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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Indian handloom industry is the largest of all the cottage industries. This industry remarks next to agriculture in providing employment opportunity. This industries has attained a high degree of perfection in Indian economy.

The origin of cotton textile industry the largest industry in the country dates back to 1818 with the first cotton mill at Fort glaster. Here Calcutta, Maharashtra, Gujarat are the leading centers followed by Tamilnadu, UP, west Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab and Andhra pradesh in term of employment potential and export. Cotton textiles is one of the largest in India.

Silk Industries the later part of 19th century Indian silk export known all over the world declined because of synthetic silk and keen competition from Italy. However Government of India is trying to revive this Industry in Karnataka, which is largest producer followed by west Bengal, J&K Himachal Pradesh and Assam.

South Indian Textiles goes back to pre historical times evidence of what appear to have been spindles is forward in archaeological sites like Pochampalli in North Arcot district of Tamilnadu even evidence of cloth has survived in a few archeological sites like adichanallur and the Nilgiri hills.
CHAPTER 1

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In India processing units established in the co-operative sector conform to two district pattern these units are established as adjust to co-operative. Marketing societies and units established by independent processing societies large units such as sugar factories, oil seeds solvent extraction plants, spinning mill etc come under the second category. Medium and small units such as rice mills and hullers oil mills, Jute baling units, and cotton ginning and processing units, mostly fall under the first category. As a third variant are the secondary processing units established by a group of primary processing societies.

Establishment of a cotton spinning mill by Co-operative cotton pressing and spinning societies is an example. The co-operative processing units have their own state level and federal organization in respect of some commodities they are also supported by several Govt. agencies, most important among them being the National co-operative development corporation.

The co-operative movement which saw the light of the day in Europe has spread throughout the world “co-operation” Dr. Fauquest writes.

"It is perhaps more widely distributed geographically then any other modern form of organization".

In 1937 there were 810,000 co-operative societies of various type in 103 countries of world. These societies had a membership of more than 143
million. Membership represented like a number of families. It would correspond to some thing like 30% of all the families in the world since 1937 the co-operative movement has grown by leaps and bounds through out the world.

Co-operative movement has also made significant progress in some of Asian countries. In Japan for instance virtually every farmer is a member of a level multi purpose co-operative. At least half of all the agricultural production is marketed through the co-operative network and 30% of total saving deposits from agricultural are placed in co-operative institution.

DEVELOPMENT OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN SOUTH INDIA

South India handloom history to the middle of the last century the handloom Industry seems to have, on the whole flourished well in the state cussing no serious anxiety either to its workers or the rulers of the country except in times of natural calamities like floods and famines.

It was the age of man and not of the machine and science. It was also the age in which all people, men, woman and children of our land were clothed in nothing but hand-spun and hand woven cloth. It was moreover the age in which large exports of such cloth were made to foreign countries like Greece, Rome, Malasiya and Ceylon. And finally it was the age in
which our Indian rulers and Indian nobles took not a little pride delight in patronising hand loom fabrics noted for their artistic still and beauty.

"In any programs of social economic development of an under developed economy, co-operation has a very valuable role to play".

Co-operation represent institutionalization of the principle and impulse of mutual aid and combining freedom and opportunity for Individual man and advantage of large scale management and organization. Co-operation is derived from the Latin word co-operasi ‘Co’ means with and opersi means to work. In other words co-operation means working together with others for a common purpose co-operation is desired socio-economic changes in the context of the existing condition in the country. Co-operation is a potentially powerful of social purpose as the co-operative movement.

Co-operative movement in India is one of the largest voluntary movement in the world dedicated to the well being of the people at large. The co-operative movement frees its members from uses sand profiteers. It was Introduced in India at the beginning of present century for the benefit of people having small means and common economic needs. It was visualized as an essential instrument for activating the aspirations of the people in order to established socio-economic equality.

Co-operative is a way of life there by people unite democratically in the spirit of model and to get the largest possible access to the things and
services they need. Mr. H. Calvert defined Co-operation “As a form of organization where in persons voluntarily associate together as human beings, on a basis of equality for the promotion of the economic interests of them selves”.

Prof. Paul Lambert defines:

“A co-operative society is an enterprise formed and directed by an association of users, applying itself the ruler of democracy and directly intended to serve both its own members and the community as a whole”.

Co-operative bank is the organization which provides the above said facilities. It creates the awareness among the people about the co-operative system. Thus enables them to develop the habits of saving money and extends its service to its member by providing loans and fulfilling their needs at a minimum rate of interest with easy installment system.

**IMPORTANCE OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY**

The history of handloom weavers co-operative movement dates back to the first quarter of the century. But real and serious efforts were made only in the year 1934-1935 to bring a large number of weavers in the co-operative fold weavers co-operative societies have been started as a remedy against the exploitation of poor weavers by master weavers.
The society purchase raw materials in bulk distribute the same among the member as bonus on wages, after meeting all the expenses and charges and after creating reserve. Weavers co-operative societies aim at remedying the exploitation of poor weavers by master weavers by promoting their economic interest through continuous employment and higher ways and in extending a helping hand in times of need. National council of applied Economic Research observed.

A systematic – reorganization of the Industry through the formation of co-operatives which will cover production marketing and finance is necessary if the Industry is to survive in the world of technological advances.

Early stone age the man wear the leaves as a clothes. In golden age he used the animals leather as a clothes. After that stage only be knew about thread. In that thread he prepare clothes for them. But they are very thick clothes when civilization is developed the thinking power of the man also developed. The thinking power of the man also developed step by step. After words he prepared proper clothes for them.

Now a day’s man can produce beautiful clothes for his body. In the first stage man produce the cotton clothes only. Now cotton varieties are produced in different colors and different designs. Specially in summer
seasons cotton clothes are very best for us. The young and the old peoples like cotton clothes very much.

In the early stage of human civilization population was very small and wants were few, while the means of subsistence were in abundance the methods of production were primitive and economy was based on self-sufficient since wants were few every body could make individual efforts to satisfy them. There was no exchange of goods between the various producers.

With the advantages of civilization wants began to multiply. It no longer remained possible for individual to produce all they needed. Interdependence thus arose out of necessity. People produced not only for the satisfaction of their personal needs but in larger quantities in order to exchange the surplus produce with other. This gave raise to what we call the “exchange economy”

The concept of money and ownership of property gave rise to inequality in the distribution of wealth and incomes amongst the people. Though all started the race together, some recurred advantage over other. Through exploitation of labour and other factors of production, this brought into begin an economic system, which called by the name of capitalism. Private enterprise has its own advantage. Profit is an incentives of production the private owner makes his best efforts for the advantages of his
enterprise. There is always an opportunity for worth while persons to show their competence and talent. Abnormal overheads delay inflexible producers and other handicaps of socialistic concern are minimized in private enterprise. Private enterprise has got various disadvantages also. In equal distribution of wealth creates a gulf between the rich and poor. The tendency of this gulf – becoming wider makes the rich richer and poor poorer. No less importance is the fact that human values also not honored in a capitalistic set-up.

The workers personality is reduced to an extremely low level. An inevitable cone-quince of capitalism is the class strife between the employers and the employees.

With all the benefits of co-operative societies there are creation of practical problem. Which start in the way of the people coming forward in large number to organize these societies. In view of these problems. It is all more necessary that the formers are convinced that formation of services on co-operative society is in their own interest the enlargement of the unit of cultivation is another big advantage due to which, the society can derive better technological advantages.
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The handloom industries in India has a great potential for the utilization of human resources. Handloom industry has great role to play in future. This being the fact, it is possible that with less capital and more labour, a productive system can be maintained for the manufacture of quality goods. With growing rural unemployment, the time has to come to utilize our labour resource both urban and rural. The handloom Industry provided a great opportunity for such utilization.

The weavers are forced to borrow money from the master weavers to equalize their income and expenditure.

The co-operatives the master weavers and the independent weavers who form this Industry have maintained in Institutional infrastructure. Industrial organization has maintained continuity and has also proved its strength through growth and also increased productivity.

The handloom industry classified as an old fashioned stagnant Industry bordering on perennial sickness. It is proper that we look at this Industry in the correct perspective. This is an important sector in the textile industry. Handloom in the country covering 30,68,000 looms as the information provided by development commission.
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study was undertaken with the following objectives.

1) The origin and growth of Handloom Industries in Tamilnadu.

2) The study covers production, sales and price fixation for goods of the pachal Handloom weavers co-operative society.

3) To study the various welfare measures offered by weavers co-operative society to the members.

4) To make performance evaluation of the pachal handloom weavers co-operative production and sale society Ltd., in Namakkal-Dt.

5) To summarise the findings and suggestions.

AREA OF THE STUDY

Pachal Handloom weavers co-operative has been selected as a popular society for production and sale of handloom verities in Namakkal District. The leading products are Dhotis, Towels, Half sarees and school uniforms. It also produces all verities of handlooms covers entire taluk of Rasipuram.

PERIOD OF STUDY

A five years period coverage was adopted by the researcher to have a thorough investigation into the volume of production and sales of the Handloom weavers co-operative society.
The study was undertaken with data collected for the period from 1997-98 to 2001-2002.

METHODOLOGY

The data pertaining to the present study were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through Interview schedule directly from the authorities and weavers of the pachal Handloom weavers co-operative society.

The secondary data for the study were collected from the various sources, Journals and published report of the society and publications, periodicals and dailies and magazines, articles of weavers association.

PLAN OF STUDY

The dissertation is divided into five chapters.

1) Introduction and design of study.
2) Role of weavers co-operatives in Tamilnadu.
3) Origin and growth of pachal Handloom weavers society.
4) Analysis of the sample survey collected from the weavers.
5) Summary of the finding and suggestions.
LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1) The study covers the period of five years only.

2) Due to time and cost constraint the study is confined only to 100 samples.

3) Some of the weavers refused to give complete information.

4) Lack of time has restricted deep and thorough study.