SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE HOUSEHOLD TAILORS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

Sunil V Mohite[1,] Research Scholar

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Dr. S.S.Shejal[2], Principal

G.A. College of Commerce Sangli

Abstract: Tailoring is an occupation originally a part caste based occupation or occupational caste system in India , The population of Tailors among the Jajmani or Balutedari system in the past as well at present has constituting highest proportion among balutadari with as high as 61 percent. Very scant research is done in this segment, hence finds it appropriate to study and analyze the demography and sociographic profile of Household Tailors s in Kolhapur district. The description about will be helpful to know the conditions of Household Tailors with the due consideration the Social capital as source of Livelihood , and to assess and evaluate the its sustainability and vulnerability.

Key words: Textile Value Chain (TVC),Ready to Wear Garment(RWG) Rural Non Farm Enterprise(RNFE),Household Tailors(HTs),T&A(Textile and Apparel)

1.1Introduction: The unorganized and informal nature of the household tailoring sector presents unique set of challenges that demand meticulous examination. The absence of formal structures often translates into limited social security, inadequate access to financial resources, and a lack of legal protection for the artisans. Additionally, these individuals grapple with issues such as irregular income, limited market exposure, and a perpetual struggle for recognition in the larger economic landscape. No doubt, Indian Economy is one of the fastest growing economy and emerging as world economic leader. To keep the pace of the growth of Indian economy and to sustain in the global competitive challenges and counterfeiting the same, the Government of India is envisaging various programs and changing policies for economic growth and development, in addition to that the countrymen and people at large is striving hard to cope up and to sustain in the vibrant economic conditions. As informal or unorganized labor employment it is one of the important feature of Indian Economy

with the existence of vast means informal sector is accounted for nearly 90% of workforce and about 50 per cent of the national product are accounted by the. And major section of socially and economically underprivileged sections of society is also concentrated in this sector only. The Indian Textile and Apparel (T&A) trade has also increased its footprint in the global market with a share of 4.72 percent in 2017 as compared to 2.94 percent in 2000, Indian textile sector has strong presence across the entire value chain right from production of natural and man-made fiber to that of end products of apparel and home furnishings. In the Indian Textiles & Apparel (T&A) sector, weaving, processing and garmenting segments are highly fragmented and lack requisite scale for success in global markets. Most of the manufacturing units in these segments are from SMEs. There are many economic activities which are conducted in the rural area which are classified into farm and Non-farm and is known as RNFE (Rural Non-Farm Enterprise).The tailors population is approximately numbering 32.40 million in India. Being a one of the vital element of Informal sector in India there is need of study on this occupation. (MoT, 2019).

Dress is an important means of Non Verbal Communication. Clothing is intimate and interesting part of everyone's life.. There are different approaches to study clothing; many have studies have been undertaken on clothing, covering the aspects from the view point like Anthropology, History, Sociology, and Psychology economy and so on. The clothing has remained as one of the basic necessity of mankind for a long time next to Food and Shelter. Clothing is umbrella concept in which involves many processes it is the sub component of Textile Value Chain (TVC).

The present study is conceptualized by Researcher due to interest to explore certain facts as to how the art of sewn and stitched dress has evolved. The tailor is the at last in the chain of TVC and in recent decade the fashion influence a lot over the dressing sense. It is the Custom Sewer or dress Maker or A Tailors who construct and stiches the dresses for people in the society for a long time in the different worldly countries. The Tailor or Tailoring of Dress is comparatively a new art it has further developed more after the invention mechanical equipment like "Sewing Machine" developed during 18th century.

1.3 Objective of study :
The present research covers the study of socio economic characteristics as well demographic and Geographic characteristics along with the Gender wise performance, of Household Tailors in rural and urban areas, the aspects such as business problems ,profitability ,employment creation capacity and future opportunities for Household Tailors and their businesses will be also taken care of

1 .To Study the demographic profile of the Household Tailors in the Kolhapur District.

2.To Study the Sociographic profile of the Household Tailors in the Kolhapur district.

3 .To measure Location wise and Gender wise Proportion of Household tailors

1.4 literature Review ; In this section Detailed and comprehensive review of earlier studies already undertaken by other research scholars to find out the status of earlier research work, methodology used by them and to search out research gaps available in this particular study. This chapter relates with the reviews of literature including the references to various articles, Research Journals, Books, and Magazines proper to the present topic. The details of literature surveyed are discussed and the Research gap is identified.

1.5 Data & Sampling : Since the present study mainly focusing on the informal group of tailors using Descriptive design to explore the facts and behavior the population researcher found it difficult to reach every unit of the population and used the sampling technique for data collection by adopting the non-probability sampling method i.e. Snowball sampling or Referral Sampling or Respondent Driven sampling using the Primary Data source on the basis of sampling, the data is collected from primary source by administering the questionnaire and were collected from samples as per sample Frame prepared for the purpose form Household Tailors through a questionnaire. Sample is collected from 396 respondents for Infinite population using formulae (Godden 2004)

1.6 Theoretical Framework

1.6.1Social profile of the Household Tailors

Tailoring is an occupation originally a part caste based occupation or occupational caste system in India , The population of Tailors among the Jajmani or Balutedari system in the past as well at present has constituting highest proportion among balutadari with as high as 61 percent. The researcher finds it appropriate to study and analyze the sociographic profile of Household Tailors s in Kolhapur district. The description about will be helpful to know the lively hood conditions of Household Tailors s with the due consideration the Social capital as source of Livelihood , and to assess and evaluate the its sustainability and vulnerability. The Social capital/ Assets forms a very critical part of Tailoring of Dress especially Household Tailoring HTs for Both FHT MHT irrespective of area which they belongs to, an assessment of Social Capital can be used for policy formulation and preparation of survival strategies too. The social Capital is composed of 1) Religion 2) Caste 3) Sub caste 4) knowledge and multilingual status 5) migratory character 6) Institutional Support and many more.

1.7 Discussion

Data Analysis and Interpretation: Research Methodology: this paper uses the Descriptive Research Methods which has some Characteristics. It is summarized that the descriptive research design aims to provide a detailed and accurate snapshot of a subject or phenomenon, focusing on observation, description, and analysis, rather than manipulation of variables or establishing causality.This section consist of Analysis and interpretation of Data using the Computer program MS Excel , SPSS .It describes the data with help of Statistical Measures like Mean/ Averages Statistical test Like Binomial proportion test for Testing Hypothesis . The Description of Variable analyzed are-

1.7.ADemographic: Location, Gender, Age, Family size, Family Type

1.7.B Socio Economic: Religion, Caste, Clan/ balutedari , Heredity /Aboriginality of Occupation
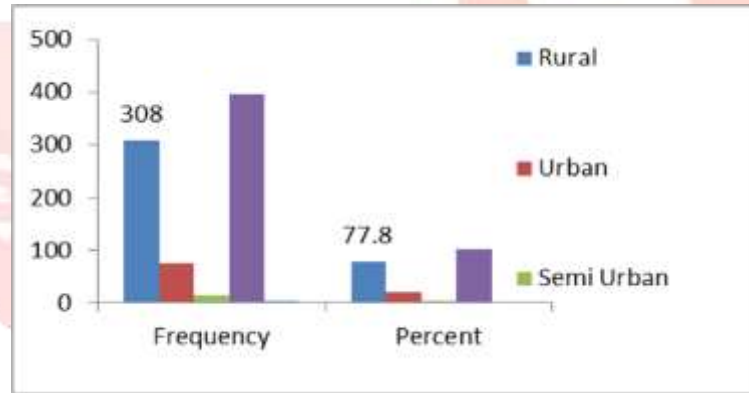
1.7. C .Cross Tabulation

1.7.A.1 Location

Table No.1 Geographical area wise Distribution of the Household Tailors

Sr. No.	Area	Respondents	Percent
1	Rural	308	77.78%
2	Urban	76	19.19%
3	Semi Urban	12	3.03%
4	Total	396	100%

(Source: Field Survey)

Graph No.1.1

The table 1.1and corresponding Visual effect exhibits as to what is the composition of the Household Tailors Population in the district of Kolhapur.It is found that the Household Tailoring of Dress(HT) is positively skewed in the rural part of research area.as it is evidential from the above table that In terms of percentile 77.78, more than one third of Household Tailors (HTs) Population belongs to the Rural Area.it is notable fact that in spite of high density of population in the urban counterpart which constitute nearly 20% of only it means that the rural area still holds good in terms of number of HTs in comparison with its counterpart Urban area. And very small of 12 numbers of Household Tailors s belongs to Semi urban Area constituting meager 3.03 percent

1.7.A.2 Gender

Table No.2   Gender wise Classification of the Household Tailors

Sr. No.	Gender	Respondent	Percent
1	Female	288	72.7
2	Male	108	27.3
3	Other	0	0
4	Total	396	100

Source: field Survey

The above table exhibits the gender composition of Household Tailors and Nearly, one third of Household Tailors(HTs) occupation is skewed in the hand of female category which is 72.7 % of HTs are females and remaining only 27.3% of Household Tailors(HTs) population is engaged in the Household Tailors(HTOD). Researcher has no evidence of the HTs of category other than gender mentioned hare the HTs of Other gender are totally absent.

1.7.A.3 AGE

Table No. 3 Age wise distribution of Household tailors

Sr. No.	Age of the Respondent	Frequency	Percent
1	14-18 Years	4	1
2	18-20 Years	20	5.1
3	21-30 Years	96	24.2
4	31- 40 Years	112	28.3
5	41-50 Years	108	27.3
6	51-60Years	36	9.1
7	61 above	20	5.1
8	Total	396	100

1.7.B SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD TAILORS IN KOLHUPUR DISTRICT

1.7.B.1 Religion

Table 4.4 Composition of Household Tailors s as per Religion

Sr. No.	Religion	Respondent	Percent
1	Hindu	340	86
2	Muslim	36	9
3	Jain	12	3
4	Other	8	2
5	Total	396	100

(Source: Field Survey)

It is Notable and appreciable fact that 86% of HTs are Hindus irrespective of their Gender, Age, Educational Qualification many other factors. The maximum are Hindu HTs followed by Muslims who are engaged themselves in the HTs with 9%, while Jain and Other religion Constitute very small part of Total HTs, i. e. only 5% among which Jain Religion has More presence. It important to note there is no evidence of Shikhs who are HTs within the Area of Study even Christens constitute less than 1% of HTs which is very negligible proportion.

1.7.B.2 CASTE

Table 4.5   Caste wise Household Tailors

Sr. No.	Caste	Frequency	Percent
1	General	220	55
2	SC	24	6
3	ST	12	3
4	OBC	96	24
5	NT	20	5
6	Other	8	2
7	Total	396	100

It is Notable fact that if the proportion of Household Tailors s in the research area is compared to aggregate national caste wise average proportion of population shows below national average as OBC constitute 45% at national level, SC 19%,ST 12%,rest all General category , more than half of HT community is from Open or General category overall participation population in the house tailoring is disproportionate to the national average rather less than National Average .It is observed that General Includes majority of HTs from Maratha community,

while some HTs from General caste is composed of Jains, Lingayats and Muslims some OBC are Sutar ,lohar ,Parit,Gurav etc.

Caste is core among all social Capital or assets, available at the disposal of Household Tailors in the Kolhapur District. As The Tailoring is originally caste based occupational system in India .which forms the part of Jajamani system or balutedari as such and it's found that HTs are appropriately represents the caste. Among the general category Maratha caste dominates, OBC is followed. This can be used as important source of earning for living and power of Sustainability for Household Tailors in Kolhapur District.

1.7. B. 3. Creed/Clan/(Jajmani /Balutedari) of Household Tailors

Table No.4.6

Caste	other	Davari	Kosthi	lohar	bargir	Chambhar	Dhangar	Gurav	Jain	Lingayat	Mahar	Maratha	Mullani	Muslim	Sutar	Teli	vadar	shimpi	Total
Frequency	5	4	4	4	4	4	8	20	4	12	16	252	4	24	12	4	4	12	396
Percent	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	3	4	63	1	6	3	1	1	3	100

The table no.13 reveals the very important fact that there is linearity with respect to percentage of HTs belonging to certain social strata at the same time it is skewed to the specific caste as to Maratha caste is concerned if it composed of majority portion of total Household Tailors s in the kolhapur district irrespective of Gender. The HTs from other than Maratha are ranging from 1 to 6 percent in which Sutar, Gurav and Mahar constitute 6,5,4 percent while other caste including Davari, Kosthi, Lohar, Bargir, Jain, Mullani, Teli,Vadar meager 1 percent each ,Hence it can be rightly said that Household tailoring sector in the Kolhapur district is dominated by Specific caste i.e. Maratha which is contradictory as far as common man perception is concerned .

Institutional support: institutional Support is considered to be foremost important as source of Social Capital or Assets the survival, success and failure of any business also determined by the Intuitional support at Individual level, group, and community level and in general. this institutional support can be either of participatory Governmental, Non-Governmental organizations which can be either Private Public, or Cooperative institution .As Household Tailors s have many problems challenge like competition from Bespoke Tailors, organized and corporate supported Tailors and ready to wear garment etc. hence to face completion and conduct tailoring as gainful activity and a source of livelihood, it is already marginalized and sought support for HTs. it is found that HTs are being challenged with the sustainability as they are not able to get Government as institutional support by the way of Rationing of food as much as 8 percent of HTs are extremely vulnerable who are without Ration card while only 50 percent moderate Food support from government Under PDS and rationing of food.

1..7.B.4 Aboriginality of Caste of Household Tailors

Table No. 4.7 Community of the Household Tailors

Sr. No.	Caste	Respondent	Percent
1	Caste as Shimpi / Tailors	12	4
2	Caste Not as Shimpi / Tailor	384	96
3	Total	396	100

Source: Field Survey

It is fact observed and exhibited from the table No.4.15 that majority of tailors are new or First Generation Tailors only which is of 97percent of Household Tailors s do not have their origin as tailoring community as they have not have taken up HT activity as hereditary of their family, But only 3 percent of HTs are originated from Shimpi/Darzi/tailor community as their family heredity.

The tailoring is the one of the oldest occupation conducted in India, moreover it is carried in almost all parts of India , In the state of Maharashtra The artisans or society engaged or doing this occupation are known as Tailors in English, Darzi in Hindi and Shimpi in Marathi. It is sociologically evident that most the Artisanship is controlled by their respective and it is equally true about Tailoring occupation that if anybody who undertakes the caste based economic activity is going to be more gainful which was picture till 1990s but as Indian economy is becoming globalized and upcoming of Knowledge based economy in India and availability easy to adopt tools and technique the peoples from Caste other than Originally shimpi community also undertaking this activity as source of livelihood .

Since caste itself is an Asset or Capital but it find that the scenario is changing. And to identify, assess, evaluates whether the Caste is helping to asset for sustainability or vulnerability. It clear form the following discussion regarding as to whether This Household Tailors occupation is confined or dominated by any specific caste and found that It is shimpi who is losing control the occupation of Tailoring occupation many other caste members have entered in to this artisanship like Balutedars.

It can be said that Shimpi is marginalized and in losing the caste as an asset as a source of livelihood. It is found that Maratha as sub caste if dominating household Business in the kolhapur district constituting 61 percent it is going to be improve livelihood for Maratha but it is vulnerable to the tailors as shimpi, equally few tailors from other caste are representing their respective caste and going to sustain.th researcher analyses and describes. The Proportion of HTS in Kolhapur is next highest after Maratha Sub caste

1.7 .C. Cross Tabulation

1.7.C.1 Gender and Type of Family

Table No.4.8 Gender wise Family Type of Household Tailors

Sr. No.	Gender	Family Type		Total
		Joint	Nuclear	
1	Female	144	144	288
2	Male	40	68	108
3	Total	184	212	396

(Source: Field Survey)

To distinguish the Household Tailors s between type of family with gender Researcher found that among total of 288 Female for whom family is joint or nuclear it is found out that 50 percent has joint family type on the other hand It is 50 percent who have nuclear family, hence can be inferred as female tailors are equally proportioned as far as type of family is concerned into a 50 and 50 percent each, but on the contrary it observed that when the same is compared with male counterpart that among 108 Household Tailors s 40 Tailors lives in a Joint household Type family rest 68 Male HTs lives as a Nuclear family type It means (37 percent of male HTs has a joint family type while 63 percent of male tailors has a Nuclear type of Family.

1.7.C.2 Gender and Head of Family

Table No. 4.9 Gender wise of Head of Family of Household Tailors

Gender	Self	Others	Total
Female	48	240	288
Male	96	12	108
Total	140	248	396

(Source: field Survey)

The Table No.2 of Cross tabulation it is observed about who leads household of HTs and revealed that among the female Household Tailors s of 288 numbers or only 17 percent of female Household Tailors s who heads and leads Family, Remaining 83 percent of Female HTs are mere part of Household as they do heads family rather someone else is the head of their family, on the contrary majority of the male Household Tailors s who are the head of their respective household and it is (89 percent) of male who are the head of the family they have right or play a decisive role in the family while only (11 percent) of Male Household Tailors (MHT) who do not head their family. Hence it can be inferred that most of MHT heads family.

1.7.C.3 Gender and Physical Status

Table No.4.10 Gender and Physical ability

Gender	Differently Abled	Normal	Total	Percent
Female	16	272	288	5%
Male	8	100	108	2%
Total	24	372	396	7%

(Source: Field Survey)

The table No .1.6 shows that among the all Household Tailors s who are physically fit or able and differently abled. Surprisingly, it is found that more number DAMHT are differently abled or physically not normal still they are sustaining in to the tailoring activity they are 7 percent other 93 percent MHTs are Normal on the contrary the proportion of differently Abled Female Household Tailors s (DAFHT) in other words Physically handicapped or not normal FHTs constitute only 6 percent rest 94 percent of FHTs are normal or Physically fit. Hence proportion of DAMHT is more than DAFHT.

1.7.C.4 Area and Years of Experience

Table No 4.11Area wise Tailoring Duration of Household Tailors (Number of Years)

Sr. No	Duration/Area	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	Total
1	Rural	4	20	4	36	36	208	308
2	Urban	4	4	4	4	8	52	76
3	Semi Urban	0	0	0	0	4	8	12
4	Total	8	24	8	40	48	268	396

The table no.4 is prepared to show how many years the HTs in to their tailoring activity. on the basis of Area like Rural ,Urban and Semi Urban and compared with Duration found that The Household Tailoring surviving for number of years in the rural area than the Urban or Semi Urban Counterpart

Rural Area : (17 percent) of HTs in the rural area are doing this activity for 15 -20 years, similarly (17 percent) of remaining HTs are doing this activity for 20 to 30 years which is very large Duration .While very less number of HT (10 Percent) who does it for only 5 to 10 years. Only (1 Percent) of HTs in Rural area does it for 1-5 years and 10-15 years respectively.

Urban Area and duration in years: Among the total number of HTs in Urban Area there are (68 Percent) of HTs who are continuing Tailoring activity for between the period of 30 to 40 years. While (11 percent) who continued it for 20 to 30 Years meager (5 percent) of HTs who are doing this occupation for the period ranging from 1 to 20 years

Semi Urban Area : Semi urbanites are new age migrants households or emerged as additions from both rural as well as urban very surprising fact is that there is total absence of new age Household Tailors s in semi urban areas. As among the total HTs in semi urban areas and its progress in them of numbers is concerned that (67 percent) of HTs in this area are doing for 30 to 40 years while and (33 percent) for 20 to 30 years while none of Household Tailors in this area who have started or continued it for more than 20 years .It means that either customer are switching over to readymade garment more or No tailors are interested to star up Household Tailors ing it is decelerating growth in this area as no more additions of Household tailos, who has either taken up or stopped the Household Tailors ing during last 20 Years.

1.7. C.5 Gender wise Experience of Tailoring

Table No. 1.12 Gender and Experience of Household Tailors (in Years)

Duration/Gender	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	Total
Female	8	20	4	40	36	180	288
Male	0	4	4	0	12	88	108
Total	8	24	8	40	48	268	396
Female %	3%	7%	1%	10%	13%	63%	----
Male %	0%	4%	4%	0%	11%	81%	----

(Source: Field Survey)

The table no. 4.92 above exhibits very interesting fact about how many years the Household Tailors are in to the business of Tailoring.

FHT It is found that the male HTs are doing HTA (Household Tailoring Activity) as maximum FHTs are doing the tailoring for maximum years to say (63 percent) of FHTs are doing it for more than 30 years and less than 40 years, at the same time (13 percent) of FHTs do it for between 20 to 30 years MHT(Male Household Tailors s):when compared with FHTs and MHTs duration of tailoring MHTs are ahead in with respect to the maximum duration of tailoring in term of number of years and it is (81 percent) MHTs are doing it in between the period of 30 years and less than 40 years, and only (11 percent) of MHTs are doing it between 20 to 30 years. Positively .(8 percent) of FHTs doing it for the period ranging from 5 to 15 years while it is totally absent that no MHTs are doing it for 1 to 5 years and between 15 to 20 years.MHTs are doing it for more longer period than FHTs while new age FHTs are more than MHTs as (11 percent) of FHTs have started it for last 15 years among which (3 percent) doing it for 1 to 5 years, and (7 percent) FHTs are doing it for the period between 5 to 10 years

1.7.C.6 Location wise Economic condition

Table No.1.12 Area wise Economic condition of Household Tailors

Area/Economic condition	very Poor	Poor	Middle class	Rich	Very rich	Total
Rural	40	64	200	4	0	308
Urban	0	4	68	0	4	76
Semi Urban	4	4	4	0	0	12
Total	44	72	272	4	4	396

(Source: Field Survey)

1.7.C.7 Gender and Economic Condition

Table No. 1.13 Gender wise Economic Conditions of HTs

Gender/Economic condition	Very Poor	Poor	Middle class	Rich	Can't say	Total
Female	24	44	212	4	4	288
Male	20	28	60	0	0	108
Total	44	72	272	4	4	396

(Source: Field Survey)

The table above is presented to show what is economic or livelihood conditions of Male and Female tailors as there is absence Household Tailors s belongs to Gender stated as Other.as far as level of poorness and richness measured among tailors it is revealed that in the category both Male and Female there is a significantly higher number of HTs among both group constituting (69 percent)Middle class, female (73.61)middle class, Poor(15.27 percent),Very Poor (8.33 Percent). While Male Counterpart of Household Tailors s in the Kolhapur District is are considered as follows there is total absence of Rich and Very Rich MHT while (1.38 percent of FHTs are rich and other (1.38) FHTs are unable to distinguish themselves. Among MHTs and, middle class constitute Very Poor (18.51 percent), Poor (26 percent) and Middle class (55.55) percent respectively. (68.68) percent of All HTs in Kolhapur district are Middle class household and remaining are either Poor, very Poor and others.

Middle class: 73 percent FHTs are middle class families while (55.55) percent MHTs are middle class, **Poor class**: Female (15 percent) FHTs and MHTs (55.55) percent, Very Poor: FHT (8.33), MHTs (18.51 percent).Hence number of Middle class are more than FHTs than MHTs, MHTs are more in Very Poor Class than FHT

1.8 Test of Hypothesis : Research study proposed some Hypothesis Which are discussed as below.

1.8.1 Hypotheses 1: There is no significant difference between the number of male and Female Household tailors

Null Hypothesis (H^0): The proportion of males and females who have accepted tailoring as an occupation is equal (p = 0.5).

Alternative Hypothesis (H^1): The proportion of males and females have accepted tailoring as an occupation is not equal (p ≠ 0.5).

Binomial Test					
Variable	**Level**	**Counts**	**Total**	**Proportion**	**p**
Gender	Male	288	396	0.727	< .001
	Female	108	396	0.273	< .001
Note. Proportions tested against value: 0.5.					

A binomial test was conducted to compare the proportions of successes between male and female participants. The male group consisted of 288 out of 396 participants, resulting in a proportion of 0.727 (72.7%), while the female group had 108 out of 396 participants, resulting in a proportion of 0.273 (27.3%). These proportions were tested against an expected value of 0.5, representing no difference in proportions between the two groups.

The results revealed a significant difference in proportions between males and females (p < .001). The proportion of successes was significantly higher among males compared to females, with males showing a proportion of 0.727 (72.7%) and females exhibiting a proportion of 0.273 (27.3%).

Null Hypotheses (H_{0}) is rejected and Alternative Hypothesis (H1) is accepted on the ground that Number of Male Tailors population higher that of Female Tailors.

These findings suggest a substantial gender difference in tailor occupation and male are more in to the tailoring occupation.

1.8.2 Hypothesis 2: there is no significant difference between the age of population Null **Hypothesis H_0** - The proportion of Young Age Household Tailor's Population is significantly Higher **Hypotheses 2** .Null Hypothesis (H_0): The proportion of Young Age household tailors is equal to 0.5.

Alternative Hypothesis H_1 - The proportion of Young age household Tailor's population is significantly lower. **Alternative Hypothesis (H_1):** The proportion of Young Age household tailors is different from 0.5

The young age is considered to be the Age Between 15-29 years

Binomial Test					
Variable	**Level**	**Counts**	**Total**	**Proportion**	**p**
Age	Young	120	396	0.303	< .001
	Other age	276	396	0.697	< .001
Note. Proportions tested against value: 0.5.					

Interpretation of the results:

The analysis shows that out of a total of 396 household tailors in Kolhapur District, 120 are between age of 15-29, while 276 are other than the age of 15-29. The proportions of tailors in each age category are 0.303 and 0.697, respectively. The p-value for the binomial test is less than 0.001 for both age categories. This indicates that the proportions of household tailors below and above the age of thirty are significantly different from the assumed

value of 0.5. Therefore, we can reject the null hypothesis (H$_0$) and conclude that there is a significant difference in the proportion of household tailors below the age of thirty in comparison to the assumed value. The alternative hypothesis (H$_1$) is supported, suggesting that the livelihood conditions of household tailors in Kolhapur District are not evenly distributed across different age groups.

5.1. FINDINGS

1. Location wise when seen household tailoring is scattered but concentered more in rural area than Urban and Semi Urban area.

2. Gender: based on gender when HTs are classified found that it is not Homogeneous group in Toto.

3. Age: The age is very essential vital factor considered for the measuring and proving efficiency and productive of all kind, the researcher classifies the age in to the categories based the years of the life the HTs are surviving .The Sustainability of the HTOD occupation as whole and survival and sustainability of FHTs and MHTs. The Young Age Constitute 14 -22 years which is 6.1 percent which is very low while, while the middle age Group ranging from 21-40 years 52.5 percent which is higher among of all age groups and HTs with upper age ranging from age of 41 and above constitute 41.5 percent is second highest. Roughly mean age is 37 years, From sustainability point it is challenge for HTs, new strategies should be planned to increase the number of Young Population to this activity as Human capital in household Tailoring is on depletion.

4. Physical ability: it first and foremost important factor which directly influence over performance and productivity. With objective of knowing what Human capital of HTS irrespective Gender and area it observed and it is the only hope to be good is that maximum HTs are good at their physical abilities which is normal with the Percentage of almost 90.very small percentage of HTs are differently abled. Hence it can be rightly said that they not vulnerable rather sustainable in this economic activity. Affecting on the human capital of tailors .

5.. Marital Status: The marriage is legal and societally important but it is also equally important for increasing the Social and Human capital in the household. marriage increase productivity and social status if happened in time, The trade occupation or any economic activity and increased productivity depends upon marital status and it good to see that majority of 80 percent and above are married and only 18.2 percent are unmarried only one percent are widows who are socially vulnerable as per unwritten social laws of Indian society that unmarried and widows are less respected.

6. Family status: is also an important factor influences on the livelihood conditions of the HTs .As joint family is source of Human capital as more Number of members in the family more is the more resourceful provided the more composition of productive age or mean age group. If family is composed more of Children's and or old age people more the challenge for sustainability. And it is dark side for the HT is that majority HTs are Nuclear, even it is more sustainable to extent that Number of FHTs are at increasing hence not Vulnerable.

7. Family size : Family status is also an important factor influences on the livelihood conditions of the HTs .As joint family is source of Human capital as more Number of members in the family more is the more resourceful provided the more composition of productive age or mean age group. If family is composed more of Children's and or old age people more the challenge for sustainability. And it is dark side for the HT is that majority HTs are Nuclear, even it is more sustainable to extent that Number of HTs are at increasing hence not Vulnerable.

8. Education: is an important element in for the prevailing and sustenance irrespective of Gender or geographical or social class. It is universally accepted fact that education is precondition for survival in the present day context. It is the foundation for development and growth of society and nation too, the education is precondition for productivity it is equally true with respect to the HTs. Most of HTs are moderately education which is 68 percent, only three percent of are educationally vulnerable who has no Formal education and it is challenge. (Table No.4.7)

9. Head of family: From the above table it is seen that most of the HTs do not hold the position as Head of their respective Families, as the 64.7 percent of families of HTs wherein HTs are not heading the families, while only 35.3 percent of Household Tailors s hold the position of Head of the Family.(Table No. 4.9).

10. Mother Tongue: From the above table it exhibits that majority of Household Tailors s have connection with regional and local language as 85% of Household Tailors s know to read Write and Speak Marathi as their Mother tongue, which is the state official language of Maharashtra still it is found that 13% of Household Tailors s has their mother Tongue as Hindi and Urdu followed by 2% kannada as mother tongue of HTs . (Table No. 4.10)

11. Multilingual : No doubt Mother tongue represents cultural aspect of community or household, but in the present context of Horizontal and vertical mobility of workers and migratory character certain groups and individuals in the society who use to migrate many reason some most of those who migrates for the searching of source of livelihood .To grab the opportunity to conduct HTs as gainful activity and sustaining the ever-changing and competitive business environment The Household Tailors s may make use of knowledge of many language as transforming strategy for livelihood substantiality and sustainability. As 56 percent of HTs are aware of many language is dividend for them. Only two Household Tailors s have knowledge of more than 6 language but undistinguishable whether they only know to read or write or speak it's a mix of all.as language is represents both Religious, cultural and sociological aspects on an individual and the society as a whole .the language is socio economically important factors it will helpful and intermediating factors which will helpful to transform social capital into Livelihood source if appropriately adopted .and if used strategically to support Livelihood or transform vulnerability in to sustainability

5.1c-Social capital (SC)

Religion:As per saying that the birth is not in one's control but he life after birth is within one's control. Hence individual has no right to birth but many have birth right. It is location specific depending upon the religious and social laws of the country that what rights are granted to an individuals. There are different religious and cultural laws in different countries. The religion can be by birth but can be also converted depending upon the prevalent laws. Religion effects on the quality of livelihood capital, in case of Household tailors in Kolhapur district it is shows that there is no challenge of survival or sustainability or not vulnerable group because there sufficient presence of HTs by all major Religion Like Hindus, Muslims in this area. But need to alert that this will continued in the future too. Hence religion can be helpful to create more social capital for improving source of livelihood and should formulate strategy.

2. Caste is core among all social Capital or assets, available at the disposal of Household Tailors in the Kolhapur District. As The Tailoring is originally caste based occupational system in India .which forms the part of Jajamani system or balutedari as such and it's found that HTs are appropriately represents the caste. Among the general category Maratha caste dominates, OBC is followed. This can be used as important source of earning for living and power of Sustainability for Household Tailors in Kolhapur District.

1.9 Conclusion

In conclusion, this research endeavors to bridge the existing knowledge gap surrounding the lives of household tailors in Kolhapur District and within the unorganized and informal economy. Through a detailed examination of their livelihood conditions, challenges, and opportunities, this study aspires to not only contribute to academic discourse but also provide practical insights that can catalyze positive changes in policies and interventions aimed at enhancing the well-being of this vital segment of the Indian workforce. The findings of this research will further create the scope of the further research.

References

Arora, R. (2017). Socio Economic Conditions of Female Tailors in Amritsar. 8(7), 10.

Basole, A., & Basu, D. (2015). Non-Food Expenditures and Consumption Inequality in India. 36, 11.

Bar-Yosef, O., and Belfer-Cohen, A. (2002): "Facing environmental crisis: Sociocultural changes in the Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic of Eurasia."5.

C. Subathra. (2017).Problems Of Women Entrepreneurs - With Special Reference To Tailors In Asaripallam, Kanyakumari District

Crane, D. (2012). Fashion and its social agendas: Class, gender, and identity in clothing. University of Chicago Press.

Deshpande, S. (2011). Contemporary India: A Sociological View. Viking.

Chambers, R., & Conway, G. (1992). Sustainable rural livelihoods: Practical concepts for the 21st century. IDS discussion paper, 296, 1-19.

Carney, D. (1998). Implementing the sustainable rural livelihoods approach. Institute of Development Studies Bulletin, 29(4), 78-89.

Chavada, V.K.. (2010). A cross-sectional and observational study to assess the health status of people engaged in the tailoring occupation in an urban slum of Mumbai, India. 4. 2495-2503.

Carney, D. (1998). Sustainable rural livelihoods: What contribution can we make? DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets, 1-8.

Chambers, R., & Conway, G. (1992). Sustainable rural livelihoods: Practical concepts for the 21st century. IDS discussion paper, 296, 1-19.

Chen, C., & Li, Y. (2018). Wearable technology and its implications for the fashion industry. Fashion Technology Review, 12(4), 89-104.

Davis, C. L. (2019). The Impact of Sewing Machine Inventions on the Textile Industry. Journal of Textile Engineering, 42(3), 123-135.

Dumont, L. (1980). Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications. University of Chicago Press.

Dumont, L. (1980). Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications. University of Chicago Press.

Ellis, F. (1998). Household strategies and rural livelihood diversification. The Journal of Development Studies, 35(1), 1-38.

Ethridge, D.E. (2004) "Research Methodology in Applied Economics" John Wiley & Sons, p.24

Ghurye, G.S. - "Caste, class and occupation", popular Book Depot,Bombay - 1961, p. 241. Ibid-p: 209-211.

62.   Ghurye, G. S. (1969). Caste and Race in India. Popular Prakashan.

Geetika, D., & Singh, D. T. (n.d.). Women Working in Informal Sector in India: A saga of Lopsided Utilization of Human Capital. 5.