



## **SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN TELANGANA STATE -A STUDY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Handloom industry is play vital role in the economic development of the country.It is providing large scale employment. In this paper focusing on Present Position of Handloom Industry in Telangana State,Schemes and Programmes of Handloom Industry in Telangana State. Whichare Share Capital Investment, Processing Units, Share Capital Loans, Moderinisation/Replacement of Loans, Interest Subsidy,Stipends to Trainees at Indian Institute of Handloom Technology Salem,Appointment of paid Secretaries, Thift Fund-Cum-Savings, Securities Schemes and Workshed-Cum-Housing Schemes.*

**Keywords:** Handloom Industry, Handloom Weavers, Telangana State, Schemes and Programmes.

### **Introduction:**

Handloom Industry is one of the oldest Industries in India. It is one of the largest economic activities,after agriculture, providing directly employment to the more than 43 Lakhs Weavers in India with 23 Lakhs Looms, indirectly providing employment to the one Crore People.

## **Types of Handloom Weavers:**

Handloom Weavers are broadly classified into 5 categories. Namely, Independent Weavers, Master Weavers, Weavers under Middle-men, Co-operative Weavers and Labour Weavers.

### **1. Independent Weavers:**

The independent weaver is totally independent of any outside agency. He has his own looms and works in his own or rented house. He purchases yarn in small installments either from the local yarn merchants or travelling yarn dealers or in weekly market and sells his cloth to the same people or to the customers directly. The difference between the cost of yarn and the sale price he is able to realize for his cloth represents wages for all the labour of all the members of his family who assist him mostly in pre-weaving process like winding, warping, sizing, starching etc.

### **2. Master Weavers:**

The master weaver is similar to the independent weaver in many respects except that he employs outside labour for weaving for him. This practice is a common phenomenon in India, though often the looms belong to the weavers themselves and they work from home, relying on the master weavers for the supply of dyed and sized yarn and marketing. He specifies the designs and also does the marketing once the product is woven. There is another class of master weavers who can't strictly be called weavers, since they do not engage themselves in weaving activity but concentrate on trading yarn and cloth.

### **3. Weavers under Middle Men:**

There are some weavers working under master weavers or dealers and they are technically skilled, and independent with their own houses and looms. The master weavers or middle men supply yarn either in processed or unprocessed form and specify the pattern, design and standard of cloth to be woven. Some of the weavers under middlemen get cash advances through master weavers or middlemen and orders of production for particular varieties and quantum of production. Once the product is finished, it will be handed over to the master weavers or middlemen. This is the dominant system in Andhra Pradesh. More than three quarters of the production comes from master weavers.

#### **4. Co-Operative Weavers:**

A weaver, who becomes a member of a co-operative society, obtains yarn directly from the society. The weaver has to weave according to the specifications of the society and handover the finished product within the stipulated period to the society. The weaver obtains a piece wage for his weaving effort. In addition to wages, he is entitled to have a dividend on his share capital. Some of the bigger cooperative societies have their own dyeing and pre-weaving processing facilities. About half of the weavers in TS are members of cooperative societies.

#### **5. Labour Weavers:**

The weavers who work under master weavers are called labour weavers. The master weavers construct work sheds and provide suitable looms with equipment's to the labour weavers. The wages of the labour weavers, under nearly all systems, are paid on the basis of piece rate.

#### **Objective of the Study:**

The study will be focus on the following objectives.

1. To study the Handloom Industry in India.
2. To analyse the Schemes and Programmes of Handloom Industry in Telangana State.
3. To draw the Conclusion.

#### **Scope of the Study:**

The study broady examines the Schemes and Programmes of Handloom Industry in Telangana State.

#### **Methodology:**

The required data collecting using to secondary data .Secondary collecting from Books, Annual Reports, Journals, Articles, Newspapers, Wisiting Websites, Theses and Dissertation.

### **SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN TELANGANA STATE**

Recognising the significance of the handloom industry in the state, the government of Telangana has been providing a remarkable assistance to this industry under five year plans.

The most important work undertaken in the first five year plan was setting up a separate advisory board for handlooms has a result of encouragement of cooperation in the first plan period there 475 handloom weaver co-operative societies and handloom weavers co-operative fold handloom weavers 82,435 outside co-operative fold 1,58,902 lakhs.

### **1. Share Capital Investment:**

In order to strengthen the own funds of the primary weaver's co-operative societies, the state government has sanctioned assistance to the societies by way of contribution towards their shares.

### **2. Processing Units:**

To modern dye units at Siricilla and Karimnagar have been assisted by government of India with a capacity to process 12 bales of hank yarn per day. The construction of buildings for the dye units at Siricilla has been completed and the unit is commissionaised during 1986-87. The other unit at Warangal is on the process of establishment.

### **3. Share Capital Loans:**

The scheme is intended to bring the handloom weavers into co-operative fold in a phased manner for channelizing the aid through the weavers co-operative societies has a policy to encourage the outside weavers to become members of weavers co-operatives societies the government of Telangana has been sanctioning share capital loans to the societies the interest charged on these loans is 11% p.a. and the principal amount is to be repayable in 10 annual equal installments in default of the payment of principal amount and interest on due date, a penal interest of 16 ½% is charged on the outstanding amount due to the government. The assistant director of handlooms and textiles of the district concerned is responsible to maintain loan ledgers and recover installments towards principal and interest on the due dates.

### **4. Modernization / Replacement of Looms:**

The object of this scheme is to switch over from production of the traditional varieties of plain saares and dhotees to the new diversified items in tune with the changing consumers tastes and thereby attempt to solve the recurring problem of marketing in a phased manner. The usage of modern looms or replacement of existing looms enable the weaves to earn more

wages and there by their economic status is strengthened under the scheme, matching contribution from the state and central government comprising of 2/3 as loan and 1/3 as grant, for the purchase of latest appliances viz ., frame looms chittaranjan looms etc., are provided to primary weavers co-operative societies.

#### **5. Interest Subsidy:**

This scheme aims at subsidizing the interest margin 3% foregone by the state and central co-operative banks in sanctioning cash credit loan to the handloom weavers co-operative societies at a concessional rate of 7½% per annum as a result of incentive of subsidy to the financing banks the quantum of credit limits secured by the primary weavers co-operative societies from NABARD is progressively increased to this time during the seventh plan period the interest subsidy so far sanctioned by the government to the primary handloom weavers co-operative societies is Rs.1288.57 lakhs.

#### **6. Stipends to Trainees at Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem:**

Under the scheme, assistance is provided to the candidate selected and deputed from the state for undergoing training at the Indian institute of handloom technology, Salem and also to the candidates deputed by the primaries to undergo training at the co-operates training college, Rajenderanagar, Hyderabad the assistance is provided towards the payment of additional stipends and 50% of the cost of stipends to additional 5 seats allotted to Telangana State in the Salem institute. This Candidates are impaired training to qualify themselves for the posts of technical assistants in the primary and apex weaver co-operative societies.

#### **7. Appointment of Paid Secretaries:**

The response from the primary handloom weaver's co-operative societies in availing the facility under the scheme of managerial subsidy has not been satisfactory as the societies were unable to replace or remove the existing unqualified or untrained personnel. They could not secure the services of qualified trained personnel due to their limited resources. Considering these constraints the new scheme of making available the services of departmental staff of handlooms and textiles at free of cost to the primary weavers co-operative societies to work as paid secretaries was introduced in 1985-86.

#### **8. Thrift Fund – Cum – Savings and Securities Scheme:**

This scheme has been introduced by the state government during the year 1985-86. Under thrift fund scheme, for every six paise contributed by member weaver the state

government would contribute six paise as matching grant. The contribution of members and government would be deposited in a government treasury.

### **9. Work shed – Cum – Housing Scheme:**

Under this scheme, a member – weaver is provided with a house which accommodates for installation of looms. Thus, the weaver will reside and work at the same place comfortably. The scheme as approved by the development commissioner for handlooms is categorized in to rural and urban areas with a unit cost of Rs.9,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively. It is also proposed to assist construction of work shed to be attached to the existing residence of the weavers at Rs.3,000 per beneficiary member- weaver of handloom co-operatives.

### **Conclusion:**

Handloom Industry is the most important role in the economic development of the country. In this paper conclude that Present Position of Handloom Industry in Telangana State, Schemes and Programmes of Handloom Industry in Telangana State. Which are Share Capital Investment, Processing Units, Share Capital Loans, Modernisation/Replacement of Loans, Interest Subsidy, Stipends to Trainees at Indian Institute of Handloom Technology Salem, Appointment of paid Secretaries, Thift Fund-Cum-Savings, Securities Schemes and Workshed-Cum-Housing Schemes.

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