CHAPTER III
CHAPTER III

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2. METHOD OF PRODUCTION.

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CHAPTER-III

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF PACHAL HANDLOOM WEAVERS

COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION AND SALE SOCIETY LTD

PROFILE OF NAMAKKAL DISTRICT

Namakkal district a newly created district in the year 1996 Consist of four taluks namely Namakkal, thiruchengodu velur and Rasipuram. Till 1996 August Namakkal taluk was one of the taluk in salem district. Now it has becomes the head quarters of the newly formed district.

Namakkal district is now called “egg city” since it produces major part of egg to send be south Indian cities and is also called “poultry town“ for it contains quite a number of poultries.

The rock fort in namakkal is a special feature of the town. The fort covers an area of one and half acres of flat surface. Two rockent temples dedicated to anathasayi and narasimhaswamy are on the eastern and western sides of the rock. Narasimhaswamy and his consort.

Namagiri Amman are worshipped by devotees from all over India. Famous mathematician srinivasa ramanusam was one among them a clossal stone staline (18 feet high) of visavarrupa anjaneya is seen temple with his eyes resting on the simha feet of narasimha.
Namakkal finds a place of importance in map of India because of its lorry body Building industry a unique feature of town. More than 150 body building workshops with a number of subsidiary industry of auto body works are operating since 1987. In this industries provided for more employment opportunities for educated persons and for illiterate persons more opportunities are provided.

Namakkal district is popular for more poultry farms. It is the largest producer of chicken and eggs in Tamilnadu exporting more than 150000 eggs a day to various places.

This district is famous for handloom industries. Handloom is common in more of the villages. Handloom weaving is situated in thiruchengodu and rasipuram.

The chief industry of the town is weaving in Rasipuram. Pattunulkarar live in large number in this town together with kaikolorr the weave of cotton clothes. Silk sarees are produced here with Surat zari.

Thiruchengodu taluk in Namakkal district is a fast growing town in terms of employment, production export and education during the fast 50 years since independence. This town is developed rapidly and contributed reasonable income towards GDP & foreign exchange to the government. It is basically a handloom town.
Thousands of handlooms were installed in earlier year and sarees, dhotis and dress materials were produced. The merchant and trades from komarapalayam have been traveling over different countries for export.

Good manufactured in and around komarapalayam were traded in these countries by the entrepreneurs of komarapalayam. When the trouble started in these countries for the existence. Most of them have moved out and come back to their own town. Even today few families are residing in the few countries for business.

Sarees in particular the pure silk saree weaved in komorapalayam were consisting to jacquard design given by the higher skilled weavers. Dying of the silk and cotton yarn were popular in komarapalayam and many dying unit were situated by utilizing the water facilities from the river cauvery.

The pachal handloom weaver’s cooperatives society is one of the biggest handloom weaver’s cooperatives in namakkal district. It was started in the year 1942.

The society admitting 508 members with a paid up share capital of Rs 510,000. The Government Contributes interest free amount of Rs 40,000 to rendering service to the handloom sector in the open bazaars. It was registered under the Tamil nadu society Registration act.
It started function on 08-06-1942 the area of operation of the society is confined to the area of 1. Pachal 2. Katanthapatti 3. Puduchattaram. 4. Kalangani.

The society has grown on its own strength and the total number of members is 508 weavers the society received a sum of Rs 3,80,000 as cash credit for its working capital.

The administration of the society was governed by the Board of Directors led by the president. The Board consist of one president, one a vice directors who were are elected by the ‘A’ class share holders. The president and vice president were elected from the Board of Directors. The society has two types of share holders namely ‘A’ class share holders and ‘b’ class share holders.

The Government deputed special officers from the department of handloom and Textiles to look after the administration of the society. The Board of Directors was elected to look after the administration of the society along with a Government officer in the carter of Assistant Director of handloom and Textile as secretary.

Hand loom industry is important as the agriculture in India. Specially in Tamilnadu the importance of cottage industries to India economy cannot be exaggerated. India has been a producers of cotton cloth from time immemorial and is generally regard as a birth place of cotton manufacture
cotton was used for textile even at the period of "Indus valley civilization. "All the fabrics were in the absence of machine made inevitably on handloom and they had a virtual monopoly major position of the requirement of handloom cloth in the world being met by India handlooms.

The handloom sector provide a major source of employment in the steps gradually in nurturing the handloom industry and in promoting the welfare of the people who depend on it for their livelihood. At present the government is showing keen interest in the development of weavers cooperative society and their members by introducing some intensive welfare measures like share capital loan for admission of weavers into co operative fold state participation in the share capital of primary weavers.

Present position has a very strong tradition the Government of Tamilnadu is totally committed to the welfare of handloom weavers and implement schemes for welfare of weavers which is in the order of Rs 120 crores annually. Tamilnadu is the only state to the offer market support of 20% rebate on the sale of handloom cloth throughout the year. Tamilnadu recently announced a package of relief measures amounting to Rs 70 crores this package included an additional rebate of 10% for insurance cover to weavers by Rs 10000 rehabilitation of co operative societies earlier supply of yarn on credit a part from a special procurement plan to relieve stocks accumulation.
In order to provide financial and technical guidance and to strengthen the bargaining power of weavers it is necessary that they should be brought with in an organization. It has been realised that cooperatives are best suited and for those efforts were made towards bringing weavers in the co-operative wings.

Objectives of weavers co-operation are supply raw materials to members and for that purpose to make purchases in bulk to expand industry. To provide technical assistance to the members in producing goods of attractive pattern to provide common service such as dyeing, printing and bleaching. To arrange collective sale of cloth produced by members and generally to promote the industry.

The basic structure of weavers movement comprises the primary cities with individual weaver as members for handing and to arrange the sale of cloth on an extensive scale. Some broad based organization is needed to study the market for changing tastes and finishing. Apex societies have therefore been organized in the states. The function of these societies is to facilitate the operation of affiliated primary societies. Handloom societies are of two types i.e. those which help of the members to carry on work individually and those in which the members produce goods collectively. In the first type namely supply and marketing society the society purchases yarn in bulk and supplies it at reasonable rate to the weaver members it also
provides them with some loan for investment in raw materials and appliance members weave cloth and get it market through the society.

The second type of society is maintenance of a production center where looms and others appliance are provided, investment in raw material is also made by the society members come and work in the production center on wages. The society is responsible for the sale of goods so produced profits if any are divided among members in proportion to the wage earned by them. In this type of society it is easy to standardizes the finished products. It is also easy to introduce advanced technology.

**METHOD OF PRODUCTION**

The society produces cotton dhotis, sarees, school uniforms, half sarees & towels. The society have earned a name all over Tamil nadu. The society provided continuous work to its members through out the year irrespective of the fluctuation in the hand loom market. Now the society produce only cotton Doties. The society produces quality fabrics. The monthly average production comes to around Rs 10 lakhs.

The society is having a white yarn section and a colour poly yarn section. White yarn section is the main section which procures new raw materials count wise whenever required for the production of different varieties the grey yarn section send different count of yarn to the dye house.
For the dyeing of different colours according to the requirement of colour yarn section after dyeing the grey section will issue the dyed yarn to the colour yarn section.

The society also calculated the basis of total yarn consumption. The society pays wages for the entire warp at the time of issuing yarn for a new warp. New warp is issued when the weavers return 75% of the good produced with the previous warp. This type of paying advance wages is practiced in this society only.

A single weavers per month production averagely.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Weft count</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>60x40</td>
<td>Dothies</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Cotton Dothies</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>80x100</td>
<td>Dothies</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Poly cotton</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARKETING

This society provide continuous employment to laboures it is necessary to market the finished goods. Produced by weaving industry as early as possible with out any stock it is very obvious that the hand loom goods have stiffer competition than a mill and power loom goods as for as price and quality are concerned. So it is the duty of the management to adopt more techniques of marketing to exploit the marketing in time producing
quality goods at competitive rate alone will not help to keep the industry alive it is equally important to connect rate on the marketing side to help the industry alive.

**AVAILABILITY OF FUND**

The handloom weavers co-operative societies like any other co-operative institution need sufficient fund for the functioning. Fund availability of society is to get loan from central co-operative bank Salem. The society borrowed a loan of Rs38,00,000 out of loan borrowing capacity 1,19,53,420.

To maintain stock of dyes and chemicals have to be kept and wages for weaving cloth have to be paid to members all this process is expected to take about three months for which period it is necessary for the societies to raise working capital finance from the bank. As per RBI schemes for handloom finance, Co-operative bank have been granting hypothecation limits to handloom weavers societies including those producing cotton Dothis and poly cotton Dhoties equal to three month requirements. Requirement are assessed on the basis of last year production plus 20% for expected increase. NABARD has further enhanced the permissible limit. This society is getting financial assistance up to 40% of the value of the anticipated production during the year provided sales during the previous
year to 1984 were 60% of production where sales are less than the limit for the year will be reduced proportionately. This society is paying interest every 3 months. Actually the interest on this loan is 10.5% and the Government of India sanctioned 3% as subsidy. NABARD had sanctioned Rs 1.43 cores towards cash credit for handloom.

During slack season, the sales are less and the primary societies can be sanctioned additional limit against pledge or hypothecation of finished goods or against bill payable by Apex Society. For this society credit limit for procurement and marketing of cloth at half of the anticipated sales during the year is fixed. The limit may be sanctioned against pledge of goods with a margin of 10%.

At first, the key system was followed by the Central Co-operative Bank. During slack season the Central Co-operative Bank used to sanction loan only after taking the stock in the godown under its custody. Whenever the stock has to be taken up for sales the societies have to approach the Central co-operative Bank and get loan for that year. If the loan is neutralized by paying interest then the Central co-operative Bank will return the key to the society. This system was known as the "Key system" now a day this system is system is not adopted, but Hypothecation loan is given Hypothecation loan for this society is approximately Rs 50 lakhs.
To promote sales during the time of festivals such as Diwali, Pongal and some other special occasions the society will allow rebate for its goods to attract the consumers. 20% and 15% rebate will be given for retail and wholesale respectively. The period of rebate will be fixed by the state Government. The society collects all rebate bill and statement from the concerned branches and agent with in the due date and then rebate claims are sent to the Government through Assistant Director of Handloom and textiles. The society get a certificate from the Assistant Director of Handloom and Textile Salem for the rebate outstanding amount, surrenders the certificate in the Salem central co-operative Bank and avail 75% of the Total value of the certificate as loan. The time duration for repaying the about rebate loan is 6 month from the loan sanctioned date.

This society also sent its goods to the Co optex warehouses according to the varieties and quantity required by them. Previously the society used to sent the goods to the co optex selling unit directly. But from 1986 to avoid some administrative problems the society is sending its goods to Co-optex warehouse as per the instructions given by the co optex head office in chennai in total there were 22 ware house of Co.Optex functioning in Tamilnadu. These warehouses were started to acknowledge the amount of goods supplied by the society to their Head office madras from the year 1985-86 the Co operative bank, Salem and avails 90% of the total amount
of certificate as repaying loan. The time duration for the Co op tex Loan is 6 month from the loan Sanctioned date.

It should supply all the raw materials to the weavers they to be supplied with required raw material for next warp. The earning of a weaver per week work even for a single day. Any delay in supplying of raw material will ultimately force him to approach a master weaver for further work. Anyhow this society supplies raw materials for next warp according to the variety woven as and when a weaver returns the finished product of the previous warp. In order to keep the looms running the society should procure the require raw material well in advance and keep it ready after processing for supplying to the weavers. the society procures yarn from the Tamil nadu silk producers co operative society. It is shortly known as “TANSILK”

It is under taken by Government of Tamil nadu.

Pure zari is being allotted by centralized purchases committee in Chennai The committee fixes the price supply limit and quality. It is chaired by the directors of Handloom and textile in Chennai.

**DETAILS FOR SOCIETY STOCK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Stock 31.03.2002</th>
<th>Meter</th>
<th>Rate in Rupee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Upto 3 months</td>
<td>1,01,405</td>
<td>24,17,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Upto 6 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Below 1 year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Above 1 year</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>4,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WELFARE SCHEMES TO THE WEAVERS

HANDLOOM WEAVERS SAVINGS SECURITY SYSTEM

This system is implemented for the safety and security of the handloom weavers and also to provide incentives to them.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS

1. He must be weaving continuously, at least for one year in a Co-operative Weaving Society.
2. He must have contributed share capital of at least Rs.100.
3. He should not be a defaulter for more than 6 months in the contribution for the savings scheme.

BENEFITS

1. Weaves should continue 8 paise per rupee as the subscription. The Central and State Government contributes 4 paise each against the member’s subscription. The State Government gives 7% interest on the amount subscribed.
2. In case any weaver dies before the age of 60, the Government gives Rs.50,000 to the nominee or the heirs of the deceased and the Co-Optex gives Rs.10,000 and total of Rs.60,000 is paid.
3. In case a weaver retires from the scheme before the age of 60, the total contribution made by the member and the contribution made by Central and State Government and the interest accrued thereon are paid to him.

4. Weavers can obtain advances for medical treatment, marriage expenses, housing development, as is eligible in his case, can be taken.

5. Weavers, who participated in the scheme after the age of 60, can join aged retirement scheme and are eligible to receive by way of retirement benefit of Rs.200 and till their lifetime.

Family Pension

This scheme is introduced to safeguard the family members from poverty in cases of members of this Co-operative society, who die before attaining the age of 60.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS

1. Any member who wants to join under the scheme should have been a member for at least 2 years at the time of application.

2. He should have been member in the saving and other security schemes.

3. He should not have completed 60 years.
4. He should not be suffering from any genetic or dangerous diseases. Generally he must be healthy.

5. He should not have been a defaulter for more than 6 months in paying subscription of savings under other welfare schemes.

BENEFITS

If a member of the scheme dies before the age of 60, his family is paid Rs.250/- per month up to a period of 10 years from the date of his death.

WEAVERS OLD AGE-PENSION

A weaver on account of his age being more than 60 would not be able to continue to do weaving work. A scheme for paying retirement benefit in those cases is implemented.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS

1. A weaver who wants to join under the scheme should have been a member continuously for 2 years.

2. As per rules of the society he should have completed 160 years.

3. He should have been a shareholder in the Saving Security Scheme.

4. He should not be a defaulter in paying subscription for more than 6 months.
5. Even after retirement he is at liberty to continue to carry on his weaving.

Eligible member of this scheme can receive Rs.200/- from the date of the eligibility until his lifetime.

**WEAVERS HEALTH PACKAGE**

Weavers Welfare Scheme is implemented to safeguard against illness, diseases, and also to help them to lead a healthy life.

**ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS**

1. He should have been a member at least for one year in a Weaving co-operative Society.

2. He should be continuing to weave in a Weavers Co-operative Society.

**BENEFITS**

1. He is given a reimbursement of Rs.1,500/- for diseases like as them and tuberculosis.

2. At the end of every 5th year, Rs.40 is provided for Eye-test, Rs.150 is provided for purchase of spectacles.
3. Maternity benefits of Rs.500 is given to women weaver or to other women of her family up to 2 children.

4. For purposes of family planning operation, Rs.100/- is given to a male member below 50 years and to a female member below 45 years.

5. A minimum of Rs.35,000 is spent for digging open well or bore well and protected water facilities are provided in places where a minimum of 50 weaver families reside.

6. The Government gives a grant of Rs.1,00,000 to the Weaver Co-operative Society for purposes of establishing primary health centers in places where a minimum of 150 weavers families live.

HOUSE CUM WORK-SHED

A scheme for building houses for weavers with facilities for weaving is being implemented to safeguard the welfare of the weavers and to provide for the basic facilities, the above scheme is drawn.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS

1. He should be a member of the society and also continue to work as a weaver.
2. (i) Generally he should possess and own at least 400 square feet of land in his name.

(ii) For purposes of apartment-tenements, the members should have joined and formed an association and land should have been purchased in the same of the society. The selected land should have been submitted for approval to municipality or panchayat union.

(iii) The members should have earnings at least 50% from the weaving work.

(iv) The member should have subscribed for the share capital of the society.

DETAILS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Village area</th>
<th>Urban area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hudco loan</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Central Government Grant</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>State Government Grant</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Member weaver scheme</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td>72,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Rate of interest payable to Hudco is 10%.
2. Repayment period – 14 years.
WORK-SHED

Scheme for building handloom weaving sheds under the scheme to benefit handloom weaves. Weavers who already have own-house are given grants for building weaving work shed.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS

1. He should be a continuing member in the Weaver Co-operative Society.

2. He should own a plot sufficient for building both house and weaving shed.

3. He should have subscribed share capital for the scheme.

DETAILS FOR FINANCIAL SCHEME (IN RS.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Village area</th>
<th>Urban area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Government Grant</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Beneficiary-weaver’s</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE ENTIRE AMOUNT IS GIVEN AS GRANT.

DR.M.G.R. CHARITY SCHEME FOR EDUCATIONAL AID

The Government helps with educational grant provided by the Dr.M.G.R.Charity to the sons or daughters of weaver members who have secured higher marks in 10th / 12th standard.
## DETAILS FOR EDUCATIONAL AID (PER YEAR IN RS.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Nature of course</th>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Scholarship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>M.B.B.S. +2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>B.E. +2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>B.V.S.C. +2</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Agriculture / Horticultural +2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>B.Pharm +2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>B.Sc (Nursing) +2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>P.G. Degree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.A. P.G. Degree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.Sc. P.G. Degree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.Com. P.G. Degree</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.B.A. P.G. Degree</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.C.A. P.G. Degree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>U.G. Degree</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.A. +2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.Sc. +2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.Com +2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.Sc. (Computer) +2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Polytechnic</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>I.A.S. / I.P.S. / Bank Officer Degree</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>C.A. Degree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Highest Marks in +2</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Highest Marks 10th</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is necessary to obtain a certificate from Deputy/Asst. Director before applying for the scholarship as above.
I.I.H.T-SCHOLARSHIP FOR DEGREE COURSE

The children of handloom weavers are given priority in the admission to Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is Salem for the degree course of 3 years in handloom technology. A scholarship of Rs.400/- per month in the first year is given to the students admitted, Rs.450/- per student in the second year, and Rs.500/- per month in the third year. Further Rs.60/- is given for purposes of purchase of books. A sum of Rs.200/- is given to students in the second year for educational tour.

NATIONAL DESIGNING CENTER – VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Considering the economical situation, and the whims and tastes of consumers, latest design, large-scale utilization of computers, cutting and tailoring; vigorous training is given by the National Institute of Design in Chennai. From this year onwards 360 children of weavers families are to be admitted without any fees or cost.

PRIZE SCHEME FOR BEST OF WEAVERS

To encourage the weavers who are able to provide better designs this scheme is awarding prizes to them.

1. Rs.5,000/- is given as first prize for design, Rs.3,000/- is given as second prize and Rs.2,000/- is given as the third prize. The best design is selected by a selection committee.
2. By this prize scheme new designs are encouraged to be produced for export of cloth.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS

1. He should be a continuing working member of the Weavers Co-operative Society.

2. The handloom cloth produced should be of better quality, fast dyes.

3. The following varieties are selected.
   (a) Cotton varieties.
   (b) Silk varieties.
   (c) Household varieties.
   (d) Multi purpose varieties.
   (e) Cloth useful for men and women.

4. To become eligible for the Award of Best Design, the sample of new design of both cotton and silk should be sent through the society to the selection committee.
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

REBATE SCHEME

In order to help Weavers Co-operative Society to compete with the cloth produced by the spinning mills a rebate is given on the sales of handloom cloth.

BENEFITS

1. A 20% rebate is given by the Government for the sale of cloth and silk for the given year.
2. Since, handloom cloth is getting sold immediately, better work is created and increased work opportunity is made for the handloom weavers.

FREE DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

The Government has implemented the scheme to distribute free of cost Dhoties and Sarees to poor people. In this way, the scheme helps to provide continuous employment and work to handloom weavers.

BENEFITS

1. To celebrate Pongal festival the Government gives free Dhoties and Sarees to landless agricultural labourers, urban poor people and poor fishermen, and their women.
2. Weavers Co-operative Society has an opportunity to provide continuous work to its members and also to make reasonable profit under this Free Distribution Scheme.

3. Under the Free Distribution Scheme a defunct or inactive weavers Co-operative society is given additional lease of life by involving them in the production of Dhoties and Sarees, which are distributed free.

FREE UNIFORM SCHEME

Under the scheme once every year free school uniforms are distributed to the children of the weaving member of the society.

BENEFITS

1. Students studying in the first to eighth standards and coming under midday meals scheme are given a pair of school uniform every year.

2. The weavers handloom society is benefited by the free uniform scheme by continuous employment and work to its members, to increase the production and also earn a reasonable profit.
3. By involving defunct or inactive weavers societies in the production of cloth, under free distribution scheme a new lease of life is provided to them.

SHOWROOM MODERNIZATION SCHEME

Under the scheme, financial assistance in the form of grant is given to Weavers Co-operative Society for purpose of modernizing showroom and also for improving and extending the showroom. Government gives a maximum of Rs.5,00,000 for each showroom.

PROJECT PACKAGE SCHEME

This scheme helps to solve the problems faced by handloom weavers and also to fulfill their needs and also to help them in raising their standard of living.

ELIGIBILITY AND CONDITIONS

1. The society must be an active one.

2. They should be members in a weavers society and membership should be a continuous one.
DETAILS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Detail</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Initial Subscription</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Initial Subscription (for destitute weavers)</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Weaving work shed (own house or own plots)</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Electrification of work shed</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Looms-Parts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Atchu or Viludhu</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Dobby</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Jackard</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>New Designing</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Advertisement</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Godown</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Show Room</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Looms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Ordinary loom</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Dobby loom</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Jackard Loom</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Public Facility Centre (winding, warping, shining, dyeing etc.)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Infra-structure facilities (road, water tank, community hall, toilet and drainage facilities etc.)</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This welfare project is being implemented with the help of the Government.
PRIZE SCHEME FOR THE BEST EXPORTERS

To encourage the export handloom cloth this scheme gives certificates and momentos to weavers society and also to private producers every year.

INTEREST SUBSIDY CASH LOAN

A subsidy for interest payable by weavers Co-operative Society at 3% is given. By this grant the weavers Co-operatives are helped in paying interest for the loans they have taken.

WEAVERS WELFARE – OTHER FUNCTIONS

(I) HANDLOOM ALLOCATION ACT 1985

The Central Government has allocated 11 varieties to handloom weaving industry. Other sectors cannot produce these varieties.

11 varieties are saree, Dhoties, Towel, lungi, Bed-sheet, Carpet, Dress material, Blankets, Woollen tweed, and Shattar.

To supervise and to ensure that the above said varieties are not manufactured in power-loom sector, Government has appointed an Enforcement wing. The Enforcement Wing. The enforcement Wing functions from its head quarters at Chennai and branches at Salem, Thiruchengodu, Erode, Thirupur, and Madurai. Legal action would be
immediately taken against power-loom weavers on the receipt of complaints that they are producing the 11 varieties allotted to handloom sector.

(II) INFORMATION SERVICE TO POWER-LOOM SECTOR

An information memorandum is prepared for the particulars of power-loom owners. The power-loom owners should pay an application fee of Rs.1,000 irrespective of the power-looms owned by them. The application should be submitted to the Director of Handlooms. The director of Handlooms distributes information to the power-loom owners. Further, the Director of Handlooms, records information and issues a memo to the power-loom owners. Further, only such of those weavers who are given memo can be admitted as members in the Power-loom Co-operative Society. Moreover, this memo helps them to be recognized by the Government as power-loom weavers.