

A STUDY ON PRODUCTION OF A SAREE AND  
VARIOUS SCHEMES AVAILABLE TO HANDLOOM  
WEAVERS

A.venkateswaran\*

**ABSTRACT:**

Handlooms have been known to India right from the historic ages. Basic needs of the human being are the food, clothes and shelter. In the basic needs clothing is one of the essential one. Our south Indian culture is to wear saree. Saree is weaved by a group of people called savarashtra. Their native is Gujarat more number of people are engaged in weaving. Generally speaking these people adopt in weaving cotton and silk saree. Quite a large number of sourashtrians have gone down in the history of India independence owing to this patriotic fervor. The present work was undertaken to collect the information about the saree weaving, process of weaving techniques, various scheme available to handloom weavers.

\* Research Scholar, Assistant professor of commerce, Ambai Arts college, Ambasamudram.627401Tirunelveli Dist. Tamil Nadu, India.

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

Basic needs of the human being are the food, clothes and shelter. In the basic needs clothing is one of the essential one. Our south Indian culture is to wear saree. Saree is weaved by a group of people called savarashtra. Their native is Gujarat more number of people are engaged in weaving.

Two types of machines are used for weaving a saree. First type is used for making a design in the saree and another for weaving a cotton saree. In producing of a saree it involves more processes. As if involves more processes the cost of the saree is very high, but the quality of saree is also very high.

## 2. HISTORY

If one looks into recent history, one finds nearly 46 towns in south Indian alone. Where 4, 50,000 people speak sourashtram, as their mother tongue. The social customs and the dress patters of this community vary from place to place. Generally speaking these people adopt in weaving cotton and silk saree. Quite a large number of sourashtrians have gone down in the history of India independence owing to these patriotic fervor.

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know about various processes involved in manufacturing saree.
- To know how they are getting the raw material for production of saree.
- To know how they marketing their products.
- To suggest some line of actions that may be necessary for an overall improvement of the workers engaged in this mat weaving industry.

## 4. COLLECTION OF DATA

The study is based on both the primary and secondary data. The Primary data were collected from respondents directly with the help of structured interview schedule. Secondary data were collected from books, journals and websites.

## 5. STATISTICAL TOOLS:

The tables are prepared with the held of the primary data for easy under standing and there data are used for drawing, simple bar diagram, multiple bar diagram, pie diagram. we have collected the primary data from 30 respondents by supplying the questionnaire and through direct interview method.

## 5. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- This study covers only TIRUNELVELI city. This is the major limitation of the study.
- The needs, wants and other motives of respondents vary at different occasions.
- Numbers of the respondents are relatively small.

### 5.1 STRENGTH OF THE WEAVERS

In 15 years back more number of weavers are engaged in production of sarees. But how the number is gradually decreased.

The reason was there was only less income and that is not a regular one. So the weavers who are engaged in producing the cotton and artificial silk sarees are going to other jobs. Because they will get more remuneration from other job compare to this weaving.

### 5.2 Process of weaving a saree

Weaving is an ancient textile art and craft that involves placing two set of threads or yarn called the warp and weft of the loom and turning them into cloth.

Hand weaving, along with hand spinning is popular craft. Weavers use wooden looms to create rugs, fabrics and tapestries.

In general, weaving involves the interlacing of two sets of threads at right angles to each other the warp and the weft. The warps are held taut and in parallel order, typically by means of a loom, though some forms of weaving may use other methods. The loom is warped (or dressed)

With the warp threads passing through heddles on two or more harnesses.

The warp threads are moved up or down by the harnesses creating a space called the shed. The weft thread is wound on to spools called bobbins. The bobbins are placed in a shuttle which carries the weft threads through the shed. The raising/lowering sequence of warp threads gives rise to many possible weaver structures from the simplest plain weave (also called tabby) through twills and satins to complex computer generated interlacing.

### 5.3 Schemes Implemented for the weavers by the Government

#### 5.3.1 Rebate Subsidy Scheme/Marketing Incentive Scheme

The state Government is providing financial assistance to wards Rebate to promote the sale of handloom cloth by reducing the cost considerably so as to compete with power loom and mill made cloths in the market. This scheme enables the primary weavers cooperative societies and co-optex in liquidating their stock. This prominent scheme also aims at protecting the handloom industry from severe competition and also to safeguard the handloom weavers from the onslaught of the mill and powerloom sector.

The state Government permitted the primary weavers co-operative societies and co-optex to allow rebate at the rate of 20% for the sale of handloom cloth throughout the year for the retail and wholesale sales, subject to the limitation of 20% or Rs.100/- per unit for cotton varieties and 20% or Rs.200/- per unit for silk varieties whichever is less.

#### 5.3.2 DeenDayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana Scheme

Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana Scheme is comprehensive scheme for handloom sector formulated by the Government of India, which has been implemented with effect from 1.4.2000. Financial assistance for

- i. Basic inputs such as Margin Money Assistance, New Looms, Jacquard, Dobby, Loom Accessories, Training.
- ii. Infrastructure support such as Common Facility Center, Common Effluent Treatment Plan.
- iii. Design inputs.
- iv. Publicity.
- v. Marketing Incentive (Rebate) and
- vi. Strengthening of Handloom organizations.

are being given under this scheme. The funding pattern of the scheme should be shared between central and State Government on 50:50 basis.

#### 5.3.3 Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers Family Pension Scheme

Tamilnadu is the first State to introduce a new welfare scheme for weavers in co-operative societies called “Tamilnadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Family Pension Scheme” with

effect from 1.1.1992. In the event of death of a weavers member before attaining the age of 60 years, the nominee of the deceased weaver will be paid a monthly pension of Rs.350/- for 10years from the date of death of the weaver. During the year 2003-2004, 652 beneficiaries were paid Family Pension to the extent of Rs.42.27 lacs. The family pension amount is paid from out of the 3% interest accrued under the savings and security scheme fund account.

### **5.3.4 Co-operative Handloom Weavers Old Age Pension Scheme**

In Tamilnadu, the old age pension scheme for handloom weavers in the co-operative fold was introduced in the year 1997. The members enrolled in the savings and security scheme who attain the age of 60 years are eligible to receive Rs.200/- per month as old age pension. The old age pension amount is paid from out of the 3% interest earned under the savings and security scheme fund account. During the year 2003-2004, 10333 weavers were paid old age pension to the extent of Rs.286.60 lakh.

### **5.3.5 Bunker Bima Yajana scheme**

#### **(Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers)**

The Government of India has now introduced a new scheme called “Bunker Bema Yojana Scheme” which is special contributory Insurance Scheme for the weavers. The objective of the scheme to provide enhanced insurance cover to the Handloom weavers for both natural and accidental death. This scheme also provides enhanced insurance cover to the handloom weavers for both natural and accidental death. This scheme also provides scholarship to the wards of weaver members, studying in IX to XII standard who are covered under the scheme.

The hon'ble chief minister of Tamilnadu has announced on 15.6.2004 to implement the “Bunker Bima Yajana Scheme” for the handloom weavers in Tamilnadu with tie-up arrangements to Life Insurance Corporation of India and the state Government will pay the premium payable to Life Insurance Corporation of India at Rs.130/- p.a. per weavers on behalf of the weavers from the financial year 2004-05.

**(A) Premium Structure**

	<b>Contributing Agencies</b>	<b>Premium per Annum</b>
a)	<b>Government of India's contribution</b>	<b>Rs.150/-</b>
b)	<b>Life Insurance Corporation of India</b>	<b>Rs.100/-</b>
c)	<b>State Government (on behalf of the weavers)</b>	<b>Rs.130/-</b>

**(B) Insurance Coverage**

The insurance amount payable to the handloom weavers enrolled under the Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme are as detailed below:-

i)	<b>For natural death</b>	<b>Rs.50,000/-</b>
ii)	<b>For accidental death</b>	<b>Rs.80,000/-</b>
iii)	<b>Permanent disability due to accident (For the loss of 2 eyes or 2 limbs (or) one eye and one limb)</b>	<b>Rs.50,000/-</b>
iv)	<b>Disability due to accident for the loss of one eye (or) one limb</b>	<b>Rs.25,000/-</b>

**(C) Scholarship to the wards of weavers**

Under this scheme, scholarship will be paid to the children of the handloom weavers, at the rate of Rs.300/- pre child (restricted to 2 children) studying in standard IX to XII for a maximum period of 4 years or till they complete XII standard whichever is earlier.

**D. House-cum-Workshed Scheme**

The Weavers House-cum-Workshed Scheme was implemented from 1979-1980 for the cooperative handloom weavers with the financial assistance of State Government subsidy and HUDCO Loan. The Government of India have also participated in the scheme from the year 1985-1986 and sanctioned subsidy under the Weavers House-cum-Workshed Scheme.

### 5.3.6 Workshed Scheme

The Government of India have been extending financial assistance for the construction of worksheds to the dwellings of the weavers so as to provide better environment of workplace. The Workshed Scheme being implemented by the Government of India from the year 1997-98 with 100% subsidy.

### 5.3.7 Health Package Scheme

The Health Package Scheme was introduced by the Government of India from the year 1992-93 to ameliorate the occupational health problems related to the handloom weaving. The State Government have also participated in this scheme from the year 2001-2002 synchronising with the central assistance. The expenditure is incurred from out of the 3% interest accrued in the Savings and Security Schemes Fund account.

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for reimbursement of cost of medicines, cost of testing of eyes and spectacles, maternity benefits, compensation for sterilization, drinking water facilities and infrastructure primary health centre.

### 5.3.8 Awarding Scholarships under Dr. M.G.R. Handloom Weavers' Welfare Trust

Dr. MGR Handloom Weavers' Welfare Trust was formed in the year 1986 to encourage the wards of the weavers by way of awarding scholarships for their higher studies. The fund for the above trust was generated from the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and Co-optex by way of contributions from General Fund and Common Good Fund. The quantum of amount required for awarding scholarships are being met from the interest earned on fixed deposits

### 5.3.9 Payment of stipend to students of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology

The wards of weavers are given priority in selection to the 3 years Diploma in Handloom Technology course conducted by the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem.

The Government of Tamilnadu sanctions scholarships to the students as follows:

First year - Rs.400/- per month

Second year - Rs.450/- per month

Third year - Rs.500/- per month

Apart from this, the students of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem are also paid book money at the rate of Rs.60/- per month and tour allowance of Rs.200/- per annum is being given to the second year students. At present, the scholarship amount is met out from the Education Fund of the Tamilnadu Cooperative Union.

### 5.3.10 Prize Award Scheme for best weavers for New Design

To encourage handloom weavers for developing new designs, the Government is implementing Prize Award Scheme every year for best weavers who have developed new designs in cotton and silk varieties etc.

The prizes for the best designs are as follows:

First Prize - Rs.5,000/-

Second Prize - Rs.3,000/-

Third Prize - Rs.2,000/-

This scheme will enable the societies to get new designs so as to produce marketable / exportable varieties. The expenditure under this scheme is being met out from Cooperative Research and Development Fund of the Tamilnadu Cooperative Union.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

### 6.1 Introduction

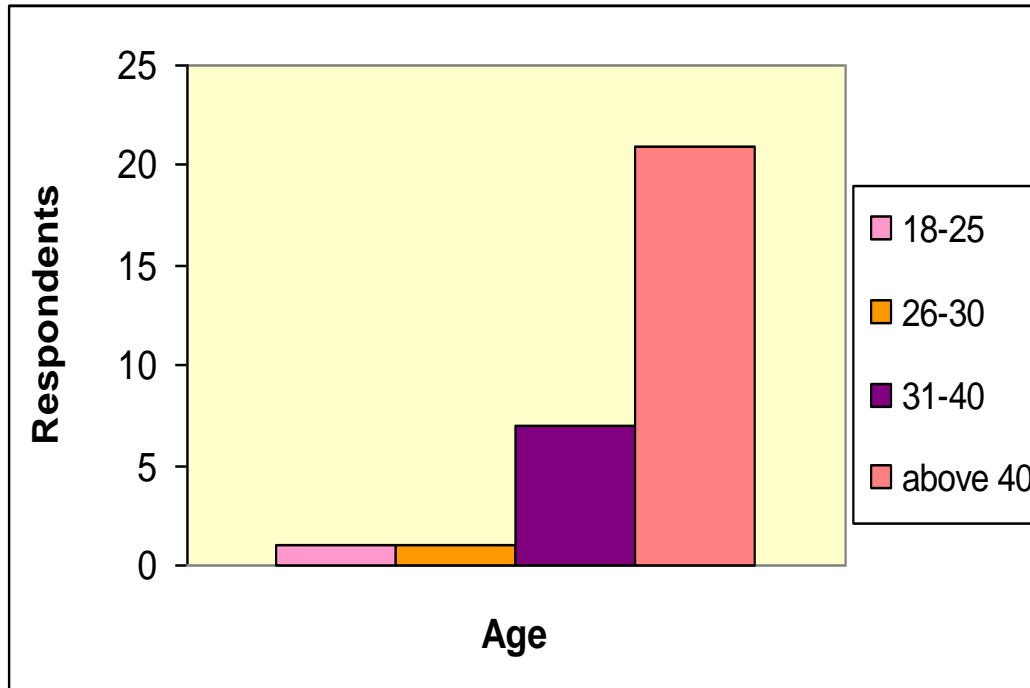
The primary data are collected from 30 sample respondents by supplying the questionnaire. The primary data are analysed by using simple bar diagrams, multiple bar diagrams, pie diagram on the basis of age wise , sex wise, educational qualification, number of workers involved in production, number of looms used for production and awareness of the various schemes.

### 6.2 On basis of age wise distribution

Age	Respondents	Percentage
18-25		3.33
26-30		3.33
31-40		23.34
Above 40		70
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>



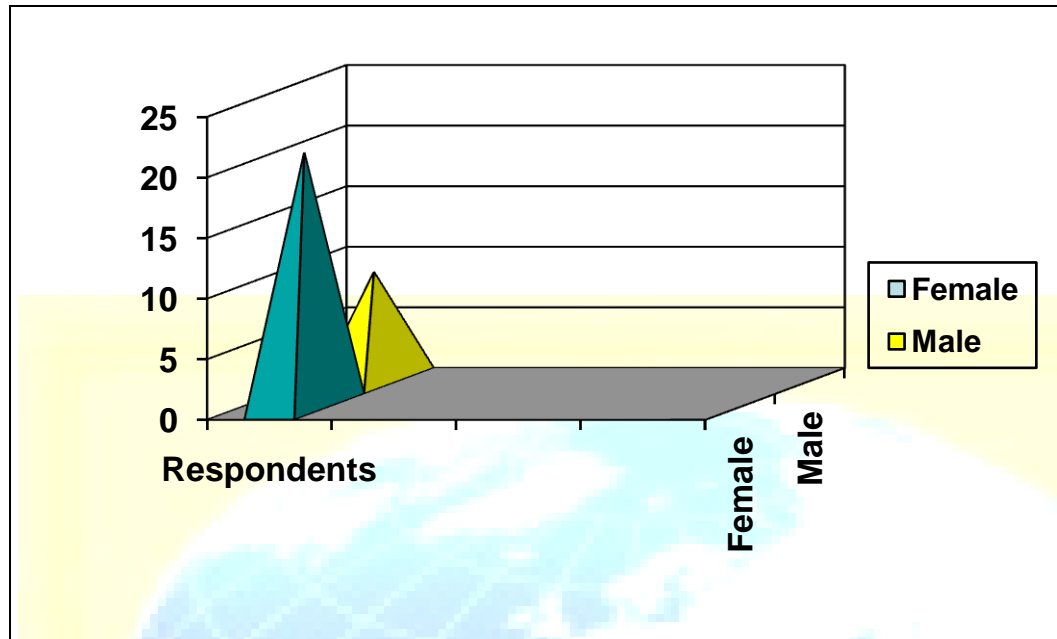
From the above table it is clear that 70% of the weavers are in the age group of above 40 that it indicates that middle aged group people are engaged in production of saree when compare to other age groups. 23.34% of weavers are in the age group of 31-40 and 3.33% of weavers are in the age group of 26-30 and 18-25. This will be explained in the following multiple bar diagram



6.3 on the basis of sex wise distribution

Sex	Respondents	Percentage
Female	21	70
Male	9	30
Total	30	100

From the above table it is found that 70% of Females are engaged in production of saree when compared to male categories. This will be explained in the following cone diagram.

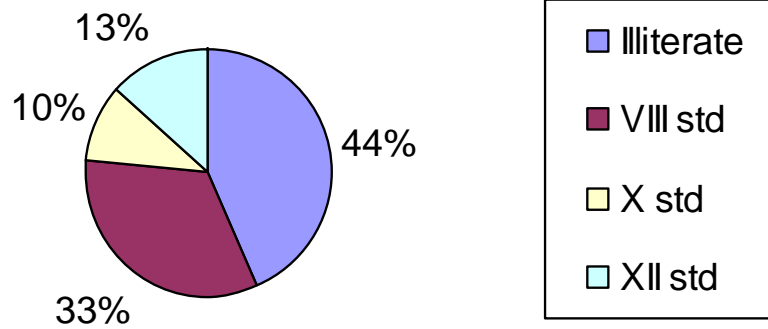


6.4 On the basis of Educational Qualification

Educational qualification	Respondents	percentage
Illiterate	13	44
VIII std	10	33
X std	3	10
XII std	4	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table it is clear that 43.33% of the weavers are illiterate. 33.33% of the weavers have studied VIII standard, 10% of the weavers have studied X standard and 13.34% of the weavers have studied XII standard. This shows that majority of the weavers were illiterate. This will be explained in the following pie diagram.

### Educational qualification



#### 6.5 On the basis of number of workers involved in production

Year	No. of workers
before 1999	2000
1999-2003	1000
2004-2008	500
2009-2013	300

From the above table we found that before 1999, 2000 workers were engaged in production. But now the rate has gradually decreased.

In 1999-2003 only 1000 of the weavers were engaged in weaving and in 2003-2008, 500 of the weavers were engaged in weaving and in 2009-2013, only 300 of weaver are engaged in weaving. The number of weavers engaged in production of saree was gradually decreasing due to poor income.

6.6 On the basis of number of Handloom used for production

Years	No. of hand looms
<b>Before 1999</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>1999-2003</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2003-2008</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>2009-2013</b>	<b>50</b>

From the above table it is found that before 1999, 200 hand looms were used for production. But now they are using only 50 looms for production. It is clear that number of handloom were decreased gradually due to that reasons the production also decreased.

6.7 On the basis of Awareness of the various schemes

Schemes	Respondents	Percentage
<b>Awareness of the schemes</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Unawareness of the schemes</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60</b>

From the above table it is clear that 40% of the weavers are aware of the various schemes and 60% of the weavers are unaware of the various schemes introduced by the Tamilnadu Government. This will be explained by the following

6.8 On the basis of relationship between the production and sales.

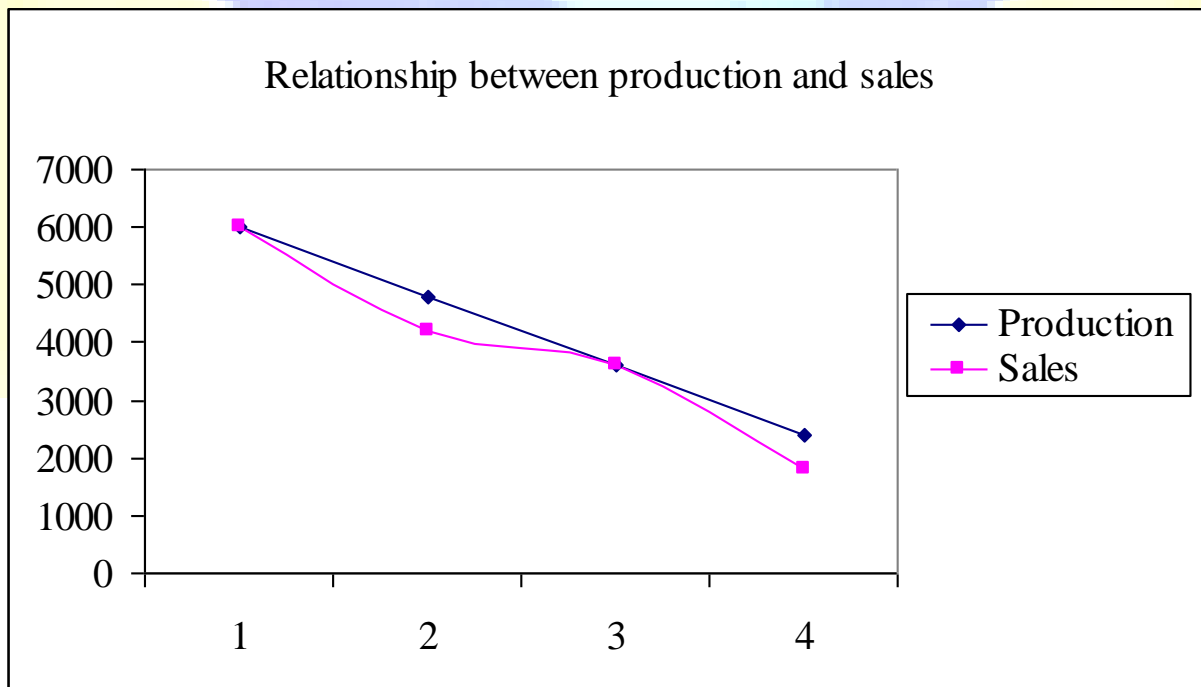
X	Y	x	y	x <sup>2</sup>	y <sup>2</sup>	xy
		X-X	Y-Y			
6000	6000	1800	2100	3240000	4410000	3780000
4800	4200	600	300	360000	90000	180000
3600	3600	-600	-300	360000	90000	180000
2400	1800	-1800	-2100	3240000	4410000	3780000
16800	15600	0	0	7200000	9000000	7920000

$X = 16800/4 = 4200$

$Y = 15600/4 = 3900$

Coefficient of correlation =  $\frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{x^2 y^2}}$   
 $= \frac{7920000}{\sqrt{7200000 * 9000000}}$   
 $= \frac{7920000}{\sqrt{64800000000}}$   
 $= 0.98$

Here correlation result is 0.98 (i.e.) there is a close relationship between the production and sales.



### **Findings and suggestions of the study**

- It is found that the people who are weaving saree's are not selling the sarees they are producing the saree with the information given by the dealers so they are not getting any profits.
- In this study it is found that the weavers do not having any awareness about the various schemes announced by the government.
- It is found that weavers who are known about the society are not willing to join in the co-operative society, because they get only the less wages from the co-operative society than from the private dealers.
- It is found that most of the public are not interested to buy the handloom saree from the weavers because of high cost even through they are good in quality and also good for health.

### **7.1 Suggestions of the study**

- ◆ It is suggested that weavers should become the member of the co-operative society.
- ◆ It is suggested that the handloom weavers should modify the handlooms to power looms then the production will increase as the production increase the income of the weavers will also increase.
- ◆ If the weavers use power loom the cost production will decrease and the people will buy the sarees.
- ◆ Through union if they are constructing the separate room for weaving then the government will give subsidy for the worksheds.
- ◆ The government should make awareness programmes for the weavers about the schemes available to weavers.
- ◆ It is suggested that the weavers should allow their children to study about the handloom technology. The government is giving scholarship to weavers children for studying handloom technology
- ◆ It is suggested that the government should insist the college going women students and teachers and government office staff to wear weekly once the handloom sarees. There by the weavers will be highly benefited and it provides more employment opportunity and it improves the standard of living of the weavers and the traditional job also will not be demolished.

## 7.2 Conclusion

The study on production of the sarees reveals that the weavers are not producing more saree and they are also not getting more income. The most of the weavers are not aware of the scheme available to them. So the necessary steps to be taken to create awareness among the weavers.

## References

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