CHAPTER - III

Performance of Handloom Industry in Andhra Pradesh...
The handloom sector is an important cottage industry in India providing employment for more than ten million people and is the second largest employment provider after agriculture. Within Andhra Pradesh there are approximately 1,87,567 handloom weaving families with 2,47,891 working handlooms. The majority of weavers in Andhra Pradesh is full time weavers and weave for the market. This is different in the north-east of the country, for instance, where weaving is often a part time activity. Most of the handlooms weaving in Andhra Pradesh take place in rural areas as a primary household activity, with mainly men involved in weaving and women and children involved in the preparatory work.

In A.P state more than 90% of weaving households have their own loom. In conforming the conventional idea that weaving is primarily an artisan and home based activity. It is different in some other States, where a larger percentage of weavers lives in urban centers and or work as wage earners in weaving. Most of the handloom weaving in Andhra Pradesh is cotton weaving, but there is also silk, wool and polyester weaving. Andhra Pradesh looms produces for the export market. Although handloom weaving exists in all districts of Andhra Pradesh, there are considerable differences among various regions within the state, with regard to number of weavers and looms, trends therein and products produced. While Nizamabad district in Telangana had only 107 looms in 2006, Mahabubnagar district had more than 36,000 looms1.

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There is also huge regional specific product variation. It can be produced mainly in Nalgonda district and silk comes from Pochampally, close to Hyderabad. In some areas very exclusive products are made, for instance, in Venkatagiri of Nellore district, where sarees are produced with real gold threads woven into the silk product. The name of the weaving centers or villages sometimes even function as a kind of brand name, because, the same products are not produced elsewhere. The fact that handloom weaving is a household based activity and that most weavers have their have Ilooms does not mean that the weavers work as independent producers.

As far as weavers are concerned, there are four categories of weavers, First weavers can be truly independent, in the sense that they manage their own production and marketing and such weavers are very rare in Andhra Pradesh. Second, weavers can be members of co-operative societies and the societies supply yarn to the weavers and sell the produce as about half of the weavers in AP are members of co-operative societies. Third, the individual weavers can work for master weavers, who supply the inputs and sell their output to the master weavers.

More than three quarters of the production comes from master weavers. Finally, there are some weavers who do not own a loom themselves. But all employed either by household based weavers, or they may work in worksheds run by co-operative societies or by master weavers. The dividing lines among the various forms of organization are fluid rather than rigid. Most weavers who are the members of a co-
operative also occasionally work for master weavers and remaining members of the co-operative in order to benefit from government subsides or credit schemes, but they may supply more of their produce to the master weavers than the co-operative societies.

In several cases master weavers have even become office bearers in the co-operatives. Andhra has a rich, multi-faceted tradition which is reflected in its arts and crafts and is ranked as the Fifth place in the order of industrial development and Seventh place in the industrial output of all the states. Indian Union has a large potential for the development of village industries. Most of the people in the state depend largely on agriculture. Next to agriculture, handloom industry enjoys a predominant place in the rural economy of the state and industry keeps a traditional craftsmanship associated with the cultural glory of India of the past and continuous to live in flaming colours and charming patterns.

The industry also plays a vital role in meeting the clothing needs of the people and about one third of the total cloth production is in the handloom sector. There is a tremendous achievement in providing employment to about four million workmen, besides the industry generates indirect employment to persons engaged in pre-loom and post-loom units. The handloom goods of the Andhra Pradesh State resemble history and legends of India.

The handloom cloths have served the consumers through centuries and won laurels to the market for their durability, quality and attractive designs. From times
immemorial, Andhra Pradesh textiles have found their way to the west as well as the east and won the hearts of the people of the world. The creative urge of the Andhra Pradesh weaver has found full expression in many forms of liveliness. Inherited but unrivalled skills and expert knowledge of colour chemistry have all combined to make the Andhra weaver personification of supreme artist. Weaver produces fabrics which not only reflect the culture of the land but also merge with changing seasons, taste and fashions almost everywhere.

As a result of the interplay of historical, geographical and social forces, each region in the state has evolved over the decades its own traditions in the growth of handloom industry. In Andhra Pradesh about 10 lakhs people depends on handloom industry with annual production of handloom cloth is around 480 million meters, both in the co-operative as well as outside the co-operative sector. In pursuance of the 20 Point Economic Programme, the State Government has taken several lucrative measures to develop the industry for achieving the twin objectives of providing steady and sustained employment to the handloom weavers ensuring starting income and increased production of cloth. After the formation of the Andhra Pradesh state, the government has given an utmost priority to the development of handloom industry in the Five Year Plans. Here research can give a brief idea of the allocation of resources to handloom industry under plan periods.
Handlooms under state plans

Recognizing the pivotal significance of the handloom industry in the State of Andhra Pradesh which provides livelihood to nearly 1/10th of the total population of the state, the Government of Andhra Pradesh extended immense importance to this industry under successive Five Year Plans. The most important work during the First Five Year Plan was the setting up of a separate advisory board for handlooms. The co-operativisation was very much boosted by the government during this plan period.

By the end of the plan, there were 154 cotton weavers co-operatives with a registered loomage of 1.45 lakhs. Rebate was paid on sales of handloom cloth through co-operative sales depots. Around 45 dye houses were set up, besides supplying of improved equipment like take up motion pedal looms etc. Must emphasis was laid on the industry during the Second Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs.330.22 lakh was allocated by the government during the plan and several developmental schemes were undertaken. Around 32,862 weavers were admitted in the co-operatives and 9,140 weavers were provided share capital assistance to join as members in the co-operatives. Marketing organization through co-operatives was strengthened by opening 90 internal depots and five city emporia. To increase the technical efficiency, the improved and sophisticated appliances have been distributed to the primary weavers co-operative societies through an apex institution. One calendaring plant, five pattern making factories and 24 small dye units have been
established to enforce quality control. To construct housing colonies, a scheme was taken up during the period and 803 houses were taken up for construction. The main objective of the Third Plan was to bring more number of weavers into the co-operative field. At the inception, the outlay of Rs.540 lakhs was fixed for the Third Plan period and pruned to Rs.331.21 lakhs after the declaration of emergency with the reduction in the overall plan ceiling.

However, the expenditure incurred during the plan came to Rs.360.81 lakhs and 14,713 outside weavers against the target 17,500 weavers were admitted into the co-operatives. The capital structure of 24,704 existing weavers was strengthened 75 internal depots against a target of 200 and two inter-state depots against a target of 20 were opened during the plan period. The shortfall was due to reduction in the plan outlay for the handloom industry. The Fourth Five Year Plan aimed at increasing the production of handloom cloth thereby creating employment potential and to improve the standard of living of the weavers through progressive increase in their earning capacity in addition to the previous objectives.

Towards this end, an outlay of Rs.352.24 lakhs was provided and special importance was assigned to the rebate scheme with a provision of Rs.189.78 lakhs. Much emphasis was given to the improved appliances and technical assistance to improve the production capacity and quality of the products, which in turn, increased earnings of the weavers. Reducing employment under and ensuring continuous employment to the weavers were the major objectives of the
Fifth Five Year Plan in addition to the objectives in the previous plans and an amount of Rs.697.32 lakhs was allocated for undertaking schemes to achieve the objectives.

During the plan period i.e. from 1973-74 to 1977-78, the number of weavers in the co-operative field has increased from Rs.2.15 lakhs to 3.03 lakhs. The Government of India target to achieve 60% coverage was achieved in the state. The number of societies has increased from 10% to 20% and the assistance was given to an apex institution to procure large quantities of cloth from member societies. Around 353 showrooms were opened during the period. The objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan in respect of handloom industry were minimizing under employment in the industry and ensuring adequate supply of essential raw material by modernization or expansion of existing co-operative spinning mills, besides modernization of looms for achieving diversified production to suit the present day market demand, providing pre-loom and post-loom facilities.

A sum of Rs.1115.16 lakhs for handloom industry and Rs.300 lakhs for co-operative spinning mills have been allotted for the Sixth Plan. The objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan were to provide employment to the weavers and to reduce the problems of the industry. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.168.00 lakhs was provided to the handloom sector.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan, the State Plan and Central Plan outlays of the Department for the year 1991-92 were Rs.2, 430.00 lakhs and Rs.3,369.25 lakhs respectively for implementation of various schemes. The actual expenditure
during the period for implementing various handloom development schemes was Rs.2,423.37 lakhs under state plan.

**Formation of Apco**

The Andhra Pradesh state Handloom Weavers co-operative Society, Hyderabad, popularly known as APCO was formed in 1975-76 by amalgamation of the three apex institutions in the state. It made significant progress especially in rooting the major problem of marketing of handloom cloth. This apex institution has received constant state support. This is rendering effective service to their affiliated societies by way of contribution to their share capital and assistance for opening sales depots, show-rooms as well as rebate on sales of handloom cloth.

To achieve the main objective of marketing, the cloth procured from the affiliated primaries, the Andhra Pradesh State handloom Weavers Co-operative Society (APCO) runs as many as 431 sales depots both in and outside the state. It also helps the primary weavers co-operative societies by supplying raw materials like yarn dyes and chemicals etc.

**Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation was established in 1975. The main objectives of this corporation are to promote, own aid, assist, rehabilitation, growth and development of handloom and power loom industry with in and outside the co-operative fold and to manufacture and export all types of garments.
The paidup share capital stood at Rs.301.15 lakhs whereas the authorized paidup share capital is Rs.400.00 lakhs. It has 13 production centers and the corporation is providing employment to about 12,900 weavers in the state, who are outside the co-operative fold. The corporation has been entrusted with the production of 10.17 lakhs sets of janata sarees and dhotis during the year 1991-92. The corporation has achieved a record track production of 8.6 lakh sarees and 9.19 lakhs dhotis during the year 1992-93.

Handloom industry scenario in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading states in the production of cotton and has a very large traditional base for handloom industry. Handloom Industry occupies 2nd place next to agriculture in providing employment. There are 3,39,186 weavers i.e. 2,06,758 weavers in Co-operative fold and 1,32,428 weavers in the Outside Co-operative fold in the State. For the first time in country, 2,81,620 identity cards were issued in the Co-operative and Outside Co-operative Societies in the state.

There are 1,409 Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies out of which 885 are working at present. The state produces the most exotic items of handloom fabrics with traditional designs and techniques inherited from generation to generation. The traditional sarees of the state such as Venkatagiri, Gadwal, Pochampally, Dharmavaram and Uppada are known to world over for their colours and textiles beautifully woven by slickly-deftly handloom weavers.
The state is also rich in the production of home furnishing in tie and dye designs, woven textural designs, carpets, dress material, durries, dhotis and other handloom utility products.

The number of Handloom Weaver Co-operative Societies are 1,420 including Handloom, Silk wool, Power loom, Garment and District Level Societies. The Number of working Handloom Weaver Co-operative Societies are 879, the Number of Weavers Co-operative Societies Dormants are 541, the Number of Handloom Weavers in Co-operative fold are 1,39,594, the Number of Handloom Weavers outside Co-operative fold are 1,11,211 and the Number of Apex Societies are four.

**Handloom clusters of Andhra Pradesh**

The Handloom Industry is one of the oldest industries in the country and demonstrates a timeless fact of pride and the rich cultural heritage of India. The strength of handloom is in producing innovative designs which can not be replaced by any other textile sector. Its unparalleled versatility, the richness and diversity of the artistic products of handloom weaver’s account for the continuation of the handloom legacy since the Vedic period when cotton was cultivated for the first time. The role of the handloom industry in the economic development of the country cannot be ignored owing to its inherent advantages of higher employment potentiality with low capital requirement\(^2\).

The handloom sector has been facilitating a large segment of the population in the country in sustaining the
economic activity without huge capital investments as required in any other industry and providing livelihood to them. Therefore, there is every need to have Government interventions at appropriate levels, not only to protect the handloom heritage of the country but also to make the handloom sector a viable economic activity in the rapidly changing post WTO scenario.

**Yadiki Cluster**

The Yadiki handloom cluster is one of the biggest clusters in Andhra Pradesh and is located 75 KM away from the district headquarter of Anantapur. The Cluster possesses around 12,000 looms with almost 20,000 weavers working in it. The main product of this cluster is Dharmavaram saree using silk as the main raw material. The main product is Contemporary and Traditional Brocade Silk Saree with Zari.

**Payakaraopet Cluster**

Payakaraopeta cluster comprises only one village that is Payakaraopeta itself with a total 503 weavers. The village is located at about 100 Km away from the city of Vishakhapatnam. The main products made here were sarees with counts of 12s to 20s, 80s to 120s made from cotton and cotton silk blends, bed sheets, towels and fancy dress materials. The weavers are also being trained to weave using classic techniques called JAMDANI under IHD scheme.

**Kothapalli Cluster**

Kothapalli Handloom cluster located at about 70 Km away from the district headquarters of Kurnool is famous
for Gadwal cotton sarees. There are about 480 weavers in 57 villages of 6 mandals in 8 weaver co-operative societies in the area of 25-30 Kms. The main products are home furnishing. The Bed sheets, Towels, Lungies, Door Curtains, Dhoties, Shirting etc.

**Thangallapalli Cluster**

Thangallapalli Handloom cluster located 40 Kms away from the district headquarters of Karimnagar and 120 Kms from the state capital Hyderabad. It is a small village in Koheda Mandal of Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh. The cluster covers 38 villages in seven mandals namely, Koheda, Bejjanki, Chigurumamidi, Thimmapur, Husnabad, Saidapur and Karimnagar mandal covering 338 weavers.

The main products of the cluster are Tie & Dye Sarees, polyester shirting, lungies, designer bedsheets, pillow covers, double cloth bedsheets, tom-tom bedsheets mosquito nets. The double cloth bedsheets are famous in the state which is known as Karimnagar double cloth bedsheets. Further, towels, honey comb towels, pillow covers and stain pillow covers are also famous which are produced in the cluster. The main products are Tie and Dye Cotton Sarees, Mosquito nets, Lungies and Towels.

**Tadipatri Cluster**

Tadipatri cluster located 55 Km away towards south from the district headquarters of Anantapur. This cluster covers around 4,000 looms and 335 weavers are working in this cluster. The main products manufactured here are silk sarees.
Madanapalli Cluster

Madanapalli is one of the fastest growing handloom centers in Chittoor district and is famous for its unique fancy silk saree production. Madanapalli is about 125 Kms from Bangalore city. Chennai and Dharmavaram are also near by Madanapalli. These are marketing places for Madanapalli products. The Government of India in IX plan under Phase III has sanctioned Madanapalli handloom cluster and the Assistant Director of Handlooms & Textiles, Chittoor is the implementing agency.

In Madanapalli about 16000 weaver families are working on 14000 handlooms. There are 422 beneficiaries identified in the cluster. The Fancy Butta Sarees, Kalanjali Sarees, Geethanjali Sarees, Silk Sarees, Silk dress material are the main product designs.

Siripuram and Yellanki Cluster

Siripuram – Yellanki handloom cluster is located 25 Km away from the district headquarters of Nalgonda. There are small villages in Ramannapet mandal of Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh. This cluster covers three villages namely Siripuram, Yellanki and Bogaramin covering 365 looms and weavers. The main products of this cluster are home furnishings and sarees.

Yemmiganur Cluster

Yemmiganur cluster is situated 70 Km away from the district headquarters of Kurnool. Around 350 weavers are working in this cluster. The main products manufactured here are 70% Gadwal cotton sarees and 30% home furnishings. The
main products of the cluster are Sarees, Lungies, Dhoties, Towels and Bedsheets etc.

**Puttapaka Cluster**

Puttapaka is home to single and double Iikal weaving. The striking skill in design definition, precision of pattern and colour conjunction is something unique to this place. This process of typing, dyeing untying, retying and dyeing in different shades of colour as per pattern is labour intensive and time consuming. The Iikal produced here is warp based unlike other Iikals designed predominantly on weft.

This rural weaving community in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh has 800 weavers. Craft Council of Andhra Pradesh has been chosen as the implementing agency for the Puttapaka cluster with 375 weavers being formed into groups. The Tie and Dye Silk and Spun silk Sarees, Silk and Dupion Silk, Dress materials and Punjabi Suits are the main product designs from the cluster area.

**Huzurabad Cluster**

The Huzurabad cluster is located in Karimnagar District and is 35 Km from Karimnagar. The Society cluster was started in 1947 by Ramachiketlla Ramachandram. There are 20 villages in this society with 520 looms, out of which 380 looms are working with 210 women & 170 men weavers. Huzurabad’s working capital money is Rs.43 lakhs. Double cloth bedsheets, Cotton Sarees, Towels, Lungies, and Dhoties are the main products in this cluster.
Vetapalem Cluster

Vetapalem cluster is situated 10 Km away from the town of Chirala and 45 Km from district headquarters of Ongole. There are 500 looms and 600 weavers are working in this cluster. The main products manufactured here are kuppadam sarees, jamdani sarees and dress materials.

Isukapalli Cluster

The Isukapalli cluster covers Isukapalli, Repalle and Peteru. Isukapalli cluster is located in the Delta area of coastal Andhra Pradesh. Isukapalli handloom cluster covers around 500 looms out of which 446 are normal pit looms and 54 are looms with Jacquard and Dobby. Around 681 weavers are working in this cluster. The Major products are dress materials, cotton sarees, shirtings, bed sheets, dhotis, towels and mosquito nets. The dress material, sarees, bedsheets, dhoti’s, mosquito nets, lungies and hand kerchiefs are the main products of this cluster.

Kodumuru Cluster

Kodumuru handloom cluster is located 35 Km away from the district headquarters of Kurnool. This cluster covers 365 looms with 500 weavers working under it. The main product of the cluster is silk saree. Gadwal variety, Cotton, Silk, Seiko and Tussar Sarees are the main product designs from this cluster.

Muddireddypalli Cluster

Muddireddipali handloom cluster is located 110 Km away from the district headquarters of Anantapur. It is a small
village in Hindupur mandal of Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh. Hindupur is a major town in Anantapur district. This cluster covers 500 looms and weavers. The main products of the cluster are silk sarees. Silk sarees (Dharmavaram type) and Traditional Silk varieties are the main products.

**Uravakonda Cluster**

Uravakonda village is located 55 Km from Anantapur district headquarters, 50 Km from Bellary city of Karnataka and 35 Km from Guntakal Railway Junction. The cluster covers around 7,500 looms producing products including Gadwal, Cotton, Silk and Dharmavaram Pattu Sarees. Gadwal, Cotton, Silk, Dharmavaram Pattu Sarees are the important handloom products of this cluster.

**Gawdal Cluster**

Gadwal handloom cluster is located 50 Km away from the district headquarters of Mahaboobnagar. The cluster covers 500 looms with 1,000 weavers working in them. The main products of the cluster are sarees. The Gadwal Zari Sarees are the main products of this cluster.

**Rajoli Cluster**

Rajoli cluster is located 150 Km from mahaboobnagar and products sarees using cotton and silk. The entire village has 500 looms. The sarees are of big border type, with silk in warp and cotton in weft, silk in warp and weft with rich pallu and turning border. The main products are Gadwal Cotton Zari small single boarder and big border sarees, Gadwal Silk Zari Sarees, Gadwal Tussar Zari Sarees.
Sarees, Gadwal Sico Zari Sarees, Gadwal Dress material, lungies, towels and bedsheets.

Hasanabad cluster

Hasanabad handloom cluster is located 25 Km away from the district headquarters of Kakinada. It is a small village in Ramachandrapuram mandal of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. This cluster covers 10 villages in three mandals having 500 looms and 1,000 weavers. The main products of this cluster are Sarees.

Bandarlanka Cluster

Bandarlanka handloom cluster is located 25 Km away from the district headquarters of Kakinada. It is a small village in Amalapuram mandal of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. The main product of this cluster is Sarees. The main products are 40s, 60s, 80s and 100s count Sarees, Lungies, Towels, Bed Sheets, Furnishing material, Dress material and polyester suiting, Shirting and bed sheets.

Veeravaram Cluster

Veeravaram handloom cluster is located 47 Kms away from the district headquarters of Kakinada. It is a small village in Kadiyam mandal of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. This cluster covers 424 looms and around 800 weavers. The main product of the cluster is sarees. The main products are 40s, 60s, 80s and 100s count Sarees, Lungies, Towels, Bed Sheets, Furnishing material and Dress material.

Kosigi Cluster

Kosigi handloom cluster is located 30 Kms away from the district headquarters of Mahaboobnagar. This cluster
covers 6 villages namely Kosigi, Mungimalla, Mukthipatu, Sanjakhanpeta, Nacharam and Musipatla and 365 looms and 425 weavers are working. The main products of this cluster are sarees. The main products of this cluster are Blankets and Gadwal Sarees.

**Dagguluru Cluster**

Dagguluru handloom cluster is located 75 Km way from the district headquarters of Eleuru in West Godavari district. The cluster possesses around 400 looms with almost 625 weavers working in it covering 3 villages namely Dagguluru, Payakuduru and Valamarru in 2 mandals. The main product of this cluster is sarees. Sarees, Gada Cloth, Dhoties are the main products of this cluster.

In Andhra Pradesh as per identity cards issued, these are 250805 Handloom / Silk / Wool weavers both within and outside the Co-operative fold. Out of this about 1,39,594 are in co-operative fold. There are about 77000 powerlooms both in co-operative and outside co-operative fold.

**Identity Cards**

Andhra Pradesh is the first state in the country to issue Identity Cards to all the weavers who possess own loom and dependent on weaving profession. Identity Cards were issued to 1,39,594 weavers in Co-operative Fold and 1,11,211 weavers Outside Co-operative Fold by the Handlooms and Textiles department including silk and ancillary weavers. There are various development programmes for the welfare and development of Handloom Weaving Community in Andhra Pradesh.
SGSY Cluster Development Programme

Under SGSY Cluster Development programme it was proposed to develop 10 Handloom Clusters, i.e. Ponduru, Mori, Mangalagiri, Venkatagiri, Dharmavaram, Narayanapet, Koyyalagudem, Siddipet, Durries cl prop uster at Warangal and Jammikunta. Revised project proposals in respect of Dharmavaram, Koyyalagudem and Mangalagiri clusters have already been furnished to the CEO, SERF proposals in respect of the remaining 7 clusters are yet to be submitted by the concerned DRDA’s to the Rural Development Department for onward recommendation to the Government of India for sanctioning of funds.

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

❖ The DCH New Delhi has formulated a new scheme i.e Integrated Handloom Development Scheme by merging the components with or without modifications of the four schemes implemented during X Plan. The Scheme was implemented during XI Plan period.

❖ Under the Scheme, the Government of India has sanctioned 25 handloom clusters, i.e. Payakaraopeta, Pedana, Isukapalli, Proddutur, Muddireddipali, Yemmiganur, Gadwal, Siripuram Yellanki, Puttapaka, Kothapalli for the year 2006-07 and Ampolu, Kotragandredu, Veerapuram, Dagguluru, Polavaram, Vetapalem, Sang, Ham, Madanapalli, Yadiki, Kodumuru, Kosigi, Dubbaka, Jangaon, Khammam and Thangallapally for the year 2007-08. An amount of Rs.381.766 lakhs has been released by the
Government of India as First installment to implement the scheme.

❖ Apart from this, two handloom clusters, i.e. Cherukupally (Guntur) and Motukuru Gundala (Nalgonda) have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the year 2007-08 implemented by WCS Vijayawada and Hyderabad respectively.

❖ Under the component of Group Approach, the prioritized proposals in respect of 73 handloom groups have been sent to the DCH, New Delhi for sanction of Rs.235.482 lakhs as Central Share.

❖ Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.757.36 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India as Marketing Incentive for the year 2007-08 in respect of 534 Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies, APCO and APHDC.

❖ The Government of India has sanctioned 9 Handlooms clusters to A.P. State under Phase – IV for the year 2008-09, i.e. Hasanbad, Bandarulanka, Narayanareddypeta, Moragudi, Uravakonda, Tadipatri, Rajoli, Huzurabad and Parkal. Apart from the above 9 handloom clusters, Rajam cluster in Srikakulam district has also been identified for sanctioning and released Rs.412.780 lakhs towards Central share for implementing the scheme.

❖ Out of the above 10 handloom clusters the proposals in respect of 8 handloom clusters i.e. Hasanbad, Bandarulanka, Narayanareddypeta, Moragudi, Rajol, Huzurabad, Parkal and Rajam have been submitted to the
DCH, New Delhi for sanction and release of RS.412.78 lakhs towards Central share for implementing the scheme.

Integrated handloom cluster development

The Government of India has identified two clusters, i.e. Madhavaram in Kadapa and Chirala in Prakasam district with a total outlay of Rs.2.00 crores per cluster under Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme. The APCO, Hyderabad has been identified by the DCH, New Delhi as implementing agency to implement the scheme at both the clusters.

Cash Credit Scheme

The Table 3.1 indicates of cash credit funds sanctioned to the societies. It is observed that the NABARD has sanctioned the cash credit to the tune of Rs.36.30 crores to 367 societies. In 2006-07, the cash credit sanctioned was Rs.38.61 crores to 245 societies and in 2007-08, Rs.47.90 crores was sanctioned to 372 societies. The APCO has sanctioned to tune of Rs.57.84 crores to 380 societies. It can be concluded that the credit sanctioned to societies gradually increased from 2005-06 to 2008-09. But the number of societies has also been increased. However, the number was decreased in the year 2006-07 as shown in table 3.1. Cash Credit of Rs.45.00 crores for procurement and marketing of cloth and Rs.3.5 crores for trading has been sanctioned by APCO by APCQB or the year 2007-08.
### TABLE – 3.1

CASH CREDIT YEAR WISE FUNDS SANCTIONED TO THE SOCIETIES DURING 2005-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Weaver societies</th>
<th>Cash Credit sanctioned in Crores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>36.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>38.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>47.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>57.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1364</strong></td>
<td><strong>180.65</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.indiastat.com

Interest subsidy scheme

To reduce the interest burden to the Weaver Co-operative societies on the credit limits, Government is sanctioning three percent interest rebate. On 1\textsuperscript{st} April, 2008, Government issued orders for implementing ‘Pavala Vaddi’ Scheme on Cash Credit loans sanctioned to Co-operative Societies. The particulars of financial assistance released to the societies under scheme have been presented in the Table 3.2.
### TABLE – 3.2

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED TO THE WEAVER SOCIETIES UNDER THE PAVALA VADDI SCHEME DURING 2004-08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Weaver societies</th>
<th>Amount of assistance sanctioned under Scheme in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>280.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>904.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>363.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1654</td>
<td>1847.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** office of the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles, Hyderabad.

The table 3.2 reveals that about Rs.280.00 lakhs have been sanctioned to 434 societies in 2004-05. In 2005-06 Rs.300.00 Lakhs have been sanctioned to 434 societies. The amount is higher at 20 Lakhs but same number of societies of the previous year. An amount of Rs.904.26 crores has been sanctioned in 2006-07 to 393 societies and these societies have received Rs.363.50 Lakhs in 2007-08.

It can be concluded that highest financial assistance of Rs.904.26 lakhs has been sanctioned in 2006-07. A total of Rs.2120.76 lakhs have been sanctioned and from 2004-05 to 2007-08. A sum of Rs.1609.65 lakhs has been sanctioned in the budget for the year 2008-09. Budget released for First quarter for an amount of Rs.402.41 lakhs is received.
Integrated handloom training project

❖ The objective of the scheme is to provide comprehensive training to handloom weavers / workers and artisans in technical, managerial and marketing skills and to provide them with upgraded equipments.

❖ Training is very important to upgrade technical, managerial and marketing skills.

❖ The scheme has been merged with Integrated Handloom Development Scheme w.e.f 01.04.2007.

❖ In 2004-05, about Rs.243.99 lakhs have been sanctioned for training 1600 beneficiaries under 80 training programmes.

❖ Later 1800 beneficiaries have received training in 90 training programmes with an amount of Rs.246.95 lakhs.

❖ The amount of RS.85.53 lakhs has been spent in 28 training programmes to 560 beneficiaries.

❖ About all, 198 training programmes have been conducted to 3,960 beneficiaries with an amount of Rs.576.07 lakhs.

❖ Of all the three years in 2005-06 more beneficiaries got training and minimum beneficiaries in 2006-07 with maximum and minimum amount.

Reimbursement of one time rebate

The scheme has been introduced by the Government of India with a view to supplement the ongoing marketing efforts and to ensure continuity in production activity in the Handloom Co-operative Sector. This scheme was introduced to supplement as well as continuing productively for which financial assistance has been sanctioned and the details are shown in Table 3.3.
TABLE – 3.3
AMOUNT SANCTIONED UNDER REIMBURSEMENT SCHEME DURING 2004-08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of agencies</th>
<th>Amount in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>388.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>590.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>645.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>766.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>886</td>
<td>2390.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: office of the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles, Hyderabad.

Exhibitions for marketing of handloom products

The scheme aims to provide additional marketing avenues to the Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies to dispose off their filled up stocks. A series of Handloom exhibitions are conducted in the state with the assistance of Central and State Governments. Handloom exhibitions have been conducted to sale the handloom products and generate income during 2004-2009.

The details of number of exhibitions and income generated are shown in the Table 3.4. It can be seen from the table that 44 expos have been conducted in 2004-05 and 31.56 crores of income has been generated and Rs.20.50 crores by conducting 51 expos in 2005-06. But the income is rather low compared to previous year.
### TABLE – 3.4
EXHIBITIONS / SPECIAL HANDLOOM EXPOS CONDUCTED DURING 2004-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of events conducted</th>
<th>Total sales effected. Value in crores</th>
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<td>2004-05</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>2008-09</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>219</td>
<td>129.79</td>
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</table>

Source: *office of the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles, Hyderabad.*

In 2006-07 around 53 expos have been conducted and Rs.25.10 crores of income has been generated and the income is rather high over the preceding year through the expos are just a little higher. Fifty nine exhibitions have been conducted in 2007-08 and generated an income of Rs.47.38 crores which is highest income in all the years of income. In 2008-09, about Rs.5.25 crores has been generated as an income by conducting 12 expos. It could be understood that an income of Rs.129.79 crores has been generated during 2004-09 by conducting 219 expos.

The number of events executed have gradually increased from 2004-05 to 2007-08 and immediately steep fall is observed in the events reducing to 12 only in 2008-09. Apart from the above, National Handloom Expos have also been conducted at Hyderabad in the year 2004 and 2005 and
sales worth of Rs.6.28 crores and Rs.4.03 crores were affected respectively.

Establishment of Samishti Handloom Sales Emporia

A new marketing initiative under the banner “Samishti Handloom Sales Emporia” has been taken up to expand the marketing horizon of handloom products of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies in the state. So far 22 Handloom Sales Emporia have been established in the state including one at BITS Pilani, Rajasthan State and sales worth of Rs.178.36 lakhs was affected up to July 2008.

The Government (vide G.O.Rt.No.123, Ind & Com (Tex) has approved the scheme of “Handloom Marketing Promotion and establishment of Samishti handloom Sales Emporia” and Sanctioned an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs each during the year 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Netha bazaars

The State Government has released a sum of Rs.217.50 lakhs for completion of 19 Netha Bazaars. Nine of the Netha Bazaars at Srikakulam, Jajamundry, Guntur, Chirala, Kurnool, Siricilla, Karimnagar, Khammam and Mahaboobnagar have become operational.

Rashtriya sam vikas yojana (RSVY) scheme

Government of India has introduced the new scheme entitled Rashtiya Sam Vikas Yojana with the main objective of putting in place programmes and policies with the joint efforts of the Centre and the States, which would remove barriers to growth, accelerate the developmental process and
improve the quality of life of the people. Total outlay of
RS.45 crores (Rs.15 crores per year for three years) i.e. 2004-
05 to 2005-06 and 2006-07 to the district on 100% grant basis

Districts i.e. Warangal, Chittoor, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Vizanagaram, Khammam, Medak and Nizamabad have been identified from Andhra Pradesh state by the Planning Commission on the basis of their incidence of poverty level.

The Handloom Sector has been identified as lead sector in five districts, i.e. Warangal, Chittoor, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Karimnagar of Andhra Pradesh under the scheme. The amount of received under the scheme is Rs.200.00 lakhs in Nalgonda, Rs.136.15 lakhs in Karimnagar, Rs.52.90 Lakhs in Warangal, Rs.47.50 Lakhs Mahaboobnagar, Rs.22.00 lakhs in Medak, Rs.52.25 Lakhs in Adilabad and Rs.16.60 Lakhs in Chittoor district. No funds were allotted in the district plan by the district authorities for handloom sector in the remaining district i.e. Vizianagaram, Khammam and Nizamabad.

Artisans credit card scheme

The Artisian Credit Card scheme, launched in 2005-06, aims at providing adequate and timely finance from banking institutions to the artisans to meet their credit requirements both investment needs as well working capital in a flexible and cost effective manner. The scheme was implemented both in rural and urban areas. Artisan Credit Cards from 2003-04 to 2008-09 district wise has been presented in the Table 3.5

143
<table>
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<td>Finance Flow</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Finance Flow</td>
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<td>77.00</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>70.25</td>
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<td>150.94</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>106.98</td>
</tr>
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<td>Guntur</td>
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<td>100.87</td>
<td>1,416</td>
<td>96.90</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>106.53</td>
<td>914</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>550</td>
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<td>556</td>
<td>111.20</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>156.80</td>
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<td>Medak</td>
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<td>Nalgonda</td>
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<td>Nellore</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>371.82</td>
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<td>Nizamabad</td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.75</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>186.40</td>
<td>645</td>
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<td>Rangareddy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>12.75</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5.25</td>
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<tr>
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<td>75.00</td>
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<td>64.00</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>50.90</td>
</tr>
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<td>Vishakhapatnam</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>10.79</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>20.08</td>
</tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Vizianagaram</td>
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<td>280</td>
<td>24.49</td>
<td>343</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
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<td>700</td>
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<td>890</td>
<td>219.10</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>36.50</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>90.30</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>57.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,623</td>
<td>405.00</td>
<td>13,453</td>
<td>2,290.68</td>
<td>15,456</td>
<td>2,484.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of the Handlooms and Textiles, Hyderabad.
Welfare schemes

The following are the various welfare schemes for the handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh. They are short listed in the following pages.

Mahatma Gandhi bunker bhima yojana

The Scheme was launched on 2\textsuperscript{nd} October, 2005.

Eligibility for the scheme

- The weaver should be earning at least 50\% of his income from handloom weaving.
- Weavers in the co-operative field and outside co-operative field are also eligible.
- The members should be aged between the age of 18 and 59 years.

Benefits under the scheme

- For natural death - Rs.60000/-
- For Accidental death - Rs.150000/-
- For Total disability - Rs.150000/-
- For Partial disability - Rs.75000/-

Free rice to weavers

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned free rice distribution to 4000 infirm / crippled weavers at 25 Kgs per family as a special case under AAY.
Housing Scheme for Weavers

The objective of the scheme is to provide suitable work place and dwelling units /houses for weavers both in rural and urban areas for providing a better working environment.

- 803 units were sanctioned by the Government of India and released Rs.57.335 lakhs as 50% share during the year 2005-06.
- Government of India and State Government have released Rs.5.24 lakhs towards part payment of 2\textsuperscript{nd} installment of 803 housing units sanctioned during the year 2005-06.
- The State Government has sanctioned 15000 work shed – cum – houses to weavers with unit cost of RS.40000/- during the year 2005-06 under weavers housing programme.
- An amount of RS.51.86 lakhs under State Plan has been released during 2006-07.
- Under the scheme an amount of Rs.32.47 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.55.07 lakhs under Central Plan has been allocated in the year 2008-09 BEs.
- Out of which a sum of Rs.15.83 lakhs was released by the State Government towards State Share under State Plan. In addition to the above, 18929 houses under Indiramma Housing Programme and 258 houses under Rajiv Gruha Kalpa were sanctioned.

Formation of Handloom Weaver Groups under SHG

During the year 2005-06 around 925 exclusively women weaver SHGs have been newly formed with a view to avail concessional rate of interest at four percent.
It is proposed to organize 1270 groups by providing Rs.2686.00 lakhs. So far 1272 groups were formed with 8677 weavers and 52 groups were assisted with the amount of Rs.51.80 lakhs up to March 2008.

2500 Handloom Weaver Groups have been fixed with financial flow of Rs.46.00 crores for the financial year 2008-09, 664 groups formed with 4349 weavers and ten groups assisted with Rs.17.65 lakhs up to July 2008.

Payment of Ex-gratia to the Families of Suicidal Weavers
Ex-gratia has been sanctioned to 247 death cases. Further Government has sanctioned an assistance of Rs.25000/- each to the 114 suicidal cases as a special case and released a sum of Rs.28.50 lakhs.

Handloom Mark Scheme
The Government of India has introduced the new scheme namely Handloom Mark Scheme during the year 2006-07. The Handloom Mark Scheme will help the buyers in distinguishing the handloom products from the power loom and mill made products and they also improve the earnings of the handloom weavers for their hand work and skill. So far 563 societies and APCO are registered under the scheme.

Handloom Weavers in Andhra Pradesh
The details of the total number of handloom weavers of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2007-09 have been presented in the table 3.6. As per table 3.6, Mahaboobnagar district have highest number of handloom weavers both in co-operative and outside the co-operative sector and the Rangareddy district have least number of handloom weavers in both co-operative and outside the co-operative sector.
TABLE - 3.6
Statistical data of Handloom Weavers in Andhra Pradesh during the years from 2007 to 2009

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Budget Allocation to Handloom Industry

The details of budget allocation to handloom industry from 2004-05 to 2008-09 have been furnished in the table 3.7.

**TABLE – 3.7**

**BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR HANDLOOM INDUSTRY**

**DURING 2004-2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Budget Allocation in crores</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>50.69(9.37)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>76.85(14.16)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>99.52(18.35)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>150.94(27.82)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>164.48(30.32)</td>
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**Source:** Office of the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles, Hyderabad.

In the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs.50.69 crores (9.37 percent) has been allocated, in the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs.76.85 crores (14.16 per cent) in the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs.99.52 crores (18.35 per cent) and in the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.150.94 crores has allocated. It is concluded that the budget allocation has gradually increased from 2004-05 to 2008-09 with the highest budget allocation being in the year 2008-09 and the lowest allocation being in the year 2004-05.
Thrift Fund - cum - Savings and Security Scheme

Government has been implementing Thrift - cum - Savings and Security Schemes and Group Linked Savings and Security Scheme for weavers in Co-operative Sector. So far 40,000 weaver members of Co-operative Societies were covered under this scheme. The insurance coverage is Rs.15,000/-. It is proposed to increase the coverage of weavers to 45,000 during the year 1998-99. The premium of Rs.180/- for weaver per annum will be shared by State Government and Government of India.

With effect from 01.01.1994 Group Linked Savings - Cum - Security Scheme for the powerloom workers and handloom weavers outside co-operative fold has been introduced. It is proposed to cover 20,000 powerloom workers and 20,000 weavers outside co-operative fold under the scheme. The insurance premium of Rs.120/- per powerloom worker/handloom weaver outside co-operative fold will be paid by the State Government, Government of India and member at Rs.40/- each per annum. Another new scheme is called Family Pension Scheme which is under implementation from 1994-95. All the weavers of the age between 18 years to 58 years eligible to be a member under the scheme. Rs.24/- per annum per member will be contributed by the State Government towards the Family Pension Scheme. If a member below 58 years of age dies the
legal heir/nominee will be paid Rs.250/- per month for ten years as family pension.

**Subsidy to Handloom Weavers for Construction of Work Shed Cum House.**

The workshed-cum-Housing Scheme is yet another important scheme. The cost of workshed (Rural) is Rs.9,000/-, The cost of workshed (Urban) of Rs.14,000/- . And the cost of Workshed cum house (Rural) is Rs.35,000/- and The cost of workshed cum house(Urban) is Rs.45,000/- . So far 22,755 weavers have been assisted under this scheme.

Training programme to power loom weavers

About 60,000 powerlooms are operating in the state. The training is given to the powerloom weavers to earn higher wages and improve their living standards. Powerloom Service Centres were established by Government of India at Nagari in Chittoor District and Sircilla in the Karimnagar district. The Government of India has subsequently closed the powerloom service centre at Siricilla, revived and shifted to Hyderabad. The main task of the powerloom service centres is to train the weavers in powerloom weaving. A portion of the expenditure (rent for building & stipends) is to be paid by the State Government. The main aim is to orienting the weavers to take up new designs in powerloom weaving and earn higher wages.
Project Package Scheme

The Project Package Scheme is under implementation from the year 1993-94 to assist the handloom weavers in an integrated manner. It has an area based development project approach and it envisages adoption of traditional ethnic designs in the manufacture of improved marketable items of utility value. It ensures a steady supply of raw materials, dyes and chemicals assists in modernization of looms. It also gives additional market support by way of design improvement and product diversification. Considerable stress is given to the training of weavers in new techniques, improvement of designs and their actual adoption for commercially viable products. The expenditure under the scheme is equally shared by the State and Central Governments.

Establishment of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Venkatagiri

To improve the availability of technical personals for the development of handloom sector in the State, a institute has been established at Venkatagiri in Nellore district with matching assistance from Government of India. The first batch for the Diploma course has been started in October 1992. So far 120 students in the institute have completed the Diploma Course.

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
Government of India has set up the National Institute of Fashion Technology at Hyderabad on the lines of the institute established at Delhi. The institute trains students in Fashion Technology through long term courses and also existing garment manufacturers through short term/part term courses in understanding changing market trends in fashions. The institute located at Hyderabad started functioning from the academic year 1995-96.

Marketing promotion scheme

The textile market is a highly competitive one and unless the products are given publicity, the decentralized sector is not likely to make any significant impact in the market. The Government of India has been organizing handloom exports with the expenditure being shared by the State and central Governments. The State Government has been awarding cash prizes to good societies with an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs from the year 1991-92.
Conclusion

The handloom sector is an important cottage industry in India providing employment for more than ten million people and is the second largest employment provider after agriculture. Within Andhra Pradesh there are approximately 1,87,567 handloom weaving families with 2,47,891 working handlooms. The majority of weavers in Andhra Pradesh is full time weavers and weave for the market. This is different in the north-east of the country, for instance, where weaving is often a part time activity. Most of the handlooms weaving in Andhra Pradesh takes place in rural areas as a primary household activity, with mainly men involved in weaving and women and children involved in the preparatory work.

In A.P state more than 90% of weaving households have their own loom. In conforming the conventional idea that weaving is primarily an artisan and home based activity. It is different in some other States, where a larger percentage of weavers lives in urban centers and or work as wage carners in weaving. Most of the handloom weaving in Andhra Pradesh is cotton weaving, but there is also silk, wool and polyester weaving. Andhra Pradesh looms produces for the export market. Although handloom weaving exists in all districts of Andhra Pradesh, there are considerable differences among various regions within the state, with regard to number of weavers and looms, trends therein and products produced. While Nizamabad
district in Telangana had only 107 looms in 2006, Mahabubnagar district had more than 36,000 looms.

The Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation was established in 1975. The main objectives of this corporation are to promote, own aid, assist, rehabilitation, growth and development of handloom and power loom industry with in and outside the co-operative fold and to manufacture and export all types of garments.

There are 1,409 Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies out of which 885 are working at present. The state produces the most exotic items of handloom fabrics with traditional designs and techniques inherited from generation to generation. The traditional sarees of the state such as Venkatagiri, Gadwal, Pochampally, Dharmavaram and Uppada are known to world over for their colours and textiles beautifully woven by slickly-deftly handloom weavers.

The data reveals that about Rs.280.00 lakhs have been sanctioned to 434 societies in 2004-05. In 2005-06 Rs.300.00 Lakhs have been sanctioned to 434 societies. The amount is higher at 20 Lakhs but same number of societies of the previous year. An amount of Rs.904.26 crores has been sanctioned in 2006-07 to 393 societies and these societies have received Rs.363.50 Lakhs in 2007-08.

In the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs.50.69 crores has been allocated, in the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs.76.85 crores in the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs.99.52 crores and in the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.150.94 crores has allocated.
It is concluded that the budget allocation has gradually increased from 2004-05 to 2008-09 with the highest budget allocation being in the year 2008-09 and the lowest allocation being in the year 2004-05.
Reference
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