

Social Transformation and its Impact on the livability of Textile Industrial Communities in Metropolitan City Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

Abdul Razak Mohamed, School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, **ISS Membership:**
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Historically the households engaged in textile business might be living in cities, towns and villages - it is a family centered occupation where most of the family members contribute during the processes of production. It is also very well transfers from one generation to other generation. The family and community centered occupation had a very strong hold on the sociological concepts such as “heredity and environment”. The “heredity” refers to the following the traditional familial occupation by the family members of the younger generation and the “environment” refers to creation and maintenance of the physical living condition. More importantly, the space outside the house and the street is used for work in many ways. It is also a tradition in which the people living in the city neighbourhood consists of the same family and friends and display as joint family living social environment. Shared places, emotions, interest also well expressed and it is considered by all members as a part of their living and work. So the place of living both at house and the street are treated for their living and working environment. The house and its immediate surroundings become the social space and economic space (John Friedmann, 1987). The living space and work space are combined so that the work home relationship is very strong and well noticed from the textile families at their residential neighbourhoods.

The growth and decline of the textile industry, its causes and consequences are studied by many researchers and it is a well known fact in many states in India including Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa etc. An Urban and Industrial settlement - Coimbatore city in Tamil Nadu had its own tradition of Textile business which started locally and spread into many countries across the Globe. Coimbatore city had its history to display the importance of its rich culture and heritage not only from the “product” but also from the “place”, the settlements - the living and working areas of the textile families. But in the recent past the pressure of urban development coupled with advancement in technology the textile families are disadvantaged towards continuing their heredity occupation and their traditional residential living environment. This paper the author made an attempt to discover the situation in terms of the social and physical environment through doing a few case studies of textile families living neighborhood in the Coimbatore city. The study will narrate the story not only telling the known facts of the disappearing traditional occupation but also the unknown

fact of the vanishing visible physical living places and its surroundings. This paper is very well goes with the theme “Rethinking Sociological Traditions of India” of the 42nd All India Sociological Conference.

Workers’ Participation in Management: A case study of Assam Gas Company Limited.

Arun Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Duliajan College, Assam ISS

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The concept of Workers’ Participation in Management has always been controversial. The debate on its desirability and effects has been confused by the fact that the actors often have different interpretations of its goals, objectives and pitfalls. To begin a discussion on Workers’ Participation in Management it is therefore necessary to depict the different perspectives in which workers’ participation in management may be viewed. In this paper researchers try to find out the various dimensions of workers management relationship in Assam Gas Company Limited (AGCL), Duliajan, Assam. This study is based on primary data collected from the AGCL headquarter of Duliajan by using purposive sampling method and interview schedule . We have highlighted the different aspect of workers’ participation in management at AGCL. Following are some of the important findings of the study: (1) Workers’ participation in management is satisfactory (2) Workers feel pride in trade union activities (3) There is cordial relationship between management and trade unions.

Rethinking the problem of poverty in Indian society: a case of the industrial workers.

Bapi Mandal, ISS Membership:M-2393

From the very beginning of the industrial set up in India, there has been a long history of the Indian industrial workers. The problem of poverty was always associated with the Indian industrial workers. No matter what the median income, employment opportunities and over all prosperity level is, it has been a consistent problem and even it exists in today’s industrializing world. There have been much concerns on it but the cause(s) of it still remains unknown.

Technological advancement has changed the notion of work and created division among the workers into skilled and unskilled and less secured work. This is not the question whether the Indian workers are committed or not but the question lies on their sources of income and command their skills, illiteracy, employment, health, right to food and nutrition etc. This paper tries to search out for the hidden factors responsible for poverty of the industrial workers of the Bengal Surgical Ltd. in Kalyani, West Bengal, applying the sampling technique and quantitative method. Data collected through structured interview session and concluded that used variables are equally contributed towards poverty.

Urban Women and Domestic Water Conservation

Devika Ayekpam Department of Sociology, University of Madras

According to UN, more people live in urban areas than in rural areas with 54 per cent of the world's population residing in urban areas in 2014. With the fast pace of the process of urbanization, there is also high demand of basic needs of one's life especially water. Since water being a scarce commodity, every person should control the usage of water so as to conserve it. With the world becoming more urbanized, the urban world should learn the efficient and judicious use of water in which the women play a great role. The present paper attempts to study the role of urban women in domestic water conservation. It is based on secondary sources and is descriptive in nature. Women are considered as the care taker of most of the households of the world so they have a greater responsibility to conserve the water with efficient and judicious use in all aspects especially the household or domestic level. In areas, where the domestic usage of water is high, the role of women is greater. They have the potential to educate the future generation and other family members about the importance of conservation of water which will finally contribute in the reduction of reckless wastage of water.

Absenteeism of Labourers in Tea Industry: A Sociological Study in Sivasagar District of Assam

Erani Mohan, Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University.

The present study considered the absenteeism of labourers in tea industry of Assam. The labourers are significant part of tea industry. The labourers help in plucking leaves, spraying pesticide and maintain tea garden etc. in tea cultivation. The labourers help in development of tea industry in Assam.

The labourer absenteeism is seen in tea industry of Assam. It is an important problem of tea industry. The concept of absenteeism refers the failure of a worker to report for work when he is scheduled to work. Different reasons like- poor working environment, poor economic condition, sickness, excessive drinking, adjustment problem etc. are related for absenteeism of labourer in tea industry. The labourer of tea industry in Sivasagar District of Assam is chosen for the present study. This study is based on primary data collected from 100 respondents through purposive sampling method. We will highlight the socio-economic condition of labourer, problems of labourer and causes and consequences of labourers absenteeism in tea industry of Assam.

A SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON TRAINING POLICY OF OIL INDIA LIMITED

Lini Baruah, ISS Membership 3995

Oil India Limited is the second largest hydrocarbon exploration and production Indian public sector company with its operational headquarters in Duliajan, Assam, India. The Learning and Development department of Oil India Limited was set up in 1984 after getting approval in the 225th Board meeting in August 1984, with a view to impart the necessary training to develop the workforce by providing them the latest technology to improve their skill and to motivate the workers for better productivity. Oil India Limited follows Training and Development Policy of 2007.

In this research, researcher will be under take exploratory research design. The research will be conduct at Oil India Limited, Duliajan. The data will be collect from Oil India Limited. For the concern research purposive sampling method will be under take.

The research will be conduct with the help of primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collect by face to face interviewing a total of 200 Oil personnel as respondent. The respondent of the study will be 10 training officials, 90 executive and 100 non-executives. The secondary data will be collect on the basis of books, journals, official documents, magazines, newspapers and other published materials. Oil India Limited follows Training and Development Policy of 2007 to trains its executives and non-executives. The objective of the research is – (i) To examine training policy, training plan and design of Oil India Limited.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR DISPLACED TRIBAL PEOPLE IN BASUNDHARA COAL MINES AREA OF (M.C.L):A STUDY OF TIKLIPARA VILLAGE IN SUNDARGARH DISTRICT, ODISHA.

Manoj Kumar Badhai, Department of Sociology, Sambalpur University

Tribals constitute 8.6 percent of country population and 22.1 percent of state's population; it is needless to say that various mines and mineral based industries have come up in tribal dominated areas. The preference of the Government to establish development projects are availability of minerals, availability of more Government land, least population density, strategic location, least recorded land by the people staying in the area, least resistance by the people of the area and also illiteracy. Development induced displacement as a humanitarian crises has been hugging the headlines since many years and in Odisha the Basundhara Coal mines of MCL is a ground where the issue is been tested.

Development, mining and displacement are no ordinary terms it involves life and livelihood of the people who matters. Due to social exclusion, tribals suffer more than other displaced social group. The paper is inclined to focus on the opportunities and challenges for mining induced displaced tribal people associated with the current model of development followed in India Vis-à-vis Odisha, from a sociological prospective.

CONSUMER CULTURE, SHOPPING MALLS AND THE NEW MIDDLE CLASS

Moureen Kalita, CSSS, JNU

In recent years, rapid socio economic changes in cities and small towns in India, unleashed by liberalisation and globalisation have brought about new dimensions into the overall structure and social relations within India. These changes in the society, especially amongst its rising middle class, embodies the materialization of a new culture - one that has shifted from older ideologies of a state managed economy to a middle class based culture of consumption. The present study will try to look into the effects of this consumerist culture in the contemporary society. With respect to the rise of shopping malls, which is one of the most significant manifestations of consumer culture, it will try to elucidate the triangular relationship between consumer culture, new middle class and the policies of globalisation. As such, the main focus of the study will be to understand how people (focusing mostly on the new middle class population) fall into the inescapable grip of consumerism. Further, it will also try to examine whether the shift in consumption practices of the new middle class characterize the mode of being and a process for gaining prestige and identity in society.

Popular Religiosity in a Metropolis: A Case Study of Traditional Crosses at Public Places in Mumbai

Joseph M.T., Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai

Among the many ubiquitous symbols of popular religiosity that dot the urban space of Mumbai is the Christian religious symbol of the holy cross erected at prominent locations in the city. The local people have off and on had run ins with the authorities of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai when the latter have ventured to demolish or even relocate a couple of these crosses. Some of these are located at the traditional Gaothans (the traditional villages of the local East Indian Christians). Other crosses are located in localities with sizable Christian population.

The present paper is based on intensive study of a few of these crosses mainly in the western suburbs of Mumbai. The paper draws ideas from the researcher's observation of the crosses combined with explanations of their location both in the urban space as well as in the universe of belief of the people. The symbolic significance of the cross is drawn out from the interviews the researcher conducted with the local residents.

The paper argues that the actors, the beliefs and the practices surrounding the crosses in Mumbai demonstrate how people assert their identities in the public sphere by taking recourse to religious symbols in the genre of popular religiosity. Tropes of nativism, indigeneity and religious identity are combined here with construction of communities around the holy cross.

Handloom Weaving in Assam: A Sociological Analysis of Weaving Industry in Palasabri in the Kamrup District

Parmita Khakhlari, Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University, **ISS Membership: 4015**

Weaving is a way of life and intensely linked with Assamese culture and heritage. Assam owns more than 13 lakhs looms out of the total 28 lakhs looms in the country, as per the reports of the *Directorate of Handloom and Textile*, Guwahati. In spite of being connected with the culture of the state, the handloom industry has not flourished in commercial sphere to the required extent. The handloom sector has a dispersed production base in the sense that producers are spread across numerous villages and towns, unlike a centralized factory-based production.

The paper mainly tries to examine the trends and processes of handloom weaving. The study focuses on the way production is organized and the social relations that support. The handloom sector is a natural productive asset and an age old tradition which has sustained and grown by transfer of skill from one generation to another. For the study we have undertaken Palasbari situated in the Kamrup district of Assam. The respondents of the study are the Weavers, Master weavers and Government officials. A total of 100 respondents have been chosen by purposive sampling method from Palasbari and Government offices in Guwahati. From the study it was found that the sector has important role to play in improving financial condition of the people residing in rural areas. The study allows to understand the structure of handloom industry, the problems faced by the weavers and the various stages in the process where individual fibres come together to become beautiful fabrics.

A STUDY ON CHANGES IN ANTAGONISTIC ATTITUDE AMONG MUMBAIKARS

Perpetua Miranda, Sophia College for Women, Mumbai, LM I 3787

India is unique for its different physical and cultural linguistic and castes features, 80.05% of Indians practice Hinduism according to the 2001 Census. People of all religious faiths live in Mumbai (India). Inter religious dialogue / interfaith dialogue is about people of different faiths coming to a mutual understanding and respect that allows them to live and cooperate with each other in spite of their differences. During the 1992 riots there were antagonistic attitude however in 2016 a long way from there, interreligious dialogue has helped celebrate diversity and our rich heritage of tolerance. Interfaith dialogue has played a significant role in doing away with antagonistic attitude.

The researcher aims:

- * To critically reflect the behavioural changes in contemporary times.
- * To study how religious institutions/organizations reflect principles of humanitarianism in their approach.

The qualitative data will be collected from regular devotees visiting religious organization (chapels, shrine/ temple/ mosque and church) of Mumbai, through interview schedule.

9. Dr.

CHALLENGES OF DAM CONSTRUCTION AND POWER GENERATION: A STUDY OF LOWER SUBANSIRI HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT(LSHEP)

PRANJAL SARMA, Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University

Construction of dam needs lot of government clearances and permissions. At the same time hydroelectric projects generate power which is essential for power generation, which in turn help in industrial and economic development. But constructions of big river dams have both environmental impact as well as displacement of families in upstream and downstream of the river. The present paper will highlight the challenges of construction of one such river dam named as Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Power Project which is under construction and is constructed by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC). The area of construction is at Gerukamukh, at the border of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The project will supply 2000MW power and is likely to be completed by 2018.

We have collected data by interviewing NHPC officials and staff, local people and leaders of different organization. It is a fact that the project should have been completed many years before, but lots of challenges have been faced by NHPC and the Government. A kind of social movement is also carried out anticipating the issues of environmental impact both on upstream and downstream –a damage of forest, wildlife and agricultural fields and displacement of people from different areas.

A Sociological Study of Beauty Parlour Employees in Bangalore City

Rajeshwari A., Maharani Women's Arts Commerce and Management College, Bangalore. **ISS Membership: 2737**

The sociological studies on most of the modern industries that are organized as well as unorganized have been unique and have helped us to understand the nature of industry and the working conditions of workers. The research studies on workers in unorganized sectors like domestic workers, garment workers, construction workers, hotel industry and a host of other small and large scale industries have shown the miserable working conditions and poor pay pack of workers. This research article is one such micro level study to understand the working conditions and occupational hazards of individuals working in beauty parlor or salons in Bangalore city. The main objective of the study is to understand the growth and development of parlor/salon industry in India and to examine the socio-economic and educational

background of workers. The study also tries to analyze the working conditions and occupational health hazards of the workers. For this a small pilot study was conducted by administering interview schedule. About 35 respondents were randomly selected and interviewed to find out their background and problems. The research article keeping in view the neo-Marxist understanding of culture industrial growth has tried to find out the drastic growth of parlor/salon industry and a huge mushrooming of parlors everywhere in metropolitan city like Bangalore.

Challenges of Industrial Democracy in India: Social, Cultural and Structural Constraints.

Surabhi Parihar, Department of Sociology, BHU, Varanasi

Democracy ensures equality, liberty, accountability, and welfare for all. Industrial democracy is popular ideology in welfare societies which brings industries into democratic fold. In industry, participation level of workers determines how successfully democracy flourishes in that particular industry. Workers Participation is quintessential part for the redressal of grievances, optimum utilization of human resources, to understand changing pattern of the needs of workers, degree of association and towards optimum industrial harmony. Industrial democracy in the form of workers participation in management is enshrined in the Indian Constitution, various labour laws and legislations, programmes and policies in India. However industrial democracy is yet to be fully realised due to variety of constraints.

This paper will explore various dimensions of socio-cultural and structural constraint which seems to be impediments in full-fledged implementation of industrial democracy particularly in Indian context. The paper will unfold various aspects like monologue culture, educational hurdles, cultural diversification, managerial bottlenecks, as challenges in achieving the goal of industrial democracy and harmony. This paper will, to some extent, also try to see industrial democracy in western societies where industrial democracy has been successfully implemented. This paper will be a sociological interpretation of the challenges of industrial democracy in India. The main focus of the paper will be on the exploration of various societal and cultural constraints that constraints industrial democracy in India.

Capitalism and culture in small towns: A case study of Mandi town

Uttam Singh

The capitalist economic system affected the process of urbanization not only in the prominent capitalist states but also in the previously colonized states like India especially the metropolitan cities. However the effects of capitalism on urbanization didn't remain limited to metropolitan cities, they extended even to small towns. The culture of these small towns reflects changes because of the impact of capitalism. The changes can be seen in their life style, language,

behaviour, values etc. In the context of this phenomenon, the present paper aims is to study the impact of capitalism on cultural life of youth of a small town viz. Mandi. The aim is to explain the current position of youth in Mandi, as youth are the most sensitive and get fascinated by anything that's intriguing, in this case the high standard of life that the capitalist economic system promises. From the end of World War II western countries went through the cultural and social change and these changes affected the rest of the world also. In such a scenario it becomes imperative to study such cultural changes especially in life style of youth of any such society. This paper focuses on the workings of capitalist forces which motivate the youth for a behavioural change and attract them for adaptation of a new culture which is somewhat foreign. The methodology used in this paper is interview method. The result of the study revealed the change occurred in the life style of youth in small town.

Cities and its 'Missing People

Dr. Vishal Jadhav, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune

There is a growing scholarship on the phenomenon of disappearance of individuals especially children, women and elderly. Cities especially have become the hub of such a phenomenon. The discourse on these missing people is negligible and the state and society seem to have normalised this phenomenon. These missing people for instance have now remained as mere numbers and statistics on official state websites and have become a bureaucratic hassle for the public officers. There is ample evidence to claim t that a large section of abducted women are forced into prostitution and children are sold into beggary or their body parts is sold for those in need. It is suggested that most of these individuals belong to vulnerable sections of society i.e. those whose disappearance does not raise an alarm.

There are lakhs of people who have gone missing the last decade alone from major cities. How is it that such a large chunk of population goes missing and there is not much of a system put in place to stem this phenomenon? Why does the media, state and other stake holders in society not pay heed to such overt denial of human rights? Is it normal for such activities to continue in cities? This paper will try to unmask how this discourse gets naturalised and why this phenomenon of missing people continues.