

Socio Economic Conditions of Handloom Weavers –A Study of Karimnagar District

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1. INTRODUCTION

Handloom weaving is an ancient industry. The textile cottage industry includes cotton, silk, and bleaching, dying, finishing, hosiery, lace embroidery, silk reeling, silk twisting. It is the chief means of livelihood to people who entirely depend upon it. Handloom sector plays an important role in state economy. Weaving is the basic process among the various manufacturing stages of handloom clothes. It is defined as a frame for weaving equipped with some wooden devices. The sound of the handloom is the music of rural home. In the process of weaving the handloom weavers achieve harmony of motion and rhythms in Karimnagar.

Telangana is one of the important States in the Handloom Industry. Handloom industry has providing employment in directly 2.41 lakhs and indirectly 6 lakhs. There are about 82,435 handloom weavers in cooperative fold and 1, 58,902 in outside cooperative fold. There are 475 Weavers Cooperative Societies in the State consisting of Cotton-253, Silk-50, and Wool-44. Besides this, there are 128-Tailor and other societies. There is one Apex society i.e. TSCO for marketing the handloom products.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the progress of handloom industry.
2. To analyse the socio-economic condition of handloom weavers.
3. To give the suitable suggestions to develop the handloom industry

NEED OF THE STUDY: The handloom industry has facing many problems such as scarcity of raw materials, marketing, finance and the most important being high incidence of mammals offered to officials. In view of this, there is an imperative need to undertaking a comprehensive study of the “Socio economic condition of handloom weavers in Telangana” covering aspects such as, the impact of socio economic conditions of weavers, structure of handloom weavers living

conditions. Karimnagar district has been chosen for an intensive and detailed study since the district stands first in production and first in respect of membership in societies in the state.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY: The study broadly examines the Socio-economic conditions of handloom weaver in Karimnagar district from 2005-2015. i.e, 10 years period.

SOURCE OF DATA: The study is based on primary data as well as secondary data.

Primary Data: The main source of the data are the weavers themselves and executive members of the society the elicit the proper information from the weavers a structured questionnaire was served to the weavers who were working in the societies. A part from this, personal interview group discussion and observation methods were used in collecting the first hand information

Secondary Data: Secondary data for the study has been collected using published reports by the government, departments, offices Centre’s consequently with the industry, published research papers in the reputed journals, books, thesis and dissertation and listing websites relating to the presented research.

SAMPLE SIZE: Sample of 200 weavers selected from the Karimnagar District.

AREA OF STUDY: This study was confined to handloom weavers of Karimnagar District

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY: These are the limitations of the present research study. The study is essentially a micro level study. The information through the questionnaires may not have covered correct figures social, economic condition. The opinions and expressions of weavers are based on the personal experience with the societies the secondary data are taken as reported in the records however, the primary

data is added to know the present conditions of weavers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Dharmaraju P. (2006) In his paper "Marketing in Handloom Co-operatives", Dharmaraju has expressed his view that, over the decades, the experience of handloom co-operatives has been a mixed one. The arbitrary mergers, excessive control by master weavers and local power groups, politicization and bureaucratization and mismanagement of funds, are some factors that have obstructed the efficient functioning of co-operatives.

D. Narasimha Reddy (2008) Is of the opinion that, it is time that, government recognized the value of the handloom sector in achieving sustainable development of the country. Despite the adverse conditions, due to larger support from consumers and being a livelihood option for millions of weavers, Handloom sector has been surviving and has the potential to be so. Government has to ensure a 'level playing field' for this sector towards competition among the different sub-sector of textile industry.

Sehgal H. K. (2009) has examined that as far as the garment export sector is concerned, there have been mixed signals: continuing world economic downturn; some late recovery, however temporary and for some people; recent Rupee appreciation and with a new Government, expected to be stable, assuming charge.

Prachi (2010) has observed that Indian handloom is growing in its popularity not only among the people in India, but also among the people admiring Indian handloom and Indian handicrafts from around the globe. In spite of having distinct styles and ways of weaving, there is a lot of exchange of styles that happened among the diverse Indian handloom styles.

TNN (2011) has mentioned that the state government has taken several decisions to encourage weavers to boost handloom industry in the state. The state government with the cooperation of the Centre has formulated several schemes to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the weavers belonging to the handloom industry.

IANS (2011) has noted that Indian consumers need to change the thinking; they need to think 'swadeshi' rather than 'videshi'. The greatest tragedy weavers' face is being ignored not just by people but by designers as well. The fashion industry is a very powerful platform to convey the message across the masses that fashion is more than chic dressing; there has to be an essence to it.

Dr.Srinivasa Rao Kasisomayajula(2012) presented a paper basing on field work Socio-economic analysis of handloom industry in Andhra Pradesh A Study on selected districts. he was studied in the socio economic

analysis of handloom industry in Andhra Pradesh a study on Selected district(East Godavari, Prakasam, Kurnool , Nalgonda).

A. Kumudha,M.Rizwana(2013) in her paper Problems faced by handloom industry-A study with handloom weavers co-operative societies in erode district the paper focus on problems of handloom industry and problems of handloom co-operative society weavers.

Venkateswaran. A(2014) in his paper A Socio Economic Conditions of Handloom Weaving :A field study in Kallidaikurichi of Tirunelveli District this paper studied in the A Socio Economic Conditions of Handloom weavers and problem facing on handloom weavers.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

An attempt is made in this paper is to examine the socio-economic profiles of sample handloom weavers focusing on the basis of age wise, area wise, religion, caste, educational qualification, type of the family, size of family, type of the occupation, type of the house, type of the ration card, land owned, assets owned, loan, monthly income, working status, working hours, experience profile, number of family members involving in weaving, purchase of raw material and type of the loom.

The below table 3-1 shows the Age wise distribution of handloom weavers in the four selected mandals of Karimnagar district. The age groups have been categorized into four such as below40, 40-50, 50-60 and 60 and above.

TABLE 3-1
AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM
WEAVERS

S · N o	Age Grou ps (Year s)	No. Of Respondents				Total (%)
		Kari mna gar	Siri cill a	Than galla Pally	Gars haku rthi	
1	Belo w 40	0	0	0	0	0
2	40-50	8 (16.0 0)	10 (20. 00)	5 (10.00)	9 (18.00)	32 (16.00)
3	50-60	29 (58.0 0)	30 (60. 00)	27 (54.00)	32 (64.00)	118 (59.00)
4	60 Abov e	13 (26.0 0)	10 (20. 00)	18 (36.00)	9 (18.00)	50 (25.00)

Total (%)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	200 (100.00)
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Source: Field survey

The above table 3-1 reveals that age wise distribution of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. It is observed that out of the 50 respondents in the Karimnagar mandal, the highest number, 29(58.00%) respondents are under age group of 50-60 years, followed by under age group of 60 above years with 13(26.00%) respondents and 8(16.00%) respondents are under age group of 40-50 years. But no handloom weaver found under the age group of below 40 years over the study period.

It is observed that out of the 50 respondents in the Siricilla mandal, the highest number, 30(60.00%) respondents are under age group of 50-60 years, followed by under age group of 60 above years with 10(20.00%) respondents and 10(20.00%) respondents are under age group of 40-50 years. But no handloom weaver found under the age group of below 40 years over the study period.

It is observed that out of the 50 respondents in the Thangallapally mandal, the highest number, 27(54.00%) respondents are under age group of 50-60 years, followed by under age group of 60 above years with 18(36.00%) respondents and 5(10.00%) respondents are under age group of 40-50 years. But no handloom weaver found under the age group of below 40 years over the study period.

It is observed that out of the 50 respondents in the Garshakurthi mandal, the highest number, 32(64.00%) respondents are under age group of 50-60 years, followed by under age group of 60 above years with 9(18.00%) respondents and 9(18.00%) respondents are under the age group of 40-50 years. But no handloom weaver found under the age group of below 40 years over the study period.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of 118(59.00%) handloom weavers are in the age group of 50-60 years, followed by under the age group above 60 years with 50(25.00%) respondents and 32(16.00%) respondents are under the age group 40-50 years. But no respondent was found under the age group of below 40 years over the study period.

An attempt is made in the table 3-2 is to understand the area wise distribution of the selected handloom weavers from the selected mandals of Karimnagar district. The area has been organized into two i.e., rural and urban.

TABLE 3-2
AREA WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM
WEAVERS

S . No	Area	No. Of Respondents				Total (%)
		Karim nagar	Siric illa	Than galla Pally	Garsha kurthi	
1	Rural	50 (100.00)	0	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	150 (75.00)
2	Urban	0	50 (100.00)	0	0	50 (25.00)
Total (%)		50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (25.00)	50 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-2 found that area wise distribution of handloom weavers from the selected mandal, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, of the 50(100.00) respondents are belongs to rural area, in the Siricilla mandal, of the 50(100.00) respondents are belongs to urban area. In the Thangallapally mandal, of the 50(100.00) respondents are belongs to rural area. In the Garshakurthi mandal, of the 50(100.00) respondents are belongs to rural Area.

The overall observation found that the majority of 150(75.00%) handloom weavers belongs to rural area and 50(25.00%) respondents belongs to urban area over the study period.

RELIGION: India known as the land of spirituality and philosophy, was the birthplace of some religions, which even exist today in the world. The most dominant religion in India today is Hinduism. About 80% of Indians are Hindus. Hinduism is a colorful religion with a vast gallery of Gods and Goddesses. Hinduism is one of the ancient religions in the world. It is supposed to have developed about 5000 years ago. Later on in ancient period other religions developed in India. Around 500 BC two other religions developed in India, namely, Buddhism and Jainism. Today only about 0.5% of Indians are Jains and about 0.7% are Buddhist. In ancient times Jainism and specially Buddhism were very popular in India. Indians who accepted Buddhist philosophy spread it not only within the Indian sub-continent but also to kingdoms east and south of India. These three ancient religions, Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism, are seen as the molders of the India philosophy.

The below table 3-3 shows the religion wise distribution of handloom weavers from the selected mandals of Karimnagar district. Religions has been categorized into four i.e., hindu, muslim, Christian and others religions.

TABLE 3-3
RELIGION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF
HANDLOOM WEAVERS

S . No	Religion	No. Of Respondents				Total (%)
		Karimnagar	Siricilla	Thangallapally	Garshakurthi	
1	Hindu	47 (94.00%)	48 (96.00%)	49 (98.00%)	48 (96.00%)	192 (96.00%)
2	Muslim	0	0	0	0	0
3	Christian	3 (6.00%)	2 (4.00%)	1 (2.00%)	2 (4.00%)	8 (4.00%)
4	Others	0	0	0	0	0
Total (%)		50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	200 (100.00%)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-3 reveals that religion wise distribution of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 47(94.00%) respondents are belongs to hindu religion, followed by the christian religion with 3(6.00%) respondents and no handloom weavers was from muslim and other religion over the study period.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 48(96.00%) respondents are belongs to hindu religion, followed by the christian religion with 2(4.00%) respondents and no handloom weavers was from muslim and other religion over the study period.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 49(98.00%) respondents are belongs to hindu religion, followed by the christian religion with 1(2.00%) respondents and no handloom weavers was from muslim and other religion over the study period.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 48(96.00%) respondents are belongs to hindu religion, followed by the christian religion with

2(4.00%) respondents and no handloom weavers was from muslim and other religion over the study period.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of 192(96.00%) respondents belongs to hindu religion, followed by the christian religion with 8(4.00%) respondents and no handloom weavers was from muslim and other religion over the study period.

CASTE: In Indian caste system has been divided into four such as BC, SC, ST OC castes. There are so many sub castes under each and every caste. In the present study of taken the four categories generally, in India handloom weaving profession will be day by only BC community and especially the sub caste "padmashalis"

The below table 3-4 shows the Caste wise distribution of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Caste can be classified into four i.e., BC, SC, ST and OC castes.

TABLE 3-4
CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM
WEAVERS

S . No	Caste	No. Of Respondents				Total (%)
		Karimnagar	Siricilla	Thangallapally	Garshakurthi	
1	BC	50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	200 (100.00%)
2	SC	0	0	0	0	0
3	ST	0	0	0	0	0
4	Others	0	0	0	0	0
Total (%)		50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	200 (100.00%)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-4 clears that all the selected handloom weavers from the BC communities and no handloom weavers found from other the BCs in all the sample mandals of Karimnagar district over the period of study.

EDUCATION: Education system plays vital role in the working nature and another of the handloom industry. Generally lower the education, higher the improvement in the handloom weaving and vice-versa.

The below table 3-5 shows the Educational Qualification of the handloom weavers from the

selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Educational qualification can be divide into five i.e., illiterate, primary level, secondary level, higher secondary, inter and degree.

TABLE 3-5
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE
HANDLOOM WEAVERS

S . N o	Educa tional Qualifi cation	No. Of Respondents				Tota l (%)
		Kari mnag ar	Siri cill a	Tha ngal la Pall y	Garsh akurth i	
1	Illiterate	28 (56.00%)	34 (68.00%)	36 (72.00%)	26 (52.00%)	124 (62.00%)
2	Primary level (1-5)	22 (44.00%)	16 (32.00%)	14 (28.00%)	24 (48.00%)	76 (38.00%)
3	Secondary level (6-10)	0	0	0	0	0
4	Inter	0	0	0	0	0
5	Degree	0	0	0	0	0
Total (%)		50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-5 shows that Educational Qualification of the handloom weavers from the selected mandal, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 handloom weavers, The highest number 28(56.00%) handloom weavers were found illiterate, followed by secondary level of education with 22(44.00%) handloom weavers and no handloom weaver was found in this system those who studied beyond the secondary level of education for the study period.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 handloom weavers, The highest number 34(68.00%) handloom weavers were found illiterate, followed by secondary level of education with 16(32.00%) handloom weavers and no handloom weaver was found in this system those who studied beyond the secondary level of education for the study period.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 handloom weavers, The highest number 36(72.00%) handloom weavers were found illiterate, followed by secondary level of education with 14(28.00%) handloom weavers and no handloom weaver was found in this system

those who studied beyond the secondary level of education for the study period.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 handloom weavers, The highest number 26(52.00%) handloom weavers were found illiterate, followed by secondary level of education with 24(48.00%) handloom weavers and no handloom weaver was found in this system those who studied beyond the secondary level of education for the study period.

The overall observation found that the majority of the handloom weavers are illiterates as well as under the primary education. But no handloom weavers were who completes beyond the primary education among the selected mandals, of the Karimnagar district under the study period.

FAMILY: A family is a domestic group of people, or a number of domestic groups, typically affiliated by birth or marriage, or by comparable legal relationships including domestic partnership, adoption, surname and in some cases ownership.

Family system can be divided into two types such as

1. Joint family.
2. Nuclear family.

1. JOINT FAMILY: Joint Family is recognized as a social institution from time immemorial. It is a large social group in which the father, mother, their mature and immature children, their brother and parents live together. In general, a family is called a joint family where the members in a house, taking food in a common cookery enjoy undivided landed property, participate in a common worship and united in blood relationship.

2. NUCLEAR FAMILY: The nuclear family is a term used to define a family group consisting of a pair of adults and their children. This is in contrast to a single-parent family, to the larger extended family, and to a family with more than two parents.

The following table table 3-6 shows the Type of the family of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Family can be divided into two i.e., joint family and nuclear family.

TABLE 3-6
TYPE OF THE FAMILY

S . N	Type of the family	No. Of Respondents				Tot al (%)
		Kari mnag ar	Siri cill a	Tha ngal la	Garsh akurth i	

o				pall y		
1	Joint Family	6 (12.00)	7 (14.00)	8 (16.00)	5 (10.00)	26 (13.00)
2	Nuclea r Family	44 (88.00)	43 (86.00)	42 (84.00)	45 (90.00)	174 (87.00)
	Total (%)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-6 describes that Type of the family of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 repondents, the highest number 44(88.00%) respondents are Live in the nuclear family, the lowest number 6(12.00%) respondents are live in the Joint family under the study period.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 repondents, the highest number 43(86.00%) respondents are Live in the nuclear family, the lowest number 7(14.00%) respondents are live in the Joint family under the study period.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 repondents, the highest number 42(84.00%) respondents are Live in the nuclear family, the lowest number 8(16.00%) respondents are live in the Joint family under the study period.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 repondents, the highest number 45(90.00%) respondents are Live in the nuclear family, the lowest number 5(10.00%) respondents are live in the Joint family under the study period.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of handloom weavers are living in the Nuclear family (87.00%) under the study period.

The below table table 3-7 shows the size of the family of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Family size can be divide into three i.e., small, medium and large.

**TABLE 3-7
SIZE OF THE FAMILY**

S . N o	Fam il y S i z e	No. Of Respondents				Tot al (%)
		Karim nagar	Siri cill a	Tha ngall a Pall y	Garsha kurthi	

1	Small (below 3)	1 (2.00)	0	1 (2.00)	2 (4.00)	4 (2.00)
2	Mediu m (4-6)	42 (84.00)	44 (88.00)	41 (82.00)	41 (82.00)	168 (84.00)
3	Large (6 above)	7 (14.00)	6 (12.00)	8 (16.00)	7 (14.00)	28 (14.00)
	Total (%)	50 (25.00)	50 (25.00)	50 (25.00)	50 (25.00)	200 (100.00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-7 reveals that size of the family of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 42(84.00%) respondents family size medium, followed by the family size large with 7(14.00%) respondents and 1(2.00%) respondents family size small over the period of study.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 44(88.00%) respondents family size medium, followed by the family size large with 6(12.00%) respondents and no respondents family size small over the period of study.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 41(82.00%) respondents family size medium, followed by the family size large with 8(16.00%) respondents and 1(2.00%) respondents family size small over the period of study.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 41(82.00%) respondents family size medium, followed by the family size large with 7(14.00%) respondents and 2(4.00%) respondents family size small over the period of study.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of 168(84.00%) respondents family Size medium, followed by the family size large with 28(14.00%) respondents and 4(8.00%) respondents family size small over the period of study.

The following table 3-8 shows the type of the occupation of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Occupation can be classified into two i.e., hereditary and non hereditary.

**TABLE 3-8
TYPE OF THE OCCUPATION**

No. Of Respondents	
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S . No	Occupation	Karimnagar	Siricilla	Thangallapally	Garshakurthi	Total (%)
1	Hereditary	50 (100.00)	47 (94.00)	48 (96.00)	47 (94.00)	192 (96.00)
2	Non Hereditary	0	3 (6.00)	2 (4.00)	3 (6.00)	8 (4.00)
	Total (%)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-8 clears type of the occupation of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents. The highest number 50(100.00%) respondents are occupied by hereditary and no handloom weavers from non hereditary under the period of study.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents. The highest number 47(94.00%) respondents are occupied by hereditary, the lowest number 3(6.00%) respondents are still to be non hereditary under the period of study.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents. The highest number 48(96.00%) respondents are occupied by hereditary, the lowest number 2(4.00%) respondents are still to be non hereditary under the period of study.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents. The highest number 47(94.00%) respondents are occupied by hereditary, the lowest number 3(6.00%) respondents are still to be non hereditary under the period of study.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of the respondents are occupied weaving from hereditary (96.00%) under the period of study.

The below table 3-9 shows the type of the house of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Houses are categorized into five i.e., rcc, shed, tiles, hut and rent.

TABLE 3-9
TYPE OF THE HOUSE

S . No	House	No. Of Respondents				Total (%)
		Karimnagar	Siricilla	Thangallapally	Garshakurthi	

o				pally		
1	RCC (Building)	1 (2.00)	2 (4.00)	2 (4.00)	3 (6.00)	8 (4.00)
2	Shed	7 (14.00)	9 (18.00)	4 (8.00)	10 (20.00)	30 (15.00)
3	Tiles	31 (62.00)	31 (62.00)	34 (64.00)	25 (50.00)	121 (61.50)
4	Hut	2 (2.00%)	2 (4.00)	5 (10.00)	3 (6.00)	10 (5.00)
5	Rent	9 (20.00)	6 (12.00)	5 (10.50)	9 (18.00)	29 (14.50)
	Total (%)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-9 reveals that type of the house of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 31(62.00%) respondents are living in the tiles, the followed by the living in the rent with 9(18.00%) respondents, 7(14.00%) respondents are living in the shed, 2(4.00%) respondents are living in the hut and 1(2.00%) respondents are living in the rcc over the study period.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 31(62.00%) respondents are living in the tiles, the followed by the living in the shed with 9(18.00%) respondents, 6(12.00%) respondents are living in the rent, 2(4.00%) respondents are living in the hut and 2(4.00%) respondents are living in the rcc over the study period.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 34(68.00%) respondents are living in the tiles, the followed by the living in the rent with 5(10.00%) respondents, 5(10.00%) respondents are living in the hut, 4(8.00%) respondents are living in the shed and 2(4.00%) respondents are living in the rcc over the study period.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 25(50.00%) respondents are living in the tiles, the followed by the living in the shed with 10(20.00%) respondents, 9(18.00%) respondents are living in the rent, 3(6.00%) respondents are living in the hut and 3(6.00%) respondents are living in the rcc over the study period.

The overall observation found that the majority of 121(60.50%) respondents are living the tiles, followed by the living in the shed with 30(15.00%) respondents, 29(14.50%) respondents are living in the rent, 10(5.00%) respondents are living in the hut and 8(4.00%) respondents are living in the rcc over the study period.

The following table 3-10 shows the type of the ration card of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Ration cards are categorized into three i.e., antodaya anna yojana (aay) card, below poverty line (bpl) card and above poverty line (apl) card.

TABLE 3-10
TYPE OF THE RATION CARD

S . No	Rati on Card	No. Of Respondents				Tot al (%)
		Kari mnag ar	Sirici lla	Tha ngal la pall y	Garsh akurth i	
1	AA Y Card	28 (56.00)	27 (54.0 0)	25 (50. 00)	29 (58.00)	109 (54. 50)
2	BPL Card	20 (40.00)	22 (44.0 0)	24 (48. 00)	19 (38.00)	85 (42. 50)
3	APL Card	2 (4.00)	1 (2.00)	1 (2.0 0)	2 (4.00)	6 (3.0 0)
Total (%)		50 (100.0 0)	50 (100. 00)	50 (100 .00)	50 (100.00)	200 (10 0.0 0)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-10 describes that type of the ration card of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents. The highest number 28(56.00%) respondents are having antodaya anna yojana (aay) card, 20(40.00%) respondents are having below poverty line (bpl) card and only 2(4.00%) respondents are having above poverty line(apl) card over the period of study.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 27(54.00%) respondents are having antodaya anna yojana (aay) card, 22(44.00%) respondents are having below poverty line (bpl) card and only 1(2.00%) respondents are having above poverty line (apl) card over the period of study.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 25(50.00%) respondents are having antodaya anna yojana (aay) card, 24(48.00%) respondents are having below poverty line (bpl) card and only 1(2.00%) respondents are having above poverty line (apl) card over the period of study.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 29(58.00%) respondents are having antodaya anna yojana (aay) card, 19(38.00%) respondents are having below poverty line (bpl) card and only 2(4.00%) respondents are having above poverty line (apl) card over the period of study.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of 109(54.50%) respondents are having antodaya anna yojana (aay) card, 85(42.50.00%) respondents are having below poverty line (bpl) card and only 6(3.00%) respondents are having above poverty line (apl) card over the period of study.

The following table 3-11 shows the land owned by handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Land can be categorized into three i.e., nil, below 1 and 1-2.

TABLE 3-11
LAND OWNED

S . No	Land (ace rs)	No. Of Respondents				Tota l (%)
		Karim nagar	Siri cilla	Tha ngall a pally	Garsha kurthi	
1	Nil	38 (76.00)	34 (68. 00)	41 (82.0 0)	31 (62.00)	144 (72.0 0)
2	Belo w 1	8 (16.00)	10 (20. 00)	6 (12.0 0)	12 (24.00)	36 (18.0 0)
3	1-2	4 (8.00)	6 (12. 00)	3 (6.00)	7 (14.00)	20 (10.0 0)
Total (%)		50 (100.0 0)	50 (10 0.00)	50 (100. 00)	50 (100.00)	200 (100. 00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-11 reveals that land owned by handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents. The highest number 38(76.00%) respondents doesn't have any land, followed by the have below 1(Acer) of land with 8(16.00%) respondents and 4(8.00%) respondents having 1-2(Acers) of land over the study period.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents. The highest number 34(68.00%) respondents doesn't have any land, followed by the have below 1(Acer) of land with 10(20.00%) respondents and 6(12.00%) respondents having 1-2(Acers) of land over the study period.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents. The highest number 41(82.00%) respondents doesn't have any land, followed by the have below 1(Acer) of land with 6(12.00%) respondents and 3(6.00%) respondents having 1-2(Acers) of land over the study period.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents. The highest number 31(62.00%) respondents doesn't have any land, followed by the have below 1(Acer) of land with 12(24.00%) respondents and 7(14.00%) respondents having 1-2(Acers) of land over the study period.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of 144(72.00) respondents doesn't have any land, followed by the have below 1(Acer) of land with 36(18.00%) respondents and 20(10.00%) respondents having 1-2(Acers) of land over the study period.

The following table 3-12 shows the assets owned by handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Assets can be categorized into two i.e., bicycle and motor cycle.

TABLE 3-12
ASSETS OWNED

S . No	Assets	No. Of Respondents				Total (%)
		Karim nagar	Siri cilla	Tha ngall a pally	Garsha kurthi	
1	Bicycl e	40 (80.00)	36 (72.00)	34 (64.00)	42 (84.00)	152 (76.00)
2	Motor Cycle	10 (20.00)	14 (28.00)	16 (32.00)	8 (16.00)	48 (24.00)
	Total (%)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-12 found that assets owned by handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 40(80.00%) Respondents are using bicycle and only 10(20.00%)

respondents are using motor cycle over the period of study.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 36(72.00%) Respondents are using bicycle and only 14(28.00%) respondents are using motor cycle over the period of study.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 34(68.00%) Respondents are using bicycle and only 16(32.00%) respondents are using motor cycle over the period of study.

In Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 42(84.00%) Respondents are using bicycle and only 8(16.00%) respondents are using motor cycle over the period of study.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of 152(76.00%) respondents are using Bicycle and only 48(24%) respondents are using motor cycle over the period of study.

The following table 3-12 shows the loan taken by handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Loan can be categorized into three i.e., bank, micro finance and others.

TABLE 3-13
LOAN

S . No	Loan	No. Of Respondents				Total (%)
		Karim nagar	Siri cilla	Tha ngall a Pally	Garsha kurthi	
1	Bank	26 (52.00)	32 (64.00)	27 (54.00)	31 (62.00)	116 (58.00)
2	Micro Finance	16 (32.00)	6 (12.00)	9 (18.00)	13 (26.00)	44 (22.00)
3	Others	8 (16.00)	12 (24.00)	14 (28.00)	6 (12.00)	40 (20.00)
	Total (%)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-13 describes that loan taken by handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 26(52.00%) respondents are taking loan from bank, followed by the taking loan from micro finance with 16(32.00%)

respondents and 8(16.00%) respondents are taking loan from others under the study period.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 32(64.00%) respondents are taking loan from bank, followed by the taking loan from others with 12(24.00%) respondents and 6(12.00%) respondents are taking loan from micro finance under the study period.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 27(54.00%) respondents are taking loan from bank, followed by the taking loan from others with 14(28.00%) respondents and 9(18.00%) respondents are taking loan from micro finance under the study period.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 31(62.00%) respondents are taking loan from bank, followed by the taking loan from micro finance with 13(26.00%) respondents and 6(12.00%) respondents are taking loan from others under the study period.

The overall observation found that the majority of 116(58.00%) respondents are taking loan from the bank, followed by the taking loan from micro finance with 44(22.00%) respondents and 40(20.00%) respondents are taking loan from others under the study period.

The below table 3-14 shows the monthly income of the handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Monthly income has been categorized into five i.e., below 2000, 2000-3000, 3000-4000, 4000-5000 and above 5000.

TABLE 3-14
MONTHLY INCOME OF THE HANDLOOM
WEAVERS

S . No	Mont hly Inco me	No. Of Respondents				Total (%)
		Kari mnagar	Siri cilla	Tha ngal la pall y	Garsh akurth i	
1	Belo w 2000	8 (16.00%)	14 (28.00%)	16 (32.00%)	6 (12.00%)	44 (22.00%)
2	2000-3000	18 (36.00%)	13 (26.00%)	17 (34.00%)	8 (16.00%)	56 (28.00%)
3	3000-4000	22 (44.00%)	16 (32.00%)	12 (24.00%)	28 (56.00%)	78 (39.00%)
4	4000-5000	1 (2.00%)	4 (8.00%)	3 (6.00%)	3 (6.00%)	11 (5.50%)

			0)	0))
5	Abov e 5000	1 (2.00)	3 (6.00)	2 (4.00)	5 (10.00)	11 (5.50)
	Total (%)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-14 reveals that monthly income of the handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 22(44.00%) respondents are earnings 3000-4000, followed by the earnings 2000-3000 with 18(36.00%) respondents, 8(16.00%) respondents are earnings below 2000, 1(2.00%) respondents are earnings 4000-5000 and 1(2.00%) respondents are earnings above 5000 over the study period.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 16(32.00%) respondents are earnings 3000-4000, followed by the earnings below 2000 with 14(28.00%) respondents, 13(26.00%) respondents are earnings 2000-3000, 4(8.00%) respondents are earnings 4000-5000 and 3(6.00%) respondents are earnings above 5000 over the study period.

In Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 17(34.00%) respondents are earnings 2000-3000, followed by the earnings below 2000 with 16(32.00%) respondents, 12(24.00%) respondents are earnings 3000-4000, 3(6.00%) Respondents are earnings 4000-5000 and 2(4.00%) respondents are earnings above 5000 over the study period.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 28(56.00%) respondents are earnings 3000-4000, followed by the earnings 2000-3000 with 12(24.00%) respondents, 6(12.00%) respondents are earnings below 2000, 5(10.00%) respondents are earnings above 5000 and 3(6.00%) respondents are earnings 4000-5000 over the study period.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of 78(39.00%) respondents are earnings 3000-4000, followed by the earnings with 2000-3000 with 56(28.00%) respondents, 44(22.00%) respondents are earnings below 2000, 11(22.00%) Respondents are earnings 4000-5000 and 11(22.00%) respondents are earnings above 5000 over the study period.

The below table 3-15 shows the working status of the handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Working status has been

categorized into four i.e., independent weaver, labour weaver, co-operative society weaver and master weaver.

TABLE 3-15
WORKING STATUS

S . N o	Type Of The Weav er	No. Of Respondents				Tot al (%)
		Karim nagar	Siri cill a	Tha ngall a Pall y	Garsha kurthi	
1	Indipe ndent Weave r	5 (10.00)	10 (20. 00)	9 (18.0 0)	8 (16.00)	32 (16. 00)
2	Labou r Weave r	2 (4.00)	15 (30. 00)	6 (12.0 0)	5 (10.00)	28 (14. 00)
3	Co- Operat ive Societ y Weave r	45 (90.00)	21 (42. 00)	31 (62.0 0)	35 (70.00)	129 (64. 50)
4	Master Weave r	1 (2.00)	4 (8.0 0)	4 (8.00)	2 (2.00)	11 (5.5 0)
Total (%)		50 (100.0 0)	50 (10 0.00)	50 (100. 00)	50 (100.00)	200 (10 0.00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-15 found that working status of the handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 45(90.00%) respondents are co-operative society weavers, followed by the independent weaver with 5(10.00%) respondents, 2(4.00%) respondents are labour weaver and 1(2.00%) respondents are master weaver under the study period.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 21(42.00%) respondents are co-operative society weavers, followed by the labour weaver with 15(30.00%) respondents, 10(20.00%) respondents are independent weaver and 4(8.00%) respondents are master weaver under the study period.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 31(62.00%) respondents are co-operative society weavers, followed by the independent

weaver with 9(18.00%) respondents, 6(12.00%) respondents are labour weaver and 4(8.00%) respondents are master weaver under the study period.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 35(70.00%) respondents are co-operative society weavers, followed by the independent weaver with 8(16.00%) respondents, 5(10.00%) respondents are labour weaver and 2(4.00%) respondents are master weaver under the study period.

The overall observation found that the majority of 129(64.50%) respondents are co-operative society weavers, followed by the independent weaver with 32(16.00%) respondents, 28(14.00%) respondents are labour weaver and 11(5.50%) respondents are master weaver under the study period.

The below table 3-16 shows the working hours of the handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Working hours has been categorized into four i.e., below 8, 8-10 and above 10.

TABLE 3-16
WORKING HOURS

S . N o	Work ing Hour Per Day	No. Of Respondents				Tot al (%)
		Karim nagar	Siric illa	Tha ngall a Pally	Garsha kurthi	
1	Belo w 8 Hours	28 (56.00)	33 (66.0 0)	29 (58.0)	34 (68.00)	124 (62. 00)
2	8-10 Hours	13 (26.00)	9 (18.0 0)	15 (30.0 0)	7 (14.00)	44 (22. 00)
3	Abov e 10 Hours	9 (18.00)	8 (16.0 0)	6 (12.0 0)	9 (18.00)	32 (16. 00)
Total (%)		50 (100.0 0)	50 (100. 00)	50 (100. 00)	50 (100.00)	200 (10 0.00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-16 shows the working hours of the handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 28(56.00%) respondents are engaged in weaving for below 8hours, followed by the engaged in weaving for 8-10hours with 13(26.00%) respondents and 9(18.00%) respondents are engaged in weaving for above 10hours under the period of study.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 33(66.00%) respondents are engaged in weaving for below 8hours, followed by the engaged in weaving for 8-10hours with 9(18.00%) respondents and 8(16.00%) respondents are engaged in weaving for above 10hours under the period of study.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 29(58.00%) respondents are engaged in weaving for below 8hours, followed by the engaged in weaving for 8-10hours with 15(30.00%) respondents and 6(12.00%) respondents are engaged in weaving for above 10hours under the period of study.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 34(68.00%) respondents are engaged in weaving for below 8hours, followed by the engaged in weaving for above 10hours with 9(18.00%) respondents and 7(14.00%) respondents are engaged in weaving for 8-10hours under the period of study.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of 124(62.00%) respondents are engaged in weaving for below 8hours, followed by the engaged in weaving for 8-10hours with 44(22.00%) respondents and 32(16.00%) respondents are engaged in weaving for above 10hours under the period of study.

The below table 3-17 shows the weaving experience of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. Weaving experience has been categorized into three i.e., 20-30 years, 30-40 years and above 40 years.

TABLE 3-17
EXPERIENCE PROFILE

S . N o	Experi ence (Years)	No. Of Respondents				Total (%)
		Kari mna gar	Siri cilla	Than galla Pally	Gar shak urth i	
1	20-30	9 (18. 00)	7 (14. 00)	8 (16.0 0)	8 (16. 00)	32 (16.0 0)
2	30-40	32 (64. 00)	29 (58. 00)	31 (62.0 0)	30 (60. 00)	122 (61.0 0)
3	40 Above	9 (18. 00)	14 (28. 00)	11 (22.0 0)	12 (24. 00)	46 (23.0 0)
Total (%)		50 (100 .00)	50 (100 .00)	50 (100. 00)	50 (100 .00)	200 (100. 00)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-17 describes that weaving experience of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 32(16.00%) respondents are weaving experience 30-40 years, followed by the weaving experience above 40 years with 9(18.00%) respondents and 9(18.00%) respondents are weaving experience 20-30 years under the study period.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 29(58.00%) respondents are weaving experience 30-40 years, followed by the weaving experience above 40 years with 14(28.00%) respondents and 7(14.00%) respondents are weaving experience 20-30 years under the study period.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 31(62.00%) respondents are weaving experience 30-40 years, followed by the weaving experience above 40 years with 11(22.00%) respondents and 8(16.00%) respondents are weaving experience 20-30 years under the study period.

In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 30(60.00%) respondents are weaving experience 30-40 years, followed by the weaving experience above 40 years with 12(24.00%) respondents and 8(16.00%) respondents are weaving experience 20-30 years under the study period.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of 122(61.00%) respondents are weaving experience 30-40 years followed by the weaving experience above 40 years with 46(23.00%) respondents and 32(16.00%) respondents are weaving experience 20-30 years under the study period.

The below table 3-18 shows the No. of family members involving in weaving of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. No. of family members involving in weaving categorized into four i.e., two, three, four and above four.

TABLE 3-18
NO. OF FAMILY MEMBERS INVOLVING IN WEAVING

S . N o	Memb ers	No. Of Respondents				Tot al (%)
		Karim nagar	Siri cilla	Tha ngalla Pally	Garsha kurthi	
1	Below Three	18 (36.00)	14 (28. 00)	16 (32.0 0)	16 (32.00)	64 (32. 00)

3	Four	28 (56.00%)	32 (64.00%)	31 (62.00%)	31 (62.00%)	122 (61.00%)
4	Above Four	4 (8.00%)	4 (8.00%)	3 (6.00%)	3 (6.00%)	14 (7.00%)
Total (%)		50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	200 (100.00%)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-18 shows that No. of family members involving in weaving of handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 28(56.00%) respondents are above four family members involving in weaving, followed by the below three family members involving in weaving with 18(36.00%) respondents and 4(8.00%) respondents are above four family members involving in weaving over the study period.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 32(64.00%) respondents are above four family members involving in weaving, followed by the below three family members involving in weaving with 14(28.00%) respondents and 4(8.00%) respondents are above four family members involving in weaving over the study period.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 31(62.00%) respondents are above four family members involving in weaving, followed by the below three family members involving in weaving with 16(32.00%) respondents and 3(6.00%) respondents are above four family members involving in weaving over the study period.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 31(62.00%) respondents are above four family members involving in weaving, followed by the below three family members involving in weaving with 16(32.00%) respondents and 3(6.00%) respondents are above four family members involving in weaving over the study period.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of 122(61.00%) respondents are above four family members involving in weaving, followed by the below three family members involving in weaving with 16(32.00%) respondents and 3(6.00%) respondents are above four family members involving in weaving over the study period.

The following table 3-19 shows the purchase of raw material of the handloom weavers from the selected

mandals, of Karimnagar district. Purchase of raw material has been categorized into three i.e., local raw material, direct purchased and co-operative society.

TABLE 3-19

PURCHASE OF RAW MATERIAL

S. No	Purchase of Raw Material	No. Of Respondents				Total (%)
		Karimnagar	Siricilla	Thangallapally	Garshakurthi	
1	Local Raw Material Dealer	5 (10.00%)	10 (20.00%)	9 (18.00%)	8 (16.00%)	32 (16.00%)
2	Direct Purchased	3 (6.00%)	19 (38.00%)	10 (20.00%)	7 (14.00%)	39 (19.50%)
3	Co-operative Society	42 (84.00%)	21 (42.00%)	31 (62.00%)	35 (70.00%)	129 (64.50%)
Total (%)		50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	50 (100.00%)	200 (100.00%)

Source: Field survey

The above table 3-19 found that purchase of raw material of the handloom weavers from the selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 42(84.00%) respondents are purchased raw material from Co-operative Society, followed by the purchased raw material from local raw material dealer with 5(10.00%) respondents and 3(6.00%) respondents are purchased raw material from direct purchased over the period of study.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 31(62.00%) respondents are purchased raw material from Co-operative Society, followed by the purchased raw material from direct purchased with 10(20.00%) respondents and 9(18.00%) respondents are purchased raw material from local raw material dealer over the period of study.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 35(70.00%) respondents are purchased raw material from co-operative Society, followed by the purchased raw material from local raw material dealer with 8(16.00%) respondents and 7(14.00%) respondents

are purchased raw material from direct purchased over the period of study.

The overall observation found that the majority of 129(64.50) respondents are purchased raw material from co-operative Society, followed by the purchased raw material from direct purchased with 39(19.50%) respondents and 32(16.00%) respondents are purchased raw material from local raw material dealer over the period of study.

The below table 3-20 shows the type of the loom used by handloom weavers from the four selected mandals of Karimnagar district. Looms are divided into i.e., traditional, throw shuttle, fly shuttle pit, fly shuttle frame and jacquard.

TABLE 3-20
TYPE OF THE LOOM

S . N o	Type Of Loom	No. Of Respondents				Tot al (%)
		Kari mnag ar	Siri cilla	Tha ngall a Pall y	Garsha kurthi	
1	Tradit ional	0	0	0	0	0
2	Thro w Shuttl e	0	0	0	0	0
3	Fly Shuttl e Pit	6 (12.0 0)	10 (20. 00)	9 (18.0 0)	7 (14.00)	32 (16. 00)
4	Fly Shuttl e Fram e	44 (88.0 0)	40 (80. 00)	41 (82.0 0)	43 (86.00)	168 (84. 00)
5	Jacqu ard	0	0	0	0	0
Total (%)		50 (100. 00)	50 (10 0.00)	50 (100. 00)	50 (100.00)	200 (10 0.00)

Source: Field survey

The below table 3-20 reveals that type of the loom used by handloom weavers from the four selected mandals, of Karimnagar district. In the Karimnagar mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 44(88.00%) respondents are using fly shuttle frame loom and only 6(12.00%) are using fly shuttle pit loom. But no handloom weavers are using traditional, throw shuttle and jacquard loom over the study period.

In the Siricilla mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 40(80.00%) respondents are using fly shuttle frame loom and only 10(20.00%) are using fly shuttle pit loom. But no handloom weavers are using traditional, throw shuttle and jacquard loom over the study period.

In the Thangallapally mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 41(82.00%) respondents are using fly shuttle frame loom and only 9(18.00%) are using fly shuttle pit loom. But no handloom weavers are using traditional, throw shuttle and jacquard loom over the study period.

In the Garshakurthi mandal, out of 50 respondents, the highest number 43(86.00%) respondents are using fly shuttle frame loom and only 7(14.00%) are using fly shuttle pit loom. But no handloom weavers are using traditional, throw shuttle and jacquard loom over the study period.

The overall observation reveals that the majority of 168(84.00%) respondents are using fly shuttle frame loom and only 32(16.00%) are using fly shuttle pit loom. But no handloom weavers are using traditional, throw shuttle and jacquard loom over the study period.

FINDINGS:

1. The majority of the respondents in the age group of 50-60 years, young generation are convert to powerloom. Because low profits, low wages and low monthly income.
2. Handloom weavers belongs to rural and urban areas, majority of the respondents belongs to rural area because handloom industry is rural based industry.
3. Handloom weavers are include hindus, Christians and muslims. The majority of the respondents are belongs to hindu. in hindu religion, the padmashali caste people are actively engaged in weaving.
4. Handloom weaving only BC caste persons because handloom weaving is a hereditary. Like Padmashali and dudekula etc.
5. The majority of respondents are illiterate and minority of weavers have very poor educational background and they force their children to join their own profession by discontinuing the studies at primary level of education.
6. The non studying children and even the school going children are involving pre weaving and post weaving process.

7. Respondents are living the joint and nuclear families, the majority of respondents are leaving the nuclear family. Because urbanization, decenarlistation and globalization.

8. The average size of the respondents family is six members, the large number of dependents in the family has resulted in deterioration of their financial position.

9. Respondents are occupied by hereditary and non hereditary, the majority of respondents are occupied by the hereditary.

10. Respondents are living in the rcc(building), shed, tiles, hut and rent houses, the majority of respondents are living in the tiles. Because handloom weavers are financially and economically very poor background.

11. Respondents are having Anotodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card, Below Poverty Line (BPL) card and Antodaya Poverty Line (APL) card the majority of respondents are having Anotodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card its indicate very poor living conditions and financial status.

12. The majority of respondents are don't have any land. That reflects respondents are economically very poor background.

13. Respondents are using bicycle and motor cycle, the majority of respondents are using bicycle.

14. Respondents are taking loan from bank, financial institutions, micro finance and others. The majority of respondents are taking loan from bank.

15. The majority of respondents are earning 3,000 – 4,000 per month. This reflects the poor standard living and weak financial status of the handloom weavers.

16. The handloom weavers are categorized into five i.e., independent weaver, co-operative society weaver, labour weaver, under middle man and master weaver. The majority of respondents are co-operative society weavers.

17. The majority of respondents are working for 8 – 10 hours per day, the y average income is not exceeding Rs.4,000 per month. This reflects the poor financial conditions of the handloom weavers.

18. The majority of respondents are weaving experience 30-40 years. This reflects young generations are converting to powerloom.

19. The respondents entire family members involving in weaving. This is mainly due to the persistence of heavy

work load on the one hand and extreme penury conditions on the other hand.

20. Respondents are purchasing raw material into three ways such as co-operative society, local raw material dealer and direct purchased. The majority of respondents are purchasing raw material from co-operative society.

21. Respondents are using fly shuttle pit loom and fly shuttle frame loom. The majority respondents are using fly shuttle frame loom, he respondents lack of necessary initiative to acquire improved and modern types of looms and accessories due to their illiteracy and poverty.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Government of India and state government shall strictly implement the handloom reservation act 1985. By placing the reserved items of handloom, cannot copy the handloom reserved items by mills and powerlooms.

2. Most of the childrens of handloom weavers are not studying for that government has to take some measures in order to improve the education standards of childrens like tamilnadu government implementing scholarship programme (MGR Handloom Education Fund) supporting people of handloom weavers childrens. Approximately Rs 3,000 per month paid each student.

3. The majority of the respondents are living in the tiles, shed, hut and rent houses government has to construct pucca house for them. Like indira awaas yojana scheme, double bed room house schemes.

4. Government providing 10,000 for the work sheds scheme. It needs to be increased up to 50,000.

5. Government has provide Anthyodaya Anna Yoajana (AAY) card to all the handloom weavers.

6. Government has to provide land for irrigation. Like SC and ST three acers scheme also implement handloom weavers.

7. Banks (SIDBI, IDBI, ICICI, NABARD and DCCB) giving loans very low amount 10,000. It needs to be increase up to 50,000 per year. With no interest or 0.25 paisa interest like farmers and DWACRA groups.

8. Government has to purchase the whole stock of handloom cloth in order to fixing minimum price based on the cloth.

9. Government has to ensure to sea the all the schemes in efficient way.

10. Most of the schemes are benefited by master weavers and co-operative society weavers. It needs to be ensure to benefits of independent weavers, labour weavers and under with middle man.

11. Government has to be provided raw material directly to the weaver in subsidy.

12. Government has to be provided modern handlooms in subsidy and provide training in order to maintain looms.

13. Central and state government has to increase budget allocation for handloom industry.

14. Government has intuition in order to increase the handloom melas and exhibitions.

15. Government has to increase marketing facilities.

16. Government has to increase TSCO shops or stores.

17. Government has to take steps in order sale the handloom product through e-commerce like amazon, snapdeal and flipkart etc.

18. Government has to establish spinning mills in every district.

19. Government has to establish handloom clusters in every district.

20. Government has to conduct training programmes on new designs for handloom weavers.

21. Government has conduct free health chekup camps regularly.

22. Government has to increase compensation of suicide victims.

23. Government has to provide health cards to handloom weavers. Like government employees and press.

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