

DEVELOPMENT OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Handloom forms a part of the heritage of India, and shows the richness and diversity of our country and the artistry of the weavers and is an important part of the culture. The operations of the enterprise are generally family-based, wherein various contributors of the family come together and contribute to the manufacturing process. The strength of Handloom lies in introducing innovative designs, which cannot be replicated by the Power loom sector or by other machinery. The loom is unrivaled for its flexibility and versatility. It permits experimentations and encourages innovation which makes it unique. The handloom industry thus is an essential part of the culture of India and its people. In this paper presents the development strategy of handlooms in the five years plan, some important handloom varieties in India, developmental support for the handloom industry, institutions working for the development of the handloom sector, budget allocation and utilization of handloom industry and problems with implementation of policies in handloom industry.

Keywords: Importance, Five Years Plan and Development of Handloom industry

INTRODUCTION

The Indian handloom industry is one of the oldest and largest cottage industries in the country. Almost and every state of India has something unique to provide in phrases of handloom products. Phulkari from Punjab, Chanderi from Madhya Pradesh, Ikats from Andhra Pradesh, Tie and Die from Rajasthan and Gujarat, Dacca from West Bengal, Brocade from Banares, and Jacquard from Uttar Pradesh are some of the examples of the problematic work performed through Indian artisans and weavers which are appreciated globally.

Handloom also plays a very important role in India's economy. It is one of the largest unorganized economic activities in the country and provides employment directly and in a roundabout way to over 65 lakh people of India. It is an indispensable part of the livelihood of many people in the rural areas of the country. It is considered the second largest employment generator after the agriculture sector. The handloom sector produces Rs.1, 000 crores worth of goods annually.

This sector contributes nearly 19 percent of the total cloth produced in the country. It is also a crucial factor in the export earnings of India. India is the second-largest exporter of handloom products in the world. The major export destinations of the Indian handloom industry include the US (26.3 percent), the UK (7.4 percent), Spain (7.0 percent), Italy (5.1 percent), and Germany (5.0 percent). Over 125 countries globally are buying handloom products from India, which is a huge earning source for India.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF HANDLOOMS IN THE FIVE-YEARPLAN

A five-year plan is a strategic government plan for the economic growth of the nation over five years. In India, a total of 12 five-year plans were made and implemented. In 2015, the Five-Year plans were laid to rest by the elected government. Hence, the 12th five-year plan was the last of the Five-Year Plans in India.

The Five-Year plans were focused on various aspects of the economy. The handloom sector, being an important industry in India was also affected by the Five-Year Plans over the years. The 12 Five Year Plans with their respective effects on the handloom sector are:

First Five-Year Plan:

The First Five Year plan was presented in July 1951 by Jawaharlal Nehru. The plan was for the years 1951 to 1956. It mainly focused on the development of agriculture and irrigation, as the country was suffering from the influx of refugees, severe food shortages, and mounting inflation.

During this time, the government of India passed the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development Act. It was an Act to provide for the levy and collection of an

additional duty of excise on cloth for raising funds to develop khadi and other handloom industries and for promoting the sale of handloom cloth. An amount of Rs. 11.10 crores were allocated in the first plan.

Second Five-Year Plan:

It was made from 1956 to 1961, under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru. In the second five years plan, 24 percent of the total plan was directed to industrial development.

Total production of the handloom cloth in 1959-60 was recorded at 1873 million yards. The production of khadi was placed at about 46 million square yards. The additional employment provided by traditional khadi was estimated to be about 83000 spinners, 3000 weavers, and 5000 others engaged in jobs like the manufacture of charkha⁸. This plan gave much importance to industrial development and an amount of Rs.59.50 crores was allocated to the handloom sector.

Third Five-Year Plan:

The plan was implemented from 1961 to 1966. The main target of this plan was to make the economy independent. The stress was laid on agriculture and the improvement in the production of wheat.

The production of handloom and power loom increased from 2013 million in 1960 to 3056 million meters in 1965. The total share in the production of cloth was 30.4 percent in 1960 and 40.0 percent in 1965. The value of exports of handloom fabrics and products increased from Rs. 5 crores to about Rs. 12.6 crores over the same period **Error! Bookmark not defined..**

In this plan, the policy was set out to organize co-operatives for artisans and craftsmen, improve the productivity of workers and reduce the role of subsidies, sales, rebate, and shelter markets, besides promoting and developing small-scale industries, ancillaries, and large industries.

Fourth Five-Year Plan:

The duration of the fourth five-year plan was from 1969 to 1974, under the leadership of Indira Gandhi. There were two main objectives of this plan i.e. growth with stability and progressive achievement of self-reliance. There was not much development of the handloom sector or even any industrial sector in these years due to the wars. An outlay of Rs. 27.08 Crores was allocated for the Handloom sector.

Fifth Five-Year Plan:

It was for the years 1974 to 1978. This plan focused on poverty, employment, justice, agricultural production, and defense. In this period Impressive and considerable advancement

has been made in the field of industry. The employment increased in village and khadi industries from 8.84 lacs in 1973-74 to 11.24 lacs and 18.21 lacs in 1979-80. **Error! Bookmark not defined..**

In this plan outlay for the handloom sector was fixed at Rs. 99.92 crores. During this plan, the handloom sector was included in the 20 points Economic program. Several schemes for the development of the handloom sector were formulated.

Sixth Five-Year Plan:

Its duration was from 1980 to 1985, under the leadership of Indira Gandhi. The basic objective of this plan was economic liberalization by eradicating poverty and achieving technological self-reliance. The actual growth rate achieved was 5.6 percent against a target of 7.00 percent per annum.

The major thrust of the 6th plan was augmenting the supply of hand yarn weavers, setting up additional spinning capacity, and the design of handloom products. An outlay of Rs. 310.93 crores were envisaged in this plan for the handloom sector.

Seventh Five-Year Plan:

Its duration was from 1985 to 1990, under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi. The objectives of this plan include the establishment of a self-sufficient economy, opportunities for productive employment, and up-gradation of technology. However, the production of khadi, and handloom cloth, and coir yarn and coir products fell short of their respective target.

The production of khadi cloth was 107.47 million Sq. meters in 1989-90 against its target of 180 million sq. meters. The employment in Khadi was 14.12 lakh persons, in 1989-90 which is less than the target as well as employment of 14.58 lakh persons in 1984-85. **Error! Bookmark not defined..**

The Thrift Fund Scheme for Handloom Weavers was introduced as one of the special welfare measures from the Government of India. The Scheme envisages the creation of a fund like the provident fund to meet expenses towards children's education, marriages, and religious ceremonies. An amount of Rs. 512 crores were allocated for the handloom sector during this plan.

Eighth Five-Year Plan:

Its duration was from 1992 to 1997, under the leadership of P.V. Narasimha Rao. Some of the main economic outcomes during the eighth plan period were rapid economic growth, high growth of agriculture and allied sector, and manufacturing sector, growth in exports and imports, improvement in trade, and current account deficit. The Mill Gate Scheme was

introduced in 1992-93 to provide all types of yarn to the handloom weavers' organizations at the price available at Mill Gate.

The Health Package Scheme was also introduced in March 1993. Under the Scheme, the weavers are provided financial assistance for the treatment of diseases like asthma, the supply of drinking water, maternity benefits to women weavers, payment of additional compensation for permanent measures of family planning, and infrastructure for primary health care.

Handloom cloth is losing its importance as compared with power loom cloth whereas power loom cloth is targeted to reach Rs. 19,907 crores by 1996-97, handloom cloth which touches only Rs. 5,690 crores.

Ninth Five-year Plan:

Its duration was from 1997 to 2002, under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The main focus of this plan was "Growth with Social Justice and Equality" **Error! Bookmark not defined..**

The Deen Dayal Hathkarga Protsahan Yojana came into effect in April 2001. It was a scheme for handloom sectors to take care of a wide range of activities such as product development, infrastructural, training of weavers, the supply of equipment, and marketing support for the overall development and benefit of handloom weavers. It also somewhat enabled weavers to take up production as per the market demand.

National Centre for Textile Design was setup in January 2001 in New Delhi to promote traditional & contemporary designs. In the sphere of major and medium industries, the Ninth Plan intends to enlarge the measure to help the village and small industries. The Ninth Plan promises greater credit flow to the sector, especially for the informal and non-farm sectors.

Tenth Five-year Plan:

Its duration was from 2002 to 2007, under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Manmohan Singh. The Government of India introduced the Health Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers in 2005-06. Further, the revised scheme became effective from the date 19th October 2009 as the "Health Insurance Scheme" for handloom weavers.

In this plan, the total amount was allocated for the Handloom sector is Rs. 643 crores. Out of which Rs. 157 crores for central schemes and Rs. 486 crores for centrally sponsored schemes.

Eleventh Five Year Plan:

Its duration was from 2007 to 2012, under the leadership of Manmohan Singh. Its main theme was "rapid and more inclusive growth".

The objective of the 11th Plan for the handlooms sector was to develop a strong, competitive, and vibrant sector that would provide sustainable employment leading to economic development. Major programmatic interventions planned included a cluster-based approach towards the handloom sector, a census, creating raw material banks, and ensuring timely availability to individual weavers. This was a part of the Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)**Error! Bookmark not defined..**

The plan also featured launching health and life insurance schemes to improve the quality of life of weavers and artisans. The Government of India implemented five Plan schemes that were administered through the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, of which two are Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and three are Central Sector Schemes.

Twelfth Five Year Plan:

Its duration is from 2012 to 2017, under the leadership of Manmohan Singh. Its main theme was “Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth”.

To formulate a roadmap for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) for the Handloom and Handicrafts sectors, the Planning Commission constituted a Steering Committee on Handloom & Handicrafts. Some amendments in certain provisions of the National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) were made during the 12th Plan. A yarn supply scheme was also implemented in 2018**Error! Bookmark not defined..**

The changes in the NHDP were made in respect of different provisions, particularly to the cluster approach for this purpose. Block in the district is considered as a basic unit for development, where weavers can easily access the facility. Further, amendments have also been made in respect of other sub-components of the scheme such as the construction of work shed, etc

12th plan interventions for Handloom:

- ❖ **Marketing, Exports, Brand Building, and Promotion of Handloom products-** Marketing Events; urban heat, retail outlets, strengthening of handloom organization, marketing incentive component, international Fairs and exhibitions, and export projects.
- ❖ **Infrastructure and Cluster Model-** Consolidation of existing clusters, new clusters, and new components of margin money support.
- ❖ **Raw material availability-** yarn to be supplied, including supplies under 10 percent hank yarn price subsidy and increased freight/Depot charges for NE states, depots to

take up distribution of dyes and chemicals, depot-cum-warehouse for supply of smaller quantities of yarn.

- ❖ **Credit availability-** Credit guarantee and interest subvention to weavers against targeted credit.
- ❖ **Social welfare measures/Environmental compliance-**Health insurance scheme and Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana, Environmental compliance projects, solar lighting, looms improvement, and better ergonomics.
- ❖ **Training, HRD, R&D, and technical processes-** Improvement in infrastructure and machinery in existing WSCs and IITs.
- ❖ **North Eastern Region-** Umbrella scheme for greater flexibility, conversion of domestic handloom units into Minimum Economic Six commercial units.¹⁶

SOME IMPORTANT HANDLOOM VARIETIES IN INDIA

India is home to the most unique and innovative handloom products. This variety and specialty have made India one of the most important sources of exotic handlooms and is the source of a large number of exports of handloom from India. While machines may have increased production, most traditional fabrics still originate from artisans and their weavers alone. Some of the most interesting varieties from India are:

- **Ikat:** Ikat is experienced in weaving random dyed yarns in natural or geometric zigzag patterns. This art of weaving is recognized around the world.
- **Bandhani or tie and dye:** Bandhani at its best is an explosion of vibrant colors and glassware. Authentic bandhani features a square or round patterns which are the result of dyeing.
- **Patan Patola:** Patan Patola is made of pure silk and shows the weaving prowess of Gujrat artisans. The intricate weaving and dyeing techniques add to the authentic exoticism of the fabric.
- **Brocades:** Banaras sarees are one of the most treasured textile art forms in India. The weavers of Varanasi weave fine metallic threads of gold and silver to create delicate exotic brocades.
- **Zari's work:** The towns of Bhopal, Gwalior, and Indore are known for the intricate work of Zari, sponsored by Mughal emperors. Technically, Zari is a garland thread brocade intended for weaving and embroidery, woven into the fabric (mostly silk) to create various patterns.

- **Kanjeevaram from Tamil Nadu:** The roots of Kanjeevaram sarees go back to the city of Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu. These sarees are so delicately crafted that they take 10-20 days or even six months to weave.
- **Sri Kalahasti Kalamkari:** The lesser-known but most expensive and vibrant form of Kalamkari is the hand-painted Kalamkari from Sri Kalahasti in southern Andhra Pradesh. Here, artisans spend months together painting beautiful designs in vivid colors and on cotton and silk sarees and dupattas.
- **Mangalagiri:** Mangalagiri is a small town in the Guntur district, and the handmade saris here are named after that. The weavers adopt the technique of the good loom (where they sit inside the well dug in the ground while the rest of the craft is on the ground) to make these saris.

DEVELOPMENTAL SUPPORT FOR THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY:

Financial Support:

There are several forms of financial help from their state Government and government that is central and central government Co-operatives like N.C.D.C and Banks.

Banks offer assistance for the societies also for the exporters and manufacturers of production units in virtually any aspect. The weaver's co-operative societies have help from the societies in several ways, such as every weaver being a known member of this society has got to offer some amount of money for the "Share capital" and that can be found in any disaster instances.

For the purchase of looms, societies help the weavers through the help of state Government i.e., giving 3/4 of a number of the loom by the purchaser and 1/4 of it must be distributed by the weaver and therefore 3/4th that is (Money should be gone back to the society in almost any way. But the society shall help them by providing more time for repaying of this given cash. The society and Master weavers will help the weavers as well as on one other side, the bank helps giving loans on subsidy on one part.

Technical Support:

This help is given by the weaver's service center, the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, and National Handloom Development Corporation, etc. The weaver's service center is giving its service to the poor handloom weaver in almost every aspect.

The weaver's service center as its title implies is an organization dedicated to the continuous solution of weavers when you look at the handloom industry. The necessity for starting such centers was considered by the government because there is no such central agency that could guide the industry because of its technical development.

These centers were designated as design centers as well as the center that is the very first establishment in Bombay in 1956.

Institutional Support:

There are several training programs for the growth of the handloom industry in most aspects. Among all the training schemes, the crucial one is the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology; it provides an instructional program for 3 years and will award a diploma certification when it comes to students. The Ministry of Textiles Government of India will award the certification. The certification granted is well known as 'Diploma in Handloom Technology' from the institute that is particular.

INSTITUTIONS WORKING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HANDLOOM SECTOR

Offices of Development Commissioner for Handlooms:

The office of the Commission on weaving the construction framework was established on November 20, 1975. It formed crafts groups and trained the weavers in the new delivery of looms. It also established cable depots to help access high quality this is great for subsidy prices and provides credit services with low interest. It is marketing the development of Handloom products by building a strong brand and involving private companies in marketing and exports.

Weavers' service centers:

Recognizing the need to protect our cultural heritage in traditional hand-weaving looms and to protect the industry from competition from power looms and factory-made textiles, the Indian government decided in 1956 to establish the Center for loom design manuals in Mumbai, Chennai, and Varanasi. The actions of the design facilities had been then broadened to pay for various other facets of the introduction of handloom fabrics and had been renamed the Weavers Service Center. At present, 28 weavers' service centers operate under the direction of the Office of the Hand Loom Development Commissioner in various regions of the country.

Indian Institute of Handloom Technology:

The Indian Institutes of Hand Loom Technology (IIHT) was created in purchase to present competent technical workers when it comes to improving the handloom business. There are 6 IIHT in the central sector, they are located in Salem, Varanasi, Guwahati, Jodhpur, Bargarh, and in addition, 4 IIHT in the public sector are also in service, which is located in Venkatagiri, Gadag-Betgeri, Champa, and Kannur. All of these 10 IIHTs follow the course of the diploma. In addition, the "B. Tech. in Handlooms and Textile Technology" was introduced at IIHT, Salem from the 2015-16 academic years.

Enforcement wing:

The Handloom (production Reserve) Act 1985 was designed to protect a quantity this is certainly amazing of weavers from encroachment with their livelihoods by reserving certain types of textile articles in terms of production this is special of looms

National Handloom Development Corporation:

The National Handloom Development Corporation Limited (NHDC) ended up being created in February 1983 because the Indian government is an industry this is certainly the public sector. Contribute into the development this is certainly quick of handloom industry by matching all activities concerning the purchase and offer of inputs at reasonable rates, enhancing the advertising and marketing attempts of nationwide hand weaving companies and initiating development tasks to upgrade technology and enhance efficiency. The company's sales volume in 2014-15 was Rs 2,217 million compared to Rs 1,840 million in 2013-14¹⁷.

Association of Corporations & Apex Societies of Handlooms:

The Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH) is a national level organization, state and interstate handloom development societies, and Apex handloom cooperative societies. ACASH ended up being registered in 1984 as a partnership beneath the Company Registration Act of 1860 to coordinate and market marketing into the handloom industry in June. The Indian government has appointed ACASH as a nodal agency for the availability of handloom items becoming procured by the central government under a tendering system that is single. During the fiscal year 2014-15, ACASH executed orders worth Rs. 68.25 crore under the single bidding system and during 2015-16 it executed an order worth Rs 62.00 crore. It also organized 27 exhibitions during the 2014-15 financial year.

Handlooms Export Promotion Council:

Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) is a nodal company established by the Ministry of Textiles regarding the national federal government of India to market exports of all handloom items such as example materials, fixtures, rugs, and floors, etc. HEPC was incorporated in 1965 with 96 members. The primary goal of HEPC is to supply help that is comprehensive guidance to Indian Handcraft Exporters and International Buyers for the advertising and advertising of the intercontinental company. During the 2015-2016 financial years, HEPC approved the participation of 14 international events. The export of handloom products in the fiscal year 2014-2015 was Rs. 2246.48 crores and for the year 2015-16 23, Govt. India has set a target of US \$ 421 million for exports of handlooms.

All India Handloom Board (AIHB)

The All-India Handloom Board had been created in 1992 to advise the government in formulating development that is basic within the handloom sector. It was also in charge of advising the government on how best to make handlooms a guitar this is certainly effective decrease unemployment and underemployment, and just how to enhance the standard of living of weavers.

The Council has also formulated development and welfare plans for handweavers from time to time. A few of the wellness programs introduced by the AIHB feature are the Comprehensive wellness program for handloom weavers, National Hand Trades Development Program (NHDP), Assistance in the marketing of the handloom, and Weaver MUDRA program¹⁸.

BUDGET ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The weavers are currently facing a major financial crisis due to poor government policies, globalization, and changing social and economic conditions. There have been many suicides. The unsuccessful implementation of programs aimed at improving manual management and the changing nature of the textile industry which increases unfair competition in the loom and factory sectors - has contributed to this hands-on crisis.

It seems that there is not enough information between legislators and policymakers about the realities of the handicraft industry, the difficult situations of weavers, and the end of the policies aimed at them, as well as the individual, social and economic consequences.

Budget Allocations

The government of India has been continuously reducing budget allocations for the handloom sector over the past several years. This is especially in the last six years. Over the past six years, budget allocations have been steadily declining and progressive, as shown in Table 1. It is also gratifying to see that the total budget of the Department has been growing. We have grown four times between 2010-11 and 2019-20.

There are obvious differences between announcements and budget allocations. The handicraft sector is 'weakened' by a reduction in budget allocations and further by the effective promotion of power looms and mills. The increase in the non-Program budget is reflected in all the major budget allocations of the Minister.

In addition, in manual cases, the use of a share is also incorrect, as the revised estimates indicate. Reviews are constantly decreasing between 10 and 20 percent as shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Year-wise Budget Allocations in India during 2010-2020

(In Rs. Crore)

Year	Handloom Budget			Total Budget			Handloom percent of Total
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
2010-11	255.00	73.07	328.07	4500.00	898.00	5398.00	6.08
2011-12	90.75	324.70	415.45	1465.21	4221.70	5686.91	7.31
2012-13	2898.00	62.50	2960.50	7000.00	836.41	7836.41	37.78
2013-14	425.50	68.00	493.50	4631.00	800.59	5431.59	9.09
2014-15	242.00	70.51	312.51	4831.00	866.43	5697.43	5.49
2015-16	306.00	86.85	392.85	5212.00	892.36	6104.36	6.44
2016-17	342.50	92.10	434.60	5423.00	902.30	6325.30	6.87
2017-18	402.12	110.20	512.32	5642.00	1110.00	6752.00	7.59
2018-19	468.25	115.30	583.55	6458.00	1210.25	7668.25	7.61
2019-20	532.15	140.20	672.35	7215.00	1260.00	8475.00	7.93

Source: Annual reports of Textile industry, India and Ministry of Textile, 2020-21, P-252

Revised Budget

Table 2 depicts that there are major revisions from 2008 to 2015, from 9.79 percent to 6.75 percent. This could mean that in addition to the reduced budget, the government has failed to use its allocated funds fully and efficiently. In addition, widespread corruption, false accusations/money laundering, and misappropriation of funds mean that weavers do not benefit from government funding, through budget allocations. However, apart from the goal of ‘modernizing’ the handicraft sector, the government has not yet announced any clear and specific policy for ‘burying’ the handicraft sector. Preferred allocations were higher when the government did not tax / pay the sector tax.

Table2
Year-wise Revised Budget and Handloom Revised
(In Rs. Crores)

Year	Handloom Revised			Total Revised			Handloom percent of Total
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
2010-11	256.38	73.14	329.52	4500.00	1412.42	5912.42	5.57
2011-12	320.00	49.22	369.22	4725.00	883.08	5608.08	6.58
2012-13	974.00	62.80	1036.80	4500.00	810.55	5310.55	19.52
2013-14	521.50	73.18	594.68	3900.00	798.80	4698.8	12.66
2014-15	212.50	69.94	282.44	3500.00	683.54	4183.54	6.75
2015-16	315.25	72.12	387.37	4500.00	702.15	5202.15	7.45
2016-17	402.50	85.16	487.66	4750.25	785.50	5535.75	8.81
2017-18	510.30	96.70	607.00	4850.30	801.12	5651.42	10.74
2018-19	580.20	110.20	690.40	4920.50	895.25	5815.75	11.87
2019-20	610.40	120.38	730.78	5012.50	945.16	5957.66	12.27

Source: Annual reports of Textile industry and Ministry of Textile, India, 2020-21, P-159

Year-wise Utilization of allocation funds from 2004 to 2014 presented in the Table 3. It could be observed from the table from 2004 to 2009 we saw the highest utilization being the 50 percent handloom sector. In 2012-13 there was 86.50 percent use of the handloom sector, which was much higher than in previous years. At least a percentage of consumption was achieved in 2010-11. Utilization of funds a gargantuan portion use of the handloom sector in 2012-13 and a tiny portion in the year 2010-11.

Utilization of Allocated Funds

Table 3
Year wise Utilization of allocation funds during 2010 to 2020
(In Rs. Crore)

Year	Utilization of all Sector	Utilization of Handloom sector	% of handloom sector in Total sector
2010-11	1215.00	426	35.06
2011-12	1165.00	460	39.48
2012-13	3761.13	3253	86.49
2013-14	1216.00	487	40.05
2014-15	2050.20	532	25.95
2015-16	2685.14	620	23.09
2016-17	3145.62	712	22.63
2017-18	3285.30	814	24.78
2018-19	3480.90	960	27.58
2019-20	3780.60	982	25.97

Source: Annual reports of Textile industry India and Ministry of Textile, 2020-21, P-252

Problems with Implementation of Policies in Handloom Industry

- Weavers face challenges because of poor government policies, globalization, and changing social and economic conditions.
- Governments and governments have several programs aimed at protecting the interests of the weaver community.
- Improper implementation of schemes and changes in the textile industry, increasing competition from the power loom sector and mills has been a source of trouble in the hands.
- The weavers' lack of knowledge of various policies and programs is also a major cause of problems for the weaver community.
- Even government departments and operational agencies related to manual management are experiencing insufficient data and data leading to a growing divide between policy formulation and implementation.

- In recent decades, due to a lack of knowledge and rapid change, practices in the handicraft industry have become stagnant and ineffective.
- At present, the Indian handicraft industry has developed and grown and occupies a unique position in the export market.
- The share of Indian textile used in the world is 95 percent exported to more than 125 countries.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the development of handloom industry in India is Weaver's face challenges because of poor government policies, globalization, and changing social and economic conditions. Governments and governments have several programs aimed at protecting the interests of the weaver community. Improper implementation of schemes and changes in the textile industry, increasing competition from the power loom sector and mills has been a source of trouble in the hands. The weavers' lack of knowledge of various policies and programs is also a major cause of problems for the weaver community. The government should provide the more and more financial support and schemes to the handloom weavers.

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