of fabric production in India is from the handloom industry. This paper concentrates about the economic impact of handloom industries in Balaramapuram Town.

(Keywords: Economic Impact, GDP, Foreign exchange, Earnings, Design, Hand-woven, Constitutes, Handloom production)

Introduction:

Handloom industry grant direct and indirect occupation to lakhs of women in both rural and urban area. Ninety percentage of word's hand woven fabrics come from India. Handloom sector plays second role for the economic development of Kerala state next to agriculture. The handloom industry in Kerala is mainly concentrated in two district namely Trivandrum and Kannur. Trivandrum district is also known for the Manufacture of cotton handloom fabrics and has captured an export market.

Balaramapuram in Trivandrum district is the most historically important place in Kerala. But lapse of time these culture has lost its face value due to various reason. So the production of handloom products gradually go downwards. It affect the economic condition of the weavers. This industry promote 7% to the industry output in 2018-2019. GDP is 12% to export earnings.

Objectives of the study:

1. To identify the problems faced by the handloom industries.
2. To identify the economic conditions of handloom weavers.
3. To make suggestion based on the findings of the study.

Scope of the study:

The scope is very large in handloom products not only in India but all over the world. Because the products quality, smoothness and handmade design most of the people attracted then preferred this products are exported to foreign countries also.

Statement of problems:

The handloom sector in Kerala employees about 1.75 lakh of people directly and indirectly worked. Now the weavers in Trivandrum district follow the same traditional method for providing need long process. These processes are not mechanized. So the weavers need more time for the handloom production. The traditional handloom is a part of village life in Kerala.

Significance of the study:

The Handloom industry gives employment opportunity to lot of people around this locality. So the development of handloom industry will lead to economic development. The handloom sector is considering as a largest economic activity in textile industry. Any person who interested in this field have no basic qualification required. This sectors improves our GDP and it lead to increase our foreign exchange earnings. I think that study about this topic is importance. It gives employment opportunity to local people, skilled and unskilled labors.

Review of Literature

Barooah N, Dedhia E (2013)The craft of handloom weaving is an exclusive of the women of Assam: it may be an industry where women are involved in both production and marketing. Weavers; Workshops were conducted with each group of weavers show the measures such as value addition, product diversification to enhance their reliability. Proper interventions in the areas of exposure to the government schemes, both skills and designs development, raw material, up gradation of production and marketing process will certainly elevate the socio-economic condition of the weavers and enhance

profitability of their profession. hand- women products alone cannot become economically viable in today's competitive market unless there is hand woven product.

K K N Kurup (2008) It is the traditional handloom industry of Kerala. The padma and saliyas community in Kerala used spinning and weaving aspects of textile production. Two type of caste Idankai and valankai represented spinners and weavers respectively. Artisan native to kerala. Produced items for instance mundu, thorthu, kasavusaree, etc through the handloom.

Problems faced by the handloom industries:

1. No proper Infrastructure facilities are maintain
2. Competition from the power loom sector is another issue facing the handloom sector
3. Garbage management is not well managed.
4. The major problem relating to labour in the handloom sector is lack of adequate and properly trained labours. So many handloom industries are closed due to lack of employees.
5. Non-availability of raw materials.

Chi-Square Test

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference of opinion between small, medium and large scale handloom sectors towards the problems faced by the handloom industries.

Size of handloom Industries	Problems of Handloom Industries			Total
	No proper financial support	Shortage of labours	Non availability of raw material	
Small	10	8	6	24
Medium	10	6	4	20
Large	2	2	2	6
Total	22	16	12	50

Source: Primary Data

Expected Frequencies

10.56	7.68	5.76
8.8	6.4	4.8
2.64	1.92	1.44

ν = degree of freedom

$\nu = (c-1) (r-1)$

$\nu = 4$ for $\chi^2 = 9.49$

Inference: The calculation value of χ^2 is (0.7509) less than the table value (9.49) so the null hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance. Hence it is concluded that there is no significant difference of opinion between small, medium and large scale handloom sectors towards the problems faced by the handloom industries.

Mean and Standard Deviation

Employment	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
employment opportunity of literate and illiterate people	50	3.80	.808
employment of local people	50	4.16	.792
skilled designers	50	3.94	.843
employment opportunity in future	50	3.20	1.010
Valid N (listwise)	50		

Income	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
improve the income level	50	3.08	.944
income_will change the lifestyle	50	3.36	.875

financial position of trivandrum district	50	2.86	1.088
Valid N (listwise)	50		

Infrastructure	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Infrastructure_road development	50	2.44	1.053
Infrastructure_juice& coffee shops developed	50	2.72	.991
Infrastructure_continuous power supply	50	2.46	1.014
Infrastructure_accomadati on facilities	50	2.56	1.181
Valid N (listwise)	50		

Obstracles	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Obstrucles_loan facilities	50	3.86	1.088
Obstracles_insufficient supply of raw material	50	4.16	.792
Obstracles_local authorities not give permission	50	3.78	.975
Obstracle_more legal formalities required	50	4.08	.900
Valid N (listwise)	50		

Standerd of living	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Standerd of living_variety designed products	50	3.70	.909
Standerd of living_more handloom shops started	50	3.30	.953
Standerd of living_small scale market facilities	50	3.56	.861

Standard of living_ own house & financial stable	50	3.40	.948
Valid N (listwise)	50		

Overall development	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Overall Development_banking facilities	50	2.66	.895
Overall Development_shopping complex facilities	50	2.48	.909
Overall Development_trivandrum famous for this industry	50	4.46	.613
OverallDevelopment_hospital facilities	50	2.48	.974
Valid N (listwise)	50		

Source: Primary Data

Findings:

1. The handloom industries improve our country's GDP by exporting handloom products to other countries
2. The growth of handloom industries is driven to improve the standard of living of the people.
3. Handloom products are eco-friendly products, so the usage of handloom products does not give any harm to our environment.
4. During the festival season like onam, vishu (Kerala's festivals) handloom products like saree, mundu are especially preferred by people from Kerala as other products.

Suggestions:

1. The handloom sector faces many issues such as shortage of raw materials, weather conditions, shortage of capital, shortage of skilled labours.
2. Appropriate awareness programs should be led by the Government and the khadhi council on the importance of the use of handloom products.

3. Some grants and concessions should be given by the central Government and the state Government for the development of the handloom sector.
4. Political union often disturb the production of handloom sector. So the Government should take the necessary measures against the political union which disrupts production.
5. The Government shall take the necessary measures to ensure that these craft industries function properly.
6. The Government is taking action to improve supply chain management in handloom industries. It will help in the supply of handloom products all over India.

Conclusion:

Handloom sector plays an important role for the economic development of Kerala state, specially in Balaramapuram town. Directly and indirectly to more than 30 lakhs weavers working this industry. This handloom industry contributes 22% of the total cloth production. Definitely this sector support for the economic development of our country. The Indian textiles industry elicit 2% to the GDP, 12% to earnings and held 5% of the world trade in textiles in 2018-2019.

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