CHAPTER – II
PROFILE OF THE AMMAPET HANDLOOM WEAVER’S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD, SALEM
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CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD, SALEM

2.1 INTRODUCTION

History of Handloom Industry and its socio-economic importance; organisation of handloom industry – various forms of co-operative societies in handloom industry and their importance administration set-up and management.

Economics of handloom in comparison with power-loom and mills production – source of capital and credit to handloom Industry – Share Capital – Financial Assistance from Government and their agencies such as Commercial Banks – R.B.I. – N.C.D.C. etc. – Accounting Procedures – Objectives of various Central Government sponsored schemes. Principles of WTO and GAIT Agreement – Principles of New Fertile Policy; Function and objectives of various institutions viz. NCDC, ACASH, NABARD, NADC, HEPC, HHEC etc. Reservation of certain varieties of fabrics exclusively to be produced by handlooms – roll and functions of Regional Enforcement Offices; Development of Entrepreneurial Skills; The concept of marketing – definition – Approaches to the study of marketing – Modern concept of marketing; Difference between Marketing and Selling; Marketing and Economics Development – Importance of

**Project Work:**

The project work is designed to train the students in tackling various industrial problems. Each student in the final year Diploma Course shall be required to work on specific problem relating to organisation and weaving/processing or preparation of specific scheme for setting up of a manufacturing unit as assigned by the staff members. Collect necessary data and prepare a comprehensive report.
which shall be evaluated and awarded marks. These marks are taken for the final examination.

2.2 HISTORY OF AMMAPET HANDLOOM WEAVER'S CO-
OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD, SALEM - 1.

The Ammapettai Handloom Weavers Registered in the year of 17.8.1938. The register number is S.532. It was started to work on 14.9.1988. M.Arunachala Mudaliar (Late) was the founder and the first President and 11 Board of Directors of the society. At the time of registration 53 members with the paid-up share capital of Rs.1107. It was registered for the purpose of uplift of the poor weavers. The area of operation is Ammapettai in and around of 10 Kilo Metres, Mallur, Komarapalayam and D.Perumapalayam Villages in Salem Revenue District. The former presidents and other board of directors to sacrifice of their lives and hard work and it was developed with increase of weaver members as well as production and sales. At the beginning from 1938 to 1984 to 1985 of this period condition of the society highly satisfied and its members were benefited by means of bonus and other facilities. In the middle age there were a number of small Primary Weavers Co-operative Society were formed in and ground of Ammapettai area. Many members in Ammapettai weavers society have been voluntarily remove their membership of the
society, and to join in the new registered societies. For that reason
production and sales of Ammapettai Society was decreasing day-by-
day.

In that situation the society incurred loss. Due to heavy loss of
the society and it was very difficult to run even today. The raw
materials such as cotton, silk, jari and other accessories are not able to
issued to the members of their needs, because of financial crisis.
Though the Tamil Nadu Government has introduced new schemes
and providing financial assistance to its members are very difficult to
uplift poor weavers. Even now what ever may be the condition of
Ammapettai Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd. The society earned a
very good name in the publics, so the Ammapettai Handloom
Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd is called one of the biggest
Weavers Co-operative Society in Tamil Nadu as well as in India.
Once it was proudly said and earned a good name in the Asia
continent also.

2.3 WORKING OF THE SOCIETY

The prime object of the society is to give continuous
employment to its weaver members. For that the society purchases
required raw materials such as cotton, silk and polyester yarn through
coopex and national handloom development corporation. The
purchased yarn has been distributed to the weaver member of the society, for conversion into finished goods. For the weavers are paid with wages according to the varieties that they are weaving. The finished goods so received are marketed to co-optex and through retail outlets and through selling agents. Besides their the society acting as a mediator for the provision of welfare and developmental schemes introduced by both State and Central Government then and there. Some of the developmental schemes introduced by its important weavers co-operative are training to the weavers for modern varieties (2) training in modern dying, (3) training in weaving of new designs, (4) training in higher wages earning varieties.

2.4 FUNCTIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HANDLOOMS IN SALEM DISTRICT

(A) The principal object of the society is to improve the Handloom Industry and the economic condition of the weavers residing in the area of operation mentioned in by-law (1) and for this purpose.

(i) to purchase such raw materials and appliances as may be required for the handloom industry and retail the same either for cash or credit to the members residing in these places:

(ii) to purchase yarn and other raw materials and advance the same to weaver-member who shall convert them into finished goods and
deliver them to the society to pay wages for such conversion, and to
arrange for the marketing of the finished goods to the best advantage
of the society; and
(iii) to purchase and hold on common or let on hire improved
appliances connected with the industry.

(B) The other objects of the society are:

(i) to raise the money required for the society by issue of shares and by
borrowing by way of deposits or otherwise from the members
government and others.

(ii) to act as the agent for the joint purchase of the domestic and other
requirements of its members and for the sale of their finished
products.

(iii) to undertake any or all welfare schemes sponsored by government
and other agencies for the benefits of members.

(iv) to open sales depots in places selected by the Board of Directors
subject to the prior approval of the Registrar.

(v) to borrow funds from government to be utilised for the issue of
loan to members for discharge of prior debits to Master Weavers
contracted prior to the admission into the society.

(vi) to run dye factory for the benefit of the society members and to
dye the yarn of other weavers co-operative societies also.
(vii) to buy or acquire land and to build or cause to be built the residential houses for the benefit of the weavers members of the society with necessary amenities.

(viii) to do such other act as may be conductive or incidental to the attainment of the principal object or other objects of the society.

The total borrowings of the society by way of deposits or otherwise and whether from members or others shall not at anytime exceed ten times the paidup share capital plus reserve fund or the limit if any, fixed by the Registrar in respect of the society or any class or category of societies to which the society belongs. The loans sanctioned for the society by various agencies for undertaking housing schemes, shall be excluded for arriving at the maximum borrowing power. The above set reasons the Central Government Bank will issue loans to the weavers societies, through Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank in less interest.
Master Weaver:

In addition to that above functions, the following functions are also to made by the Government, to bring the poor weavers under the control of the master weavers. They are providing work to the individual weavers those poor who are not having own looms. The master weavers are weaving assistance to the loomless weavers providing yarn and other materials. The wages paid by the master weavers is very low. It is not enough to run their family members. In order to improve the poor conditions of the weavers the Tamil Nadu Government and Central Government is trying to bring them into co-operative fold, by way of introducing many schemes.
Power-loom Owners:

To the poor individual weavers are not having own looms are forced to work under the clutches of the power-loom owners the State Government is also trying to bring them to the co-operative fold. These are all the functions done by the government through Weavers Co-operative Societies in Salem District.

2.5 NEED FOR WEAVER’S CO-OPEATIVE SOCIETIES

In order to provide financial aid and technical guidance and to strengthen the bargaining power of weavers, it is necessary that they should be brought within an organization. It has been realized that no organisation other than co-operatives can suit them better. Efforts were therefore, directed towards bringing weaver’s in the co-operative fold.

2.6 SOME OF THE WELFARE SCHEMES ARE:

(1) Savings and Security Scheme
(2) Family Pension Scheme
(3) Old-age Pension Scheme
(4) Housing Scheme
(5) Workshed Scheme
(6) Medical Reimbursement Scheme
(7) Loom Modernisation Scheme.
In the year 2004-2005 the newly introduced Panvavekor Bhima, Yojana Scheme introduced by Central Government. As it's the weavers with additional higher wages of their time and stipend to their children those who are studying in 9th to 12th standard with a cash payment of Rs.300 per quarter and as a whole Rs.1200 per year as scholarship.

2.7 WEAVER’S CO-OPERATIVES

Handloom co-operatives formed by far, the most important sector of Industrial Co-operatives in the country. The number of weavers societies increased from 11,947 in 1960-61 to 13,084 in 1964-65 but in 1981-82 their number was 13,935. Above 31% of the Primary Weaver’s Societies were dormant.

The total membership of Primary Weavers Society as on 30th June 1982 was 10.61 lakhs of which 2.28 lakhs represented membership of dormant societies. The total working capital of these societies was Rs.19.17 lakhs in 1981-82. On 30th June 1982 the number of cotton ginning, pressing societies were 246.

The membership of these societies was 2.29 lakhs and the working capital was Rs.39 cores.
2.8 OBJECTIVES OF WEAVER’S CO-OPERATIVES

- To supply raw materials to members and for the purpose of making purchases thereof, in bulk.
- To provide technical assistance to the members in producing goods of attractive patterns.
- To raise the funds for running expenses of the industry.
- To arrange for collective sale of cloth, produced by members.
- To provide common service such as dyeing, printing and bleaching.
- To promote the industry in such away that it is beneficial to weavers.

2.9 WORKINGS OF THE SOCIETIES

Handloom Industrial Societies are of two types. In the first type namely, supply and marketing society. The society purchases yarn in bulk and supplies it at reasonable rate to the weaver’s members. It also provides them with some amount of loan for investment in raw materials and appliances. Members weave cloth and get it marketed through the society.

The second type of society maintains a production centre, where looms and other appliances are provided. Investment in raw materials is also made by the society. Members come and work in the
production centre on wages. The society is responsible for the marketing of goods so produced. Profits, if any, are divided among the members in proportion to the wages earned by them in this type of the society. It is easy to standardize the finished products. It is also easy to employ advanced technology.

Generally, the societies are of mixed type which maintain one or more production centre and also help the members in developing their individual industry. The common production centre is maintained for training and designing purposes and also to produce standard good. The society also gives yarn to the members who prepare cloth from it according to given specification. The cloth so made is returned to the societies which market it. The workers get wages for the work done.

2.10 SECONDARY SOCIETIES

The basic structure of weaver’s movement comprises the primary societies with individual weavers as members. For handling the supply of yarn from the mills to the weavers and for arranging the sale of cloth on an extensive scale some broad based organization is needed. The primaries also have no means to undertake research and study the market for changing tests and fashions.
Apex societies have, therefore, been organized in the states. The function of these societies is to facilitate the operations of the affiliated primary societies and more specifically to supply them raw materials and appliances and market their products. The societies have got only products as their members. In some states, direct or regional level federations have also been organized. In 1977-78, there were 93 regional and 22 apex level weaver's federations.

2.11 HANDLOOM WEAVERS WELFARE SCHEMES

- Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme.
- Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weaver's Family Pension Scheme.
- Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Old Age Pension Scheme.
- Project Package Scheme
- Health Package Scheme
- Digging of Bore wells
- Medical Reimbursement (Asthma & TB, Eye test & Spectacles, Maternity & Sterilisation)
- Primary Health Center
- Deendayal Hathkargha Protshan Yojana Scheme
• House Cum Work Shed Scheme

• Work Shed Scheme

• Free Distribution Scheme – Dhothies and Uniforms.

2.12 DEPARTMENT OF HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES, SALEM

The Deputy Director of Handlooms and Textiles has implemented various Handloom Development Schemes and Welfare Schemes for the upliftment of handloom weavers. There are 88 Weavers Co-operative Societies functioning in this circle under the following categories in Salem and Dharmapuri District.

2.13 VARIETIES PRODUCED:

COTTON

• Dhothy

• Saree

• Towel

• Bedsheet

• Carpet

• Lungie

• Casement

• Drill

• Shirting
GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU HANDLOOM AND YARN DEPARTMENT

Government of Tamil Nadu has taken steps to assist members of co-operative society who depend on handloom and power looms.

AIMS OF THE HANDLOOM AND YARN DEPARTMENT

• To bring the unorganized Handloom and Power loom weavers under one co-operative society.

• To provide work at reasonable wages to members of the society throughout the year.

• To improve the standard of living of the society members through utilization of State and Central Government Welfare Schemes.

• To take steps on sale of finished goods of society members through direct or branch sales centers like co-optex.

• For non-members of the society, loan may be provided thorough Tamil Nadu Handloom Developing Society.
GUIDELINES TO FORM A NEW WEAVER’S CO-OPERATIVES SOCIETY

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS TO FORM A NEW SOCIETY

- Minimum of 25 weaving members who have own looms and weaving knowledge.
- For registration of the society and to make the members a collective identity, one head person is to be elected.
- Respective form to be completed as per 1988 Tamil Nadu Co-operative Society Rules, to Registrar the Society by Area Deputy Director.
- To have permission from Co-optex and Central Co-operative Bank. The shares from weavers (Rs.100 from handloom weavers and 1000 from power loom weaver) to be deposited in the Central Co-operative Bank.
- For registration, fee amounts to Rs.100 is to be paid through Treasury.
- After Scrutinizing the full particulars the Area Deputy Director may register the society within 120 days.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS TO MEMBERS OF WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY:

- Having own loom and knowledge of weaving.
- Completion of 18 years.
• Sound mindedness.
• Located with in the area of the society.
• Entrance fee and share capital is to be paid.
• He should not be a member of another society.

RESPONSIBILITY OF WEAVERS

Within the stipulated period the given yarn may be returned to the society as finished goods.

He should not be a member of any other weaving society.

The member should not act against the society’s policies, rules and procedures.

ACTIONS

If a member acts against his responsibility, action may be taken against him according to the society rules.

If the member does not return the finished goods within the stipulated time. As per sub-rules of the society action may be taken against him through court.

2.14 WEAVER’S WELFARE SCHEMES:

SAVINGS AND SECURITY SCHEME

This scheme is one of the main welfare schemes implemented for the benefit of the Handloom Weavers Members. A weaver member covered under this scheme has to contribute 9 paise per rupee
of his wages. The Central and State Government contribute each 4% respectively as matching contribution and the State Government sanctions 7% interest for the outstanding amount at the end of each financial year. Apart from this the members enrolled in this scheme are also covered under the Newly announced Bunker Bima Yojana Scheme. The premium structure for the Bunker Bima Yojana Scheme instead of Self Insurance Scheme is as follows:

a) Government of India's Contribution : Rs.150/- p.a.
b) L.I.C. Contribution : Rs.100/- p.a.
c) State Government Contribution on behalf of the weavers : Rs.130/- p.a.

The members of the Handlooms Weavers Cooperative Societies participating in this scheme get the following benefits under insurance coverage through LIC.

a) For natural death : Rs.50,000/-
b) For accidental death : Rs.80,000/-
c) For permanent total disability (loss of 2 eyes or 2 limbs or one eye and one limb in an accident) : Rs.50,000/-
d) For loss of one eye or one limb in an accident : Rs.25,000/-

Under this scheme 3934 members have been enrolled as on 31.3.2004.
No. of beneficiaries benefited under Insurance Scheme upto 30.6.2004. 683 87,62,500/-

Apart from this if a member of the Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society participating in this scheme dies before attaining the age of 60 years the Cooptex Welfare amount Rs.15,000/- is also given to the nominee/legal heir of the deceased member by Cooptex. Further for the children studying in IX to XII Std. those who have participated in Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme, an amount of Rs.1200/- per year is sanctioned as scholarship. This scholarship is restricted to two children / weaver in Salem Circle 428 children are getting scholarship for the year 2004-2005.

CO-OPERATIVE HANDLOOM WEAVER’S FAMILY PENSION SCHEME

The scheme was introduced to avoid economic sufferings of family of a member. If he expires before completion of his age of 60.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS

Those who wish to join in this scheme must be an active member for at least 2 years on the date of application.

The member should also be a member of saving and insurance scheme.
He should not be above the age of 60.

The due of membership fee and insurance should not be lapsed more than 6 months.

**BENEFITS**

If a member expires before his age of 60 Rs.250/- per month is to be paid for 10 years to his nominee from his death.

**CO-OPERATIVE HAN DLOOM WEAVER'S OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME**

**ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS**

Those who wish to join in this scheme must be an active member for at least 2 years on the date of application.

As per the records of the society, he should complete his age of 60 years.

The member should also be a member of saving and security scheme.

Even is he gets his pension he may continue his weaving, it is of his option.

His Savings and security scheme dues should not be lapsed more than 6 months.
BENEFITS

In this scheme a member can get his pension till his death amount to Rs.200 per month.

CO-OPERATIVE WEAVER'S HEALTH PACKAGE SCHEME

This scheme is introduced to protect weaver’s health.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS

The member should be an active member for about one year in the society.

The weaver should be a member of co-operative in future too.

BENEFITS

Every year the member will be sanctioned Rs.1,500/- for his ailment of Asthma and T.B.

Once in every 5 years he will be availed of Rs.40/- for test and Rs.150/- for spectacles.

Maternity benefits of Rs.500 female weaver or weaver’s dependent female for two times can be availed.

Family planning expenses of Rs.100 can be availed by males below 50 years of age and females below 45 years of age.

Collectively for more than 50 weavers bore well or open well facility will be arranged within the limit of Rs.35,000/-. In an area
where more than 150 weavers reside, primary health care center will be set up by the Government at an expenses 1 lakhs rupees.

WEAVER’S HOUSE CUM WORKSHED SCHEME

To fulfill the basic requirements of members and to improve productions house cum work shed schemes was introduced.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS

The weaver should be a continued member in the society.

A minimum of 400 square feet of land should be only member’s name.

Members can purchase land and register it on society’s name. At the same time, to construct house, sanctions may be obtained from the local authority.

50% of the earnings of the member should be from weaving. In this scheme, the beneficiaries have to pay his share.

SCATTERED HOUSE SCHEME

In this scheme to improve the production building work sheds in the existing house ill be provided the loan.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

WEAVER’S SHOULD BE A CONTINUED MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY:

The weaver member should have house and also vacant land on his name.
The beneficiary should pay is share.

WEAVER'S EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVES THROUGH DR. M.G.R. TRUST:

Son or Daughter of the Handloom Co-operative Society member scores more marks in 10\textsuperscript{th} or +2 will be granted educational incentives for their higher studies from Dr. M.G.R. Trust.

SCOLARSHIP-IIHT DIPLOMA

IIHT Diploma Course (3 years course) is conducted in Salem. Priority will be given to the sons and daughters of the society members.

FEES ASSISTANCE FOR

First Year Rs.400/-

Second Year Rs.450/-

Third Year Rs.500/- per month will be given. Books Rs.60/- will be paid for all. For excursion in the second year Rs.200/- is paid for girls.

WEAVERS NATIONAL DESIGN CENTERS

According to socio economic trends and changing preferences of consumers, varied varieties are to be produced computerized designs are introduced in weaving and IIHT conduct diploma course
for designing. Over 360 students from various societies are offered the course without tuition fees.

PRIZE SCHEME TO OUTSTANDING WEAVERS

Every year the society encourages new designs by awarding cash prize.

1. Selection Committee will select the varieties:
   - For 1st prize Rs.5000/-
   - For 2nd prize Rs.3000/-
   - For 3rd prize Rs.2000/- is awarded.

2. Best varieties and new designs are largely exported.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS

1. A member should be continued member.

2. Finished goods should be of good quality, design, weaving and colours.

3. In this scheme, cotton cloths, silk cloths, house utilized cloths, mixed yarn cloths, and useful cloths for male and female.

4. For prize competition members should send the new designs of cotton and silk varieties to selection committee through the societies.
DEVELOPING SCHEMES:

WEAVERS DISCOUNT SUBSIDIARY SCHEME:

This scheme is introduced by Government to protect the handloom products from mill products.

BENEFITS

1. Every year Government sanctions 20% of discount to cotton and silk products.
2. Cloth are off loaded in the market to ensure conditions requirement of handloom product.

WEAVERS FREE DISTRIBUTION SCHEME DHOTHIES AND SAREES

By distributing the cloths (Dhothies and Sarees) to pours once in a year, Government ensures continued work to weavers.

BENEFITS

1. Every year during pongal festival free cloths (Dhoties and Sarees) are distributed to landless agricultural labourers, poor in towns, fishermen and fisher women.
2. By this scheme continued work to weavers is ensured.
3. Government lifts up sick societies through various offers and assistance.
FREE DISTRIBUTION SCHEME-UNIFORM

This scheme is introduced to distribute uniform to students.

BENEFITS

1. Every year Government provides one (1) set of uniform for students studying from first stand to eight standard.

2. By way of distributing uniform to students, Government gives job opportunity to weavers and sizable income to the societies.

3. Through these schemes sick units may be improved.

WEAVER’S MODERNISATION OF SALES CENTRES

Under this scheme, to increase the sales, improvement and modernization of the sales centers is made at maximum expenses of Rs.5 lakhs.

WEAVERS DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

This scheme is introduced to solve the problems of weavers and to improve their living standard.

WEAVERS SUBSIDY FOR CASH CREDIT AND INTEREST

For cash credit and interest subsidy of 3% is given to the societies. Through this scheme, the society can reduced the interest payable by the members.
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE:

Government subsidy of Rs.1.00 lakhs is provided for the construction of Primary Health Centre in the areas where a minimum of Rs.150 Handloom Weavers Families are living. Under this scheme so far One Primary Health Centre have been constructed in Ammapettai Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.

DR.M.G.R.ENDOWMENT FUND SCHEME

For the higher education of the Wards of the Weaver Members assistance is provided for the education from the Dr.M.G.R.Endowment Fund. The educational assistance varies from Rs.2000/- to Rs.3000/- according to the courses of higher education.

FREE DISTRIBUTION PRODUCTION SCHEME:

Under this Scheme 14 Weavers Cooperative Societies are involved in the production of free distribution of uniform and dhothies. The scheme provide continuous jobs to the Weaver Members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drill</td>
<td>432000 Metre</td>
<td>113470 Metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casement</td>
<td>72000 Metres</td>
<td>42595 Metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhavani</td>
<td>100000 Metres</td>
<td>70495 Metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhothy</td>
<td>200000 Units</td>
<td>62314 Units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POWERLOOM UPGRADATION SCHEME:

Under this scheme low value producing powerlooms are converted into high value producing powerlooms. During the year 2004-2005 43 private powerloom weavers have been identified and the proposal is submitted to the Government.

The Financial Assistance under this scheme is as follow:

Government Subsidy : Rs.2000/-
Government Loan : Rs.3000/-
Beneficiary Contribution : Rs.5000/-
Total : Rs.10000/-

SWARNA JAYANTHI GRAM SWAROJKAR YOJANA SPECIAL PROJECT:

Under this scheme weaver members involved in the Free Distribution Production Scheme are given training through NIFT for high value Handloom varieties and Export Varieties. In the first stage Weaver members belonging to Ammapet Weavers Cooperative Societies Ltd have been selected for giving training.
INTEGRATED HANDLOOM TRAINING PROGRAMME:

Under this Training Programme the Weaver members are given training in the improved varieties of Handloom Production.

TABLE 2.1

TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF NUMBER OF WEAVERS SOCIETIES IN SALEM DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>SOCIETIES</th>
<th>TOTAL NO. OF SOCIETIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SALEM</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DHARMAPURI</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Annual Report of Co-operative Handloom and Cloth Yarn Department, Salem for the year 2002-2003.

At present there are 67 Handloom Weavers Societies in Salem District and 11 Societies in Dhamapuri District. Salem District is having more number of weavers societies.
### TABLE 2.2

**TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF LOOMS AS PER 1996 CENSUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>LOOMS</th>
<th>SALEM DISTRICT</th>
<th>DHARMAPURI DISTRICT</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HANDLOOM</td>
<td>44732</td>
<td>2350</td>
<td>47082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>POWERLOOM</td>
<td>25608</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>27650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Annual Report of Co-operative Handloom and Cloth Yarn Department, Salem for the year 1996-97.

The total number of looms are 44,732 and 2,350 in Salem District and Dharmapuri District respectively, where as the total members of power looms are 25608 and 2042 in Salem District and Dharmapuri District respectively.
TABLE 2.3

TABLE SHOWING THE DETAILS OF CLASSIFICATION OF

WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (31-10-2003)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. NO.</th>
<th>WEAVERS CO-OP.SOCIETIES</th>
<th>SALEM DISTRICT</th>
<th>DHARMAPURI DISTRICT</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>COTTON WCS</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>COTTON CUM SILK WCS</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SILK WCS</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>INDUSTRIAL WCS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>POWER LOOMS WCS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In Salem District out of 75 Weavers Co-operative Societies, 28 Societies are coming under Cotton Weavers Co-operative Societies, 15 belong to Cotton and Silk Sarees, 16 are coming under Silks Weavers Co-operative Societies, 5 Societies are Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies and the balance 3 are power loom Weaver Co-operative Society.

In Dharmapuri District out of 11 Weavers Co-operative Societies, 2 are Cotton Weaver Co-operative Societies, 5 are Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies and the balance 4 are power loom Weavers Co-operative Societies. This district does not have Cotton and Silk Weavers Co-operative Societies.
TABLE 2.4

TABLE SHOWING THE DETAILS OF NUMBER OF LOOMS COVERED UNDER CO-OPERATIVE FOLD (30-10-2003)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>LOOMS</th>
<th>SALEM DISTRICT</th>
<th>DHARMAPURI DISTRICT</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HANDLOOM</td>
<td>19270</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>20127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>POWERLOOMS</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Out of the total Handlooms 44,732 looms located in Salem District 19270 looms have come under the fold of co-operative sector. Nearly 43% of the looms have been brought under the fold of co-operative societies.

In Dharmapuri District, out of the total number of 2350 looms, 857 looms have been brought under the fold of co-operative societies. Nearly 36% of the looms have been brought under the fold of co-operative societies.
TABLE 2.5

TABLE SHOWING THE DETAILS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKING LOOMS (AS ON 13-10-2003)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>LOOMS</th>
<th>SALEM DISTRICT</th>
<th>DHARMAPURI DISTRICT</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HANDLOOM</td>
<td>5219</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>5585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>POWERLOOMS</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Though 19,270 handlooms have been brought under the fold of co-operative societies. Only 5,585 looms are in working condition in Salem District. It accounts for only 29% also in Dharmapuri District, out of 857 handlooms under co-operative fold, only 366 looms are in working condition.