Review of Literature

Mr. Refeeq Ahmed (1986) in his paper "development Perspectives of Indian Footwear Industry, The case of Indian footwear" highlights the importance of the Indian leather footwear industry's potentiality for exports. He brings out the need for popularizing brand name, strengthening training facilities particularly to women, and close linkages between industry, training and educational institutions. The paper also emphasized the need to have the service of experts from developed countries to train the local artisans in particular lines.

Padmini Swaminath (1996) in her paper "Development Experiences : Gender Prospective on Industrial Growth, Employment and Education" explains how the industrial development in India lacks the co-ordination between the govt/ industry and the labour. The paper attempts to assess the quality of state interventions and their impact on industry and labour. The author emphasizes the need for transforming the state interventions into strategic gender needs.

Sundaram Shobha and ao Sheshagiri K (1996) in their article, "Changes and Countinuity in Women's Employment in Footwer Industry" have made detailed analysis relating to the social background of the women workers viz, community, age groups, educational levels, marital status, and the factors responsible for migration. An attempt has also been made to bring out the circumstances that made the women workers to enter ino footweer industry,
with special emphasis on acquisition of skills, types of work undertaken, labour mobility, working conditions and wage structure.

**Dhar P. N. (1958)** has made an attempt to analyze the small leather footwear units in Delhi since Moghal days. Author was found that most of the artisans were made footwear in Thikana's the tools were dissimilar, the proportion of their working capital reflects the difference in their scale of operations. Out of 34 sample units only 10 units had substantial finance and marketing outlets. The raw material cost has the larger share (58.57) to the total cost of productions.

**Knorringa Peter (1996)** an eminent scholar in his case study of the Agra Footwear industry stresses that the small scale enterprises, as part of large chain sector and the vertical economic relations, can be improved by including trust and the extent of professional collaborations. He highlights the institutional peculiarities of this industry which include a lack of rigorous enforcement of property rights and caste based indintity dasher between artisans and traders, and show how theses factors shape the objectives of individual entrepreneurs. It is based on extensive primary data. This study adds a new theoretical prospective to the study of small scale production. It will be of great interest to economists and researchers in the areas of institutional economics, transaction cost economics, socio economic development studies and economic organization theory.
**Ruchira Ganguly Scrase (1987)** in her study has provided an account of the social and economic changes that have taken place within a small ethnically indistinguishable artisan community called Rabi Das living in small and not yet industrialized town, Krishnagar in W. Bengal. She deals with socio-economic aspects of shoe makers community from an anthropologist's viewpoint.

**Parmeshware S. (1990)** has made the study on the impact of development agencies on cobblers of Athani town from socio-political point of view.

The leather footwear industry is traditional (**Sarkar K. T. 1948**) in India, the economic conditions of the workers remain not much changed. The industry has not been able to provide whole time employment to all workers (**Lakshman T. K. 1966**). Footwear units in Athani Taiuka producing 40 types of leather Kolhapuri Chappals (**Girappa et. al. 1996**) have provided employment opportunities to two principal scheduled castes viz. Samagar and Dhor. Different studies reviewed above have followed the cafeteria approach dealing with leather industry. Very few studies are made considering the problems of footwear manufacturing units. Hence, this attempt aims at analyzing the pattern of output, employment and income generation by the footwear manufacturing units in the study area. It also aims at finding out the specific problems of the leather footwear manufacturing units.