

1. BACKGROUND FOR CONSTITUTION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

1. The Handlooms (Reservation of Article for Production) Act dated 29.3.1985 was enacted by the Government of India with a view to protect interest of millions of Handloom Weavers and rich cultural heritage of the country from the encroachment on their livelihood by Powerlooms/Mill Sector. Under the Act, initially 22 textiles articles were reserved for exclusive production by Handlooms with certain technical specifications. Based on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, these items were reduced to 11 vide Reservation Order Notification No. S. O. 556 (E) dated 26.7.1996 and further amendment thereto vide Notification S.O. 2160 (E) dated 3.9.2008.

2. Under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 handloom has been defined as **“any loom other than powerloom”**. Experience over the years has shown that the numbers of handlooms as well as handloom weavers are declining sharply and especially the younger generation is not willing to continue or enter into this profession owing to low generation of income and hard labour required to operate looms.

3. In order to reduce the drudgery of handloom weavers, the Advisory Committee on Handloom Reservation Act, 1985, held on 10th December, 2012 under the chairpersonship of Secretary (Textiles), discussed the definition of handloom and recommended modifications in the definition of handloom. As per proposed definition of handloom, **“handloom means any loom, other than powerloom; and includes any hybrid loom on which at least one process for weaving requires manual intervention or human energy for production”**.

The issue of amendment of definition was opposed by many handloom experts and civil society members in the National Consultation on Handloom Sector held on 1st March, 2013. They expressed that this change in definition of handloom would gradually eliminate the difference between handloom and powerloom, and uniqueness of handloom would therefore, be ultimately lost. This would also lower the quality of many handloom products which are so unique and special when made on handlooms. Besides, a representation has also been received opposing Government's move to modify the definition.

4. Keeping in view the reservations expressed to the proposed amendment on the issue, and in particular how handlooms would then be differentiated from powerloom, the meeting of Advisory Committee was held on 12th April, 2014.

5. The Advisory Committee Meeting held under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (Textiles) on 12.4.2013 at New Delhi discussed the reasons for shifting away of weavers from handloom sector. During the meeting, members agreed that main reasons for the above are the drudgery & hard labour required continuously for long hours, besides, low level of income generation owing to very low productivity.

The handloom sector is falling behind in keeping pace with the time as weavers are still engaged with age-old technologies used in weaving and still crafting the fabric by hand operated machines. While the scenario in textile sector has changed the world over including India, the poor handloom weavers are still engaged with hand operated looms doing tedious work to earn their wages and their substantial population is still living in extreme poverty conditions.

6. Since the issue of change of definition has wide implications and members present in the meeting had a different opinion on this issue, keeping the views of all the members and participants, the Advisory Committee recommended the constitution of a Sub –Committee to deliberate and analyse the concerning issues in greater details and submit recommendations to the Advisory Committee. The Sub-Committee was mandated to visit some of the States to study this problem with reference to the terms of reference (TOR) and also deliberate whether a sub-sector within the powerloom sector can be identified in which other than the fact that mechanization has been done in upto two out of the three basic weaving actions and remaining all other conditions are similar to that of handloom weavers.

7. Accordingly, a sub-committee has been constituted vide order no 5/1(4)/2012-DCH/CEO/446-485 dated 2nd May, 2013 for examination of various issues pertaining to the Handloom and Powerloom Sector. The Sub-Committee included representatives from the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa, besides representatives from Textiles Committee, Powerloom Division of MoT, Textile Commissioner and O/o DC(Handlooms) and Sub-Committee has been authorized to invite experts from different organizations to solicit their views. The terms of reference for Sub-Committee are given below:

- (i) To study different types of looms being operated by handloom weavers in handloom clusters across the country.
- (ii) To study the extent of modernization being carried out in different parts of the country, scope for further improvement/upgradation of looms to reduce drudgery without compromising with the quality of handloom fabric and possibility to replace those interventions in other handloom clusters/pockets.
- (iii) To examine the feasibility of mechanizing any 2 out of three basic motions i.e. shedding, picking and beating to reduce drudgery and enhance productivity without losing the artistic creativity of weavers.
- (iv) To examine and analyze the present definition of 'handloom' in view of changing scenario of textile sector, to assess the impact of proposed change in the definition of 'handloom' with the objective of improving living conditions of handloom weavers.
- (v) To examine the possibility of categorizing small powerloom units/weavers into a separate group so as to extend certain benefits on the lines of handloom weavers.

2. OVERVIEW OF HANDLOOM SECTOR

2.1 BACKGROUND:

The Handloom Sector is one of the largest unorganized economic activities after agriculture and constitutes an integral part of the rural and semi rural livelihood. Handloom weaving constitutes one of the richest and most vibrant aspects of the Indian cultural heritage. The sector has an advantage of being less capital intensive, minimal use of power, eco-friendly, flexibility of small production, openness to innovations and adaptability to market requirements. It is a natural productive asset and tradition at cottage level, which has sustained and grown by transfer of skill from one generation to other.

Handloom weaving is largely decentralized and the weavers are mainly from the vulnerable and weaker sections of the society, who weave for their household needs and also contribute to the production in the textile sector. The weavers of this industry are keeping alive the traditional craft of different States. The level of artistry and intricacy achieved in the handloom fabrics is unparalleled and certain weaves/designs are still beyond the scope of modern machines. Handloom sector can meet every need ranging from the exquisite fabrics, which takes months to weave, to popular items of mass production for daily use.

As per 3rd Handlooms Census, carried out in 2009-10, more than 43 lakh people are engaged in weaving and allied activities which was 65.5 lakh as per 2nd handloom census conducted during 1995-96. The state-wise number of handloom weavers and allied workers and number of handlooms are given at **Annexure-I**. However, important facts/figures are as follows:

1.	Number of looms	23.77 lakh
		20.66 lakh looms - rural areas 3.11 lakh looms - urban areas.
2.	Number of looms in NER	15.5 lakh (65% of total looms)
3.	Number of persons engaged in weaving and allied activities	43.31 lakh
		36.33 lakh workers - rural areas 6.98 lakh workers - urban areas.
4.	Number of adult weavers and allied workers	38.47 lakh
5.	Man days worked per weaver per annum	234 days

Out of the 38.47 lakh adult weavers and allied workers in the country, 77% are women and 23% male weavers, 10% of the weavers are from scheduled castes (SCs), 18% of the weavers are from scheduled tribes (STs), 45% are from other backward classes(OBCs) and 27% are from other castes.

2.2 YEAR-WISE PRODUCTION OF HANDLOOM FABRIC & EXPORT OF HANDLOOM PRODUCTS:

Year	Handloom cloth production (million sq. meters)	Handloom exports (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	6947	
2008-09	6677	
2009-10	6806	1252.79
2010-11	6907	1574.96
2011-12	6901	2623.98
2012-13	6936	2811.97

2.3 CURRENT TREND IN HANDLOOM SECTOR:

The above table shows that though the number of handlooms and number of handloom weavers are declining, the handloom cloth production is more or less constant and sustained around 6900 million square meters, besides, handloom exports are increasing. The following are the important feature of current scenario of handloom sector.

- Value addition is taking place
- Quality of handloom products is improving
- More weavers are adopting full time profession
- Many SPVs/SHGs are exporting directly
- Many high end retailers are selling handloom products

2.4 STRENGTH OF HANDLOOM SECTOR:

- Production of intricate woven fabric, its versatility & wide variety
- Diverse design base; quick to switchover to new designs
- Availability of high skilled labour
- Traditional mode of production with low technology, electricity not required

- Eco friendly technology/process
- Informal school for skill generation and transfer of technology
- Many weaves/process still beyond the scope of powerloom and will continue to be produced by handlooms

2.5 CHALLENGES BEING FACED BY HANDLOOM SECTOR:

- Number of handloom weavers are declining sharply.
- Low productivity in comparison to powerloom and mill sector.
- Limited scope of technological upgradation and improvement in poor weaving activity.
- Shifting of skilled labour to other sectors.
- Younger generation is not adopting weaving profession due to inadequate market facilities/intelligence.
- Serious constraints of credit availability.

2.6 GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

The Government has been intervening through various interventions. The brief of Government interventions is as follows:

- Input support to weavers:
- Access to raw material – supply of yarn through NHDC.
- Concessional institutional credit through banks.
- Skill development through training by WSCs.
- Design support through WSCs & designers engaged under IHDS.
- Infrastructure support through cluster development -6 mega clusters, 20 large clusters & 610 small clusters.
- Marketing and export promotion – through domestic and international exhibitions, Handloom Mark scheme.
- Welfare measures – health and life insurance.
- Revival & comprehensive package for loan waiver, recapitalization of primary/apex societies as well as to ensure cheap credit flow to this sector.

2.7 PROTECTION OF HANDLOOM SECTOR:

- **Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act**
 - To protect the livelihood of millions of Handloom weavers from encroachment of the power-loom and mill Sector
 - 11 items – reserved for exclusive production on handlooms
- **Hank Yarn Obligation** to ensure yarn availability. Under the provision of the Hank Yarn Obligation, spinning mills are required to pack 40% of yarn produced for civil delivery into hank form.

- **Geographical Indication of Goods** (Registration & Protection)Act, 1999 to provide legal protection to geographical indication of goods and prevents unauthorized use by others.

2.8 PLAN SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED DURING 11TH PLAN:

During 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) and 2012-13, the following plan schemes have been implemented by the office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, which are under implementation during current i.e. 2013-14 also year :-

1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
 - (i) Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)
 - (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)
3. Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (M&EPS)
4. Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS)
5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)
6. Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package

2.9 SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR 12TH PLAN:

The vision of Government for handloom sector is to develop a strong, competitive and vibrant handloom sector to provide sustainable employment to the handloom weavers particularly belonging to disadvantaged section of the Indian society and to ensure inclusive growth of the sector.

To achieve the objective of faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth of handloom sector, the Government of India is adopting focused, flexible and holistic approach during 12th plan to meet the challenges of domestic and global market, expansion of overall market through competitive pricing to increase domestic and international market share, brand building in global and domestic market, facilitation of marketing of handloom products, empowerment of weaver's by organizing them under self help groups, training, capacity building and enhanced entrepreneurial support, infusion of new and contemporary designs through design intervention as well as product diversification, R&D support, easy access to raw material at subsidized prices, enhancing capabilities including social security, better healthcare, life insurance, pension, worksheds and most significantly by ensuring easy credit flow at low interest rate.

With this objective, following schemes are proposed for implementation during 12th Plan:

1. National Handloom Development Programme – a centrally sponsored scheme approved by the Planning Commission for handloom sector, by merging with or without modification of the components of the Integrated Handlooms Development Schemes (IHDS), Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS) and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS) implemented during the 11th Plan period. The other component of NHDP is Revival, Reform and Re-structuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector.

2. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme , and

3. Yarn Supply Scheme

2.10 BRIEF DETAILS OF THE SCHEME:

I. INTEGRATED HANDLOOMS DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IHDS):

The Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) has been introduced as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Plan) during the XI Plan period with the following objectives:-

- focus on formation of weavers group as a visible entity,
- develop the handloom Weavers Groups to become self –sustainable,
- inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the Co-operative fold,
- skill up-gradation of handloom weavers/workers to produce diversified products with improved quality to meet the market requirements,
- provide suitable workplace to weavers to enable them to produce a quality products with improved productivity,
- holistic and flexible intervention to provide need based inputs specific to each cluster,
- Market orientation by associating entrepreneurs and professionals for marketing, design and managing the production,
- facilitate process of credit from financial institutions/banks.

The components of the IHDS are as follows:

1. Cluster Development Programme.
2. Group Approach Projects
3. Marketing Incentive
4. Strengthening of Handloom Organizations.

(i) Cluster Development Programme - Cluster having 300-500 handlooms are taken up for development in a time frame of 3 years at an upper cost of Rs.60.00 lakh per cluster. Assistance is provided for formation of consortium, raw material support, skill up-gradation, design development and product diversification, infrastructure/common facility centre, publicity & marketing, project management

cost, purchase of new looms, Dobby, Jacquard, accessories, margin money and construction of worksheds etc.

During XI Plan and 2012-13, 612 Cluster Development Projects were sanctioned and a sum of Rs.213.53 crore was released, benefiting 2,84,627 handloom weavers.

(ii) Group Approach - Handloom weavers, who are not covered by the clusters, are supported through a 'Group Approach', implemented in a project mode. A group consisting of 10 weavers or more but upto 100 weavers is provided financial assistance for (i) basic inputs; (ii) training in weaving, dyeing, designing and managerial disciplines; and (iii) construction of worksheds. Per beneficiary cost is in the range of Rs.10,000/- to Rs.30,000/-.

During XI Plan and 2012-13, 2248 Group Approach Projects were sanctioned and a sum of Rs.104.50 crore was released, benefitting 64,997 weavers.

(iii) Large clusters: Under Integrated Handlooms Cluster Development Scheme, 20 large clusters having about 5000 handlooms per cluster with a project cost of Rs. 2 crore were taken up for sustainable development of weavers.

(iv) Mega Handloom Cluster: Each mega handloom cluster will be cover atleast 25,000 looms at a cost of Rs.70.00 crore per cluster. The duration of the project is 5 years. 6 mega handloom clusters approved so far.

(v) Marketing Incentive - It is provided to support marketing of handloom products. Financial assistance is provided @ 10% of the average sales turnover of the 3 years to National/State Handloom Organizations, primary cooperative societies, which is equally borne by the GOI and State Government. During XI Plan, a sum of Rs.333.28 crore was released.

(vi) Strengthening of Handloom Organizations - Financial assistance is provided towards restructuring of National and State level Handloom Organisations with a view to make them viable by enhancing their credit limit/working capital. Financial assistance is equally borne by the GOI and State Governments.

Note: The IHDS will now be part of Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme, which will one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP).

II. HANDLOOM WEAVERS' COMPREHENSIVE WELFARE SCHEME (HWCWS):

The details of the scheme are as under.

(i) THE HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (HIS):

The Health Insurance Scheme is presently being implemented through the ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd, which has been selected through competitive bidding.

Premium: Premium rates applicable for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Zone – wise) are as under:

Premium under HIS:

Zone-I	Zone-II
Kerala, Karnataka, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
Government of India Share Premium : Rs.681.60 Service Tax : Rs.105.30 Total : Rs.786.90 *Weaver/State Govt. Contribution : Rs.170.40 Total premium : Rs. 957.30 (i.e. Rs.852.00+105.30 S.T.)	Government of India Share Premium : Rs.559.20 Service Tax : Rs.. 86.39 Total : Rs.645.59 *Weaver/State Govt. Contribution : Rs.139.80 Total premium : Rs.785.39 (i.e. Rs.699.00+86.39 S.T.)

The Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) covers not only the weaver but also covers his family i.e. wife and two children. The ancillary handlooms workers like those engaged in warping, winding, dyeing, printing, finishing, sizing, jhala making, jacquard cutting etc. are also eligible to be covered under the scheme. The scheme covers all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and a substantial provision has been kept for OPD. The annual limit per family is Rs.15,000/- out of which OPD cover will be Rs.7500/-.

During Policy year 2011-12, 17.49 lakh weavers were enrolled under HIS. The HIS policy period has been extended w.e.f. 1.4.2013 to 30.3.2013 with same benefit and I.A.

For the 12th Plan, HIS is proposed to be implemented on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) platform wherein the financial limit of in-door patient treatment facility is proposed to be increased from Rs 7500/- to Rs. 30,000 and the outdoor treatment upto Rs. 7500/- will also be available. Thus the overall benefit is proposed to be increased from existing Rs 15,000 to Rs. 37,500 .

(ii) MAHATMA GANDHI BUNKAR BIMA YOJANA (MGBBY):

The Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) is being implemented through the Life Insurance Corporation of India at an annual premium of Rs.470/- out of which Government of India share is Rs.290/-, weavers share is Rs.80/- and LIC share is Rs.100/-.

The benefits under the MGBBY have been substantially increased as compared to those provided during the 10th plan, the details of which are given below:

Sl. No.		Benefits during the 10 th plan	Benefits during 11 th Plan
(i)	Natural Death	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 60,000/-
(ii)	Accidental Death	Rs. 80,000/-	Rs.1,50,000/-
(iii)	Total Disability	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs.1,50,000/-
(iv)	Partial Disability	Rs. 25,000/-	Rs. 75,000/-

A scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is available for children studying from IX to XII standard for a maximum period of four years or till they complete XII standard, whichever event occurs earlier. However, this benefit is restricted to two children. During 2011-12, 5.91 lakh weavers were covered under the scheme and during 2012-13, 5.50 lakh weavers were covered under the scheme. During 2012-13, a sum of Rs.5.65 crore has been given as scholarships to 78879 children of weavers.

III. MARKETING AND EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEME:

The Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme comprises the two components, namely (1) marketing promotion and (2) handloom export promotion.

(i) MARKETING PROMOTION:

The marketing promotion envisages a wide gamut of activities for the promotion and marketing of handloom products. The Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms assists the State Governments/implementing agencies in undertaking the following activities:

- Organization of exhibitions, events and craft melas
- Setting up of Urban Haats
- Setting up of marketing complexes/handloom havelies.
- Publicity and awareness
- Geographical Indication Act
- Handloom Marketing Complex at Janpath, New Delhi.
- Brand building through Handloom Mark

During the 11th Five year plan, 2693 domestic marketing events and participation in 60 international fairs and exhibitions have been approved. During the

financial year 2012-13, 438 domestic marketing events such as National Handloom Expos, Special Handloom Expos, Craft melas and participation in 9 international fairs and exhibitions have been approved.

(ii) EXPORT PROMOTION:

The objective of the handloom export promotion is to assist the handloom cooperative societies & corporations in developing exportable products and assist handloom agencies for participation in international exhibitions, Buyer-Seller meets etc.,

During the 11th Five year Plan, 37 Export projects have been approved. Assistance have been provided for participation in 60 international fairs and exhibitions during the 11th Plan period.

During the year 2012-13, the eligible agencies have participated in 9 international fairs & exhibitions.

The export of handloom products during 2012-13 was Rs. 2811.97 crore as against Rs 2623.98 crore in 2011-12.

IV. MILL GATE PRICE SCHEME (MGPS) RENAMED AS YARN SUPPLY SCHEME.

The mill gate price scheme (MGPS) was introduced during 1992-93 with the objective of providing all types of yarn to the eligible handloom weavers at mill gate price. National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), a GoI undertaking, is the implementing agency of the Scheme. Under the Scheme, the GoI reimburses the transportation expenses involved in the supply of yarn.

There is also a provision for supply of yarn through **yarn depots** and expense of operating the yarn depots @ 2.5%, based on actual is reimbursed by the Government of India. **788 yarn depots** are functioning throughout the country at present.

Further, to provide the subsidized yarn only to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, a new component of **10% price subsidy** on cotton hank yarn & domestic silk yarn has been incorporated in the MGPS w.e.f. 06.01.2012.

Rate of freight reimbursement under MGPS has also been revised w.e.f. 6.1.2012 to meet the increased transportation cost due to increase in fuel prices. The rate of reimbursement admissible in the MGPS for transportation, depot operation and service charges to the NHDC for supply of yarn subject to maximum is as under:

(% of value of yarn supplied)

Area	Freight			Depot operating charges	Service Charge to NHDC
	Other than silk/jute yarn	Silk yarn	Jute/Jute blended yarn		
In plain areas	2.5%	1%	10%	2.5%	1.5%
Hills/remote areas	2.5%	1.25%	10%	2.5%	1%
North-East region	5%	1.50%	10%	2.5%	0.75%

V. DIVERSIFIED HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (DHDS):

“Diversified Handloom Development Scheme has been formulated with a sole objective to provide skill up-gradation of the handloom weavers through training, workshops and exhibitions, design development, documentation of traditional designs and providing market linkage and meeting the market requirements’. Components of the DHDS Scheme are:

A	Strengthening of Weavers Service Centres/Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (WSCs/IIHTs)
B	National Centre for Textile Design (NCTD)
C	Research & Development (R&D)
D	J&K Wool Project
E	Setting up of New WSCs/IIHTs in Central/State Sector
F	Conducting Third Census and Issue of Identity cards to Handloom weavers

WEAVERS SERVICE CENTRES/INDIAN INSTITUTES OF HANDLOOM

TECHNOLOGY (WSCs/IIHTs): To provides assistance for technological and skill up gradation of weavers for design and product development, **25 WSCs** and **05 IIHTs** are functioning all over the country. The brief details about WSCs & IIHTs is given in **Annexure –II & III**.

VI REVIVAL REFORM & RESTRUCTURING (RRR) PACKAGE FOR HANDLOOM SECTOR

Acknowledging the financial distress faced by handloom weavers and cooperatives due to their inability to repay debts and market downturn, the Finance Minister announced a financial package of Rs.3000 crore for the handloom sector on 28.2.2011. To give effect to this announcement, the scheme named ‘Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) package for the handloom sector’ was approved by CCEA on 24.11.2011 to be implemented by 31st December, 2012.

The RRR package included (a) one-time waiver of overdue loans and interest (100% principal and 25% of interest) of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31st March, 2010, (b) recapitalization of viable and potentially viable handloom cooperative societies, (c) provision of fresh subsidized credit to handloom cooperative societies and weavers covered by waiver by providing interest subsidy of 3% for a period of 3 years for fresh loan with credit guarantee and (d) carrying out legal and institutional reforms for the cooperative societies.

24 apex, 4073 PWCs and 50403 individual weavers and 5462 SHGs, which have been found eligible as per the existing guidelines of the scheme. State Governments have submitted claims of Rs. 514.82 core to NABARD. NABARD has issued sanction of Rs 490.96 crore and released Rs 454 crore and remaining amount (20% of Gol share) is being released once State Governments carry out legal & institutional reforms.

During the implementation of RRR package, the Ministry of Textiles had received requests from various States and handloom organizations to relax the eligibility norms particularly, the condition of networth & transaction through banks, as this sector has been facing adverse business conditions and objective of this package was to support societies to bring them back into positive networth after financially supporting them.

The need to relax the eligibility norms, especially for potentially viable societies, so that leftover apex and PWC societies could be covered under the package has been considered favorably and the Government of India has approved the modifications proposed by the Ministry of Textiles, as follows :

- (i) To interpret the condition of eligibility regarding net worth as 'a society will be considered as potentially viable, if its net worth becomes positive after loan waiver and recapitalization,
- (ii) The earlier criteria that 'society should not be incurring operating losses in more than 4 out of 5 years' would be modified as 'society should have earned operating profit in at least 1 out of 5 years' and operating profit means 'gross profit before depreciation, interest and tax' for the purpose of assessing the viability norms.
- (iii) The condition that working capital/CC limit should be rotated at least once in a year shall not be applicable where a society has not availed a loan from bank.
- (iv) To limit the waiver amount of overdue loan and recapitalization assistance as on 31.3.2010 for apex, PWC societies and individual weavers not covered, so far, under the RRR package, while permitting the assessment of the same on the basis of statutory audit report upto 2011-12.
- (v) The statutory audit of apex and PWC societies would be completed up to 2011-12 (instead of 2009-10 as specified in the earlier guidelines) and eligibility of cooperative societies would be decided on the basis of statutory audit report upto 2011-12 instead of 2009-10.

The fresh loan to apex, PWC societies and individual weavers covered under RRR package would be as per the norms of concessional credit component.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT FOR HANDLOOM SECTOR:

To ensure easy access to subsidized credit from banks to those handloom weavers and PWC societies, which would not be covered under RRR package, the CCEA on 18th December, 2011 approved a new component of “**Institutional Credit for handloom sector**” by modifying the existing plan scheme of **Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)**. The Government of India approved margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200 per weaver, 3% interest subsidy for 3 years on loans extended by banks, and credit guarantee to such loans for 3 years through Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).

During the year 2012-13, 677 awareness-cum-registration camps were organized across the country where in 3.70 lakh applications for WCCs were received and 3.32 lakh applications were submitted to various banks after verification by the State Governments. As against, the target of 1.60 lakh WCCs and Rs. 700 crore credit disbursement during 2012-13, around 53600 WCCs have been issued, loan of Rs.169.70 crore sanctioned and only Rs.79.57 crore disbursed.

The target of issuance of 2 lakh WCCs for handloom sector has been fixed for Financial Year 2013-14. The state-wise target for WCC has already been communicated to important nationalized banks, NABARD and State Governments. D.O. letters have been issued to CMDs of banks & a monitoring proforma has been prescribed to monitor the progress of issuance of WCC. Further review meeting with CMDs of national banks has been held on 11/7/2013 under the Chairmanship of Minister of Textiles. During 2013-14, as on 15.09.13, 27451 WCCs have been issued. Total 81079 WCCs have been issue so far. Further, to ensure availability of subsidized credit to handloom sector, following modifications under concessional credit component have also been approved by the Government:

- (i) To provide term loans and working capital loans at the interest rate of 6% to handloom sector; the quantum of interest subsidy to be borne by the GOI will be limited to the difference between the actual rate of interest as applicable /charged by the Banks and 6% interest to be borne by the borrower. The maximum interest subvention would be capped at 7%.
- (ii) Margin money assistance @ Rs.10,000/- per weaver to individual weaver, their self-help groups and joint liability groups.
- (iii) Credit guarantee for 3 years by Credit Guarantee Trust fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) for which the required guarantee fee and annual service fee will be paid by the Gol.
- (iv) Incentive to banks to engage Bunkar Facilitator @ 0.5% of loan amount disbursed subject to minimum of Rs. 200 and maximum of Rs. 2000 per WCC.

The fresh loan to apex, PWC societies and individual weavers covered under RRR package would also be as per the norms of concessional credit component.

3. OVERVIEW OF POWERLOOM SECTOR

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The decentralized powerloom sector is one of the most important segments of the Textile Industry in terms of fabric production and employment generation. An overview of decentralized powerloom sector is as under:

1.	No. of Powerlooms in country (as on 31.12.2012)	23.33 Lakh
2.	No. of Shuttleless looms in country (as on 31.12.2012)	1.15 Lakh
3.	Employment in the sector (in numbers)	58.33 Lakh
4.	Contribution of total cloth production	60%
5.	Contribution towards fabric exports	60%

It provides employment to 58.33 Lakh persons and contributes 60 percent to total cloth production in the Country. 60% of the fabrics produced in the powerloom sector is of man-made. More than 60% of fabric meant for export is also sourced from powerloom sector. The readymade garments and home textile sectors are heavily dependent on the powerloom sector to meet their fabric requirement.

There are approximately 5.26 Lakh Powerloom Units with 23.33 Lakh Powerlooms as on 31.12.2012. The technology level of this sector varies from obsolete plain loom to high tech shuttle-less looms. There are approximately **1,15,000 shuttleless looms** in this sector. It is estimated that more than 75% of the shuttle looms are obsolete and outdated with a vintage of more than 15 years and have virtually no process or quality control devices / attachments. However, there has been significant up-gradation in the technology level of the powerloom sector during the last 8-9 years.

3.2 Growth in the Powerloom Sector:

Year	No. of powerlooms	Growth percentage
2006-07	19,90,308	-
2007-08	21,06,370	5.8%
2008-09	22,05,352	4.7%
2009-10	22,46,474	1.9%
2010-11	22,82,744	1.61%
2011-12	22,98,377	0.68%
2012-13	23,23,780	1.76%

3.3 PERCENTAGE (%) OF CLOTH PRODUCTION THROUGH

POWERLOOMS OVER TOTAL CLOTH PRODUCTION :

Production of Fabrics in powerloom sector

The details of total cloth production and production by powerloom sector during the last five years are given below:

(mnSqmr)

Year	Total production	Production on Powerloom	% age of powerloom over total cloth production	% age increase over previous year	
				Total Production	Powerloom production
2006-07	53,389	32,879	61.78%	-	-
2007-08	56,025	34,725	61.98%	4.94%	5.61%
2008-09	54,966	33,648	61.22%	-1.89%	-3.10%
2009-10 (Provisio nal)	60,333	36,997	61.29%	9.76%	9.95%
2010-11	62,559	38,015	60.77%	3.69%	2.75%
2011-12 (Provisio nal)	60,453	37,445	61.94%	-3.37%	-1.50%
2012-13 upto Dec 12 (Provisio nal)	46,790	28,310	60.50%	--	--

3.4 PRESENT STATUS OF POWER INDUSTRY

The major clusters, product profile & Technology profile in powerloom sector are indicated below:

a. Major Clusters:

There are about 45 major clusters, with the installed capacity ranging from 2,500 to 5,00,000. More number of looms is dominated in the state of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. The list of major 45 clusters is enclosed at **Annexure-III**.

b. Product Profile:

The powerloom sector produces a wide variety of fabrics for domestic as well as export markets, such as shirting, suiting, dress materials, saree, dhoti, sheetings, towels, chaddhar, furnishing, shawls, blankets, etc. made out of cotton, blended, synthetic, silk, wool, etc. including Technical Textiles.

c. Technology Profile:

As on 31.09.2012 there are 23.24 lakh powerlooms installed in the country. Most of these looms are conventional, plain ordinary looms of old vintage, with outdated technology, very low speed, marked by low productivity and manufacturing large defect prone at low value fabrics. There are approximately 1.05 lakh shuttleless looms in the country.

3.5 PRESENT PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

Major problem faced by the powerloom industry are

- Technological obsolescence/lack of modernisation
 - Out of 23.33 lakh powerlooms, approx. 1.15 lakh looms are shuttleless.
 - More than 75% of shuttlelooms are obsolete and outdated with vintage of more than 15 years and have no quality control devices.
- Inadequate Credit Flow,
 - In recent years, most investment has been in spinning units. The picture in weaving is much less.
 - In respect of Modified TUFs (including 20%MMS-TUFs), out of total loan disbursement of Rs.75,746 Crores upto 28.06.2010 the share of weaving including independent preparatory is Rs.6,885 Crore only, which is about 9%.
 - In respect of Restructured TUFs (including 20%MMS-TUFs), out of total subsidy claimed is Rs.914 Crores from 28.04.2011 up to 31.03.2013 the share of weaving including independent preparatory is Rs.188 Crore only, which is about 21%.
- Shortage of Skilled Manpower,
 - Less wages in powerloom sector comparatively to other sector. Hence labours are less attracted towards powerloom industry.
 - Acute shortage of skilled man power to powerloom sector.
- Low quality interrupted Power Supply and differential rates of subsidy
 - Frequent load shedding and power cut.
 - No regular and quality power supply.
 - The tariff rate of power in different states varies from Rs.2.60 to Rs. 7.70 per unit.
 - Some states like A.P., Karnataka, Maharashtra, M.P., T.N. & U.P. are providing power at concessional rates to decentralised powerloom units.
- Lack of proper Marketing Network,

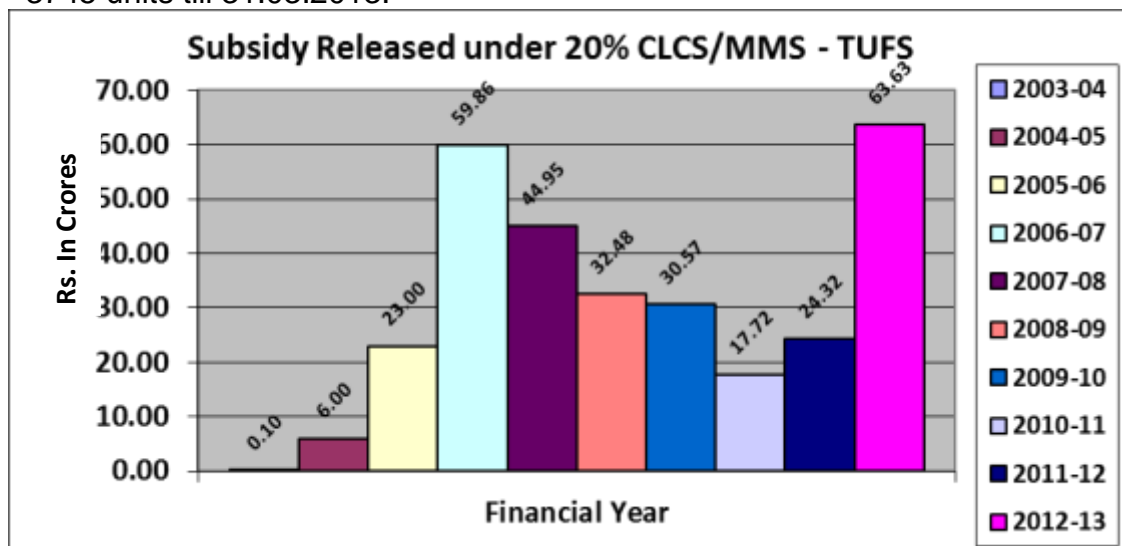
- Powerloom units are dependent on traders, master weavers for sale of their products and have no their marketing network.
- Frequent fluctuation of yarn prices and its supply
 - Due to frequent fluctuation in yarn price, weavers are not able to secure the order for supply of fabric.
- Inadequate Infrastructure, Defragmentation etc.
 - The powerloom units are working in congested space.
 - The units are house hold type and working in unhygienic conditions and has no scope for up-gradation / expansion.

Though Government has been providing assistance to the powerloom sector during the past plan periods but still this sector faces multi-fold problems. The most critical being the abysmally low level of technology prevalent therein, coupled with widespread fragmentation of loom holding size, lack of economies of scale, poor productivity, generally poor product quality and low unit realization. The tackling of these problems requires further up-gradation / modernisation of powerloom sector.

3.5 Existing schemes for powerloom sector development.

a) Margin Money Subsidy @ 20% under TUFs

The Govt. has given a thrust for modernisation of the powerloom sector. The main emphasis was on Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs). This scheme has given an impetus to powerlooms sector. Accordingly, the Govt. has implemented 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy scheme since 06.11.2003. Under this scheme, Rs.302.63 crore has been disbursed to 3745 units till 31.03.2013.



b) Group Workshed Scheme

The scheme aims at setting up of powerloom parks with modern weaving machinery to enhance their competitiveness in the global market. The subsidy under the scheme is extended for construction of Workshed upto 40% of the unit cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs.160 per

sq.ft. whichever is less. The maximum subsidy is restricted to Rs.12.00 lakh per beneficiary. Till now, 60 projects have been approved for construction of group Workshed with Govt. share of Rs.2541.85 lakh. Out of 60 above projects, 30 have been completed in the construction of Workshed.

c) INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR POWERLOOM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

For the overall development of the powerloom sector “Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Cluster Development” has been introduced from 2007-08. The scheme has the features like -

i) Marketing Development programme

Marketing Development programme is to address the basic objective of organizing buyer – seller meets is to showcase powerloom products to the consuming industry, and to enable powerloom weavers to receive consumer feedback and produce the product as per the requirement of the consuming industries. Till date, 68 Buyer – Seller Meets have been organized and conducted at different cities in the country incurring financial expenditure of Rs. 4.58 Crore.

ii) Exposure visit of Powerloom Weavers

The objective of the scheme is to expose the Powerloom weavers to higher level technology from low level technology cluster with a view to overcome the deficiency of limited knowledge to produce diversified textile products or value added fabrics, 2977 weavers have been exposed to higher technology area under the scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 0.74 Crore.

iii) Powerloom Cluster Development

Powerloom cluster development activities are an attempt to facilitate the sustainable development of powerloom industry located in identified clusters in a holistic manner to wean out the weak cluster from producing the low-end value product at one hand and product innovation and other diversification on the other end. The trained Cluster Development Officers have conducted diagnostic study of 8 clusters viz. Burhanpur, Nalagonda, Ranaghat, Umbergaon, Amritsar, Karur, Bhilwara and Maunathbhanjan.

iv) Development and Up-gradation of skills (HRD)

Govt. of India has set up 44 Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) in different clusters of the country, for promoting the development and growth of the decentralised powerloom sector. A list of all the 44 PSCs indicating the state where the PSCs are situated and the agency which manages the PSCs are at **Annexure-V**. The broad Objective of the PSC are to impart practical training, provide testing facilities, provide support in design development and diversification of powerloom products, technical consultation facility, to organize & conducting seminars and exhibitions to create awareness in modernization etc. The major activity is skill development of work force on need basis. During the year 2007-08 to 2012-13, total 70115 persons have been trained in different skills.

v) Integrated Skill Development Scheme

The scheme has been implemented by Ministry of Textiles and 14 Powerloom Service Centres of Office of the Textile Commissioner have taken the task since Nov., 2011 and target for 5 years is 29,000 persons to be trained. Total 3436 persons trained under ISDS up to May 2013.

d) **GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME**

This scheme addresses the welfare of Powerloom workers in decentralized powerloom units. As against premium of Rs.470/-, Rs.80/- is to be paid by the powerloom weaver, Rs.290/- is to be borne by Government of India and Rs.100/- is being paid by LIC from the social security fund. The coverage benefit under the scheme is as under :-

Component	Natural death	Accidental Death	Total Permanent Disability	Partial Permanent Disability
GIS	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 75,000/-

In addition to the above, a worker under scheme will also be entitled the educational grant of Rs.600/- per child/ per half year for two children studying in IX to XII standard under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana (SSY). Since 2003 to May 2013, total 12.34 lakh workers have been covered and Govt. of India incurred an expenditure of Rs.17.20 Crore.

3.7 THE SCHEMES FOR 12TH PLAN

- Group Insurance Scheme has already been approved to continue for 12th plan period.
- Existing Group Workshed Scheme is under consideration for extension during 12th plan period.
- Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development with new components like Common Facility Centre (CFC), Yarn Bank & Pilot for Tex-Venture Capital Fund has been approved for 12th Plan period.
- 20% MMS / 30% MMS under TUFs for powerloom Sector has been approved for 12th plan period.
Accordingly, existing schemes with some new schemes/interventions are being extended for 12th plan period.

3.8 The new interventions/schemes for 12th plan period are detailed below:-

Interventions for Technology up-gradation:

3.8.1 In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom :

The financial assistance should be provided to upgrade existing plain powerloom with additional features like weft stop motion, warp stop

motion, semi-positive let off motion, efficient braking device, anti crack device, replacement of metallic parts by self lubricating nylon parts. Assistance to the extent of 50% of cost of the attachments subject to maximum Rs.15,000/- per powerloom on basic cost of attachments & maximum subsidy Rs. 1,20,000/- to a powerloom unit holding eight powerlooms.

3.8.2 To enhance the Margin Money Subsidy from 20% to 30% under TUFs.

The TUFs has contributed significantly to the technology up-gradation of the powerloom sector. To continue the momentum, it is necessary to extend the TUFs during the 12th Five Year Plan.

3.8.3 Pilot Scheme for Tex-Venture Capital Fund:

Tex-Venture Capital Fund would be a dedicated fund with a corpus of Rs.35.00 crore for investing primarily in companies engaged in manufacturing and services activities in powerloom industry and allied products/services, including marketing of powerloom products. The Govt. of India may invest Rs.24.50 crore. The balance amount of Rs.10.50 crore is proposed to be raised from CIDBI in the ratio of Govt. of India 70% and CIDBI 30%.

3.8.4 Hire purchase (Lease Finance) pilot project on Technology Upgradation of Powerloom Sector

The scheme is under approval to address the issue of inadequate credit flow to powerloom sector. It is proposed that a model where Lesser - Lessee coordinated approach can bring feasibility and workability to address the present problem of inadequate credit flow to this sector.

3.8.5 Scheme for North Eastern Region :

It is proposed to formulate /implement scheme for construction of Workshed and purchasing the powerloom/preparatory machines. Under this scheme, the subsidy for construction of the Workshed to individual unit would be limited to 70% of construction cost of the Workshed subject to maximum of Rs.250 per sq. ft. The subsidy on plain powerloom, semi automatic loom and preparatory machines in SSI powerloom units would be limited to 70% of basic cost of machines excluding taxes. The subsidy on automatic and shuttleless loom will be as per norms under TUFs.

In case of North Eastern region, a specialised scheme should be formulated to provide enhanced subsidy as Credit linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS) for new Automatic / shuttleless powerloom and warping machine for development of textile SSI units.

3.8.6 Health Insurance Scheme:

New Scheme proposed for 12th plan period with outlay of Rs.23.29 crore to cover 3.68 lakh workers. The scheme is proposed to cover worker/weaver, his/her spouse and three dependent family members (parents/children) to provide health care facilities. The aim of the scheme is to provide comprehensive (IPD & OPD) health care assistance to powerloom weavers for a wide range of ailments including pre-existing / new diseases.

3.8.7 Common facility center under ISPSD:

- The Common Facilities Centre should be set up to house design centre / studio, testing facilities, training centre, information-cum-trade centre and common raw material / yarn / sales depot, water treatment for plant for industrial use and common pre-weaving facilities as per cluster specific necessity.
- An SPV / Consortium will be formed for setting up of Common Facilities Centre.

3.8.8 Yarn Bank:

- Government shall also provide interest free corpus for yarn bank in clusters for availability of yarn to the weavers at reasonable rate and to address the problems of price fluctuation of yarn. The scheme will be implemented through SPV / Consortium etc.

3.8.9 Marketing Development Programme:

Under ISPSD, Buyer-Seller-Meet for market development of powerloom products are organized across the country. Now it has been proposed to organize reverse buyer seller meet (RBSM) for which in addition to the financial assistance for BSM, Govt. may provide financial assistance to local buyers as well as buyers from abroad for their TA and accommodation for participation in the meeting. The weaver/s entrepreneurs may also be taken to abroad with financial assistance provided by the Govt. for visiting the prospective markets and buyers/participate in international fairs.

Field Visits of Sub Committee and recommendations

1. Visit of Sub Committee to Virudhunagar and Erode

The members of Sub Committee visited Virudhunagar and Erode in Tamil Nadu on 21st and 22nd June, 2013 and had detailed discussion and interaction with weavers and their representatives. The Sub Committee has seen the pit looms, frame looms, frame looms with jala and jacquard, pedal looms, semi-automatic looms and pedal loom with 0.5 hp motor, powerlooms- ordinary and fully automatic looms.

The Sub Committee also visited T Kunnathur Industrial Weavers Coop Society Ltd. The society has 137 working looms which were frame looms. The Committee enquired about the average production per loom, comfort level in weaving and their earnings. The weavers were getting Rs.150/- per day per weaver. The Sub-committee visited Sundarapandyam Thiruvalluvar HL Weavers Coop. Society and interacted with weavers about the wage structure, their awareness about various improvements made in the looms to improve the productivity.

The Sub-Committee also visited Arunagiri Mill, and powerloom units at Rajapalayam. At Rajapalayam, powerloom unit which is producing surgical bandage cloth.

On 22.6.2013, the Sub Committee visited Chenkumar HL Weavers Coop. Society, Chennimalai. The Sub Committee observed the function of ETP and RO system in the society. The Sub Committee also visited dye house and studied the hank yarn dyeing process. The weavers were earning Rs.200/- per day per weaver.

2. Visit of Sub Committee to West Bengal on 23.8.2013

The sub Committee visited Fulia, Shantipur and Nawadeep of Nadia district in West Bengal and interacted with the weavers at Fulia. During the interaction, the weavers vehemently raised the issue about production of reserved items by powerlooms. They were not in favor of any change in the definition of handlooms and also expressed that they are not averse in providing the support to powerloom weavers but this should not be done at the cost and suffering of handloom weaver. They also expressed concern that powerloom made saree is being exported in huge quantity by Bangladesh labeled as handloom saree and it is destroying the market of handloom weavers. This should be stopped and government should take action in this regard. The Sub Committee also visited powerloom units at Nawadeep and interacted with stakeholders of powerlooms.

3. Visit of Sub Committee to Guwahati, Assam on 24.8.13 & 25.8.2013

On 24 and 25 August, 2013, the Sub Committee visited Jagarang, a retail outlet of ARTFED to see the various types of fabrics being made in Assam. The Sub-Committee visited Bijoy Nagar Handloom Cluster and had interaction with weavers. Sub-Committee also visited Batorhat village and worksheds of shri Jayant Nath, Jiveshwar Nath and Sh. Mahender Nath. The member interacted with weavers of that area regarding use of fly shuttle looms and inspected looms used by the weavers in the village. The Sub Committee also had interaction with weavers of muga, eri and mulberry silk fabrics. The Sub-Committee also visited M/S Fabric Plus unit and had interaction with weavers and staff. The Sub-Committee had detailed discussion with Directorate of handlooms, designers working in the cluster and

inspected different types of looms installed at Handloom research and designing Center and the products produced by the weavers working at the Center.

4. Visit of Sub Committee to Baranas and Mau on 19 and 20 September, 2013.

The members of Sub Committee visited powerloom units in Mau and in and around area of Paharpura, Nyaz Mohammadpura, Kadipura and Rouza unit of powerloom and interacted with weavers of powerloom units. The members of Sub Committee also met Sh. Khalid Ansari at Mau along with weavers' representatives. In Kadipura the main product on powerloom was nylon saree. Majority of powerloom units in this area are household units and having looms with motors upto one HP and these looms were locally called jugad loom. The weavers are earning Rs.3000 to Rs.3500 per month and were demanding to provide all the facilities and concessions at par with handloom weavers.. The Sub Committee also met to the Chairperson Municipal Corporation of Mau and explained the purpose of visit of Sub Committee. Weavers and their representative were also present in the meeting.

The committee visited weavers' colony Baqrabad and powerloom units in and around Pili Kothi in Banaras. The Sub Committee also visited handloom units of Angika Hathkargha Vikas Udyog Samiti, Ramnagar and interacted with the weavers. The powerloom weavers of Varanasi also demanded that schemes should be implemented for them on the lines of handloom sector and they should be provided subsidy on electrical bills. The handloom weavers raised the issue that yarn prices should be controlled by the Government and they should get yarn at constant price.

A lot of representations have been received by this office from various organizations of handlooms which are as follows:

1. Dastkar, Andhra, Secundrabad (AP) along with a list of hundreds of weavers
2. Betrirani Tex, Tamil Nadu
3. Hathkargha Bunkar Vikas Sangh Samiti, Maheshwar (MP)
4. Ponkade HL Weavers Coop Society Ltd., Balaramapuram
5. The Chennimalai Wvrs Coop Production and Sell Society Ltd., Chennimalai
6. The Balaji Fabrics, West Karoor, TN
7. Rashipuram HL Tex TN
8. The Chambal Wvrs Coop P&S Society, Kerala.
9. Maheshwar Hathkargha Vikas Samiti, Maheshwar (MP)
10. Ottatheru HL Wvrs Coop Society, Kerala
11. Thandapalayam Primary-cum-Ind. Wvrs. Coop. P&S Society Ltd, TN
12. Siri Vinayak HL Wvrs Product Sale Society Ltd., TN
13. Dhaniakhli Union Shilpi Samabay Samiti Ltd, Hooghly WB
14. The Rayadurg Silk Wvrs Coop. Prod & Sale Society (AP)
15. Fed. Of Andhra Pradesh HL Wvrs. Mutually Added Coop Society AP
16. Chowdeshwari Devi Wvrs Coop. Prod & Sale Society AP.

All the above organizations have requested to the Government not to change the definition of 'Handlooms'.

The details of recommendations/observations of the Sub Committee w.r.t TOR is given below :

(i) To study different types of looms being operated by handloom weavers in handloom clusters across the country.

The word 'handloom' derives its meaning from the process of operation by hand on a wooden structure called 'loom' and it is worked by 'weaver' through a skill inherited from one generation to another. In operating the loom, at no stage there is application of power unlike in case of powerloom, automatic loom, shuttle less loom which came into being consequent to the industrial revolution in stages.

In India almost all States have handlooms of some kind or other engaged in producing unending varieties of fabrics. In North East region, each and every home is equipped with a back strap loom, called 'loin loom' which is very primitive but effective for those areas. Here it is customary for the women to weave their own wedding attire. Then, there are throw shuttle pit looms for weaving of delicate silk sarees of Varanasi, Kanchipuram, Ikats of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh etc. as well as coarse dures of Panipat, Sitapur, Jaipur. There are fly shuttle pit loom, frame loom and semi-automatic looms etc. Many of the looms are attached with special devices like jala, adai, dooby, jacquard for weaving designed fabrics apart from some other gadgets like take-up, let-off, multiple-box, terry motion etc.

Broadly, based on their structure and techniques of working, handlooms can be classified into four main groups namely primitive looms, pit looms, frame looms and semi automatic looms. As per handloom census 2009-10, there are 58% frame looms, 26% pit looms, 13% loin looms, 1% pedal looms and 2% other kinds of looms. The types of looms used by handloom weavers in various States are given in Annexure-A

(ii) To study the extent of modernization/mechanization being carried out in different parts of the country, scope for further improvement/upgradation of looms to reduce drudgery without compromising with the quality of handloom fabric and possibility to replace those interventions in other handloom clusters/pockets.

Handlooms produce the widest range of fabric as compared to those made on machine loom. Today also the finest cotton of muslin of 500 M count is woven on handlooms. The handloom with its inherent potential, has a technical superiority and hence has monopoly in the production of variety of textiles in which gold and silver lace is inwrought - a thing which the mechanized textile sector found to its dismay as being inimitable in most instances. Design is the forte of handloom production. Artifacts contained in these cloths are their added asset. Handloom is unparalleled in its flexibility and versatility, permitting experimentation and encouraging innovation.

Despite the above strength, the level of technology available with sector is not high and sector thrives mainly on the skill of a weaver which has been handed down by generation after generation.

It has been observed that same loom is used for weaving of cotton, silk and wool products just with change of reed and heald as per construction of the fabric. The same heavy slay is used both for fine and coarse fabrics. Even the same big loom is used for producing narrow as well as wider fabrics. The younger generation is not adapting the weaving because of heavy manual labour required in handweaving, causing fatigue and drudgery. The small improvements in looms and their attachments have been carried out by various R&D institutions like IIHTs and WSCs to improve productivity and reduce fatigue and drudgery of the weaver and the details of such improvements made are given in the Annexure-B.

The Sub-Committee is of the view that it is a matter of concern that not much has been done for reducing the drudgery and fatigue of the weaver by using appropriate technology and various improvements carried out have not become very popular among the weavers due to various reasons except pneumatic lifting of jacquard, improvement made in take-up and let off motion and introduction of pedal looms. Many a times, the new technology developed for handloom is not user friendly and hence not accepted by the weavers.

The Sub-Committee observed that the improvements carried out over the years in looms have not been popularized much and need to be replicated in other pockets. Hence Committee recommends that Central and State Governments should document such improvements for dissemination of information and each State should develop a center where all types of looms along with modifications carried out are displayed for further reference and innovation.

(iii) To examine the feasibility of mechanizing any 2 out of three basic motions i.e. shedding, picking and beating to reduce drudgery and enhance productivity without losing the artistic creativity of weavers.

Hand weaving means production of fabric by interlacing two sets of yarns so that they cross each other, normally at right angles and is usually accomplished with a wooden handloom. The length wise yarns go by name of warp while cross wise yarns are called weft.

The woven cloth comprises of WARP threads and WEFT threads interlaced together with definite interlacement (WEAVE). The process of interlacing is called WEAVING. The machine used for weaving is called LOOM. The weaving process comprises of three primary motions viz. shedding, picking, beating and two secondary motions viz. take-up, let off.

Before the industrial revolution, the loom was completely operated by MAN POWER through hands and legs. The shedding is by legs through pedals. Picking is by hand. Beating is also by hands. Let-of and take up by hands. That is why the loom was named as "HANDLOOM" or "FOOT LOOM". The man who does all the processes using his legs and hands was called WEAVER. As the power of the man is used to perform the motions of the loom, to be specific, the loom can also be called as 'MAN-POWERLOOM'.

During the industrial revolution, in the beginning of eighteenth century, the loom was made to work with one motor. The continuous rotary power of the motor is used to rotate two shafts namely bottom shaft and crank shaft. The rotations of these two shafts are synchronized to perform all the motions of the looms. Shedding is by the tappets and treadles, picking is by sticks, beating is by crank, take up is by chain of

wheels and let off is by rope coil. That is why the loom was named as “POWERLOOM”. In the powerloom, the man has to simply switch on the motor handle and just look after whether all the motions are performed in sequence properly or not. The man who looks after all the operations carried by power is called as OPERATOR. As the power of the motor is used to perform the motions of the loom, to be specific, the loom can also be called as ‘MOTOR – POWERLOOM’.

Design is the forte of handloom production. Artifacts contained in these cloths are their added asset. Handloom is unparalleled in its flexibility and versatility permitting experimentation and encouraging innovation. Dobby, jacquard etc is used for creating simple to intricate designs and even using extra weft threads. During interaction with experts of handloom weaving, it was pointed out that since design/pattern which is USP of handloom needs to be controlled precisely and hence synchronization of one motion with two mechanized motion will be extremely difficult and will lead to more fatigue. Besides, slight mismatch in synchronization will lead to defect in fabric. Further, there were views that steps should be taken to make more ergonomic looms to reduce the drudgery rather than changing the entire design concept of handlooms and reduce the difference between handloom and powerloom by creating hybrid loom.

The Sub-Committee is of the view that there is an urgent need for technological interventions/advancements in handloom weaving to increase productivity, quality of the fabric and to reduce the fatigue of weaver so that its sustainability is encouraged. While bringing new technology, it has to be kept in mind that there is manual labour involved in the process of hand weaving. Any change or advancement that require extra labour and develops quick fatigue to the weavers will be rejected summarily. At the same time it has to be remembered and taken care that in traditional handlooms, which are famous for ethnic designs and eco-friendly processes, the challenge is to introduce technology to enlarge production base and up-grade the process without tampering the unique selling proposition (USP), the distinctive features and emotional potential.

(iv) To examine and analyses the present definition of ‘handloom’ in view of the changing scenario of textile sector, to assess the impact of proposed change in the definition.

In order to reduce the drudgery involved in handloom weaving, amendment in the definition of handloom contained under handlooms (Reservation Articles for Production) Act, 1985 was proposed to take up R&D in loom design. The existing and proposed definition is as follows:

S.No.	Existing provision	Proposed amendment under the Act.
1.	Definition of ‘handloom’ under Section 2(b) of the Act: ‘handloom means any loom other than powerloom’.	Proposed definition of ‘handloom’ under section 2(b) of the Act; ‘handloom means any loom, other than powerloom and includes any hybrid loom on which at least one process for weaving requires manual intervention or human energy for production’.

The Sub-Committee has examined the issue and had intervention with various stakeholders of the sector. There was unanimous view from all the corners of the country not to make any amendment in the definition as the handloom sector is

facing serious challenges for its sustainability due to advancements made in powerloom and mechanized textile sector. Any change in the definition would create confusion in the sector and powerloom/mill sector will take the advantage of this situation, which will worsen the condition of handloom weavers. Mill can be closed down if it does not earn profit but the handloom will go on even if it brings no profit because the handloom weaver depend on it helplessly for their livelihood. For centuries past, the weavers language has been exquisite fabric, the loom his medium and colour and design (assigned) are woven in varied vibrations, captivating sense of sound, sight and touch. The artistic imagery of a service found fullest expression for breath taking colours. Inspired by nature, the weaver considers his work as worship. There were views expressed that in the process of weaving, weaver does not use power and hence handloom should not be touched now and remain in the purest form.

In view of the sentimental values of weavers attached with hand weaving, the Sub-Committee does not recommend any change in the amendment in the definition of handloom. The present definition also does not bar carrying out improvements in handlooms to reduce drudgery and fatigue.

The Sub-Committee is of the view that handloom has survived and will survive but effort should be made with proper R&D that it does not survive as a symbol of sweating and low standard of living rather it should survive and grow as cornerstone of a healthy, decentralized modern economy which will ensure reasonable standard of comfort to millions of weavers families.

(v) To examine the possibility of categorizing small powerloom units/weavers into a separate group so as to extend certain benefits on the lines of handloom weavers.

As per powerloom survey, there are 5.24 lakh powerloom units with 23.74 lakh powerlooms and technology level of the sector varies from obsolete plain loom to hi-tech shuttleless looms. The growth of powerloom sector took place in post independent era due to industrial revolution in various stages. Many handloom clusters have been converted into powerloom sector and this conversion is continuing.

The powerloom units can be categorized into two categories i.e. first category is unorganised/decentralized household based ordinary powerloom weaving sector using one H.P or less power powered motor and the second category is organised/centralised automatic powerloom and shuttles weaving sector. The committee had collected the information from the various states regarding number of households who are carrying out the powerloom weaving from their homes and number of powerlooms using around one to half HP motor and it has been reported that there are around 55631 households and around 2.99 lakh powerlooms using motor power upto one HP. During the interaction with powerloom weavers, who are carrying out the weaving from their homes, it emerged that most of them have shifted from handlooms to powerloom in order to improve their living standard. Since hereditarily they are handloom weavers, they have been demanding that facilities which are being extended to handloom weavers. The Sub-Committee observed that condition of such powerloom weavers is also not very satisfactory and they also depend upon local traders for the marketing of their products.

The following benefits/facilities are being extended to handloom weavers:

1. Cluster Development Programme;
2. Health insurance cover;
3. Life insurance cover;
4. Subsidized yarn under Mill Gate Price Scheme;
5. Marketing support through domestic marketing events;
6. Skill upgradation and technical support through Weavers' Service Centres;
7. Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package and concessional credit; and
8. Technology upgradation fund scheme.

The following schemes/facilities are being implemented/extended in the XII Plan for powerloom sector:

1. Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development;
2. Group Insurance scheme for powerloom workers
3. Health insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers under RSBY pattern (New scheme);
4. Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (Mega cluster);
5. Introduction of Tex Fund- venture capital fund for powerloom (pilot)
6. Group Workshed Scheme
7. Pilot Scheme of in-situ upgradation of Plain powerlooms for SSI powerloom sector (New scheme);
8. Integrated Skill Development Scheme;
9. Technology upgradation fund scheme;

In view of the above, the committee recommends following :

- (i) The unorganised and decentralised household powerloom weavers having maximum four powerlooms in a household and the powerloom having motor power upto one H.P. may be categorized into a separate group and the weavers of this category may be given priority under the existing powerloom schemes. The schemes under implementation for powerloom sector offer the similar facilities/concessions being extended to handloom weavers.
- (ii) Powerloom Mark may be introduced to give a brand value to powerloom products so that weavers are not tempted to trade under disguise of handloom products. This will also ensure that consumers get genuine products at reasonable prices.
- (iii) Since the powerloom units require larger working capital and term loan, a scheme for making concessional credit to this category of powerloom weavers may be introduced.

State-wise number of handloom weavers and allied workers and no. of handlooms**as per 3rd handloom census of 2009-10**

Sl. No.	State	No. of handloom weavers & allied workers	No. of handlooms
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355838	124714
2.	Arunachal Pd.	33041	27286
3.	Assam	1643453	1111577
4.	Bihar	43392	14973
5.	Chattisgarh	8191	2471
6.	Delhi	2738	2560
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	11009	3900
9.	Haryana	7967	4876
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13458	5578
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	33209	7301
12.	Jharkhand	21160	2128
13.	Karnataka	89256	40488
14.	Kerala	14679	13097
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14761	3604
16.	Maharashtra	3418	4511
17.	Manipur	218753	190634
18.	Mizoram	43528	24136
19.	Meghalaya	13612	8967
20.	Nagaland	66490	47688
21.	Orissa	114106	43652
22.	Pondicherry	2803	1771
23.	Punjab	2636	261
24.	Rajasthan	31958	5403
25.	Sikkim	568	345
26.	Tamil Nadu	352321	154509
27.	Tripura	137177	139011
28.	Uttar Pradesh	257783	80295
29.	Uttaranchal	15468	3766
30.	West Bengal	779103	307829
	Total	43,31,876	23,77,331

Brief details about Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs)

Recognizing the need for protecting our cultural heritage in the traditional skills of handloom weaving and for protecting the sector from competition from the powerloom and mill made textiles, the Government of India decided in 1956 to set up the **Handloom Design Centres at Mumbai, Chennai and Varanasi**. The activities of these Design Centres were later expanded to cover other aspects of development of the handloom textiles and were re-designated as the Weavers' Service Centres. Presently, 25 Weavers' Service Centres are functioning all over India & 3 new WSCs are being set up in the States of Jharkhand (Ranchi), Nagaland and Mizoram. The State-wise location of WSCs and their territorial jurisdiction details are given below:

S.No.	State	WSC	Territorial Jurisdiction
<u>East Zone :</u>			
1.	Assam	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim States.
2.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura&Mizoram States.
3.	Manipur	Imphal	Manipur&Nagaland States.
4.	West Bengal	Kolkata	West Bengal State.
5.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Bihar&Jharkhand States.
6.	Orissa	Bhubneshwar	Orissa State.
<u>South Zone :</u>			
7.	Tamilnadu	Chennai	Chennai, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Madurai, Ramnathapuram, Theni, Tuticorin, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Pudukottai, Nagapattinam, Sivaganga, Viriudhunagar, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Nagapatnam, Dindigul districts of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Island
8.	-do-	Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Vellore, Villupuram and Thanjuvar areas.
9.	-do-	Salem	Salem, Dharampuri, Erode, Coimbatore, Namakkal, Karur, Trichy, Peramalur, Nilgiris areas.
10.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Karnataka
11.	Kerala	Kannur	Kerala, Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands.
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Coastal districts & Rayalaseema Regions.
13.	-do-	Hyderabad	Telangana districts
<u>North Zone :</u>			
14.	Delhi	Delhi	States of Delhi & Himachal Pradesh
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Allahabad, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Kanpur Divisions.
16.	-do-	Meerut	Meerut, Jhansi, Bareilly, Lucknow and Agra Divisions.
17.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	State of Uttarakhand
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	State of Jammu & Kashmir
19.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	State of Rajasthan
20.	Haryana	Panipat	States of Haryana, Punjab & Chandigarh.

West Zone :			
21.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Konkan, Poona and Nasik Divisions of Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
22.	-do-	Nagpur	Vidharbha Region of Maharashtra and 5 districts of Madhya Pradesh i.e. Chindwada, Wrasone, Seoni, Jabalpur & Balaghat.
23.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	State of Gujarat.
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	State of Madhya Pradesh, except the 5 districts i.e. Chindwada, Wrasone, Seoni, Jabalpur & Balaghat
25.	Chattisgarh	Raigarh	State of Chattisgarh

The Weavers' Service Centres are involved in following activities-

- Product development to evolve more marketable products by interaction between expertises available in the fields of weaving, designing and processing.
- To improve weaving techniques and accessories and appliances used in weaving.
- To improve techniques of processing.
- To impart training to weavers by disseminating improved techniques and new designs by undertaking training programmes within the precincts of the Centre and in the field.
- To providing market support by arranging interface between designers, producers and buyers which includes execution of sample orders.
- To solve problems arising in pre-loom, loom and post loom processes and technologies
- To arrange exhibitions, seminars, workshops focusing on new and improved designs, equipments and processing techniques.
- To preserve and document traditional skills and revival of traditional skills and revival of traditional designs for production and marketing.
- To implement various schemes in handloom sector of the Government of India and providing assistance and interaction with State Governments, handloom agencies such as Apex and primary co-operatives, State and private undertakings dealing in handlooms.

SET UP OF WSC:

The multifarious facilities in the Weavers' Service Centre include:

- a) Design Section
- b) Weaving Section
- c) Dyeing/Printing Section
- d) Photography Section
- e) Administration Section

All Centres have been equipped with Computer Aided Textile Design (CATD) systems. The facilities at all the Centres are constantly upgraded and modernized to keep up with the modern developments and to meet the present day requirements.

BRIEF ABOUT INDIAN INSTITUTES OF HANDLOOM TECHNOLOGY (IIHTs)

There are 5 IIHTs under central sector under the administrative control of O/o D.C (Handlooms) and are situated at Salem (Tamilnadu), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Guwahati (Assam), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Bargarh (Orissa). Besides these, 4 IIHTs under State sector are also functioning under the administrative control of respective State Governments, which are situated at Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh), Gadag-Betgeri (Karnataka), Champa (Chattisgarh) and Kannur (Kerala). All these 9 IIHTs conduct the Diploma course in Handloom & Textile Technology (DHTT) and follow the same syllabus / examination pattern. Prior to 2011-12, annual pattern of study/examination was in existence and from 2011-2012 session onwards, semester system of study/examination is in force (6 semester duration).

Each IIHT has its own area of jurisdiction and the area/states covered by the central sector IIHTs along with number of seats earmarked for admission to the said DHTT course is shown in the following table:-

Varanasi		Salem		Guwahati		Jodhpur		Bargarh	
State	Seats	State	Seats	State	Seats	State	Seats	State	Seats
Uttar Pradesh	25	Andhra Pradesh	15	Assam	17	Rajasthan	16	Orissa	13
Uttarakhand	05	Karnataka	15	Manipur	10	Madhya Pradesh	10	Jharkhand	03
Bihar	08	Kerala	15	Tripura	08	Delhi	08	Chattisgarh	04
Himachal Pradesh	07	Pondicherry	03	Meghalaya	02	Punjab	03	West Bengal	10
Jammu & Kashmir	07	Tamilnadu	26	Mizoram	02	Haryana	07	--	--
Maharashtra	13	Goa	01	Nagaland	05	Gujarat	06	--	--
--	--	--	--	Arunachal Pradesh	03	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	Sikkim	03	--	--	--	--
No. of seats (IIHT-wise)	65		75		50		50		30
Total seats (all IIHTs) under Central Sector	270 (two hundred and seventy)								

Main Powerloom Clusters in the country

State	Cluster	
Punjab	1	Amritsar
	2	Ludhiana
Himachal Pradesh	3	Baddi
Uttar Pradesh	4	Mau
	5	Bhadohi
	6	Kanpur
	7	Gorakhpur
	8	Meerut
	9	Tanda
Bihar	10	Gaya
	11	Bhagalpur
Gujarat	12	Ahmedabad
	13	Surat
	14	Umargam
Rajasthan	15	Kishangarh
	16	Bhilwara
Haryana	17	Panipat
Andhra Pradesh	18	Hindupur
	19	Nagari
	20	Sircilla
	21	Hyderabad
	22	Nalgonda
West Bengal	23	Nadia
	24	Hooghly
	25	Burdwan, 24 Paraganas
	26	Howrah
	27	Medinipur
Maharashtra	28	Bhiwandi
	29	Ichalkaranji
	30	Madhavnagar
	31	Malegaon
	32	Tarapur
	33	Solapur
TamilNadu	34	Erode
	35	Salem
	36	Kumarapalayam
	37	Trichengode
	38	Karur
	39	Somanur/ Palladum
Karnataka	40	Bangalore
	41	Doddaballapur
	42	Belgaum
Madhya Pradesh	43	Indore
	44	Dewas
	45	Burhanpur

ANNEXURE – V**LIST OF POWERLOOM SERVICE CENTRES**

Sr. No.	Location	Managing agency	State
1.	Ichalkaranji	BTRA	Maharashtra
2.	Madhavnagar	“	
3.	Solapur	“	
4.	Bhiwandi - I	SASMIRA	
5.	Bhiwandi - II	“	
6.	Malegaon	Tx.C.	
7.	Karur	SITRA	
8.	Komorapalayam	“	
9.	Palladam	“	
10.	Salem	“	
11.	Rajapalayam	“	
12.	Somanur	“	
13.	Thiruchengode	“	
14.	Erode	Tx.C.	Gujarat
15.	Ahmedabad	ATIRA	
16.	Dholka	“	
17.	Pandesara	MANTRA	
18.	Sanchin	“	
19.	Surat	Tx.C.	
20.	Umargaon	“	
21.	Bangalore	KSPDC	Karnataka
22.	Doddaballapur	“	
23.	Gadag – betagiri	“	
24.	Belgaum	“	
25.	Hyderabad	Tx.C.	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Nagari	“	
27.	Kannur	“	Kerala
28.	Gorakhpur	NITRA	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Kanpur	“	
30.	Meerut	“	
31.	Tanda	“	
32.	MaunathBhanjan	Tx.C.	
33.	Indore	ATIRA	Madhya Pradesh
34.	Jabalpur	MP.S.P.C.F	
35.	Burhanpur	Tx.C.	
36.	Bhilwara	NITRA	Rajasthan
37.	Kishangarh	Tx.C.	Punjab
38.	Ludhiana	NITRA	
39.	Amritsar	Tx.C.	
40.	Panipat	NITRA	Haryana
41.	Ranaghat	Tx.C.	West Bengal
42.	Cuttuck	Tx.C.	Orissa
43.	Bhagalpur	Tx.C.	Bihar
44.	Guwahati	IJIRA	Assam

DIFFERENT TYPES OF LOOMS BEING USED IN VARIOUS STATES

Sl. No	States	Types of Looms
1	Andhra Pradesh	1. Pit Looms, 2. Raised Pit Loom, 3. frame loom, 4. Malabar frame loom 5. Fly Shuttle Frame looms, 6. Multi treadle frame Looms, 7. Pit Looms Fitted with Dobbies 8. Pit looms fitted with Jacquards 9. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom 10. Semi Automatic looms
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Lion Loom, 2. Fly shuttle frame Loom, 3. Free standing foot operated looms called khridha.
3.	Assam	1. Lion Loom, 2. Pit Loom , 3. Throw shuttle loom, 4. Fly Shuttle frame loom, 5. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with doobby 6. Fly Shuttle Frame (Bamboo Loom) 7. Semi automatic Loom
4.	Bihar	1. Fly Shuttle Pit looms 2. Frame Looms 3. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom 4. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Dobby
5.	Chattisgarh	1. Pit Loom, 2. Fly Shuttle Pit Loom 3. Frame Loom 4. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom 5. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with doobby
6.	Delhi	1. Ordinary Frame Loom
7.	Gujrat	1. Pit Looms, 2. Multitreadle pit loom for Mashroo weaving 3. Frame Looms 4. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom

8.	Haryana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pit Looms, 2. Throw Shuttle Frame Loom 3. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom 4. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Jacquard 5. Wooden frame Loom 6. Punja Durry Loom
9.	Himachal Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ordinary Frame Loom 2. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom
10.	J & K	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pit Looms , 2. Fly shuttle Looms, 3. Kani Pashmina Looms
11.	Karnataka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pit Looms 2. Throw Shuttle Pit Loom 3. Fly Shuttle Pit Loom 4. Throw Shuttle Frame Loom 5. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom 6. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Dobby 7. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Jacquard 8. High raised pit frame loom 9. Multi Treadle Frame Looms
12.	Kerala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pit Looms 2. Raised pit looms 3. Pit Loom with Dobby 4. Frame Loom 5. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom 6. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Dobby 7. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Jacquard.
13.	Madhya Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional Pit Looms, 2. Frame Loom, 3. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Jala and 4. Fly Shuttle Frame loom doobby,
14.	Maharashtra	
15.	Mizoram	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lion Loom, 2. Brack strap Loom 3. Burmies Loom (Zoo Loom)
16.	Odisha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pit Looms, 2. Raised Pit Loom, 3. frame loom, 4. Malabar frame loom 5. Fly Shuttle Frame looms, 6. Multi treadle frame

		<p>Looms,</p> <p>7. Pit Looms Fitted with Dobbies</p> <p>8. Pit looms fitted with Jacquards</p> <p>9. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom</p> <p>10. Semi Automatic looms</p>
17.	Rajasthan	<p>1. Pit Looms,</p> <p>2. Frame Loom,</p> <p>3. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom</p> <p>4. Verticle Panja Durry Loom</p>
18.	Tamil Nadu	<p>1. Pit Looms</p> <p>2. Throw Shuttle Pit Loom</p> <p>3. Fly Shuttle Pit Loom</p> <p>4. Throw Shuttle Frame Loom</p> <p>5. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom</p> <p>6. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Dobby</p> <p>7. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Jacquard</p> <p>8. High raised pit frame loom</p> <p>9. Multi Treadle Frame Looms</p>
19.	Tripura	<p>1. Lion loom,</p> <p>2. Brack strap loom,</p> <p>3. Pit loom</p> <p>4. Frame Loom,</p> <p>5. Chittaranjan loom,</p>
20.	Utrakhand	<p>1.Pitlooms</p> <p>2.Frame Loom</p> <p>3 Frame Looms Jacquards</p> <p>4. Frame Looms Dobby</p>
21.	Uttar Pradesh	<p>1. Pit Loom</p> <p>2. Through Shuttle Pit Loom</p> <p>3. Fly Shuttle Pit loom</p> <p>4. Frame Loom</p> <p>5. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom</p> <p>6. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Dobby</p> <p>7. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Jacquard</p> <p>8. Semi Automatic Loom</p>
22.	West Bangal	<p>1. Lion Loom,</p> <p>2. Fly Shuttle Pit Loom,</p> <p>3. Throw Shuttle Pit Loom,</p> <p>4. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom</p> <p>5. Fly Shuttle Frame Loom with Dobby</p> <p>6. Semi Automatic Chittranjan Loom</p>

Annexure-B

Technological Developments in Handloom/Sectors

Sl. No.	Name of Loom	Attachment	Purpose	Benefits/advantages	Places/where the same is under use
1	Frame loom with Multi treadles and 4to 8 Heald shafts	Tie & dye technique	To get front side one design and back side another design in Tie and Dye Technique.	Without any Dobby/jacquard attachment designs will be produced on both side of the Fabric.	Pochampally, A.P.
2	Multiple Extra Weft Butta Mechanism	Catch card system	To weave all the buttas in a row simultaneously	Production will increase more than 2 times, so weaver will earn more, reduce the strain on the weaver.	Vijayawada, A.P.
3	A. Ordinary pit looms B. Multi treadle frame looms. C. Framelooms D. Pit looms fitted with dobbies & jacquards.	Jamdani technique	A. Jamdani sarees, fine count cotton sarees & dhoties, Lungies. B. Towels, Bed sheets. C. PET.Cotton Shirting D. Fine count cotton doobby sarees, Cotton rich pallow sarees kuppadam solid border sarees.	It enhance the variety and ornamentation of design, Weavers wages increased	East Godavari Dist., A.P.
4	A. Ordinary pit looms. B. Pit looms fitted with dobbies and Jacquards. C. Semi-automatic looms.	Semiautomatic looms, only treadling is done manually. Remaining picking and beating are done automaticall	A. Lungies, Plain dress material. B. Fine count cotton rich pallow sarees, Kuppadam solid border rich pallow sarees, fine count doobby	Production increased more with uniform picking & beating	A.P.

		y	border sarees, jacquard dress materials. C. PET. Cot. Shirting, D. PET. Cot. Suitings.		
5	Lion loom & free standing foot operated looms called Khridha	The looms are versatile, light and can be easily moved in and around	Monpa bag, kop fabric, Nam fabric	Production increased and wages increased	Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh
6	Fly shuttle frame loom & throw shuttle frame loom	Extra Weft Design is prepared with the help of bamboo stick and draw box system	Cotton Mekhala, Chaddar, Gamocha, Bed cover, Curtain cloth	Production is high and at the same time the wages increased.	Jorhat (Titabor, Majuili in Assam State)
7	Kani Pashmina Looms & Fly Shuttle Looms	Jala system	Kani Pashmina & Raffle Shawls, Stoles etc., tweeds, Raffle Shawls, Kani Shawls, Stoles etc.	Production increased and the wages increased for better living standards	Ganderbal, Pulwama, Shopian in J&K State
8	Charkha	High Speed Cycle Wheel	For winding of bobbins and pirns	Increase in productivity and decrease in drudgery compared to traditional wooden charkha	Introduced almost all places of India
9	Fly shuttle Frame looms	Double Decker shedding and picking Attachment	Reversible furnishing	Increases production from 2 to 2.5 times for earning more wages	Under Trial
10	Fly shuttle Frame looms	5-wheel take-up motion	To maintain picks per inch for texture of the fabrics. Uniform pick.	To reduce the Physical effort of weaver during weaving. Increase the production.	Maheshwar and other parts of the country.

11	Zoom (Modified Myanmar loom)	Myanmar loom is more or less similar to semi-automatic loom. Modified loom is manufactured within the state by local carpenters.	Moza traditional Puan in plain, in extra weft designs, shawls, muffler, stoles, shoulder backs, novelty items, made-up, etc. depending on the skill of weavers' even double clothes for furnishing fabrics.	It is extremely mobile and easy to transfer from place to place. When not in use as it occupies a very little space. It also needs less investment as because most of the parts are made from bamboo & wood.	All over Mizoram State mainly Aizawal, Champhai, Mamit, Kolasib, Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Saiha.
12	Fly shuttle frame looms	Double race board loom	To weave two different fabric one over the other with one picking motion	Double quantity of cloth is produced with single picking and beating. Earn more wages	Commercial application is not tried
13	Fly shuttle frame looms	Pick & Pick twin cloth weaving	To weave two cloths side by side with conventional selvedge	Two narrow width fabrics can be woven with selvedge on both the fabrics with provision to insert two different counts in pick and pick	Chennimalai and in around places of T.N.
14	Fly Shuttle Frame Loom	Handloom with jacquard on frame loom/ raised pit loom	Looms with heavy frames & round shape Cloth roller dia 8"-10"	Cotton saree, Art silk saree etc.	Paramkudi, in and around places of RamnadDt, T.N
15	Chittaranjan loom	Modified frame loom fitted with take-up and let-up motion. Weft inserted rate 80 to 120 picks per minute for plain fabric.	Saree, Bed cover, Shirting, Gamcha, Gaze, Bandage, Pachara (Sarong), Chhadar etc.	More production, easy operation of loom and earning more wages	Tara nagar, Nutun Nagar, Durjoynagar, Jogendranagar Khowai of Khowai dist. Tepania of Gomati Dist. Tripura State

16	<p>Fly Shuttle Frame Loom.</p> <p>(Handloom for Alternately able person or Handloom for Blind person).</p>	<p>The Handloom is fitted with</p> <p>1.Mechanical Warp stop motion which gives a particular bell sound whenever warp end breaks and stop the sley motion automatically.</p> <p>2. Mechanically weft stop motion which gives other type of bell sound whenever the weft yarn breaks or exhausted and stop the sley automatically.</p>	<p>The Handlooms is useful for blind persons to weave simple plain cloth without any defects and earn their livelihood from weaving. By hearing different sounds, the blind person could immediately stop weaving the loom. He can attend to the mending of broken thread and then start weaving the fabric without any defect.</p>	<p>Simple plain cloth without any defects and earns their livelihood by handloom weaving.</p>	<p>Not yet commercial.</p>
17	<p>Semi-automatic Chittaranjan Loom</p>	<p>Mala Dobby (60 to 104 lever) used for saree weaving</p>	<p>Dobby design saree, Gamcha, Lungi, Gauz-Bandaj (Basirhal)</p>	<p>Production more and earns more wages with easy operation</p>	<p>Nabadwip, Ranaghat, Gangarampur in W.B. and other places of the Country</p>

REPORT

OF

SUB-COMMITTEE

ON

HANDLOOMS (RESERVATION OF ARTICLE FOR

PRODUCTION) ACT, 1985