

International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

Volume 7; Issue 10; October 2024; Page No. 548-550

Received: 16-09-2024
Accepted: 21-10-2024

Indexed Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal

Constraints and suggestions of weavers under KRDP scheme in Chhattisgarh state

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2024.v7.i10h.1273>

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Abstract

In context to economic development of India, a strategic and special position has been given to the development of Village and Small Industries (VSI) which acquire an important component of the overall Indian Economy. The study was conducted in 4 institutions were selected purposely for the present study. which are located in Janjgir–Champa, Bastar, Dhamtari, and Korba, districts of Chhattisgarh state. Suitable and appropriate tools were used for the measurement in light of the derived objective. The data were collected through personal interview and then after it is compiled, tabulated and analyzed to get proper answer for the specific objectives of the study with the help of various appropriate statistical tools. There were 14077 registered weavers in Chhattisgarh from KVIC. From them, 2250 registered weavers in 4 selected institutions, which are established in four different districts, from them 10% of total registered weavers have been selected for present study. Thus, total of 225 weavers (75 from Janjgir-champa, 50 from Bastar, 50 from Dhamtari and 50 from Korba) were selected for present study. The constraints divided into three categories viz; Resource procurement, Production and Finance category. The result shows that the majority of the respondent's 82.66 percent had problems in Resource procurement category like delay of allocation of threads, followed by lack of good storage facilities 17.33 percent. From total 74.67 percent of respondents recommended training weavers on inventory management to improve stocking practices, 66.22 percent of respondents suggested diversifying product offerings to appeal to a broader range of markets and 65.78 percent of respondents recommended providing training on quality control to ensure uniformity in the quality of products. More than fifty percent of the respondents suggested providing technical training for machine operation to address the lack of technical skills issue (60.89%), upgrading production facilities and infrastructure to address weak infrastructure issues (52.89%) and standardizing procurement processes to address the irregular quantity issue (52.44%).

Keywords: Weavers, KRDP, KVIC, Indian economy, handloom, handicrafts

1. Introduction

In context to economic development of India, a strategic and special position has been given to the development of Village and Small Industries (VSI) which acquire an important component of the overall Indian Economy. After agriculture, the Village and Small Industries sector provides largest job prospect in the rural and semi-rural areas.

The Village and Small Industries (VSI) sector consists both traditional and modern small industries. It consists of eight specific groups i.e. handloom, handicrafts, coir, sericulture, khadi, village industries, small-scale industries and power looms. The last two items are considered as modern group of industries and the other groups are taken under traditional industries.

Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) are an important component of the non-factory unorganized sector of India economy. These industries play a vital role in national economy because it generates large employment opportunities in the rural areas at low capital. The KVI helps in utilization of available manpower and raw materials by the use of simple techniques of production.

The main role of Khadi and Village Industries in our country can be divided in to two different periods, i.e. up to 1947, when India achieved its Independence and the period after Independence. In the British era, the development and role of Khadi and Village Industries was totally a non-governmental effort under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. During the struggle of freedom, KVI served as a tool to achieve two goals i.e. to eliminate unemployment and hunger while promoting self-reliance through local manufacturing and to actively involve the impoverished in the fight for independence. After independence the Government of India took responsibility for the development of KVI sector for overall development of the country's economy. During the initial years of planned development, it acts as an instrument of poverty reduction and the government took the responsibility for bringing its development within the framework of Five-Year Plans.

2. Methodology

The methodological procedure consisted identification of the problem, research design, sources of data, area of study,

sampling procedure, selection and measurement of variables, tools and methods of data collection and statistical framework for analysis of data. The study was conducted in 4 institutions were selected purposely for the present study, which are located in Janjgir–Champa, Bastar, Dhamtari, and Korba, districts of Chhattisgarh state. Suitable and appropriate tools were used for the measurement in light of the derived objective. There were 14077 registered weavers in Chhattisgarh from KVIC. From them, 2250 registered weavers in 4 selected institutions, which are established in four different districts, from them 10% of total registered weavers have been selected for present study. Thus, total of 225 weavers (75 from Janjgir-champa, 50 from Bastar, 50 from Dhamtari and 50 from Korba) were selected for

present study. The data were collected through personal interview and then after it is compiled, tabulated and analyzed to get proper answer for the specific objectives of the study with the help of various appropriate statistical tools.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Constraints faced by the weavers which are working under KRDP

An attempt has been made in this study to identify the constraints faced by the weavers which are working under KRDP. The details about these constraints are given in below.

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their constraints faced by the weavers in KRDP

S. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Per centage	Rank
A.	Resource Procurement			
1.	Delay of allocation of threads	186	82.66	I
2.	Lack of good storage facilities	39	17.33	II
B.	Production			
1.	Time Consuming	34	15.11	III
2.	Manual/Labour Intensive Process	55	24.44	II
3.	Untimely distribution of wage	97	43.11	I
4.	Lack of modern technological machines	21	9.33	IV
5.	Weak Infrastructure of production units	18	8.01	V
C.	Finance			
1.	Lack of funds as per allocation of budget	225	100	I

I have divided the constraints into three categories viz; Resource procurement, Production and Finance category. The data compiled in Table 4.21 shows that the majority of the respondent's 82.66 percent had problems in Resource procurement category like delay of allocation of threads, followed by lack of good storage facilities 17.33 percent. In Production category untimely distribution of wage 43.11 percent, followed by Manual/Labour Intensive Process 24.44 percent, Time Consuming 15.11 percent, Lack of modern technological machines 9.33 percent and weak infrastructure of production unit's 8.01 percent and in last category Finance category Lack of funds as per allocation of budget 100 percent.

3.2 Suggestions for enhancing the income of weavers

These results indicate strong support for implementing various strategies to overcome the constraints faced by weavers and enhance their income. The result shows that a

vast majority (96.00%) of respondents suggested introducing other efficient production methods to reduce time-consuming processes followed by 91.11 percent of respondents emphasized the importance of providing access to modern machinery to enhance production efficiency. From total 74.67 percent of respondents recommended training weavers on inventory management to improve stocking practices, 66.22 percent of respondents suggested diversifying product offerings to appeal to a broader range of markets and 65.78 percent of respondents recommended providing training on quality control to ensure uniformity in the quality of products. More than fifty percent of the respondents suggested providing technical training for machine operation to address the lack of technical skills issue (60.89%), upgrading production facilities and infrastructure to address weak infrastructure issues (52.89%) and standardizing procurement processes to address the irregular quantity issue (52.44%).

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents according to their suggestions for enhancing the income of weavers

S. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percent
1	Standardize procurement processes	118	52.44
2	Provide training on quality control	148	65.78
3	Introducing other efficient production methods	216	96.00
4	Access to modern machinery	205	91.11
5	Upgradation of production facilities and infrastructure	119	52.89
6	Train weavers on inventory management	168	74.67
7	Knowledge on diversify product offerings to appeal to more markets	149	66.22
8	Technical training for machine operation	137	60.89

Data based on multiple responses

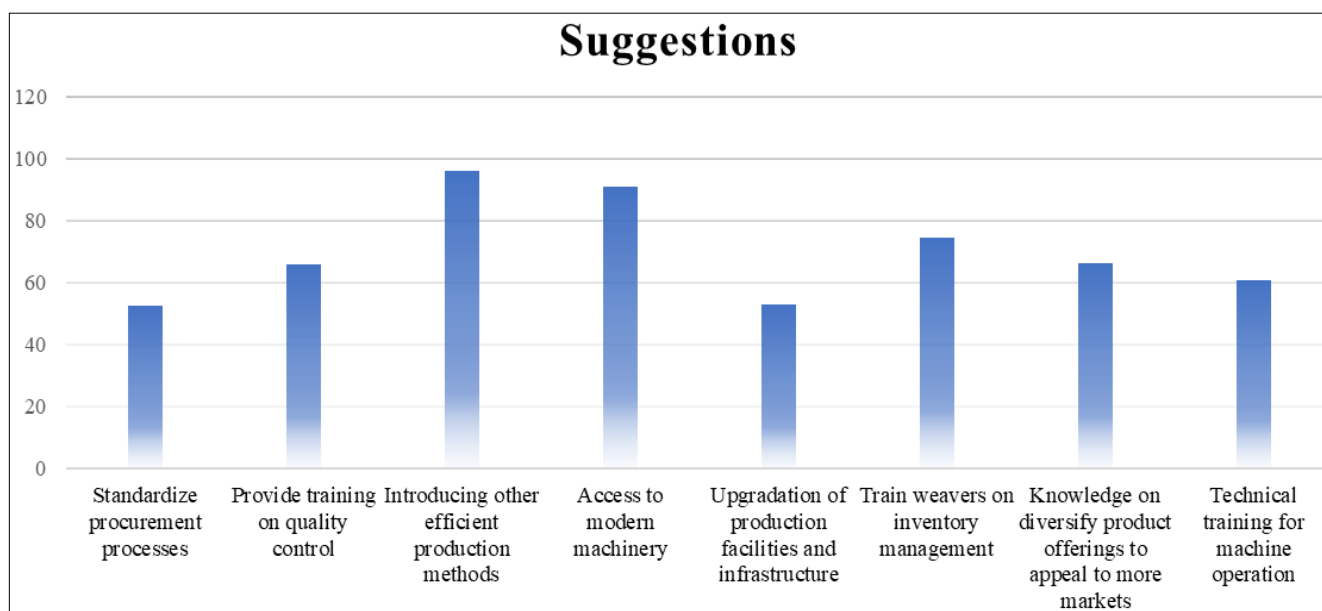


Fig 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their suggestions for enhancing the income of weavers

4. Conclusions

The constraints divided into three categories viz; Resource procurement, Production and Finance category. The result shows that the majority of the respondent's 82.66 percent had problems in Resource procurement category like delay of allocation of threads, followed by lack of good storage facilities 17.33 percent. In Production category untimely distribution of wage 43.11 percent, followed by Manual/Labour Intensive Process 24.44 percent, Time Consuming 15.11 percent, Lack of modern technological machines 9.33 percent and weak infrastructure of production unit's 8.01 percent and in last category Finance category Lack of funds as per allocation of budget 100 percent. These results indicate strong support for implementing various strategies to overcome the constraints faced by weavers and enhance their income. The result shows that a vast majority (96.00%) of respondents suggested introducing other efficient production methods to reduce time-consuming processes followed by 91.11 percent of respondents emphasized the importance of providing access to modern machinery to enhance production efficiency. From total 74.67 percent of respondents recommended training weavers on inventory management to improve stocking practices, 66.22 percent of respondents suggested diversifying product offerings to appeal to a broader range of markets and 65.78 percent of respondents recommended providing training on quality control to ensure uniformity in the quality of products. More than fifty percent of the respondents suggested providing technical training for machine operation to address the lack of technical skills issue (60.89%), upgrading production facilities and infrastructure to address weak infrastructure issues (52.89%) and standardizing procurement processes to address the irregular quantity issue (52.44%).

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