



WWJMRD 2017; 3(12): 4-8
www.wwjmr.com
International Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal
Refereed Journal
Indexed Journal
UGC Approved Journal
Impact Factor MJIF: 4.25
e-ISSN: 2454-6615

Rudroju Shyamsundarachary
Department of Education,
Kakatiya University,
Warangal, India

Ankam Sreenivas
Research Scholar
University College of
Commerce and Business
Management, Kakatiya
University, Warangal, India

Schemes and Programmes of Handloom Industry in India – A Study

Rudroju Shyamsundarachary, Ankam Sreenivas

Abstract

Handloom industry is one of the oldest industries in India. It is most dynamic role in the economic development of the country. In this paper has been covered Schemes & programmes of handloom industry in india which are Deen Dayal Hathkargha Prosthana Yojana, National centre for textile design (NCTD), input support, mill gate price scheme, credit, weavers service centers, indian institutes of handloom technology, design development and training programme, design work shop exhibition-cum dyeing, IHTP work shed-cum-housing scheme, weavers welfare scheme, handloom export schemes, handloom export promotion council marketing promotion programme, research & development, ACASH AIHFMCS.

Keywords: Handloom Industry, Handloom Weavers, Schemes and Programmes

Introduction

Handloom industry play key role in the economic development of the country it is the one of largest economic activities after agriculture, providing direct employment to the more than 43 lakhs weavers in India with 23 lakhs looms indirectly providing employment to the one crore people. Handloom weavers are classified into independent weavers, master weavers, labour wavers and wages weavers.

Objectives of the Study

The study will focus on the following objectives

1. To study the introduction handloom industry
2. To study the schemes & programmes of handloom industry in India
3. To draw the conclusion

Scope of the Study

The study broadly examines the schemes & programmes of handloom industry in India from 2007-2017 i.e., 10 years period.

Methodology

The required data has been collected using secondary data. Secondary data collecting from government published annual reports, books, articles, thesis & dissertation.

Schemes Programmes of Handloom Industry in India

The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, since its inception in the year 1976, has been implementing various schemes for the promotion and development of the handloom sector and providing assistance to the handloom weavers in a different of way. Some of the ongoing major schemes are discussed hereunder.

1. National Centre for Textile Design (NCTD)

The National Centre for Textile Design was set up in January 2001 in Handloom Pavilion, Pragati Maidan and New Delhi to promote traditional and contemporary designs to enable the textile industry, particularly the Handloom Sector, to be responsive to the rapidly changing market demand.

Correspondence:
Rudroju Shyamsundarachary
Department of Education,
Kakatiya University,
Warangal, India

2. Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY)

The Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY) has been launched to provide assistance to the handloom weavers in an integrated and comprehensive manner. The scheme was launched on 01.04.2000 and continued till 31.03.2007. During the Eleventh Plan period, it is proposed to provide a budget of Rs.700.00 Crores for DDHPY. The scheme aimed at taking care of a wide gamut of activities such as basic inputs like looms and accessories working capital loans, product development, infrastructure support, institutional support, supply of equipment's and marketing support both at micro and macro levels to the handloom organizations.

Objectives of the Scheme

1. To link weaver to the market and provide him with adequate tools to respond to the rapidly changing market situation and demands.
2. To link all people belonging to the textile industry with the developments in each other's fields.
3. To give weavers, workers and designers greater exposure and access to national and international markets thereby giving them a better livelihood and avenues for more sustainable development.

Input Support

Handloom sector is largely dependent on the organized mill sector for supply of its principal raw-material, namely yam. This sector uses the bulk of its yam in the form of hanks. The Central Government ensures regular supply of yam to the handloom sector by enforcing the order (hank yam packing notification) by making it obligatory on the spinning mills to pack a prescribed percentage of the yam produced by them in hank form.

Mill Gate Price Scheme

The Scheme was introduced in 1992-93 with the objective of providing all types of yam to the handloom weavers' organizations at the mill gate prices. National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), a Government of India undertaking is the only agency authorized to implement the scheme. The scheme benefits the following organizations and their member weavers.

1. All Handloom Organizations of National, State, Regional and Primary level, Handloom Development Centers;
2. Handloom producers/exporters/manufacturers registered with the Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) or any other Export Promotion Council under the Ministry of Textiles, or with the State Directors of Industries, as the case may be;
3. NGOs fulfilling CAPART norms

Credit

For the working capital requirements of the Weavers' Cooperative Societies (WCS) and State Handloom Development Corporations (SHDC) for production, procurement and marketing, purchase and sale of yam, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance through State Cooperative Banks (SCB), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCB) and Commercial Banks at concessional rates of interest. The National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Finance and Development Corporation, National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, National Minorities Finance and Development Corporation also provide working capital loans to the Weavers identified communities.

Weavers' Service Centre (WSC)

At present, 25 Weavers' Service Centers are functioning under the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms and they play a vital role in conducting research and development, in imparting training to weavers to upgrade their skill and increase productivity. They have been instrumental in evolving new designs and reviving traditional designs. The WSCs primarily render extension services, which involve transfer of design inputs, skills and technology evolved to the weavers at their cottages.

Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHT)

The Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology provide qualified and trained manpower to the handloom sector and undertake experimental and research programmes on all aspects of the handloom industry. There are four IIHTs at Varanasi, Salem, Guwahati and Jodhpur in the Central Sector and two IIHTs at Venkatagiri (AP) and Gadag (Karnataka) in the State Sector.

Design Workshop Exhibition-Cum-Dyeing

The WSCs have been organizing Design Exhibition-cum-Dyeing Workshops since 1995-96 with a view to create awareness in the weavers' clusters about the service available in WSCs and to impart training in dyeing techniques and design development. Design Exhibitions-cum-Dyeing Workshop is organized in the handloom clusters by Weavers Service Centers to promote and propagate modern dyeing techniques besides making available designs at the doorsteps of the weavers.

Integrated Handloom Training Project (IHTP)

In pursuance of the then Prime Minister's announcement on Independence Day 2002, an "Integrated Handloom Training Project (IHTP)" has been introduced for comprehensive skill up gradation of weavers and workers working in the Handloom Sector. The Scheme has been circulated to the States on 19.12.2003 for implementation.

Work Shed-Cum-Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers

The Government of India introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Workshed-cum- Housing Scheme" for handloom weavers from the beginning of VII Plan (1985-86). The scheme is being implemented primarily for providing suitable work place and dwelling units for providing better working environment to the weavers. The respective State Handloom Development Corporations, Primary Societies or any other specialized agency setup by the concerned state Government for execution of such projects, are implementing the scheme.

Weavers' Welfare Scheme

The Government of India is implementing 'Weavers' Welfare Scheme' with the Health Package. Thrift Fund and New Insurance for handloom weavers. During 2005-06, in pursuance of the Budget Announcement of 2005-06 made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, a Health Insurance

Scheme for handloom weavers has been introduced by the Government of India in place of the earlier Health Package Scheme. The details of these schemes are as under:

a. Health Package Scheme For Handloom Weavers

The Health Package Scheme was introduced in March 1993. Under this scheme, the weavers are to be provided financial assistance for the treatment of disease like asthma, tuberculosis and inflammation of respiratory system, cost of testing of eyes and spectacles, supply of drinking water, maternity benefits to women weavers, payment of additional compensation for permanent measures of family planning and infrastructure for the primary health care.

b. New Insurance Scheme For Handloom Weavers

The New Insurance Scheme was introduced in 1997-98 for providing coverage against loss or damage to dwelling due to flood, fire, earthquake etc. damage to contents of the dwelling like looms, raw material etc., medical coverage and personal accidental insurance against accidental death at a premium of Rs. 120/- per annum, with a contribution of Rs. 20/- by the weaver, Rs. 40/- by the State Government and Rs. 60/- by the Government of India.

Handloom Export Scheme

The importance of the handloom sector in the national economy is well recognized. This sector has the potential to contribute towards export earnings in a big way. Export of handloom products has therefore been identified as a "Thrust Area" for the overall development of the sector. The Government is exploring the possibility of making optimal use of the resources to enhance production capabilities of exportable handloom products. To give impetus to the export of handloom fabrics.

The Handloom Export Promotion Council

It was registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and was constituted in 1965 by the Government of India as the nodal agency for export promotion efforts related to the cotton handloom textiles. The Handloom Export Promotion Council provides to its members a wide range of services which, inter alia, include.

1. Dissemination of trade information and intelligence;
2. Publicity abroad for Indian handloom products;
3. Organization of business missions/buyer seller meets and participation in international trade events;

Marketing Promotion Programme

To provide marketing support to handloom agencies and the individual weavers, the office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms assists the State Government in organizing National Handloom Expos/Special Expos, District Level Events, and Craft Melas etc. in different parts of the country. For this purpose, financial support is provided to the implementing agencies as recommended by the State Government towards infrastructure, publicity etc. These activities are supportive to the handloom agencies, weavers and also the consumers as it provides them an opportunity to purchase the handloom products of various states.

Implementation of Handlooms Act, 1985 (Reservation of Articles for Production)

The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 aims at protecting millions of handloom weavers from the encroachment by the powerloom and the organized mill sector. At present eleven categories of textile articles are reserved under the provisions of the Act vide Handloom Reservation Order No. S.O. 557(E) dated 26.07.96 as amended vide Order No. S.O. 408(E) dated 02.06.99 and S.O. 405(E) dated 25.04.2000.

Research and Development

The Handloom industry is the most ancient cottage Industry in India. Its preservation for posterity will ensure continuation of our cultural heritage. Hence, undertaking research and development in the handloom sector is very essential in order to have a regular system of feedback on economic, social, aesthetic, technical and promotional aspects of handloom sector with the help of expertise of reputed Research Institutes and other professional/voluntary organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations registered under any of the statutory Acts, Universities, IIHTs/WSCs having basic infrastructural facilities to effectively implement the scheme through studies, need based survey, Research and Development etc. In the X Plan the Research and Development Programme is one of the components under the comprehensive plan schemes namely Design Development and Training Programme (DDTP).

All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd. (AIHFMCs)

The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi is a National Level Co-operative Society presently governed under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002. The main objective of the Society is to provide marketing services to the handlooms by conducting sales both in domestic and export market. To achieve this objective, the society has set up 24 retail outlets, which are popularly known as "HANDLOOM HOUSES". The Society had setup Export Flouses at Noida, Salem and Chennai and showrooms at Singapore and Mauritius for giving an impetus to marketing of Indian handloom products in the foreign markets.

Scheme for Reimbursement of Onetime Rebate @ 10% Given By the Handloom Agencies on Sale of Handloom Cloth from 2002- 2003 to 2004-2005

The Prime Minister had made an announcement on 15.08.2002, that the Ministry of Textiles would earmark a sum of Rs. 100 crores for a one-time special rebate on handloom fabrics to kick start this employment-intensive industry and revive its production cycle.

Accordingly, in February 2004, a scheme for reimbursement of one time rebate @ 10 per cent given by the handloom agencies on sale of handloom cloth during 2002-2003 to 2004- 2005 was introduced. However, it came into effect from 15.08.2002. The entire assistance under the scheme is provided by the Central Government.

(A) New Initiatives (Schemes)

During 2005-06, the following new schemes have been introduced for the welfare of handloom weavers.

1. Health Insurance Scheme

2. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana
3. Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

(B) The Health Insurance Scheme

In pursuance of the Budget Announcement of 2005-06 made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, a Health Insurance Scheme has been introduced by the Government of India on 03.11.2005 in place of Health Package Scheme for handloom weavers. The scheme aims at financially enabling weaver's community to access the best of healthcare facilities in the country. The scheme is to cover not only the weaver but his wife and two children at a total premium of Rs. 1000.00 per annum. Out of an annual premium of Rs. 1000.00 Rs. 800.00 will be contributed by the Government of India and Rs. 200.00 by the weaver. The annual coverage/benefits will be Rs. 15,000.00, per family, out of which OPD cover will be Rs.7, 500.00. The scheme is being implemented through ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company.

(C) The Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana

In pursuance of the announcement made by the then Prime Minister, the Government of India has been implementing the Bunkar Bima Yojana for handloom weavers since the year 2003-04. During 2005-06, the Government of India has introduced a modified Bunkar Bima Yojana called "Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)" in pursuance of the Budget announcement made for the year 2005-06 by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

MGBBY was launched on 02.10.2005, with the objective of providing enhanced insurance coverage to the handloom weavers in case of natural as well as accidental death. The scheme is implemented through the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium under the scheme is Rs. 330.00 per weaver, out of which Government of India's share is Rs.150.00 weaver's share is Rs. 80.00 and the LIC's share is Rs. 100.00. Under this scheme, the sum assured is Rs. 50,000/- for natural death and Rs. 80,000/- for accidental death.

(D) Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

The Government has introduced the cluster development approach for the production and marketing of handloom products under which 20 clusters have been identified in the first phase with a provision of Rs. 40.00 crores. The scheme titled "Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme" has been introduced as a new Central Sector Scheme from 2005-06.

(E) Apparel/Textile Parks For Exports And Handlooms

A central government sponsored scheme titled "Apparel Parks for Exports" has been formulated with a view to involve State Governments in promoting investments in the apparel sector. The scheme is intended to impart focused thrust to setting up of apparel manufacturing units of international standards at potential growth centers and to give fillip to exports in this sector so as to achieve the target of Rs. 1,25,000 Crores by 2010 as envisaged in the National Textile Policy, 2000 (NTP-2000).

Under this scheme the State Government or an undertaking sponsored by the state Government (the designated agency) will provide land free of cost for establishing the park of sufficient size. As per the guidelines, the size of an apparel park may be approximately 150 - 250 acres, but can vary.

The location of the apparel park will be such that it is conducive to the establishment of state-of-the art manufacturing units in terms of its access to ports, airports, rail heads etc., availability of raw-materials and the general level of infrastructural facilities available. Government will provide infrastructural facilities like power, water, roads (including approach roads to the park), sewerage and drainage, telecommunication and other facilities for the park. Such facilities shall be of high standards to ensure that the units established in the park are able to function efficiently.

The park will have garment manufacturing units with each unit having at least 200 sewing machines. The park would especially aim at integrated units. It would provide employment to at least 20,000 persons when it becomes fully operational. The park could have the ancillary units like the units like processing or washing units to bring more value addition to the garments manufactured. The State Government will also take the initiative in providing flexibility in labour laws in these clusters. The Central Government will give as a grant 75 percent of the capital expenditure incurred by the State Government on the infrastructural facilities of the Apparel Park, while the remaining 25 percent will be borne by the agency. Guidelines for the establishment of the Park include its potential to attract investments, employment generation, up gradation in technology, additionally to exports and creation of labour productive environment.

Government feels these institutions are enhancing the quality and effectiveness of skills and also creating right atmosphere for the Apparel Export Park. Obviously, these Parks are meant for export-oriented manufacturing and production. It can be clearly understood that these are only for apparel industry and not for the benefit of handloom sector. Government should take interest and improve the infrastructure facilities in these centers to encourage handloom exports.

Conclusion

Handloom industry is the most important role in the economic development of the country in this paper has covered. Schemes & programmes of handloom industry in India which are Deen Dayal Hathkargha Prosthana Yojana, National centre for textile design (NCTD), input support, mill gate price scheme, credit, weavers service centers, Indian institutes of handloom technology, design development and training programme, design work shop exhibition-cum dyeing, IHTP work shed-cum-housing scheme, weavers welfare scheme, handloom export schemes, handloom export promotion council marketing promotion programme, research & development, ACASH AIHFMCS, national handicrafts & handlooms museum & scheme for reimbursement of onetime rebate @ 10% given by the handloom agencies on sale of handloom cloth from 2002-2003 to 2004-2005.

References

1. Laxman Subbaiah: Status and Position of handloom industry, P.64.
2. Edward Business: history of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain: with an early history in the east and all the quarters of the globe, H. Fisher and P. Jack London 1835, P.9.
3. Encyclopedia Britannica, encyclopedia Britannica in a Chicago, Vol -22, 1966, P.10.

4. Soundarapandian. D, Growth & Prospects of Handloom Sector in India, P.3-7.
5. Report of the fact finding committee handloom & mills, P.5.
6. All India handloom board report, P.20.
7. Government of India, publication division, the first five year plan, 1952, P.146-147.
8. Government of India, planning commission, the second five plans, 1956, P.47.
9. Government of India, planning commission, the fifth five plans, 1974, P.67-68.
10. Government of India, planning commission, the sixth five plan, 1979, P.197 & Seventh five year plan, 1985, P.196.
11. Indian textile, *journal*, no.1, 1985.
12. AIFCOSPIN Silver Jubilees annual, 1988.
13. Second all India handlooms Census, 1995-1996.
14. Government of India, planning commission, the ninth five plans, 1997-2002, P.180.
15. Government of India, planning commission, the tenth five plan, 2002-07, P.160 and minister of textiles parliament 06-03-2007
16. Third all India handloom census, 2009-10 and eleventh five year plan, (2007-2012).