e-ISSN: 2455-7013
Asian Journal of Management, Engineering & Computer Sciences (AJMECS)
Vol. 1(2), April 2016: 74-85
URL: http://www.crsdindia.com/ajmecs.html
Email: crsdindia@gmail.com

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Socio Economic Conditions of Handloom Weavers in Telangana State: A Study of Warangal District

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ABSTRACT
The Indian handloom industry has become world famous because of its innumerable varieties of fabrics which go into the making of garments and dresses with 30 lakhs looms employed on cotton handlooms throughout the length and breadth of India. The socio-economic profile of sample Respondents has been presented in this paper. data are collected from 100 sample Respondents by supplying the questionnaires, the data are analysed by using simple bar diagram on the basis of age wise, area wise, religion, caste, educational qualification, type of the family, size of family, type of the occupation, type of the house, type of the ration card, land owned, assets owned, loan, monthly income, working status, working hours, experience profile, number of family members involving in weaving, purchase of raw material and type of the loom.
Key words: *Socio Economic Condition, Handloom Weavers, Telangana State*

Received: 11th Jan. 2016, Revised: 22nd March 2016, Accepted: 27th March 2016

How to cite this article:
Sreenivas A. and Rajesh N. (2016): Socio Economic Conditions of Handloom Weavers in Telangana State: A Study of Warangal District. AJMECS, Vol. 1[2]: April, 2016: 74-85.

INTRODUCTION

The Handloom sector plays a vital role in the economic development of a country. It is one of the largest economic activities after agriculture, providing direct employment to more than 43 lakhs, weavers in India with 23.77 lakhs Handlooms. This sector contributes nearby 15% of the total cloth produced in the country and also contributes to the export earning Rs. 3,000 Crores, 95% of the world Handloom fabric comes from India.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY:

The handloom industry dates back to the epic times. It is reported that the industry was in a highly developed stage even in those times. The gassmer silks of Banaras and the fine muslins of Dacca and Bengal were famous. The people of other countries were wondering at the skill of the handloom weavers' In India. Even in the pre-British period, the Indian handloom industry was world popular. The ancient Indian not only produced raw cotton but also exported a considerable amount of finished fabrics woven on handlooms. Sir Henry cotton opined that in the year 1890 "less than a hundred years ago, the whole commerce of Dacca was estimated at one Crore of rupees and the population at two lakhs. In 1787, the exports of Dacca muslins to England amounted to 30 lakhs rupees".
However, the invention of the spinning genny and consequent revolution in the textiles production in England posed severe competition to Indian handloom textiles. Thus, the

decay of this industry has standard in the British period. Sir Henry cotton states that in 1817 they had ceased altogether. The arts of spinning and weaving which for ages offered employment to a numerous industrial population have now become extinct. The families which were formerly in a state of affluence have been driven to desert the towns and betake themselves to the village for a livelihood. This decadence had occurred not only in Dacca but also in all parts of India. Further, it is worstly affected in period of Second World War. Consequently, the handloom industry in general and the weavers' in particular were in a sad state at which even British India government has tried to take measures to promote handloom industry.

In the process, it has appointed the aspects of size and scope of the Fact Finding Committee in 1941 to inquire into the aspects of size and scope of the handloom industry. On the basis recommendations, the 1st All India Handloom Board had come into existence in 1945, to solve the difficulties of the handloom sector, to provide raw materials and to arrange marketing facilities for handloom goods. However, the Board Ceased to exist in 1947.after independence, in 1948, the Government of India has created a new body called the standing Handloom Commission under the cottage Industries Board to look after the interests of the handloom weavers. The Committee was reconstituted in July 1950, and recommended the government regarding the reservation of certain varieties of cloth production for the handloom industry[4]. Inspite of the functioning Cottage Industry Board the handloom industry was suffered with heavy unsold stocks in 1952. Thus, a brief experience of the Cottage Industry Board has revealed that one Board will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of entire small industries sectors in India. Therefore, the government of India has divided the small Industries Sector into six categories and have set up six Boards.

1. All India Handloom Board (1952)
2. All India Handicrafts Board (1953)
3. All India Khadi and Village Industries Board (1953)
4. Small Scale Industries Board (1954)
5. Central Silk Board (1952)
6. All India Coir Board (1954)

Thus, the second All India Handloom Board has come into existence in 1952 to promote and develop handloom industry. In addition, the Government of India has also constituted a Textile Enquiry Committee in November 1952, to make an enquiry into the structure and organization of the various sectors of the cotton textile industry.

As a result of the measures adopted by the institutions meant for the promotion of the handloom sector, impressive progress in terms of production, employment and exports was achieved. The handloom weaving is the country's biggest cottage industry and almost a third of country's cotton textiles are produced by handloom weavers and over one third of the country's cotton textile exports come from this sector. Further, more than 60 percent of exported garments were made from handloom cloth. Almost all silk fabrics of the country are on handlooms.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The Indian handloom industry has become world famous because of its innumerable varieties of fabrics which go into the making of garments and dresses with 30 lakhs looms employed on cotton handlooms throughout the length and breadth of India.

During the sixth five year plan, the employment generated in Indian handloom sector has increased from 61.50 lakhs persons in 1979–80 to 74.66 lakhs persons in 1984-85. The exports of handloom fabrics value terms went up from Rs.290.4 Crores in 1979-80 to Rs.348.8 Crores in 1948-85. Further, the share of handloom sector in terms of output is 39.38 percent in the total production traditional industries during sixth five year plan period.

During seventh five year plan, the target of production of handloom cloth has been placed at 4,600 million meters and additional employment to be generated has been estimated at 23.47 lakhs persons. The export of handloom fabrics and products was also expected to increase from Rs.348.86 Crores to Rs.485 Crores.

During eight five year plan period on annual rate of growth of 5% for production of cloth in the handloom sector suggested and the target of production of handloom cloth during 1990-91 to 1994-95 has been estimated 21,300 million meters in cotton, 935 million meters in silk and 695 million meters in wool. To increase availability of silk, silk production should be increased by 100% by the terminal year of the eight five year plan. Number of handloom weavers 65 lakhs, handloom families 14.50 lakhs and handlooms 35 lakhs. It is interesting to note that out of 35 lakhs handlooms in the country more than 14 lakhs handlooms are in the co - operative sector.

During ninth five year plan achievements in production of handloom cloth in 1997-98 was 6792 M.Sq.M but decreased to 7506 M.Sq.M in 2000-01 and again increased to 7579 M.Sq.M in 2001-02 during the ninth five year plan the government of India adopted a good number of development schemes to develop the handloom industry in India. The handloom industry assigned an increasingly important role. An outlay of Rs.2768.19 Crores was envisaged during the plan employment potentiality remained stable with 12.5 million persons it is interesting to note that out of 35 lakhs handlooms in the country more than 80% handlooms are in the co - operative sector.

During Tenth five year plan were to produce 7875 M.Sq.M Cloth in 2002-03 and 10,000 M.Sq.M in the terminal year 2004-05 employment potentiality was reduced to 12.0 million persons and export target was set to Rs.2950 Crores in 2002-03 and 4500 Crores in the terminal years 2004-05 during the tenth five year plan outlay for handloom industry was Rs.140 Crores for 2002-03 and for terminal year 2002-07 it was sent to 625 crores.

During Eleventh five year plan number of handloom weavers 43.32 lakhs, handloom families 15.10 lakhs, handlooms 23.77 lakhs, and eight five year plan handloom weavers 65 lakhs, handloom families 14.50 lakhs and handlooms 35 lakhs. Decreasing the handloom weavers, handlooms and handloom families eight five year plan toeleventh five year plan handloom weavers 22.19 lakhs, handlooms 11.23 lakhs and handloom families 0.6 lakhs.

During twelfth Five Year Plan should be to develop a strong, competitive and vibrant sector in order to provide sustainable employment to the weavers and ancillary workers, particularly belonging to the disadvantaged sections of the population and to ensure faster, more inclusive growth of the sector. In line with the vision, the focus of action by the Government should on strengthening the raw material delivery systems, achieving universal financial inclusion of weavers/ancillary workers, professionalizing the existing institutions with emphasis on strengthened marketing & brand building initiatives, promoting weaver welfare programs, restructuring the cluster development approach and establishing robust monitoring and evaluation systems. The thrust should also be on introduction and intensification of partnerships with the private sector for greater efficiency and faster growth. Further, design and product diversity, including development of niche products, should be emphasized to enable handloom goods to gain a competitive edge and be able to respond to rapidly changing consumer trends. In order to achieve these objectives, it is recommended that the existing programs in the 11th plan may be continued along with suitable consolidation, streamlining and, in addition, some new initiative may be introduced.

Therefore, formation of co-operatives makes the weaver stronger to face all the problems of industrial environment and enable to attain a success. A co-operative organization directly serves its members and enable them to meet there basic needs the co-operatives give on opportunity for the weaver, with the benefit of large scale management and organizations. A co-operative society is organized with the primary motive of providing service to its members. Therefore, co-operative line of organization is suitable to handloom weavers to overcome their problems and thereby achieve upliftment in their living standards.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Prabhakara Sharma and Joglekar, (2002) have emphasized that most of the weavers are leading miserable life for which the main reason is due to improper technology and also the fruits of the industry are actually grabbed by the middlemen.

Subbaraj and Joseph Nelson (2004) stated that Provision of technical, financial, managerial, professional supports and backups including the freedom of self-governance with ruin of utmost accountability and transparency perhaps may enable with weavers co-operatives adoption of affective product mix and other strategies in tune with the changes in the market environments.

SavitaModak (2006) has analyzed the success story of Fabindia – a company for export and retail marketing of handlooms shows that its success as a major player in retail handloom sector in India due to the fact that the company has always believed in "good business practices and never compromised on best quality".

Annapurna M. (2006) presented paper on "Transitioning Markets–Transcending Consumption" and recommended the firms associated with the marketing of handloom products must use different strategies to face various challenges.

Narasimha Reddy D. (2008) opinioned that the Government has to ensure a 'level playing field' for this sector towards competition among the different sub-sector of textile Industry.

ShijinaShiji (2009)has marked that the weaving process is central to the quality of the handloom rugs and carpets is an age-old profession practiced by village artisans, who under threat of closure as they are encountering stiff competition globally from powerloom Units.

Prachi (2010) has observed that Indian handloom is growing in its popularity not only among the people in India, but also among the people admiring Indian handloom and Indian handicrafts from around the globe. In spite of having distinct styles and ways of weaving, there is a lot of exchange of styles that happened among the diverse Indian handloom styles.

IANS (2011) has noted that Indian consumers need to think 'swadeshi' rather than'videshi'. The greatest tragedy weavers' face is being ignored not just by people but by designers as well. The fashion industry is a very powerful platform to convey the message across the masses that fashion is more than chic dressing there has to be an essence to it.

METHODOLOGY

Source of Data:

The study is based on primary data as well as secondary data.

Primary Data:

The main source of the data are the weavers themselves and executive members of the society the elicit the proper information from the weavers a structured questionnaire was served to the weavers who were working in the societies. A part from this, personal interview group discussion and observation methods were used in collecting the first hand information

Secondary Data:

Secondary data for the study has been collected using published reports by the government, departments, offices Centre's consequently with the industry, published research papers in the reputed journals, books, thesis and dissertation and listing websites relating to the presented research.

Sample Size:
Sample of 100 weavers selected from the Warangal District.

Area of Study:
This study was confined to handloom weavers of Warangal District

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand the present position of handloom industry.
2. To study the historical development of handloom industry.
3. To study the Growth and progress of handloom industry.
4. To examine the socio economic condition of handloom weavers.
5. To give the suitable suggestions to improve the handloom industry

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The socio-economic profile of sample Respondents has been presented in this paper. data are collected from 100 sample Respondents by supplying the questionnaires, the data are analysed by using simple bar diagram on the basis of age wise, area wise, religion, caste, educational qualification, type of the family, size of family, type of the occupation, type of the house, type of the ration card, land owned, assets owned, loan, monthly income, working status, working hours, experience profile, number of family members involving in weaving, purchase of raw material and type of the loom. Therefore, these aspects are covered in this paper.

Table 1: Age Wise Distribution of Respondents

AGE (YEARS)	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
BELOW 40	0	0
41-50	15	15
51-60	60	60
ABOVE 60	25	25
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table shows the Age wise distribution of Respondents.15% of the Respondents are in the age group of 41-50, 60% of the Respondents in the age group of 51-60 and 25% of the Respondents in the age group of above 60 years.
The majority of Respondents in the age group of 51-60 years are 60%.

Table 2: Area Wise Distribution of Respondents

AREA	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
RURAL	75	75
URBAN	25	25
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the Area wise distribution of Respondents. 75% of the Respondents belonging to rural area and 25% of the Respondents belonging to Urban area.
The majority of Respondents belonging to Rural area 75%.

Table 3: Religion Wise Distribution of Respondents

RELIGION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
HINDU	95	95
MUSLIM	0	0
CHRISTIAN	5	5
OTHERS	0	0
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the Religion wise distribution of Respondents. 95% of the Respondents belonging to Hindu religion, 5% of the Respondents belonging to Christian religion and there are no respondents belonging to Muslim religion.
The majority of Respondents belonging to Hindu religion 95%.

Table 4: Caste Wise Distribution of Respondents

CASTE	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
BC	100	100
SC	0	0
ST	0	0
OC	0	0
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the Caste wise distribution of Respondents 100% of the Respondents belonging to BC and there is no Respondents are SC, ST and OC.
The majority of Respondents belonging to BC 100%.

Table 5: Educational Qualification Of The Respondents

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
ILLITERATE	60	60
PRIMARY LEVEL (1-5)	40	40
SECONDARY LEVEL (6-10)	0	0
HIGHER SECONDARY (10-12)	0	0
HIGHER EDUCATION (13-15)	0	0
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the Educational qualification of the Respondents. 60% of the Respondents are illiterate and 40% of the Respondents studied primary level.
The majority of Respondents are illiterate 60%.

Table 6: Type of the Family

TYPE OF THE FAMILY	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
NUCLEAR	95	95
JOINT	5	5
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Survey

From the above table shows the Type of the family 95% of the Respondents live in the Nuclear family and remaining 5% Respondents live with the Joint family.
The majority of Respondents live in the Nuclear family 95%.

Table 7: Size of the Family

FAMILY SIZE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
SMALLL(up to 3)	5	5
MEDIUM(4-6)	85	85
LARGE(above 6)	10	10
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

Family size and system are important features that contributed to the family income. It is found that the Joint family still prevails in the weavers, community with 4-6 members. The weaving occupation is one such profession which involves all family members from children to elders who contribute their valuable service in pre-weaving, weaving and post-weaving process.

From the above table shows the Size of the family. 5% of the Respondents family size small, 85% of the Respondents family size medium, 10% of the Respondents family size large.

The majority of the Respondents family size medium 85%.

Table 8: Type of the Occupation

TYPE OF THE OCCUPATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
HEREDITARY	95	95
NON HEREDITARY	5	5
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the Type of the occupation 95% of the Respondents are occupied by Hereditary and 5% of the Respondents are still to be Non-Hereditary.

The majority of Respondents are occupied weaving from Hereditary 95%.

Table 9: Type of the House

HOUSE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
BUILDING	0	0
REKULA SHED	20	20
TILES	60	60
KUCHA	5	5
RENT OR LEASE	15	15
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the Type of the house. 20% of the Respondents are living in the Shed, 60% of the Respondents are living in the Tiles, 5% of the Respondents are living in the Kucha and 15% of the Respondents are living in the Rent or Lease house.

The majority of Respondents living in the Tiles 60%.

Table 10: Type of the Ration Card

RATION CARD	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
ANTODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY) CARD	60	60
BELOW POVERTY LINE (BPL) CARD	40	40
ABOVE POVERTY LINE (APL) CARD	0	0
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the Type of the family. 60% of the Respondents are having Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card and 40% of the Respondents are having Below Poverty Line (BPL) card.
The majority of the Respondents are having Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card 60%.

Table 11: Land Owned

LAND(ACRES)	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
NILL	70	70
BELOW 1	20	20
1-2	10	10
2-4	0	0
4 ABOVE	0	0
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the Land owned. 70% of the Respondents doesn't have the land, 20% of the Respondents have below 1(Acer) of land and 10% of the Respondents having 1-2(Acers) of land. The majority of Respondents doesn't have any Land 70%.

Table 12: Assets Owned

CATEGORY OF ASSETS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
MOTOR CYCLE	20	20
BICYCLE	80	80
CAR	0	0
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table shows the Assets owned. 20% of the Respondents are using Motor cycle and 80% of the Respondents are using Bicycle. The majority of Respondents are using Bicycle 80%.

Table 13: Loan

LOAN	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
BANK	60	60
MICRO FINANCE	20	20
FINANCIAL INSTIUTIONS	0	0
OTHERS(FRIENDS/RELATIONS)	20	20
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table shows the 60% of the Respondents taking Loan in bank, 20% of the Respondents are taking Loan in Micro Finance and 20% of the Respondents are taking Loan from the others. The majority of Respondents are taking Loan from the Bank 60%.

Table 14: Monthly Income Of Respondents

MONTHLY INCOME	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Below 2000	20	20
2000-4000	80	80
4000-6000	0	0
6000-8000	0	0
8000 above	0	0
Total	100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table shows the Monthly income of the Respondents .20% of the Respondents are earning below 2000 and 80% of the Respondents are earning 2000-4000,
The majority of the Respondents are earning 2000-4000 in 80%.

Table 15: Working Status

TYPE OF WEAVER	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Independent weaver	15	15
Weaver under middle man	0	0
Co-operative society weaver	80	80
Master weaver	5	5
Total	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the Working status. 15% of the Respondents are independent weaver, 80% of the Respondents are co-operative society weaver and 5% of the Respondents are master weaver.
The majority of Respondents are Co-operative society weaver 80%.

Table 16: Working Hours

WORKING HOURS PER DAY	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Below 8 hrs	65	65
8-10 hrs	20	20
10-15 hrs	15	15
Total	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the Working hours. 65% of the Respondents are engaged in weaving for below 8 hrs, 20% of the Respondents are engaged in weaving for 8-10 hrs and 15% of the Respondents are engaged in weaving for 10-15 hrs.
The majority of Respondents are engaged in weaving for below 8 hrs (65%).

Table 17: Experience Profile

YEARS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Below 10	0	0
10-20	0	0
20-30	15	15
30-40	60	60
40 ABOVE	25	25
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the Experience profile. 15% of the Respondents are weaving experience 20- 30 years, 60% of the Respondents are weaving experience 30-40 years and 25% of the Respondents are weaving experience above 40 years.
The majority of the Respondents are weaving experience 30-40 years in 60%

Table 18: No. of Family Members Involving in Weaving

MEMBERS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
ONE	10	10
TWO	90	90
THREE	0	0
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field survey

From the above table shows the No. of family members involving in weaving.10% of the Respondents are one family member involving in weaving and 90% of the Respondents are two family members involving in weaving.
The majority of Respondents are two family members involving in weaving 90%.

Table 19: Purchase of Raw Material

PURCHASE OF RAW MATERIAL	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
LOCAL RAW MATERIAL DEALER	15	15
DIRECT PURCHASED	5	5
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY	80	80
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Filed survey

The above table shows Purchase of raw material 15% of the Respondents purchased Raw material from local raw material dealer, 5% of the Respondents purchased Raw material from direct purchased and 80% of the Respondents purchased Raw material from co-operative society.
The majority of Respondents purchased Raw material from Co-operative society 80%.

Table 20: Type of the Loom

TYPE OF THE LOOM	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
TRADITIONAL	0	0
THROW SHUTTLE	0	0
FLY SHUTTLE PIT	15	15
FLY SHUTTLE FRAME	85	85
JACQUARD	0	0
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Filed survey

The above table shows the 15% of the Respondents are using fly shuttle pit loom and 85% of the Respondents are using fly shuttle frame loom.
The majority of Respondents are using fly shuttle frame loom 85%.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. 60% Respondents are age group 51-60 years.
2. 75% Respondents belongs to rural area.
3. 95% Respondents belongs to hindu religion.
4. 100% Respondents belongs to BC.
5. 60% Respondents are illiterate.
6. 95% Respondents are live in the nuclear family.
7. 85% Respondents family size medium.
8. 95% Respondents are occupied weaving from hereditary.
9. 60% Respondents are living in the tiles.
10. 60% Respondents are having antodaya anna yojana card.
11. 70% Respondents are doesn't have any land.
12. 80% Respondents are using bicycle.
13. 60% Respondents are taking loan from bank.
14. 80% Respondents are earning 2000-4000.
15. 80% Respondents are co-operative society weavers.
16. 65% Respondents are engaged in weaving for 8 hours.
17. 60% Respondents are weaving experience 30-40 years.
18. 90% Respondents are two family members in weaving.
19. 80% Respondents are purchased raw material from co-operative society.

20. 80% Respondents are using fly shuttle loom.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Government of India and state government shall strictly implement the handloom reservation act 1985. By placing the reserved items of handloom, cannot copy the handloom reserved items by mills and powerlooms.
2. Most of the childrens of handloom weavers are not studying for that government has to take some measures in order to improve the education standards of childrens like tamilnadu government implementing scholarship programme (MGR Handloom Education Fund) supporting people of handloom weavers childrens. Approximately Rs 3,000 per month paid each student.
3. The majority of the respondents are living in the tiles, shed, hut and rent houses government has to construct pucca house for them. Like indiraawaasyojana scheme, double bed room house schemes.
4. Government providing 10,000 for the work sheds scheme. It needs to be increased up to 50,000.
5. Government has provide Anthyodaya Anna Yoajana (AAY) card to all the handloom weavers.
6. Government has to provide land for irrigation. Like SC and ST three acers scheme also implement handloom weavers.
7. Banks (SIDBI, IDBI, ICICI, NABARD and DCCB) giving loans very low amount 10,000. It needs to be increase up to 50,000 per year. With no interest or 0.25 paisa interest like farmers and DWACRA groups.
8. Government has to purchase the whole stock of handloom cloth in order to fixing minimum price based on the cloth.
9. Government has to ensure to sea the all the schemes in efficient way.
10. Most of the schemes are benefited by master weavers and co-operative society weavers. It needs to be ensure to benefits of independent weavers, labour weavers and under with middle man.
11. Government has to be provided raw material directly to the weaver in subsidy.
12. Government has to be provided modern handlooms in subsidy and provide training in order to maintain looms.
13. Central and state government has to increase budget allocation for handloom industry.
14. Government has intuition in order to increase the handloom melas and exhibitions.
15. Government has to increase marketing facilities.
16. Government has to increase TSCO shops or stores.
17. Government has to take steps in order sale the handloom product through e-commerce like amazon, snapdeal and flipkart etc.
18. Government has to establish spinning mills in every district.
19. Government has to establish handloom clusters in every district.
20. Government has to conduct training programmes on new designs for handloom weavers.
21. Government has conduct free heath chekup camps regularly.
22. Government has to increase compensation of suicide victims.
23. Government has to provide health cards to handloom weavers. Like government employees and press.

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