

The exploration on the current state of affairs of handloom weavers in Salem district

*¹ Dr. S Lakshmi Manokari, ² Dr. N Gayathri, ³ B Malathi

¹ Associate Professor, Department of Textiles and Apparel Design, Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India

² Assistant Professor, Women's Studies Centre, Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India

³ Assistant Professor, Department of Textiles and Apparel Design, Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract

The Handloom is a traditional enterprise of India and it affords employment possibilities to thousands and thousands of people inside the rural and semi-rural areas of our country. After industrialization, the handloom enterprise has been declining. The private handloom weavers face problems in their livelihood, in the course of weaving and lack the government support. The Government has provided many schemes to the handloom weavers. Out of the 17 welfare schemes allocated for the weavers, it's entirely utilized by the Co-operative society weavers and only 10 schemes are available to the private weavers. The data have been collected through the schedule (n=392) and in-depth interview (n=18). This paper analyzed the significant association between monthly income and livelihood issues, expected profit and government support, type of raw material used for weaving and problems faced during weaving, experience and number of looms owned, type of products weaved and duration of weaving. It is found that there is a significant association between monthly income and livelihood issues, expected profit and government support, product weaved and product weaving time of the handloom weavers. It was known that there was a lack of awareness among the private weavers regarding the schemes offered by the Government that are available for them. Through In-depth interview some exclusive weavers' problems were identified.

Keywords: handloom weavers, government schemes, wage weavers, private weavers, weavers' problems

Introduction

The Handloom Act, 1985, defined Handloom as "any loom other than power loom" (Government of India 1985) ^[5]. For protection and promotion of handlooms, 11 textile articles with certain technical specifications are reserved for exclusive production by handlooms (Press Information Bureau 2013). Handloom makes up just over a tenth of India's total fabric production. An incredible range is formed by weavers throughout the country, from the madras checks and Kanchipuram weaves of Tamilnadu to Pashmina and Shahtoosh of Jammu & Kashmir, from the tie-and-dyes of Gujarat and Rajasthan to the eri and muga silks of Assam (Varghese 2015). A handloom sector contributes nearly 11 percent of the total cloth produced in the country and substantially contributes to the export income of the country (KPMG Advisory Services Pvt Ltd 2015). It is one of the largest unorganized economic activities after agriculture and constitutes an integral part of the rural and semirural livelihood.

In the Indian cultural heritage, handloom weaving is one of the valuable and most lively facets. The level of artistry and intricacy achieved in the handloom fabrics is unparalleled and certain weaves and designs are still beyond the scope of modern machines (M. O. Government of India 2015). Power loom accounts for nearly 60% of fabrics and because it is mechanized, works nearly 10 times faster than handloom. Costs differ, but the gap is massive; handloom can cost Rs 500/meter to create, while the same fabric could be woven on a power loom for Rs.30/meter. The average investment in a power loom could be Rs 15,000, three times that of handloom. But many handloom motifs and patterns cannot be replicated on power loom (Varghese 2015)

The Indian handloom sector is known for its tradition of excellent craftsmanship. These skills have been passed on from generation to generation since ancient times as a rich heritage woven into fabric (Planning Commission 2014). Tamil Nadu occupies a place of pride in having the large number of handlooms in the country and it is one of the largest economic activities in Tamil Nadu (Ministry of Textiles).

The handloom industry is one of the most antique cottage industries in Salem district of Tamil Nadu. The woven fabrics are made out of silk and cotton yarn. Recently, home furnishings are also woven, for export purposes (Wikipedia). Total of 45,432 handlooms are functioning in Salem and total value of cloth produced in 2015 to 2016 is estimated at Rs.4864.45 lakhs (Salem Collector Office, Department of Handloom and Textile 2016). More than 30 production places are there, out of which the prominent weaving places are Ammapet, Kondalampatti, Tharamangalam, Vanavasi, Dadagapatti Sinthamanoor, Gugai, Elampillai, Kalipatti, Allikuttai, Jalakandapuram, Neikkarapatti and Semmandapatti. The two-natural fiber materials silk and cotton are used to produce many products like Dhoti, Sari, Angavastharam, Shirt, Towel, Bed sheet, Carpet, Kerchief and Mat.

The Weavers in Salem belong to different categories, co-operative weavers, master weavers and independent weavers. The co-operative weavers are the member of the government registered organization which is intervened through the co-operative institution. They supply yarn to the weavers who own looms and pays as piece wage when the product is returned.

The members of the society also get a share in the profit of the society. The continuous employment is not ensured to the weavers of the co-operative societies. The co-operative weaver

gets more wages compared to other type weavers. Primarily there are two types of weaver's cooperative society. One is Primary Weaver's Cooperative Society at the village level and the other is Apex Cooperative Society at State Level.

The master weavers do not necessarily weave cloth. On the contrary, they are owner-operators. Generally speaking there are two types of master weavers (Ramesh 2008). Some of the master weavers may not own any looms at all but have contacts with traders dealing in cloths. This group consists of master weavers who supply yarn and raw materials to weavers who have their own looms and after a time period receive the finished products, wages are paid for the quantity produced. Another type of the master weavers may install a few looms in a shed for which he is the owner. This master weavers own looms in a private shed and hire weavers to weave for the order the master weaver has in hand. Yarn and other raw materials are provided by the master weavers and the weavers earn the wages according to the quantity produced.

An independent weaver is one who weaves the cloth himself or by members of his family. He owns one to four looms and purchases yarn to be used for weaving. The finished products

are sold in the market through his own effort. Sometimes they procure orders from some traders and weave for them. They get paid based on piece rate system (Ramesh 2008)

Production of detailed design of woven fabrics, skillful and experienced labor, low tech machines that do not require electricity and easy technology transfer are the strength of handloom sector. Many challenges troubled the weavers to slowly move out to other profession owing to low -paid for tedious occupation, physical pain during weaving and low productivity. The talented youth from traditional weaver family switch to power loom and look for white - collar job due to insufficient earnings as it takes long hours to weave a product. There is falling numbers of handloom workers from 65.51 lakhs (1995-96) to 43.32 lakhs (2009-10). Many studies were done in connection to co-operative society weavers. Handloom sector is facing lot of social and economic problems. Accordingly, the central and state governments are paying greater interest. Totally 17 welfare schemes are allotted for the weavers as represented in Table 1, out of which 17 schemes are enjoyed by the co-operative society weavers whereas only 10 schemes are utilized by Non-cooperative weavers.

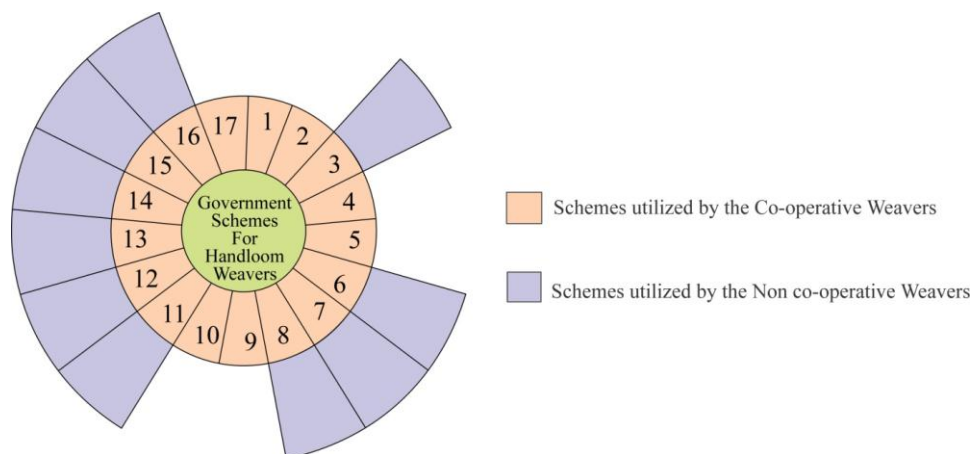
Table 1: Government Schemes for Handloom Weavers

S.no	Schemes	Year	Central/ State	Benefits	Source
1.	Handloom development scheme	1964	State	Financial assistance	Salem Collector office, Department of Handloom and Textiles 2016
2.	Co-operative handloom weavers' savings and security scheme	1975	State	At the time of retirement, weaver gets accumulation of contribution along with 6.5% interest payable by government.	Salem Collector office, Department of Handloom and Textile 2016 & http://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/data_view/83255
3.	Awarding scholarships under M.G.R handloom weavers welfare trust	1986	State	Scholarships to pursue higher studies	http://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/department_wise/10
4.	Co-operative handloom weavers' family pension scheme	1992	State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly pension after his/her death The amount given to the beneficiary is Rs.550/month for the next ten years from the date of death This scheme is valid up to 2020 	Salem Collector office, Department of Handloom and Textiles 2016
5.	Co-operative handloom weavers' old age pension scheme	1997	State	Old age pension at the rate of Rs.400/- per month is being paid to the weavers after attaining the age of 60 years till his/her life time.	Salem Collector office, Department of Handloom and Textiles 2016 and www.tn.gov.in/scheme/data_view/83254
6.	Shiksha sahyog yojana	2001	Central	Scholarship to the children of handloom weavers who studied from 9 th Grade to 12 th Grade.	Right To Information Feb 2016 and Salem Collector office, Department of Handloom and Textiles 2016
7.	Mahatma Gandhi bunker bhima yojana	2005	Central	Insurance in case of natural & accidental death	Right To Information Feb 2016
8.	Weaver credit card	2012	Central	Credit facilities	Right To Information Feb 2016
9.	Green house	2013	State	To Construct a green house	Salem Collector office, Department of Handloom and Textiles 2016
10.	Handloom weavers photo identity card scheme	XII plan (2013-2017)	Central	Identity card to the cooperative weavers	Salem Collector office, Department of Handloom and Textiles 2016
11.	Mega handloom cluster under comprehensive handloom cluster development programme	XII plan (2013-2017)	Central	Improving infrastructure facilities, storage facilities, technology up-gradation, skill up-gradation, design inputs, health facilities.	Right To Information Feb 2016
12.	Rastriya swastiya bhima yojana	2014	Central	Health insurance scheme	Salem Collector office, Department of Handloom and Textiles 2016
13.	Yarn supply scheme	2015	Central	Provide the subsidized yarn to handloom weavers	Right to Information Feb 2016

14.	Handloom market and assistance under national handloom development programme	2015	Central	Develop and promote the marketing channels in domestic as well as export market	Right to Information Feb 2016
15.	Block level cluster under national handloom development programme	2015	Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate employment in the rural areas • Direct release of funds to implementing agencies • Direct transfer of funds in the bank account of the beneficiary 	Right To Information Feb 2016
16.	Development schemes – free power supply	2016	State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free power supply (bimonthly) up to 200 units who are having their own work sheds and are engaged in weaving. • Free power supply up to 500 units bimonthly is given to the power loom weavers who run their own power looms 	Salem Collector office, Department of Handloom and Textile 2016 and www.tn.gov.in/scheme/data_view/83256
17.	Co-optex welfare fund	-	State	Provide fund Rs.25,000 to the cooperative weavers who are in the time of their death	Salem Collector office, Department of Handloom and Textile 2016

The government has provided many schemes to support the handloom weavers like Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bhima Yojana, Weaver Credit Card, etc. The weavers who worked in the cooperative fold have been benefitted from all 17 schemes as shown in Figure 1. But these schemes did not reach to the

private handloom weavers which are needed for them. The private handloom weavers have faced many problems like power, physical problem and livelihood issue. The present study aimed to explore the state of affairs of private handloom weavers in Salem, Tamilnadu.



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Handloom development scheme | 9.Green House |
| 2. Co-operative handloom weavers' savings and security scheme | 10.Handloom weavers photo identity card scheme |
| 3. Awarding scholarships under M.G.R handloom weavers welfare trust | 11.Mega handloom cluster under comprehensive handloom cluster development programme |
| 4.Co-operative handloom weavers' family pension scheme | 12.Rastriya swastiya bhima yojana |
| 5.Co-operative handloom weavers' old age pension scheme | 13.Yarn supply scheme |
| 6.Shiksha sahyog yojana | 14.Handloom market and assistance under national handloom development programme |
| 7. Mahatma gandhi bunker bhima yojana | 15.Block level cluster under national handloom development programme |
| 8. Weaver credit card | 16.Development schemes – free power supply |
| | 17. Co-optex welfare fund |

Fig 1: Government Schemes for Co-operative Handloom Weavers and Non-cooperative Handloom Weavers

The present study confined to a pilot study to know the problem of the private handloom weavers. According to the study, the weavers have faced many problems like power facility, physical problem, lack of government support etc. For this purpose, a sample study of 392 weavers is made out of an estimated 21,809 private handloom weavers in Salem district of Tamilnadu. The government schemes has been explored and been explained to the private weavers with the aim to create awareness of the schemes. The objectives of the study are to identify the problems faced by the weavers. The study also aims at creating awareness among them about the government schemes and to suggest implications.

Methodology

Data for the current study was collected from the private handloom weavers in Salem district. Both qualitative and quantitative types of research were adopted for the study. The structured schedule was used to study about the handloom weaver's loom, type of weaver, weaving product, problem in weaving, type of design, monthly income and awareness of the schemes. The in-depth interview method was used to know about livelihood problems of handloom weaver's and how they face and manage in day to day life.

In the private sector, there are two types of weavers namely independent weaver and wage weaver, the wage weaver are classified as own loom weaver and loom less weaver (Tanusree 2015) [15]. There are 21,809 handloom weavers working under private sector in Salem district, as per the data collected from the Salem collectorate in the year 2016.

The mixed method of research design (Schedule and interviews) was adopted for the study. In the method of area sampling the areas of the study are restricted to Kondalampatti, Thadhagapatti, Vanavasi, Kakapalayam, Ammapet, Ponnampet, Sinthamanoor, Karungalpatti, Nesavalar Kalani, Omalur, Gugai, Semmanapatti that comes beneath Salem district. In these areas, the weavers are producing the products like sarees, dhotis, shirt materials made up of silk and cotton and towel, bed sheets and kerchiefs made up of cotton.

Using the slovin formula the sample size has been determined. The population size (N) is 21,809 and also the margin of error (e) is 0.05. The sample size (n) is calculated to be 392. The number of cases interviewed is 18 for qualitative study out of 392 primary responses of quantitative study. With the in-depth interview, the problems and obstacles faced by the weavers have been identified and suggestion from them was collected. The cases for indepth interview have been selected based on the quality of responses that have been obtained during the collection of data through schedule method.

In in-depth interview the data has been collected by audio recording method and the collected data has been transcribed. Then the transcript has been categorized and coding has been done. The coding has retrieved from the text report through QDA miner lite software. It is a computer programming which converts words into code so as to convey a hidden meaning. For example: code of experience is EX, code of living place is LP, code of type of weaver is TW, code of number of loom is NL

etc. As a part of qualitative analysis, the frequency of coding is analyzed by key distribution. The co-occurrences of coding are done by exploring relationship among code and similarity.

Results from quantitative analysis

The age groups of the respondents are categorized from below 30 years to above 60 years. According to this categorization, 24.7% of the respondents belongs to the age group of below 30 years, 26.5% of the respondents belongs to the age group of 31-40 years, 25.8% of the respondents belongs to the age group of 41-50 years, 14.8% of the respondents belongs to the age group of 51-60 years and 8.2% of the respondents belongs to the age group of more than 60 years. The most of the respondents (26.5%) are from the age group of 31-40 years. According to the gender categorization, 74.2% of the respondents are male and 25.8% of the respondents are female.

The experience of handloom weavers has categorized from below five years to more than 20 years. According to this categorization, 6.4% of the respondents have below five years of experience, 19.9% of the respondents have experience of five to ten years, 38.3% of the respondents have 11-20 years of experience in handloom and 35.5% of the respondents have more than 20 years of experience in handloom. In level of education, 50.3% of the respondents are uneducated and 49.7% of the respondents have completed up to higher secondary. Out of the total respondents 96.4% of the respondents use one or two looms and 3.6% of the respondents use three to five looms.

The respondents neither self-source the raw material nor do they source from any agency or from government sector, but they all source the raw materials from private sector. The cotton and silk are the two different materials used where 81.1% of the respondents use silk and 18.9% of the respondents use cotton for weaving purpose. There are different type of products weaved among the respondents like saree, dhoti, shirt, angavastharam and other products. 43.1% of the respondents weave sarees, 8.7% of the respondents weave dhoti, 9.4% of the respondents weave shirt, 20.7% of the respondents weave angavastharam and 18.1% of the respondents weave other products. The product weaving time varies based on the product. It is clearly shown in Figure- 2 that 3.3% of the respondents weave a saree in one to two days, 32.1% of the respondents weave a saree in three to five days, 7.4% of the respondents weaves saree in six to ten days, 0.3% of the respondents weave a saree in 10-20 days, 5.1% of the respondents weaves dhoti in one to two days and 3.6% of the respondents weaves dhoti in three to five days, 2.3% of the respondents weaves shirt in one to two days, 4.8% of the respondents weaves shirt in three to five days, 2.3% of the respondents weaves shirt in six to ten days, 8.9% of the respondents weaves angavastharam in one to two days, 9.2% of the respondents weaves angavastharam in three to five days, 2.6% of the respondents weaves angavastharam in six to ten days. 13% of the respondents weaves other products in one to two days, 4.8% of the respondents weaves other products in three to five days. On an average, weavers take three to five days to weave a saree, shirt and angavastharam and one to two days to weave a dhoti.

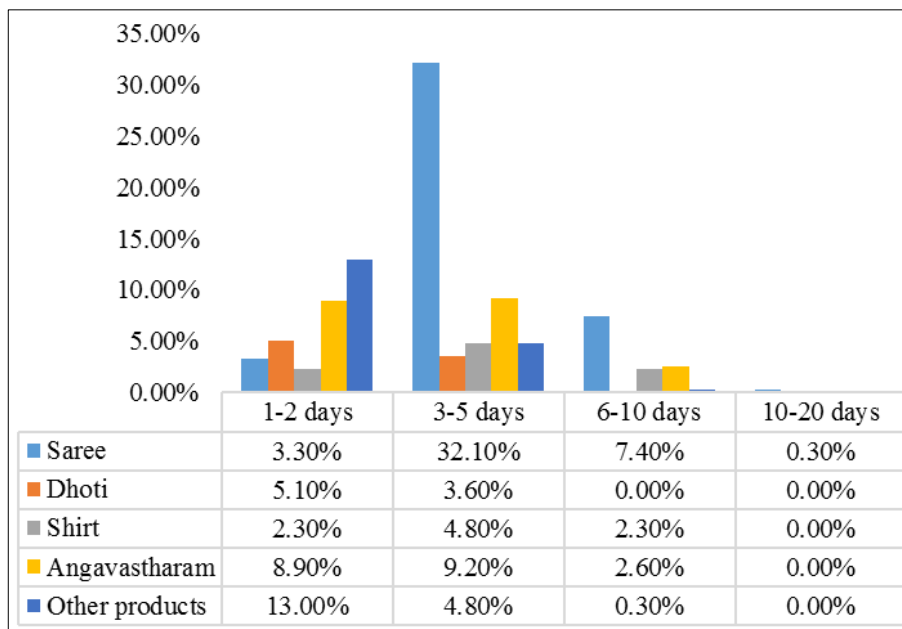


Fig 2: Product Weaving Time

The weavers face many problems during weaving like thread breakage, color fading, power shortage and other problems. As per the analysis, out of the total respondents 52.6% of the respondents are facing the problem of thread breakage while weaving, 0.5% of the respondents are facing the problem of color fading, 46.7% of the respondents are facing the problem of power shortage and 0.3% of the respondents are facing some other problems during weaving.

Regarding monthly income, it is identified that 35.7% of the respondents are earning less than Rs.5000, 45.4% are earning Rs.5000 to Rs.10000, 18.1% are getting Rs.10000 to Rs.20000 and 0.8% are getting more than Rs.20000.

The weavers have faced many livelihood issues like house

layout, noise pollution and physical hurdles (back pain, leg pain, neck pain and eye problem). It is identified that 36.5% of the respondents are facing problem with the house layout, 63.2% with the physical problems, 0.3% of respondents are facing other problems in their livelihood.

From the chi-square analysis given in Table -2 it is found that there is a significant association between monthly income and livelihood issues, expected profit and government support, product weaved and product weaving time of the Handloom weavers. It is also identified that there is no significant association between type of material used and problem faced during weaving, experience and number of looms of the handloom weavers.

Table 2: Chi-Square Analysis

S.No	Significant Association Between	Degrees of freedom	Calculated Value	Table value
1	Monthly income and livelihood issues	6	26.431	12.592
2	Expected profit and government support	1	30.862	3.841
3	Type of material used and problem faced during weaving	3	0.748	7.815
4	Experience and number of looms	3	2.234	7.815
5	Product weaved and product weaving time	12	121.068	21.026

Results from qualitative analysis

i. Obstacle factors

The Figure 3 explains that out of the reported 18 cases, nine cases throw light on the problem of yarn breakage. With the view to reduce the production cost per meter the master weavers tends to supply less quality yarn for the wage weaver which results in frequent yarn breakage.

It is perceived by 15 respondents that weather condition hinders their work. During rainy season, the wood in handloom subjects to moisture variations like swelling and shrinkage. This in turn prevents the productivity of weaving as a whole. The maintenance of white dhoti and retaining its originality is a troublesome task. This has been the problem to weavers mainly

during the rainy season. Silk yarn has a high luster and sheen with white or cream color. The silk turns from white to yellow when it is exposed to sunlight. In order to prevent and protect the sheeness of white, the weavers make this process of drying from 4.00 am to 6.00 am. In rainy season the woven silk fabric gets damped and this makes the folding processes a tedious one. At the same time silver zari turns green and golden zari turns black. Stiffening agent is applied for the borders in order to strengthen the zari which does not dry quickly during rainy seasons. The long hours spent by moving the shuttle leads to various pains (leg pain, eye problem, joint pain, hand pain, body pain) to the weavers and it was reported in eight cases.

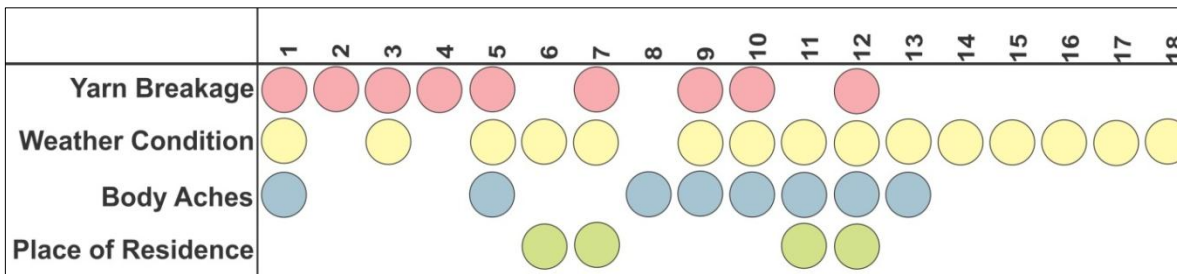


Fig 3: Code Co-occurrence for Obstacle factors

It is understood that four cases expressed their grief that they are not able to shift to modern houses and continue their weaving occupation because of the reasons that the houses are rented for living purposes, and not allowed for any commercial engagements, the modern houses have tiling floor and traditional pit loom cannot be accommodated in this case and they are forced to go in search of any alternative work. Even when they aspire to move on to modern houses, the house owners' demands more rent which they cannot afford economically.

ii. Suggestions from Weavers

From the Figure.4 it is shown that 21.1% of the respondents suggested for increase in wages and bonus, 26.3% of the respondents suggested introduction of more government schemes, 10.5% of the respondents suggested changes in looms, 10.5% of the respondents suggested need for association, 10.5% of the respondents suggested scope for generation Y in handloom, 5.3% of the respondents suggested regular supply of yarn and 10.5% of the respondents suggested to provide the quality yarn.

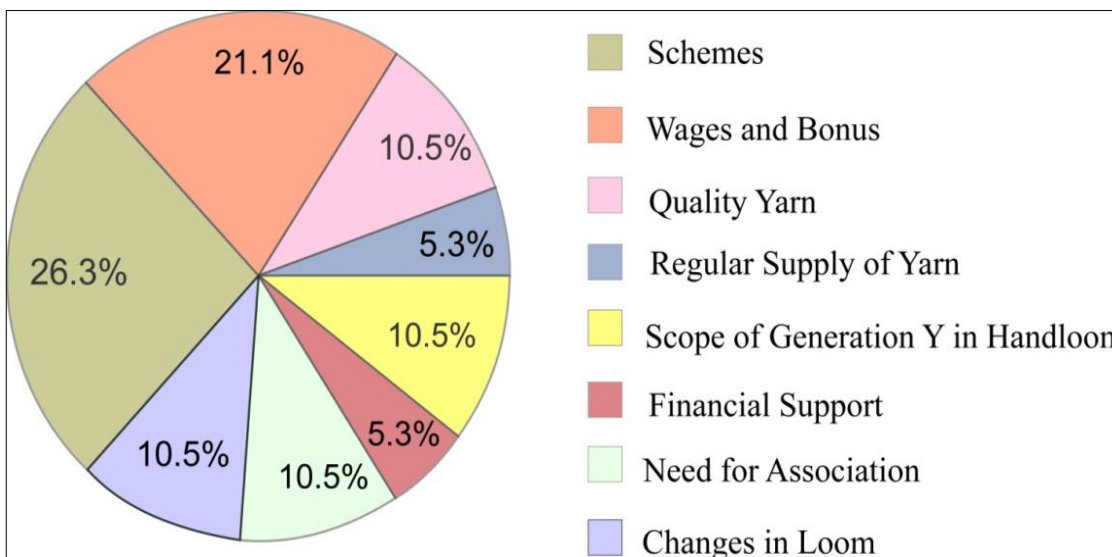


Fig 4: Suggestions by handloom weavers

Wages and bonus rate can be hiked. It can be made sure that the society weavers and private weavers benefits out of it. The schemes benefiting the co-operative handloom weavers can be made available to the wage weavers also. The weavers have to be member in co-operative society to avail benefits out of the schemes available and they cannot explore more as they are illiterates. Semiautomatic looms may motivate the educated to take up with this occupation. There is no support from the union so there is a need for establishment of association to address the grievances faced by the private weaver. Financial support through offer of loan at bank interest for semi-automatic may be given. Generation Y may be encouraged to take up with this profession by giving advanced semi-automatic looms to them, so that the profession may be made to continue by the future generations. Weavers working for wages under master weavers need regular supply of yarn to ensure uninterrupted work throughout the year. Irregular and inadequate supply of yarn affects the income which prevents to fulfill the basic livelihood.

To carry out the work efficiently, supply of quality yarn is required to prevent yarn breakage.

Discussions

The private handloom weavers in Salem district are mostly uneducated and others possess only the higher secondary qualification. 38.3% of the respondents have the experience of 11 to 20 years and 35.5% of them have the experience of more than 20 years. Most of the respondents are from the age group of 31 to 40 years. These findings reveal that the handloom weavers of this area stick on to this occupation as they have continued to carry over the family tradition of weaving handloom products. With respect of the educational qualification of the respondents it is understood that the reason for them to stay with this occupation is that they are either uneducated or under educated which prevents them to look for other better opportunities available for them and that is why they stay on this for almost around 20 years.

All the respondents are using the pit looms which is the earliest and the most common type of looms used in India which is placed inside an earthen pit and operated with foot treadles. The type of fabric which is weaved widely in this area is silk and the type of product mostly produced is Saree, other products weaved are Dhoti, Shirt and Angavastharam.

The crucial problems faced by the respondents were the thread breakage and power shortage. As discussed from the weavers the thread breakage is due to the poor quality of the yarn. Due to the power shortage the weavers' productivity is generally reduced. The weavers receive the yarn, design and products suggested by the master weaver; hence the wages received by them is meager and can meet only their basic lively needs.

Three-fourth of the respondents reports that they face physical problems like hand pain, back pain, leg pain and joint pain during weaving as they only use pit looms. 67.1% opinions that they don't receive proper government support which proves that they do not have awareness about the government announced schemes. Only less than 10% of the respondents earn more than Rs. 10000 per month and it is significantly associated with the lively hood issues of the weavers. Irrespective of the type of yarn (silk and cotton) used, the common problem faced by the weaver is the thread breakage hence the association has not been proved. The weavers have not increased the number of looms from one to two because only few members of the family are involved in the handloom weaving; there is no association between the experience and the number of looms. The weavers liked the scheme of Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bhima Yojana. Looking into the scheme's features it is understood that it is an insurance coverage for natural death, accidental death, total disability and partial disability. The next preference is to the Rashtriya swasthya bhima yojana offered by the Ministry of labour and employment. The scheme covers the health insurance of the weavers which includes the clinical and surgical. Third preference given to weaver credit card scheme which provide adequate and timely credit facilities to the weavers for investment needs.

Conclusion

Handloom weaving is the traditional occupation in Salem District. Majority of the private weavers are wage weavers or contract weaver working for more than eight hours per day accompanied by the entire family. They weave different types of products like Saree, Dhoti, Angavastharam, with silk and cotton yarns. The mixed method of research design enabled to identify the unexplored problems of the weavers and constructive suggestions have been given by the respondents to enhance the sustainable growth of the handloom sector. On an attempt to explore the benefits of the schemes received by the weavers, it was a shocking to find that the private weavers are not even aware of the schemes allotted for them. The study's suggestion will be useful for the policy makers which would facilitate the transfer of benefits directly to the weavers.

References

1. Awarding scholarships under M.G.R handloom weavers welfare trust, Government of Tamil Nadu. 2016. http://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/department_wise/10.
2. Co-operative handloom weavers' old age pension scheme, Government of Tamil Nadu. 2016. http://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/data_view/83254.
3. Co-operative handloom weavers' savings and security scheme, Government of Tamil Nadu. 2016. http://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/data_view/83255.
4. Development schemes – free power supply, Government of India. 2016. http://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/data_view/83256.
5. Government of India Law and Justice, The Handlooms Reservation of Articles for Production Act.No 22 of 1985.<http://handlooms.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/Act%201985.pdf>. 2016.
6. Government of India Ministry of Textile, Statewise Status of Handloom Sector for Month of. 2016. <http://handlooms.nic.in/writereaddata/2458.pdf>. 2016.
7. Government of India Ministry of Textiles Handloom Sector, Note on Handloom Sector. <http://handlooms.nic.in/writereaddata/2486.pdf>. 2016.
8. KPMG Advisory Services Pvt Ltd, Human Resource and Skill Requirements in the Handloom and Handicrafts Sector (2013-2017, 2017-2022) / Government of India Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and National Skill Development Corporation. <http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Handlooms-Handicrafts.pdf>. 2016.
9. Planning Commission Government of India, Draft Consultation Paper on Handlooms. http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/drft_cosu_lprapr_1410.pdf. 2016.
10. Press Information Bureau Government of India,Ministry of Textiles, Protection of Handloom Weavers. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=97784>. 2016.
11. Ramesh R, Palanithurai G. Globalization Issues at The Grassroots - New Delhi : Concept of Publishing Company Pvt Ltd, New Delhi. 2008, 279-282.
12. Right To Information, Schemes available for Handloom Weavers. 2016.
13. Salem Collector Office, Department of Handloom and Textile, Schemes available for the Handloom Weavers Handloom development scheme. 2016.
14. Tanusree Shaw. A Study of the Present Situation of the Traditional Handloom Weavers of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. International Research Journal of Social Science. 2015; 4(3):48-53.
15. Textile Industry in Salem. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Textile_industry_in_Salem. 2016.
16. Varghese Shiny Explained :Why India's handloom industry needs hand-holding to get back on its feet,The Indian Express. <http://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-why-indias-handloom-industry-needs-hand-holding-to-get-back-on-its-feet/>. 2016.
17. Yadav Vishal Co-operative Handloom Weavers' Family Pension Scheme, Government Information Made Easy. <http://www.govinfo.me/co-operative-handloom-weavers-family-pension-scheme/>. 2016.