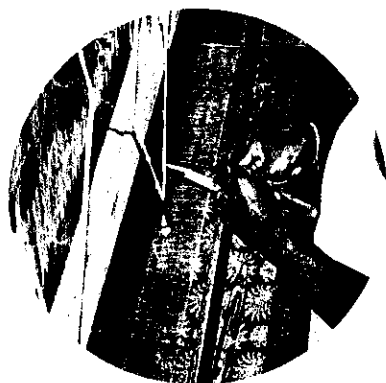
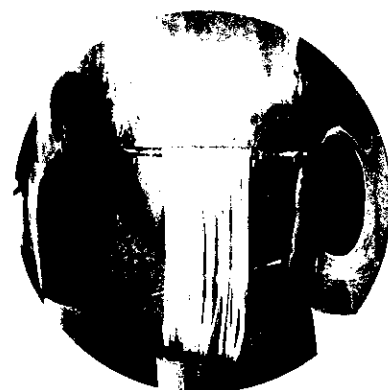
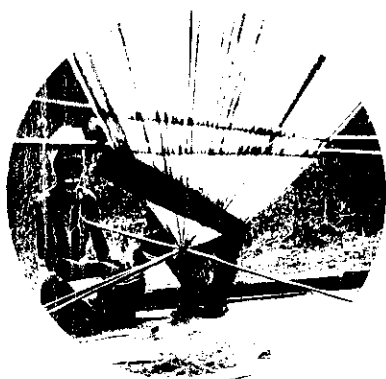


DRAFT



**ANNUAL
REPORT
ON
HANDLOOMS
IN TAMILNADU
2010-11**



**Department of Economics and Statistics,
Chennai-600 006.**

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

HANDLOOMS

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TAMILNADU

2010 - 11


PREFACE

Tamil Nadu Handloom Sector is imbedded with rich cultural heritage and it needs to be preserved ^{for the} forever. The adequate and reliable data on this sector would facilitate the programmatic decisions and planning intervention of the Government so as to upgrade the handloom industry. Hence a sample survey on Handlooms is regularly conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics to collect and disseminate the need based data to the Government and also to the stakeholders.

The Sample Survey on Handlooms conducted during the year 2010-11 is the primary source of data on various indicators of handloom workforce with socio-economic conditions and production perspectives. The methodology with concepts and definitions followed for the study is elaborated in this Annual Report.

The cooperation rendered by the Department of Handloom in providing valuable information of handlooms is gratefully acknowledged. The efforts made by the field functionaries, the valuable contributions of Officers ^{and Staff} in the State Headquarters ^{and Districts} ~~and Districts~~ ^{led by ~~Mr~~ ~~Thiru~~ S. Sathahai murthy, Deputy Director} ~~and concerned staff in the section~~ ^{made this} report complete, ~~which~~ ^{deserves} much appreciation.


Valuable comments and suggestions towards the improvement of this report are most welcome.


26/7/2012

July 2012

Principal Secretary and Director


26/7/12


26/07/2012


26/7/12

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Highlights

- ↓ A total of 5811 persons involved in handloom weaving and allied activities were covered under the sample survey conducted during 2010-11 in Tamilnadu. Among them 2958 were male and 2853 were female.
- ↓ Out of 5811 handloom weavers, 4313 weavers were full time weavers and 1498 were part time weavers.
- ↓ Out of 5811 handloom workers covered, a section of 17.66 percent of weavers was reported to have not attended the school. A major chunk of 68.00 percent of weavers had attended below primary level education.
- ↓ The handloom workers come under “weaving and allied activities” are highly concentrated in the age group of 46- 60 years, numbering 2140 with 36.83 per cent to total.
- ↓ About 13544 looms were accounted, out of which 13236 looms were in working conditions and 308 looms remained idle.
- ↓ Out 3232 handloom weavers family surveyed, 3060 families availed the services of Government Medical Scheme. The families of 2681 availed free electricity provision. Around 321 families utilized the benefits of Government / Co-operative housing schemes.
- ↓ A minimum of 96 families out of 3232 families surveyed were benefited by Marriage Assistance Scheme.
- ↓ The state level difference between the demand and supply of yarn is estimated as 10.00 per cent, which means some portion of looms are in need of adequate and timely supply of yarn.
- ↓ The monthly average cloth production per day in respect of fully cotton based dhotis, sarees, towels and shirting is estimated as 163,135,120 and 120 metre respectively.
- ↓ Apparently, the results of the sample survey conveys that there is a paucity of income level among all type of weavers. The estimated monthly average income ranges from Rs.1100/- to Rs.4500/-.

Section – I : INTRODUCTION

The Handloom Sector of Tamil Nadu assumes paramount importance as it is one of the largest employment providers to the rural mass, next to agriculture. It also represents a traditional art form of the State that has been patronized and promoted from time immemorial. Obviously, this handloom industry cannot compete with power loom and survive on its own. The intervention of both Central and State Governments in the form of financial assistance as well as various development and welfare schemes help this sector to withstand the pressures and competition emerging out of economic and technological advancements.

In this juncture, it becomes very much essential on the part of the Government to take effective steps to capture the trends of certain key variables on the Production, Sales, Stocks of handloom cloth etc., covering socio-economic attributes. Keeping this in view, a Sample Survey on Handlooms is regularly conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics. The results and inferences derived from the sample survey conducted during 2010-2011 are presented in detail in this Annual Report.

Objectives:

The main objectives of the Handloom survey are:

- To collect details on Production, Sales and Stocks of handloom cloth.
- To assess the socio-economic condition of the family of the weavers.
- To ascertain the status on income and employment opportunity of the weavers.
- To collect information on Government Welfare Scheme availed by the weavers family.

- To establish baseline information system on handlooms and weavers to facilitate policy formulation by the Government in the context of upgrading the standard of living of the weavers.

Coverage :

The sample survey on handlooms is conducted regularly in 198 Focal Centres of almost all the districts of Tamilnadu except The Nilgiris and Krishnagiri districts. Besides, certain key information on Production, Stocks and Sales of handloom cloth in respect of looms functioning under co-operative societies are collected from the Department of Handloom and Textiles and incorporated in the report.

Methodology:

Selection of Focal Centres :

High concentration of looms in a particular area is named as Focal Centre. Such focal centre in Tamilnadu is enumerated as about 588, out of which 198 focal centres are selected by following stratified sampling procedure. The 198 focal centres are proportioned according to the types of looms based on the usage of yarns. The looms covered under this sample survey are of five major types viz., Cotton, Silk, Art Silk, Mixed cotton and Polyester.

Selection of Weavers family:

At the first instance, listing of weavers according to types viz., cotton, silk, art silk, mixed cotton and polyester has to be done for each focal centre. A maximum of 20 weaver families are selected from each focal centre by using circular systematic random sampling method. If the number of weavers exceeds 300 in the weaver list meant for sample selection, then Cluster has to be formed with 100 weaver families for the purpose of selection of 20 sample weavers.

Section – II : CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Type of Looms (by yarn) : There are Five types of handlooms. They are cotton, silk, art-silk, mixed cotton and polyester.

Type of Looms (by activity) :

Active Looms: The looms that worked throughout the month are classified as Active Looms.

Partly Active Looms: The looms, which worked only for a few days in a month are called Partly Active Looms.

Idle looms: The looms, which did not work even for a single day in a month, are classified as 'Idle Looms'.

Classification of Weavers: weavers are classified as independent weavers, weavers working under master-weavers, weavers under co-operative societies and weavers under factory or establishment.

Independent Weavers: An independent weaver is one who owns one or more looms and works in his home. He buys the yarn and other raw materials from his own resources and sells the finished products in the local market .

Weavers working under a Master Weaver: A weaver working under a Master-Weaver also owns one or more looms but gets yarn, other raw materials etc., from a master-weaver. He converts the yarn into cloth according to the specifications given by the master-weaver and returns the finished products to the master-weaver and gets wages for his work.

Weavers working under a Co-operative Society: This category of weaver also owns his loom. The supply of yarn is made by the co-operative society. The weavers produce cloth according to the specifications given by the society and returns the finished products to the society for wages calculated at prescribed rates

based on the turn-over. In addition to wages, the weaver also gets a share from the profits of the society.

Handloom Factory or Establishment: Handloom Factory or Establishment is a production unit run by a person or persons, who own a number of looms and who employ persons for weaving. The owner of the factory or establishment supplies yarn and other raw materials and sells the finished products. The weavers working in the factory are paid wages for the work done by them.

Assistants to Weavers: Persons who assist the weavers in the preparatory process such as winding, warping, sizing and beaming are called assistants to weavers. Assistants are classified as paid and unpaid assistants. Family members who assist the weaver in winding, warping, sizing and beaming are termed as unpaid assistants.

Hired workers: In this system, workers get raw materials from master weavers or traders and return finished products or services to them. In return, the weaver gets wages, which are paid in accordance with work performed by them. Hired workers may work under an institutional structure like a cooperative society, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, State Handloom Development Corporation, etc. They may also work under private entrepreneurs like master weavers or traders.

Full Time Weavers: Full Time Weavers is one who is attending weaving activity as the main occupation.

Part time Weavers: Part Time Weavers is one who is having some other main occupation but engaged weaving in his out of office hours.

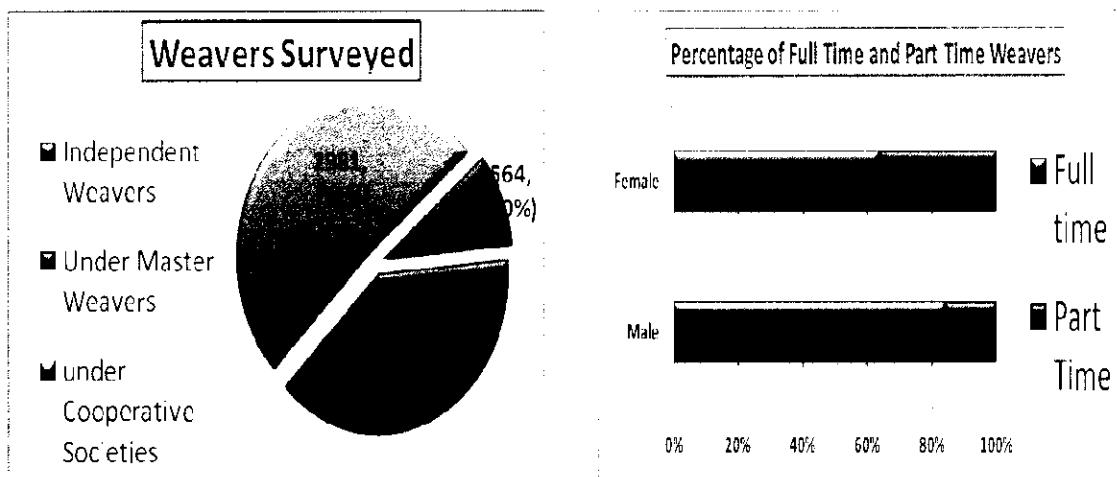
Cooperative Society: The cooperative structure in the handloom sector is twofold: apex society and primary society. The apex society is an umbrella body for primary societies. Hence, weavers are basically members of primary societies.

Section – III : WEAVERS CATEGORY AND NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT

The Handloom weavers are broadly classified into three groups viz., Independent Weavers, Weavers working under Master Weavers and Weavers under Co-operative Societies. The categorywise total number of weavers with male and female breakups are presented in the Table -1 below along with diagrammatic illustrations.

Weavers Category	Number of Weavers			Percentage of Distribution		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL
Independent Weavers	311	253	564	10.51	8.87	9.70
Under Master Weavers	1262	1004	2266	42.67	35.19	39.00
under Cooperative Societies	1385	1596	2981	46.81	55.94	51.30
Total	2958	2853	5811	100.00	100.00	100.00

The results of the sample survey conducted during 2010-11 reveal that a total of 5811 weavers were working in handloom industries. Among them 2958 were male and 2853 were female. The percentage being 51.0 and 49.0 respectively. The participation in this industry by both the gender is more or less equal.



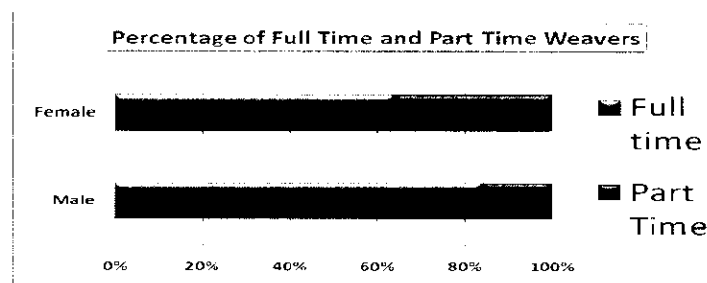
The category of weavers under co-operative societies tops the list with 2981 in number which constitute 51.30 percentage to the total. Followed by this, the

weavers working under master weavers are calculated as 2266 for which the percentage being 39.0. A minimal share of 564 is noticed under Independent weavers category and percentage of contribution to total is very much least with 9.70 as compared to other types.

The weavers may either be fully engaged or partly engaged in the handloom activity. Based on their engagement they are classified as Full Time weavers and Part Time weavers. The following table -2 together with graphical representation furnishes the details on genderwise engagement in the handloom activity.

2. DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WEAVERS AS FULL TIME AND PART TIME WEAVERS						
Type of Engagement	No. of Weavers			Percentage of Distribution		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL
Full Time	2487	1826	4313	84.08	64.00	74.22
Part Time	471	1027	1498	15.92	36.00	25.78
Total	2958	2853	5811	100.00	100.00	100.00

The sample survey infers that out of 5811 handloom weavers, 4313 weavers were Full Time Weavers and 1498 were Part Time Weavers. In terms of percentage, the fully and partly engaged are estimated at 74.22 and 25.78 respectively. The fulltime male weaver were as high as 2487, while the part time male weavers were very much lesser with 471 for which the percentage being 84.08 and 15.92 each. As for female weavers, fully engaged are calculated as 1826 with the percentage share of 64.00 and partly engaged are recorded as 1027, which constitute 36.00 per cent to total.



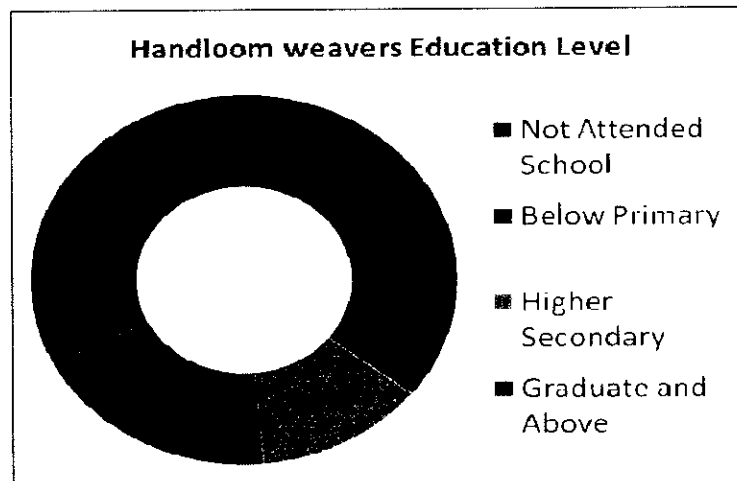
Section – IV : Weavers Education, Agewise Participation and Status of Looms

Education is one among the various socio-economic indicators to assess the standard of living. The following table-3 has been framed from the results of sample survey to study the educational status of the handloom workers.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Level of Education	No. of. Handloom Weavers			Percentage of Distribution		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL
Not Attended School	307	719	1026	10.38	25.20	17.66
Below Primary	2122	1830	3952	71.74	64.15	68.00
Higher Secondary	471	282	753	15.92	9.88	12.96
Graduate and Above	58	22	80	1.96	0.77	1.38
Total	2958	2853	5811	100.00	100.00	100.00

Out of 5811 handloom workers covered under this sample survey, fairly a larger portion of 1026 weavers were reported to have not attended the school at all. In other words, 17.66 per cent of handloom workers come under “not attended school” category. A major chunk of 3952 handloom workers were noticed to come under “below primary” classification, which constitute 68.00 per cent to total. The higher secondary being 753 and graduate and above category are 80 in number.



An analysis on percentage of distribution segment shows that the percentage of female under “not attended school” category was computed as 25.20 to the total, while it was 10.38 per cent for male. Fairly a high percentage of 71.74 for male under below primary category is noticed as compared to female with 64.15 per cent to total. Again the male under “higher secondary category” is as high as 15.92 per cent, when compared to female with 9.88 per cent to total. A negligible percentage of 0.77 was noticed in female of graduate and above category, whereas it was 1.96 per cent for male.

The table-4 below comprises of two broad segments, the first segment shows the “weaving and allied activities” of the handloom workers and the second portion refers the “other non-weaving family members”.

4. DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKERS BY AGE GROUPS :

Age Groups	Weaving and allied activities			Other non-weaving Family members		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than 18 Years	32	18	50	1184	1190	2374
%	1.08	0.63	0.86	39.23	43.83	41.41
18- 35 years	588	771	1359	1222	834	2056
%	19.88	27.02	23.38	40.49	30.72	35.86
36-45 years	707	888	1595	189	223	412
%	23.90	31.13	27.45	6.26	8.21	7.19
46 – 60 years	1131	1009	2140	244	263	507
%	38.24	35.37	36.83	8.09	9.69	8.84
Above 60 years	500	167	667	179	205	384
%	16.90	5.85	11.48	5.93	7.55	6.70
Total	2958	2853	5811	3018	2715	5733
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The above table shows distribution of handloom workers come under “weaving and allied activities” are highly concentrated in the age group of 46- 60 years, numbering 2140 with percentage share of 36.83 to the total. This is followed by the age groups of 36 – 45, 18-35 and above 60 years with the percentage share of 27.45, 23.38 and 11.48 respectively. In both male and female cases handloom workers are highly found place in the age group of 46-60 years with the percentage of 38.24 and 35.37 each.

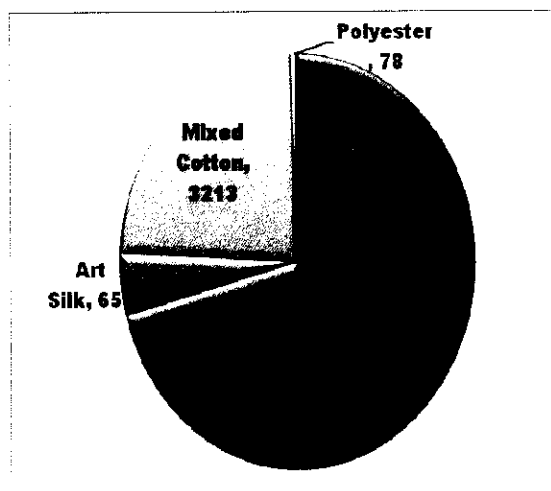
The participation rate of handloom workers in weaving and allied activities was very minimal of 0.86 percent in the age group of less than 18 years. The percentage of male participation in the age group of less than 18 years was recorded as 1.08 and for female it was 0.63, which is very much negligible. It may be significant to note that in the age group of “above 60 years”, participation of male handloom workers in weaving and allied activities is as high as 16.90 per cent as compared to female with 5.85 per cent.

WORKING STATUS OF LOOMS

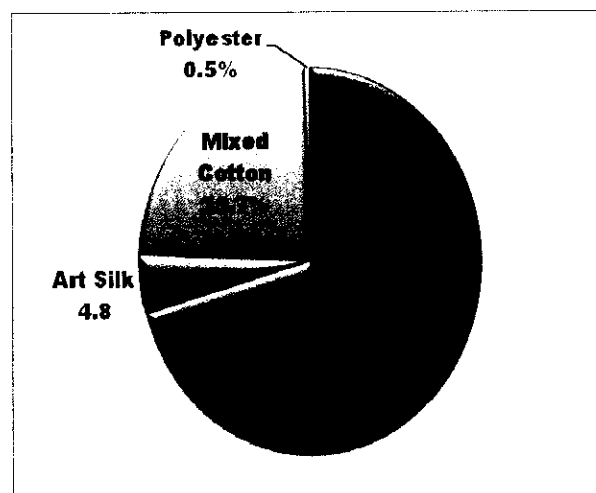
The table-5 below indicates the number of looms with working status. During the period under review about 13544 looms were accounted, out of which 13236 looms were reported to be in working condition and the rest of 308 looms remained to be idle. A total of 5797 cotton looms were recorded, of which 5657 were noticed to be in working condition and the rest of 140 loom stayed idle.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF LOOMS BY WORKING STATUS AND FABRIC PRODUCED						
Fabric wise Loom Type	No. of. Looms			Percentage of Distribution		
	Working	Idle	Total	Working	Idle	Total
Cotton	5657	140	5797	42.74	45.45	42.80
Silk	3697	102	3799	27.93	33.12	28.05
Art Silk	646	11	657	4.88	3.57	4.85
Mixed Cotton	3164	49	3213	23.90	15.91	23.72
Polyester	72	6	78	0.54	1.95	0.58
Total	13236	308	13544	100.00	100.00	100.00

Fabric wise Looms Surveyed



Working Looms



Of all the loom types, the working condition of cotton loom tops the list with 42.74 per cent, which is followed by the working silk loom and working mixed cotton loom with 27.93 and 23.90 per cent each. It may be deduced from the table above that higher the number of looms, higher the proportion of idle. This is very much evident in the categories of cotton, silk and mixed cotton with 45.45, 33.12 and 15.91 per cent respectively.

Section – V : Production Analysis

The interaction between demand and supply of yarn decides the very functional status of the looms. If equilibrium is attained through interaction of demand and supply forces, it is said to be in the optimal condition. The following table illustrates the behavior of the district wise demand and supply forces of yarn during period under evaluation.

6. Districtwise Demand and Supply of Yarn				
(Units in 000'Metres/Kg)				
District	Demand of Thread	Thread Supplied / Purchased	Diff	% of Diff
Coimbatore	21703	21703	0	0.0
Cuddalore	11830	11830	0	0.0
Dharmapuri	4640	4400	240	5.2
Dindigul	11780	10332	1448	12.3
Erode	98986	87432	11554	11.7
Kanchipuram	20744	18375	2369	11.4
Kanniyakumari	42806	41994	812	1.9
Karur	48044	44616	3428	7.1
Madurai	29723	29723	0	0.0
Nagapattinam	926	407	519	56.0
Namakkal	44405	39657	4748	10.7
Pudukkottai	2090	2090	0	0.0
Ramanathapuram	9620	9140	480	5.0
Salem	27771	25668	2103	7.6
Sivagangai	2130	1705	425	20.0
Thanjavur	7146	3868	3278	45.9
Theni	829	829	0	0.0
Thiruppur	10376	9881	495	4.8
Thiruvallur	24116	19848	4268	17.7
Thiruvannamalai	20163	18833	1330	6.6
Thiruvarur	3379	3006	373	11.0
Thoothukkudi	9514	9514	0	0.0
Tiruchi	11894	11710	184	1.5
Tirunelveli	22639	19383	3256	14.4
Vellore	38909	30192	8717	22.4
Villupuram	55552	48533	7019	12.6
Virudhunagar	9076	8984	92	1.0
TOTAL	590833	533689	57144	9.7

The implication of the above table is that higher the number of looms, higher the emergence of demand forces. It is the matter how far the demand forces are met out through supply factors. It is highly significant to note that in the districts of Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Maduari, Theni and Thuthookudi the interaction between demand and supply of yarn is found to be in equilibrium. In other words the difference between demand and supply is zero, which implies that the functional status in these districts seem to be effective.

A vast proportion of difference in demand and supply of yarn is noticed in Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Vellore and Sivagangai districts with 56.0 45.9, 22.4 and 20.0 per cent respectively. In the districts of Dindugal, Erode, Kancheepurm, Namakkal, Tiruvallore, Tiruvarur, Tirunelveli and Villupuram, the deviation from the demand factor ranges from 10.7 to 17.7 per cent.

The state level difference between demand and supply of yarn is almost 10.00 per cent which means a sizeable portion of looms could not be fed with adequate supply of yarn. In certain districts of Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, Trichy and Virudhunagar the differences appear to be in tolerable range from 1.0 to 6.6 per cent.

The details regarding varietywise Monthly Average Cloth Production per Weaver per Loom are presented in table No. 9.

7. Variety wise monthly Average Cloth Production Per Weaver per Loom	
Cloth Variety	Average Cloth Production per day (Units in metres).
COTTON-DHOTIES	163
COTTON-SAREES	135
COTTON-TOWELS	120
COTTON-KERCHIEFS	255
COTTON-LUNGIES	97
COTTON-BEDSREADS	60
COTTON-SHIRTINGS	120
COTTON-CARPET	60
COTTON-OTHERS	216
SILK-DHOTIES	49
SILK-SAREES	11
SILK-OTHERS	115
ARTSILK-DHOTIES	49
ARTSILK-SAREES	41
ARTSILK-OTHERS	72
MIXTURE-SAREES	43
MIXTURE-OTHERS	116
POLYESTER-DHOTIES	105
POLYESTOR-SAREES	73
POLYESTER-OTHERS	150

It is clear from the table that the Cotton varieties of cloth production is predominant during the survey period of 2010-11.

The average cloth production per day in respect of Cotton Dhoties, Cotton Sarees, Cotton Towels and Cotton Shirtings is computed at 163, 135, 120 and 120 metre respectively, which may seem to be lesser as compared to that of cotton kerchief with 255 metre and cotton-others with 216 metre average production per day. As a matter of fact, the varieties of Cotton Dhoties, Cotton Sarees, Cotton Towels and Cotton Shirtings are larger in size in terms of length and breadth. Hence it could be connoted that the production performance of these varieties are said to be better as compared to other items.

Similarly average production per day for the varieties of Polyester-others, Mixture-others and Polyester Dhotis are calculated at 150, 116 and 105 metre each. The average production per day relating to Silk Sarees is computed at 11 metre which is very much least relatively. The reason may be attributed to high production cost, longtime and multi-stage process, variation in weather conditions etc.,

**8. Estimated Production and Percentage Break-Ups
by Different Varieties of Handloom Cloth**

(in Lakh Metres)

Varieties of cloth	Year ended			
	March 2010		March 2011	
	Total Production	Percentage	Total Production	Percentage
I. COTTON				
1. Dhoties	172.42	6.00	229.46	4.07
2. Sarees	404.72	14.09	923.25	16.40
3. Towels	287.94	10.03	636.14	11.30
4. Kerchiefs	12.62	0.44	27.15	0.48
5. Lungies	322.98	11.25	699.54	12.43
6. Bed spread	150.33	5.23	839.32	14.91
7. Coatings	10.12	0.35	18.57	0.33
8. Shirtings	47.78	1.66	11.27	0.20
10. Gada	73.38	2.56	92.50	1.63
11. Carpet	215.28	7.50	393.82	7.00
12. Curtain Cloth	25.64	0.89	32.33	0.57
13. Pillow Covers	13.25	0.46	11.94	0.21
14. Pavadai & Dhavani	6.33	0.22	9.57	0.17
15. Others	629.08	21.91	179.92	3.20
Total	2371.87	82.59	4104.78	72.90
II. SILK				
1. Silk Dhoties	15.10	0.53	4.25	0.08
2. Sarees	99.87	3.48	587.25	10.42
3. Angavastrams	-	-	-	-
4. Pavadai & Dhavani	-	-	-	-
5. Others	21.74	0.75	0.83	0.01
Total	136.71	4.76	592.33	10.51
III. ARTSILK				
1. Dhoties	-	-	5.52	0.10
2. Sarees	146.02	5.08	321.52	5.70
3. Lungies	2.51	0.09	-	-
4. Pavadai & Dhavani	-	-	-	-
5. Others	4.09	0.14	3.43	0.06
Total	152.62	5.31	330.47	5.86
IV. MIXTURE OF COTTON AND ARTSILK				
1. Dhoties	3.07	0.11	155.99	2.76
2. Sarees	187.26	6.52	410.43	7.29
3. Others	0	0	24.06	0.43
Total	190.33	6.63	590.48	10.48
V. POLYESTER				
1. Dhoties	3.10	0.11	1.32	0.02
2. Sarees	8.75	0.30	6.91	0.12
3. Shirtings	4.00	0.14	2.52	0.04
4. Others	4.46	0.16	3.71	0.07
Total	20.31	0.71	10.75	0.25
GRAND TOTAL	2871.74	100.00	5628.82	100.00

Production by Category

The above table depicts the estimated production dimension of various types of handloom cloths during the sample survey period of 2010- 11. Among all the varieties, the estimated production of Cotton varieties of cloth is as high as 4104.78 lakh metres and this is followed by Silk varieties and Mixture of Cotton and Art Silk with 592.33 and 590.48 lakh metres respectively. In terms of percentage the Cotton varieties as referred above tops the list with 72.90, pushing the silk varieties and mixture of cotton and art silk to occupy the second and third positions with 10.52 and 10.49 per cent respectively.

Cotton

Total production of Cotton cloth in handloom during the year under study 4104.78 lakh metres with 72.90 per cent. A major production of cotton sarees is notices as 923.25 lakh metres followed by bed spread 839.32 lakh metres and Lungies 699.54 lakh metres.

Silk

The total Production of silk is estimate at 592.33 lakh metres (10.51 %). Out of which Sarees are produced 587.25 lakh metres (10.42%), and other silk materials produced 0.83 lakh metres (0.01).

Art silk

The production of Art silk 330.47 lakh metres, out of which sarees are produced the maximum of 321.52 lakh metres (5.70%).

Mixture of Cotton and Art silk

About 590.48 lakh metres (10.49%) of mixture of cotton and silk were produced. Out of which sarees were produced 410.43 lakh metres (7.29 %) and Dhoties 155.99 lakh metres (2.76 %). The other varieties are very small with 24.06 lakh metres (0.43 %)

Polyester

The Polyester were produced 10.76 lakh metres (0.19 %), out of which sarees were produced at the maximum of 6.81 lakh metres (0.12 %)

Section – VI : Income and Employment of Handloom Weavers

The propensity to consume, spend, save and invest is mainly decided by the income pattern of the individual. Hence income is always considered as the key indicator in any socio-economics analysis. From the results of handloom sample survey conducted during 2010-11, the income pattern according to weaver types are estimated and presented in the following table to assess their standard of living.

9. District wise Monthly Average Income of Weavers				
Sl.No	District name	Individual Weaver	Under Master Weaver	Co-operative Societies
1	Kanchipuram	2967	3043	3615
2	Thiruvallur	2693	2568	2609
3	Vellore	-	3307	2749
4	Thiruvannamalai	3000	2834	2497
5	Villupuram	-	2000	2368
6	Cuddalore	-	2500	2163
7	Thanjavur	2233	2600	3563
8	Nagapattinam	3500	2165	2300
9	Thiruvarur	2500	2750	3200
10	Salem	2967	3059	2656
11	Namakkal	-	3000	2169
12	Dharmapuri	-	-	1393
13	Erode	3000	3100	2829
14	Coimbatore	4188	4690	3751
15	Tiruchi	2500	1685	1819
16	Karur	1450	1775	2281
17	Madurai		1639	2453
18	Dindigul	3150	3519	3860
19	Theni	-	-	2500
20	Ramanathapuram	-	3350	4300
21	Virudhunagar	-	1350	1525
22	Sivagangai	-	1100	1400
23	Tirunelveli	1800	3215	1731
24	Thoothukkudi	-	-	1289
25	Kanniyakumari	-	-	2066
26	Pudukkottai	-	1800	-
27	Thiruppur	4500	3810	3901

Note : (-) indicates that the category does not exist under the sample survey in the

Individual weavers:

A vetting on monthly average income pattern of individual weavers conveys that Tiruppur district tops the list with Rs.4500/- which is more or less closely followed by Coimbatore district with Rs.4188/-. The districts of Tiruvannamalai, Nagappattinam, Erode and Dindigul districts are identified to come under the monthly average income range of Rs.3000/- to 3500/- , while Tiruvallore, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Salem and Trichy are found to be in the range of Rs.2500/- to Rs.3000/-. The districts of Karur and Tirunelveli are identified to fall below the monthly average income Rs.2000/-.

Under Master weavers:

In this category monthly average income for weavers is identified as high as Rs.4690/- in Coimbatore district followed by Tiruppur with Rs.3810/- and Dindigul with Rs.3519/-. The Sivagangai district registers the least monthly average income of Rs.1100/-. The out come of the sample survey reveals that about six districts viz., Kancheepurm, Vellore, Salem, Namakkal, Erode and Ramanathapurm come under the monthly average income range of Rs.3000/- to Rs.3500/- and yet another cluster of four districts of Trichy, Karur, Madurai and Pudukottai fall under the income group of Rs.1500/- to Rs.2000/-.

The weavers covered in Tiruvallore, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Thanjavur and Tiruvarur districts are assessed to find place in the income range of Rs.2500/- to Rs,3000/-. The least size of monthly average income is noticed in Sivagangai and Virudhunagar districts with Rs. 1100/- and Rs.1350/- each.

Co-operative Societies:

The district wise analysis informs that the weavers working in cooperative societies in Tiruppur district received the monthly average income of Rs.3901/- which is the highest as compared to other districts. This is closely followed by Dindigul (Rs.3860/-), Coimbatore (Rs.3751/-) and Kancheepuram (Rs.3615/-) districts. In Dharmapuri districts the monthly average income is estimated at Rs.1393/- which is deplorably very low.

An overview on this analysis would infer that there is paucity in the income level of handloom weavers with which the very subsistence could not be managed and ultimately pushing them to live below the poverty line.

The employment potentiality in terms of categorywise of employment days and unemployment days with reasons are assessed through handloom sample survey conducted in the 198 focal centres in Tamilnadu during the period of 2010-11 and the results are listed in the table below.

**10. TOTAL EMPLOYEMENT AND UNEMPOLYMENT DAYS OF HANDLOOM WORKERS FAMILY
(For the year 2010-11)**

Weavers Category	Employment Days			Unemployment Days						Total unemployment days
	Weaving and allied activities days	Other Occupati on days	Total No.of Working Days	Raw Material shortage	sickness	Loom repair	Season	Other reason		
Independent Weavers	383787	38699	422486	3517	17334	1741	21475	277810	321877	
%	85.49	14.51	100.00	1.89	9.33	0.94	13.71	74.14	100.00	
Under Master Weavers	1904866	154742	2059608	40561	61860	9445	124698	812500	1049064	
%	95.76	4.24	100.00	3.68	12.32	2.23	25.88	55.90	100.00	
under Cooperative Institutions	1782500	437519	2220019	58655	149571	9713	69479	1064569	1351987	
%	92.68	7.32	100.00	5.30	13.52	3.95	17.13	60.09	100.00	
Total	4071153	630960	4702113	102733	228765	20899	215652	2154879	2722928	
%	93.33	6.67	100.00	4.47	12.74	3.13	19.43	60.23	100.00	

In general the total number of working days for all the categories are 4702113 in number, of them majority of days engaged in "weaving and allied activities" are arrived at 407113 with the percentage share of 93.33, which is followed by other "occupation day" of 630960 for which the percentage share is calculated as 6.67 which is comparatively smaller.

A view upon a segment of unemployment days makes it clear that 2722928 days are estimated as total unemployment days, of this 2154879 unemployment days are due to other reasons which constitutes 60.23 per cent. This is followed by the seasonal reasons with 215652 unemployment days which represents 19.43 per cent to the total. The reason being sickness for unemployment day also constitute a considerable share of 12.74 per cent. The categorywise weaver analysis are as follows:

Individual weavers- Employment and Unemployment Days:

Out of the total of 422486 working days under individual weavers category, the weaving and allied activities are computed as 383787, while other occupation days are quantified as 38699 and percentage being 85.49 and 14.51 respectively.

About 321877 days are calculated as total unemployment days under this category. In view of "other reasons", around 277810 days are estimated as unemployment days with 74.14 per cent. This is followed by "seasonal reason" with 13.71 per cent and due to "sickness" with 9.33 per cent. The percentage of 0.94 and 1.89 is noticed for reasons of loom repair and shortage of raw materials respectively.

Weavers under Master weavers- Employment and Unemployment Days:

The total employment days under this category is quantified as 2059608, of which the weaving and allied activities as the major proportion of 1904866 days which represents 95.76 per cent, while it is numbered as 154742 days for other occupation that denotes 4.24 per cent which is relatively smaller.

It is also seen from the table above that about 1049064 days are reported to be total unemployment days under this classification for various reasons. The other reasons and seasonal factors are seem to occupy the larger proportion of 55.90 and 25.88 per cent each. The sickness factor constitutes 12.32 per cent and comparatively lesser percentage is noticed for the reasons of loom repair with 2.23 per cent. The unemployment due to the shortage of raw materials are estimated to be at 3.68 per cent.

Weavers under Co-operative Societies - Employment and Unemployment Days:

The employment days in respect of weaving and allied activities and other occupation together accounted as 2220019 and percentage for weaving and allied activities represents 92.68, while it is 7.32 per cent for other occupation.

A total of 1351987 days are found to unemployment days in respect of the category viz., weavers under cooperative societies. Fairly a major proportion of 0.09 per cent is noticed for other reasons, which is followed by the reasons of seasonal and sickness with 17.13 and 13.52 per cent each.

Section – VII : Government Welfare Schemes and Weavers

In the following table, number of handloom weavers families benefited by different government welfare schemes are shown with horizontal percentage distribution.

Sl. No	District	TOTAL No. of Families surveyed	Govt. Medical Scheme		Govt. / Cooperative Housing Scheme		Free Electricity	
			No. of Families	%	No. of Families	%	No. of Families	%
1	Chennai	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Kanchipuram	166	162	97.59	11	6.63	126	75.90
3	Thiruvallur	149	138	92.62	21	14.09	98	65.77
4	Vellore	237	226	95.36	1	0.42	175	73.84
5	Thiruvannamalai	245	212	86.53	8	3.27	225	91.84
6	Villupuram	202	202	100.00	25	12.38	187	92.57
7	Cuddalore	112	111	99.11	1	0.89	110	98.21
8	Thanjavur	120	107	89.17	6	5.00	94	78.33
9	Nagapattinam	42	42	100.00	11	26.19	12	28.57
10	Thiruvavarur	58	57	98.28	15	25.86	57	98.28
11	Salem	149	143	95.97	22	14.77	117	78.52
12	Namakkal	160	159	99.38	6	3.75	152	95.00
13	Dharmapuri	60	60	100.00	20	33.33	23	38.33
14	Erode	198	195	98.48	16	8.08	182	91.92
15	Coimbatore	157	147	93.63	3	1.91	128	81.53
16	Tiruchi	136	124	91.18	48	35.29	118	86.76
17	Karur	83	81	97.59	6	7.23	63	75.90
18	Permbalur	20	20	100.00	0	0.00	17	85.00
19	Madurai	122	95	77.87	10	8.20	93	76.23
20	Dindigul	45	40	88.89	2	4.44	29	64.44
21	Theni	20	20	100.00	0	0.00	18	90.00
22	Ramanathapuram	20	18	90.00	14	70.00	13	65.00
23	Virudhunagar	104	98	94.23	0	0.00	97	93.27
24	Sivagangai	20	19	95.00	0	0.00	14	70.00
25	Tirunelveli	159	141	88.68	38	23.90	141	88.68
26	Thoothukkudi	99	99	100.00	2	2.02	74	74.75
27	Kanniyakumari	108	107	99.07	21	19.44	93	86.11
28	Pudukkottai	20	20	100.00	0	0.00	20	100.00
29	Ariyalur	80	79	98.75	0	0.00	75	93.75
30	Thiruppur	140	137	97.86	14	10.00	130	92.86
	TOTAL	3232	3060	94.68	321	9.93	2681	82.95

Handloom weavers and their families are covered by the Honourable Chief Minister's new schemes like free gold for marriage of poor, cost free supply of Mixie, grinder , fan and revised health insurance etc. Apart from the general schemes the following are the already existing schemes exclusive welfare measures for hand loom weavers.

- 1) Co op handloom weavers' savings and security schemes.
- 2) Co op handloom weavers' old age pension.
- 3) Awarding scholarship under the M.G.R Handloom weavers welfare trust,
- 4) Rebate subsidy scheme.
- 5) Integrated handlooms development scheme.
- 6) Prize award scheme for best talented weavers.

Out of 3232 handloom weavers' families surveyed in this state, an appreciable quantum of 3060 families had availed the services provided under Government Medical Scheme with 94.68 per cent. Similarly, out of 3232 families, a considerable portion of 2681 families made use of the benefits of free electricity provided by the government, which constitute 82.95 per cent to the total. A small number of 321 families were reported to have availed the benefits offered under Government/ Cooperative Housing Scheme and the percentage being 9.93 in this case.

Govt. Medical Scheme:

The District wise analysis shows that the percentage of beneficiaries in respect of handloom weavers families surveyed in the case of Government Medical Scheme ranges from 77.87 to 100.00 per cent in general.

It is very much significant to note that in the districts of Villupuram, Nagappattinam, Dharmapuri, Perambalur, Theni, Thoothoukudi and Pudukottai all the families came under the purview of this survey had availed the services offered under the Government Medical Scheme with 100.00 per cent each.

Madurai district stands in the last position with the lowest percentage 77.87 and the rest of the districts recorded more than 86.00 per cent. About 11 districts have secured 90.00 per cent.

Government / Co-operative Housing Scheme :

A glance at the State figure shows that out 3232 handloom weavers families surveyed. A meager number of 321 handloom weavers families enjoyed the fruits of Government / Cooperative Housing Scheme with percentage share of 9.93 to the total. Of all the districts in Tamilnadu, Ramanathapuram district occupied remarkably the first position in availing the Govt/ Co-op. Housing Scheme with 70.00 per cent to its total. The percentage of availing the benefits of this scheme in the districts of Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Dharmapuri, Trichy and Tirunelveli is calculated at more than 23.00 per cent to their total. In the districts of Chennai, Perembalur, Theni, Virudhunagar, Sivagangai, Pudukottai and Ariyalur, a total absence is

noticed, in availing the benefits from Govt./ Co-op. Housing Schemes and the percentage shown for these districts is zero.

The percentage contribution made by the Vellore (0.42) and Cuddalore (0.89) districts are considered as very negligible in availing the benefits of the Government/ Cooperative Housing Scheme.

Free Electricity:

A total of 3232 handloom weavers were surveyed. Among them 2681 handloom weavers families stated that they had availed the facility of free electricity provided by the Government. This is 82.95 per cent to total. The survey results prove that the percentage of availing this facility by the districts in Tamilnadu ranges from 28.57 to 100.00. In Pudukottai district all the families surveyed reported to have fully utilized the free electricity and the percentage being 100.00 and some of the districts like Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tiruvarur, Namakkal, Erode, Virudhunagar, Ariyalur and Tiruppur have recorded more than 90.00 per cent in this case.

A larger group of Kancheepuram, Tiruvallore, Vellore, Cuddalore, Nagappattinam, Salem, Dharmapuri, Karur, Madurai, Dindigul, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai and Thuthookudi districts were identified to fall below the state level share of 82.95 per cent. Among them Nagappattinam and Dharmapuri District were spotted as less utilizers of free electricity facility with the percentage share 28.57 and 38.33 respectively.

Section – V : Views and Suggestions of the Handloom Weavers

The views and suggestions ^{collected} obtained from the weavers enquired during the sample survey towards the uplift of handloom sector in Tamilnadu are presented below in the ^{context} context of developmental programs by the Government. ^{for future use}

- ✓ The Educational Assistance to the weavers may be enhanced.
- ✓ Old Age Pension provision scheme may be extended to all the eligible weavers.
- ✓ Government Free School Uniforms supply orders may exclusively be allotted to handloom sector.
- ✓ Enhanced provision of free electricity to be provided.
- ✓ Subsidized rate for yarn, dyes etc., and also sustained adequate supply of yarns.
- ✓ Provision of Medical expenses reimbursement scheme to all the handloom weavers for safeguarding them from occupational health hazards.
- ✓ Provision of secondary employment opportunity to handloom weaver during non-weaving seasons.
- ✓ Awareness programme of handloom products among public and also public servants to be encouraged to use handloom clothing by providing regular conduct of handloom exhibition in all the districts in all seasons.
- ✓ Creation of market facilities, improvement of mobile-handloom shops, attracting foreign customers by introducing new designs and new varieties of handloom cloths.
- ✓ Promotion of export policies and improvement of domestic and international markets.
- ✓ Sale of handloom products through Public Distribution System.
- ✓ Regulations on power looms.
- ✓ Procurement of handloom products by the Textile Societies and Government agencies.
- ✓ Extension of women welfare scheme to handloom family.

