

Handloom Industry in India - An Overview

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Introduction

Handloom industry is play dynamic role in the economic development of the country. In this sector providing directly employment to the 43 lakhs people. Handloom industry concentrated on man made art and tradition. There are totally 30 lakhs handlooms in the whole world 85% of handlooms are located in India.

Objectives of the study

The study will be focus on following objectives
To study the present situation of handloom industry
To study the handloom industry in India an overview
To draw the conclusion

Scope of the study the study

The study broadly examines the Handloom industry in India – an overview the required data has been collected using secondary data. Secondary data collecting from annual reports books articles, thesis & dissertation.

Handloom industry in India an overview

The handloom industry has been divided into two which are:

1. Pre independent
2. Post independent

Pre independent

The origin & growth of Indian handloom textiles are discussed under the following headings

- 1) Indus valley civilization
- 2) Vedic period.
- 3) Maurya Period
- 4) Greek influence
- 5) India brocades
- 6) shaw's of India
- 7) Indian embroiders.
- 8) Indian eyed & printed
- 9) Eishteenth (ef) toory
- 10) Nineteenth century.

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Indus Valley Civilization

Late in 1921, a systematic excavation work was undertaken at Harappa and more and more important discoveries were made 400 miles south of the Indus. This place is known as Mohenjo-Daro. It was soon realized that an Urban Civilization, known as Indus Valley Civilization, was in existence in this area within the Indus river basin around 3000 B.C. In the absence of any specimen of the dresses, it is not possible to get the exact knowledge of the clothing of the Indus people of the past. However, Spindles and Spindle whorls found during the excavations indicate that spinning of cotton and wool was very common in those days. There is evidence to believe that the Indus people were practicing the art of spinning of cotton and wool and also of dyeing of cloth. Some dyeing vessels have been found in the ruins of these cities.

Vedic Period

The classical Indian Civilization developed from the earlier Vedic Civilization which was created by the Aryans, an invading people, who first came to India around 1500 B.C. Aryans used iron weapons and helmets and coat-of-mail. These fierce warriors armed with iron weapons and armour, riding horse-driven chariots had defeated the physically weak Dravidians and the aborigines who had less powerful weapons. The Aryans settled in North India and slow amalgamation of Vedic culture with that of the Dravidians began. Finally the Dravidians settled down, turned to cultivation and began to inter - marry with the native Indians. The Aryans had spread south east from the Indus valley, reached the plains adjacent to the Ganga and the Jamuna rivers and made them their chief areas of development.

Spinning and weaving were highly advanced occupations in rig Vedic society. Their weavers were busy weaving cotton and woolen fabrics and there were others who did the work of dyeing and embroidering. There were female weavers called "Vayitris" and "Siris". The terms "Vasas", "Vasana" and "vastra" refer to Gangetic cotton manufacturers. A woolen thread called "Varna Sutra" is mentioned in the later Samhitas and the Brahmanas. There are reference used by men and women, to sandals made of boar-skin, cotton, woolen, and silk clothes, dyed and embroidered clothes.

Mauryan Period

Alexander, the Great, who conquered the Mediterranean world and the Persian Empire of Darius III, crossed the Indus River and moved on to the Indian Plains in 326 B.C. When Alexander died in 323 B.C. in Babylon, as the first emperor of India, Chandragupta Maurya reigned from his capital at Pataliputra for 24 years (322 -298 B.C) over an empire which covered all of North India from Ganges to the Indus and into the mountains of the Hindu Kush.

Even before the Christian era, the fame of the Indian Printed Cotton fabrics had spread abroad. Herodotus, the Greek historian wrote about India in 445 B.C. "They process a kind of wild plant, which instead of fruit produces a wool of a finer, better quality than that of sheep, and of this the Indians made clothes". He was obviously referring to cotton. Another Greek writer of the same century mentioned the bright colors of these printed fabrics, and their popularity with the women of the eastern Mediterranean. It is believed that this period marks the stabilization of costume design in India. During this period, costumes became regional or zonal in character. Royalty, soldiers, priests and other Professions were given distinctive costumes.

Greek Influence

Bactrian Greeks, Parthians, Kushans and Shakas influenced the Indian dress, as depicted on their coins. One of their goddesses is shown wearing a close-fitting long sleeved bodice or tunic for the upper part of the body and trousers. A typical sari arrangement is found in the images of Greco-Buddhistic Hariti both from the north - west and from Mathura. When Alexander invaded India in 327 B.C. he was impressed by our advancement. He took back with him some of our printed cottons, as well as many of our finely woven silks, comparable to those of the master weavers of China, though the manner of decoration was similar to that of Persia. When the Mohammedans invaded India in 711 A.D. they were intrigued by the Indian painted and printed cotton fabrics. The famous ancient Indian fabrics include Mulmulkhas (king's muslin), jamdani (figured muslin), Banarasi brocade, Chand-tara, Dhupchhaon, Mapchar, Morgala, Bulbul chasm, Doshala, Kasaba or chaddar-Rumal Kashmir shawl, Kanikar, Jamaiwar, Amilkar (all shawls), Kashida, Phulkar, Bagh, Makmal, and other fabrics.

Indian Brocades

Brocade is a kind of weave and is also called embroidery made on a loom. The background may be taffeta, twill, satin or damask, usually of one colour or with a warp stripe to contrast with the multi-coloured floral pattern. Banaras brocade, the "fabric of dreams" is known as kink nab. These silk fabrics have coloured silk or gold threads interwoven to form the most attractive floral designs. The Indian brocades were made with gold and silver thread interwoven with silk threads or cotton/ silk blended yarns though they were earlier made entirely from fine gold or silver threads. Himrus are brocaded silks with cotton or wool blended with silk. Shikarghar is the finest and most popular motif of Indian kink nab. In these fabrics, a masterly colour scheme is employed. In Baluchar Buttidar or Murshidabad, flower or spring designs are woven with a silk weft in gold, white, red, cream, orange or yellow colour with red, deep purple or blue ground.

Shawls of India

The woolen textiles, superb woolen shawls, pre-moghul in origin and design, are made in Kashmir, Amritsar and Ludhiana. Kashmir shawls have become world - famous. The common colours used in the shawls are yellow, white, black, crimson, blue, green, purple and scarlet. Formalized imitations of nature such as leaves of chenar tree, apple blossoms, almond, tulip, birds etc, are used as the motifs. Kashmir shawls of the finest quality are made of pashm or pashmina, the wool of the Asian mountain goat. The wool from the underbelly, which is shed at the beginning of the summer, is the best fibre. Doshala (twin shawl) and Chaddar-rumal or kasaba are the two types of Kashmiri shawls. The kasaba shawls are square in shape and are so woven and embroidered that the design shows on both the surfaces when folded in half across the middle. The designs on Kashmir shawls are produced in a peculiar way. The patterns, mainly based on floral motifs, are treated with flat tones and no shades and tints are used. The colour schemes employed are subdued and produce a cool and pleasing effect.

Indian Embroidery

Embroidery was practiced in ancient India during the Indus valley civilization (3rd millennium B.C). Ajanta cave wall paintings also show embroidered garments. The Indian craftsman excels in hand embroidery on cotton, silk, wool and velvet such as the Kashmiri Kashida embroidery, the Punjab phulkari, the Patnakantha, the Hyderabad silks worked in gold and silver threads, the Lucknow Mukhmal (velvet) with gold embroidery.

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The famous embroidery of Paithan is in gold and silver thread, the designs being taken from old Moghul miniatures and the frescoes of the Ajanta caves.

Chikan of lucknow is an elegant style of embroidery. Though done in white on cotton, linen or silk, it has elegant simplicity and purity. The Phulkari (flower-craft) and the Bagh (garden) are the most precious needle work, the dream of the rural folk of Punjab. Chamba Rumals of Punjab are very picturesque and are small head shawls. Kastiti is a type of embroidery of India and belongs to the Karnataka State. The embroideries are very neat and pleasing and hence people like to wear them. The embroidery is so fine and delicate in its appearance, that it is often mistaken to be woven.

Indian Dyed and Printed Fabrics

In former times cottons were printed in India with landscapes and animal figures. The central portion of the cloth usually had a floral design and the edges were decorated with a repeat pattern made up of patterns such as horsemen, girls and flowers. The tree of life motif shows the richest development on printed cotton fabrics.

The prints were made by the resist style. They were made according to the traditional Indian technique, which has been practiced from the earliest times. The design is first transferred to a wooden block and a layer of molten wax or starch paste is printed on the fabric surface using the block. Only Indian dyers were able to produce really brilliant and fast colours. Saris and other cloths having figural patterns with reserved dots are made in Rajasthan and Gujarat. The centre of the fabric is occupied by close patterns of leaves and garlands, rows of the elephants, warriors and horses, girls standing beside a sacred tree etc.

The saris of central and western India may be in cotton, silk, mercerized cotton or manmade fibre. The fabrics are of best quality in pastel or brilliant hues, tints and shades. South Indian Sarees are in silk and in soft cotton and generally are in dark shades. The best sarees come from Armi, Ambur, Dharmavaaram, Kanchipuram, Kellegal, Molla, Karmura and Trivandrum. Silk Sarees of Bengal and Madhya Pradesh are decorated with leaf and flower motifs regularly distributed over the surface of the fabric.

Eighteenth Century

Handloom industry which is the oldest industry in the country has a glorious past. In the long history of its development, the industry has with stood several adversities. This is the fate of the industry even today. Historians consider India as the birth place of cotton manufacture which is recorded to have originated during the Vedic period as everything is traceable to Vedas in India. The superior quality Muslins generally called by the Greeks as 'Gangitiki' were also exported during the period Pliny's 'Natural History' written in 73 AD says that there was no year in which India did not drain the Roman Empire of a hundred million sesterces which is equivalent to Rs. 15 million. A later description of the industry was contained in the writings of the Chinese traveler of the 13th century and of Marco Polo who travelled extensively through Asia in 1290 AD. It is evident that the Indian cotton textile industry is as old as the Vedic age. Cotton clothes were largely exported to other countries. The yarn was hand spun and the cloth hand woven and this super skill of weavers has been handed over from generation to generation. With the establishment of British rule in India along with its attendant demonstration effect the Indian industry got throttled to make way for the marketing of the British manufactured products. With the introduction of the spinning Jenny in England, hand spinning which provided occupation to a large number of people was completely replaced by the increased use of mill yarn. At the outset,

large quantities of mill yarn were imported and subsequently indigenous mill yarn was made available to handlooms and this struck a mortal blow to the independence of the industry.

With the introduction of powerlooms, the cost of production reduced considerably and the impact was so far reaching that not only did the exports of cotton textiles from India dwindle from the middle of the 19th century but also the import of cotton fabrics in India gained momentum. The export of cotton piece goods which amounted to Rs.165 lakhs in 1816-17 declined to Rs.8 lakhs by 1830-31, whereas during the same period import of cotton yam and piece goods went up from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. With the establishment of the first textile mill in Bombay in 1851, the handloom industry started facing competition from indigenous textile mills too. The textile mills which had till then supplemented the efforts of handloom industry by supplying yarn now started supplanting handloom industry by denying yarn as more yarn is consumed within the mills itself. Since 1851 textile mills started expanding by leaps and bounds in the country.

Nineteenth Century

By 1879 there were 56 mills with 1.43 million spindles and 13000 looms in the country. The rate of expansion was further accelerated since the beginning of the 20th century and by 1913-14 there were 150 mills with 6.62 million spindles and 96688 looms in the country. They offered unfair competition to the handloom industry.

The attention of the government towards this matter was drawn for the first time in 1928 by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The Commission felt the need for the development of village industries on co-operative lines which was so essential for their survival in the face of increasing competition from the organized industry. However, no step was taken in this regard till 1934. At that time the Government of India announced a decision to provide subsidies for the state governments by paying a sum of Rs.5 lakhs.

In 1941 the Government of India appointed a Fact Finding Committee. The Committee recommended the formation of an All India Handloom Board to look after the raw materials, marketing and administration of grants in aid. An all India Handloom Board was constituted in 1945 which functioned till 1947. Mean while to ensure yarn supply a scheme was evolved according to which the entire production of yarn. By mills in India (free yam as it was called after consumption in their own weaving sheds) was pooled together and distributed to various states for supply to consumers, the principal consumers being handlooms, powerlooms and miscellaneous textile sectors. Even then the supply of yarn was found inadequate.

Post-Independence

After the independence, with a view to help the handloom industry, the Government of India had set up the Cottage Industries Board in 1948 with a Standing Committee to look after the interests of the handloom weavers.

A protected market was created for handloom products by a policy of reservation. It was C. Rajagopalachary, the then Chief Minister of the composite Madras State in 1948 who was instrumental to this. Thus the notification of Cotton Control Order 1948 under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act was issued. By the Act certain items of cloth like saris and dhothies were exclusively reserved for handlooms with effect from June 1, 1950. However, the mills challenged the validity of the reservation notification in Courts of Law from time to time.

The Textile Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Nityananda Kanungo was appointed in 1952. The Committee recommended a phased programme and suggested that at the

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end of 20 years, the handloom should be converted into improved semi-automatic handloom or decentralized powerloom.

To strengthen the competition of handloom sector, excise duty was imposed on the other two sectors namely, mill sector and powerloom sector. It was first introduced in 1953 by the Handloom Act (1953) by which an additional excise duty was imposed on all cloth produced by the mills except for export. Later in 1956, it was extended to powerlooms also with a lower incidence. Here again, for all practical purposes powerloom units with less than four looms were identically treated with that of handlooms on the plea of smallness and decentralization. This resulted in deliberate fragmentation of units in powerloom sector which intensified competition to the handlooms.

The Handloom Boards, however, did not accept this recommendation. In 1955 the Planning Commission appointed 'The Village and Small Scale Industries Five Year Plan Committee, (Popularly known as Karve Committee) to prepare a scheme industry-wise and state wise for the utilization of resources and it has been earmarked for the development of village and small scale industries particularly handloom industry as an integral part of the Five Year Plans in India.

Based on this recommendation during the Second Five Year Plan the government allowed installation of 35000 powerlooms in the co-operative sector. However, the scheme was discontinued in 1961, as it was found that large beneficiaries were not handloom weavers due to the opportunity largely seized by the mill owners. Since then there was significant increase in the number of unauthorized powerlooms in the country.

In 1957, a sample survey on the cotton weavers Industry in Bombay was conducted by Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Bombay. It attempted to express the types of handloom establishments based on a sample survey.

In 1959, an investigation namely, "Survey of the Handloom Industry in Karnataka and Sholapur" was conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi. It was jointly sponsored by the All India Handloom Board and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It elucidated the organizational structure and the size of co-operative and non-co-operative handloom sectors. It pointed out the need for giving encouragement to the handloom industry in those areas.

During the same period, the Census of India - 1961 made a study on "Handicrafts and Artisans of Madras State". It endeavored to examine the conditions of handloom industry in Tamil Nadu. It examined how far the Gandhian Village concept is being maintained in Tamil Nadu and to what extent the craft has to be sustained on a competition basis. This study consists of two parts, namely Individual Handicrafts on some specified handicrafts and Village-wise list of crafts. A brief note on important handicrafts like handloom weaving practiced in the state was also found. A decade later, "The Report of the working Group on Handlooms" was prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. It classified the handloom weaver based on the established looms. It suggested that less capital and labour intensive type of handloom industry is most suitable to India.

The Madras State Handloom Industry and Trade Corporation had published a series of reports during 1972, 79, 81 and 83 on the development of Handloom Industry. At this stage it is essential to mention the study made by John D.K. Sunder Singh in 1979, which was a survey on "The Handloom Industry in Madurai City". This empirical investigation on the handloom industry reveals a notable fact that the handloom industry is a sick one in the co-operative sector while it is a profitable one in the non-co-operative sector in Madurai city.

During the Fifth plan period, priority has been accorded for the development of handloom through the 20 Point Economic Programme. In accordance with the Siva Raman Committee recommendations and the schemes included with the 20 Point Programme, the Government of India has decided:

1. To revitalize dormant handloom co-operative societies and set up co-operative coverage from the present level of 30% to 60% by the end of Fifth Plan.
2. To assist the apex institution by way of share capital in order to enable them to play a more effective role both in production and marketing
3. To strengthen and intensify the activities of the weavers' service centers at the state level.

During the Sixth and Seventh Five year plan periods, an expanding role is envisaged for the handloom sector that will include the production of the entire requirements of Janatha Cloth. In spite of all the steps and development schemes implemented for the socio-economic development of handloom sector, one could obviously notice that there exist several problems pertaining to the handloom co-operative societies in different parts of the country.

According to S.K. Misra, there were about 30.20 lakh handlooms in the country in 1985 which produce 25% to 30% of the total textile production in the country. Almost all the silk fabric of the country and more than 90% of the exported silk fabric are woven on handlooms. The statistics and progress of the handloom sector during the Fifth and Sixth plan periods are summarized in the Table 2.1.

Table 1: Progress of Handloom Sector During Fifth & Sixth Five Year

S. No	PARTICULARS	FIFTH PLAN (1975-1980)	SIXTH PLAN (1980-1985)
1	No. of handlooms	30.20 lakhs	30.20 lakhs
2	Total Production of handloom fabric	2900 million mts	3600 million mts
3	Handlooms brought under the co-operative fold	13.17 lakhs	18.00 lakhs
4	Share capital assistance to apex societies	Rs.1 1.25 crores	Rs.1 1.30 crores
5	Share capital assistance to handloom development corporation	Rs.6.76 crores	Rs.10.62 crores
6	Rebate	Rs.9.23 crores	Rs.43.40 crores
7	Subsidy on production of janata cloth	Rs.36.03 crores	Rs.225.09crores
8	Modernization of looms (in number)		1,18,000
9	Processing Facility	Rs-.7.15 crores	Rs.9.15 crores
10	Credit received from financial Institutions	Rs.147.22 crores	Rs.696.00 crores
11	Market turnover of state apex Coop. &HDC	-	Rs.460.00 crores

Source: Indian textile journal, no.1. 1985.

State Wise Distribution of Handlooms (1985-1990)

S.No	State	No. Of handlooms (in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.29
2	Assam	2.00
3	Bihar	1.00
4	Gujarat	0.24
5	Haryana	0.42

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6	Jammu & Kashmir	0.37
7	Karnataka	1.03
8	Kerala	0.95
9	Madhya Pradesh	0.43
10	Maharashtra	0.80
11	Manipur	3.14
12	Orissa	1.05
13	Punjab	0.22
14	Rajasthan	1.44
15	Tamil Nadu	5.56
16	Tripura	1.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	5.09
18	West Bengal	2.56
19	Other states/Union Territories	0.37
Total		32.96

Source: 2nd all India handloom census 1995-1996 and Eight five year plan (1992-97).

From the above table shows the state wise distribution of Handlooms. Total number of handlooms in the country 35 lakhs. The highest number 12.59 lakhs Handlooms are located in the Assam State and only 14 Handlooms in the Goa State.

State Wise Distribution of Handlooms (1997-2002)

SI. No.	State Name	Number Of Handlooms (In Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30
	Assam	12.58
4	Bihar	0.46
5	Chhattisgarh	0.10
6	Delhi	0.02
7	Goa	0.00
8	Gujarath	0.21
9	Haryana	0.05
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.47
11	Jammu and Kashmir'	0.20
12	Jharkhand	0.20
13	Karnataka	0.77
14	Kerala	0.30
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.14
16	Maharashtra	0.38
17	Manipur	4.25
18	Nagaland	0.80
19	Orissa	1.05
20	Pondicherry	0.03
21	Punjab	0.06
22	Rajasthan	0.36
23	Tamil Nadu	3.20
24	Tripura	1.36
25	Uttar Pradesh	2.22

26	Uttaranchal	0.08
27	West Bengal	28.00
Total		35.00

Source: Ninth five year plan (1997-2002).

From the above table shows the state wise distribution of Handlooms. Total number of handlooms in the country 35 lakhs. The highest number 12.58 lakhs handlooms are located in the Assam State and only 14 handlooms are located in the Goa State.

State Wise Distribution of Handlooms (2002-07)

SI. No.	State Name	Number Of Handlooms (In Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,28,007
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30,134
3	Assam	12,59,878
4	Bihar	45,424
5	Chhattisgarh	10,130
6	Delhi	2,977
7	Goa	14
8	Gujarath	21,350
9	Haryana	5,076
10	Himachal Pradesh	47,901
11	Jammu and Kashmir	20,773
12	Jharkhand	26,718
13	Karnataka	71,238
14	Kerala	32,093
15	Madhya Pradesh	12,882
16	Maharashtra	38,985
17	Manipur	4,25,580
18	Nagaland	81,827
19	Orissa	1,04,676
20	Pondicherry	3,155
21	Punjab	5,956
22	Rajasthan	37,348
23	Tamil Nadu	3,19,600
24	Tripura	1,37,669
25	Uttar Pradesh	2,21,127
26	Uttaranchal	9,077
27	West Bengal	2,70,911
Total		34,70,506

Source: Tenth five year plan (2002-07) and Minister of textiles parliament 06-03-200715.

From the above table shows the State wise distribution of handlooms. Total number of handlooms in the country 34,70,506 lakhs. The highest number 12,59,878 lakhs handlooms are located in the Assam State and only 14 handlooms are located in the Goa State.

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State Wise Distribution of Handlooms (2007-12)

SL No.	State Name	Number of Handlooms (in Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,24,714
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27,286
3	Assam	11,11,577
4	Bihar	14,973
5	Chhattisgarh	2,471
6	Delhi	2,560
7	Gujarat	3,900
8	Haryana	4,876
9	Himachal Pradesh	5,578
10	Jammu and Kashmir	7,301
11	Jharkhand	2,128
12	Karnataka	40,488
13	Kerala	13,097
14	Madhya Pradesh	3,604
15	Maharashtra	4,511
16	Manipur	1,90,634
17	Meghalaya	8,967
18	Mizoram	24,136
19	Nagaland	47,688
20	Orissa	43,652
21	Pondicherry	1,771
22	Punjab	261
23	Rajasthan	5,403
24	Sikkim	345
25	Tamil Nadu	1,54,509
26	Tripura	1,39,011
27	Uttar Pradesh	80,295
28	Uttarakhand	3,766
29	West Bengal	3,07,829
Total		23,77,331

Source: 3rd All India handloom census 2009-2010 and Eleventh five year plan (2007-2012).

From the above table shows the State wise distribution of handlooms. Total number of handlooms in the country 23,77,331 lakhs. The highest number 11,11,577 lakhs handlooms are located in the Assam State and only 261 handlooms are located in the Punjab State.

Progress of Handloom Sector during Eight and Eleventh Five Year Plans

Particulars	8 th five year plan (1992-1997)	11 th five year plan (2007-2012)	Increase/ Decrease
Handloom and Allied weavers	65.51 Lakhs	43.32 Lakhs	-22.19
Handloom families	14.50 Lakhs	15.10 Lakhs	+0.6 Lakhs
Handlooms	35.00 Lakhs	23.77 Lakhs	-11.23
Women handloom weavers	60.60%	77.90 %	+17.30
Men handloom weavers	39.40%	22.10 %	-17.30
Weaver worked per annum(Days)	197(Days)	234(Days)	+37(Days)

Full time weavers	44%	64%	+20%
Part time weavers	66%	36%	-30%

Source: 8' Five year and 11' five year plans, /2" census of handlooms of India (1995-96) and 3r census of handloom India (2009-2010).

The above table shows the progress of handloom sector during eight and eleventh five year plans. During eight five year plan handloom weavers 65 lakhs, handloom families 14.50 lakhs, handlooms 35 lakhs, women handloom weavers 60.60%, men handloom weavers 39.40%, weaver worked per annum 197-days, full time weavers 44% and part time weavers 66%. Eleventh five year plan number of handloom weavers 43.32 lakhs, handloom families 15.10 lakhs, handlooms 23.77 lakhs, women handloom weavers 77.90%, men handloom weavers 22.10%, weaver worked per annum 234 days, full time weavers 64% and part time weavers 36%. Decreasing the handloom weavers 22.19 lakhs, handlooms 11.23 lakhs, men handloom weavers 17.30 lakhs and part time weavers 30%. Increasing the handloom families 0.6 lakhs, women handloom weavers 17.30%, weaver worked per annum 37 days and full time weavers 20% eighth five year plan to eleventh five year plan.

Production of Fabrics (Million sqmts) 2001-2014

S.No	Year	Handloom Fabrics	All sectors (Mill, Power loom, Khadi, Wool, Silk ^c)	Percentage of Handloom Fabrics
1	2001-02	7585	42034	18.0
2	2002-03	5980	41973	14.2
3	2003-04	5493	42383	13.0
4	2004-05	5722	45378	12.6
5	2005-06	6108	49577	12.3
6	2006-07	6536	53389	12.2
7	2007-08	6947	56036	12.4
8	2008-09	6141	50203	12.3
9	2009-10	6535	53888	12.12
10	2010-11	6109	49578	12.3
11	2011-12	6945	56030	12.3
12	2012-13	6250	51250	12.1
13	2013-14	6582	53396	12.3

Source: Economic Survey 2013-14 Government of India

From the above table show the Production of fabrics (2001-14). 18.0% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2001-02, 14.2% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2002-03, 13.0% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2003-04, 12.6% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2004-05, 12.3% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2005-06, 12.2% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2006-07, 12.4% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2007-08, 12.3% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2008-09, 12.12% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2009-10, 12.3% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2010-11, 12.3% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2011-12, 12.1% fabrics produced in handloom during the year

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2012-13 and 12.3% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2013-14. The majority of 18% fabrics produced in the handloom sector during the year 2001-02.

State-Wise Status of Functional Apex and Primary Weavers Co-Operative Societies (PWCS) as on 25.02.13.

Sl. No.	State Name	Functional Apex	Functional primary Weavers Co-operative Societies
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1266
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3	Assam	1	1896
4	Bihar	5	1089
5	Chhattisgarh	1	158
6	Delhi	-	105
7	Gujarat	2	340
8	Haryana	-	318
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	372
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	226
11	Jharkhand	1	157
12	Karnataka	3	532
13	Kerala	1	430
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	201
15	Maharashtra	4	665
16	Manipur	1	2090
17	Meghalya		
18	Mizoram	1	173
19	Nagaland		
20	Orissa	1	516
21	Pondicherry		
22	Punjab	1	11
23	Rajasthan	1	215
24	Sikkim	-	1
25	Tamil Nadu	1	1034
26	Tripura		
27	Uttar Pradesh	14	1806
28	Uttarakhand	-	118
29	West Bengal	1	2207
	Total	43	15,926

Source: Sri Anand Sharma Minister of Textiles Rajyasabha 25.02.201319.

From the above table shows the state-wise status of functional apex and primary weavers co-operative societies. Total number of functional apex 43 and 15,926 primary weavers co-operative societies in the country. The highest number 14 functional apex in the Uttar Pradesh State and 2207 primary weavers co-operative societies in the West Bengal.

Only for apparel industry & not for the benefit or handloom sector govt should take interest & improve the infrastructure facilities in these centers to entourage handloom exports.

Conclusion

Handloom industry is a significant & dynamic role in the economic development of the country is providing large employment to agriculture offer in India in this paper has covered. Handloom industry – An overview before independence. Indus valley civilization, vedic period, mourye period, greek influence, India brocades, shawls or India, Indian embroidery, Indian dyed & printed fabrics, eighteenth century & nineteenth century and post independence 1st five year plan to 12th five plan production of fabricks 2011-2014 and state wise functional apex & primary weavers co-operative societies.

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