



## Problems Faced by Handloom & Powerloom Industries in Uttar Pradesh

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### Abstract

The Indian textile industry has an awesome existence in the Indian economy. It is second largest employer after Agriculture sector in India. It is one of the largest in the world with a massive raw material and textiles manufacturing base. Currently, it contributes about 14 percent to industrial production, 4 percent to the GDP and 17 percent to the country's export earnings. Around 35 million people are directly employed in the textile manufacturing activities. Indirect employment including the manpower engaged in agricultural based raw-material production like cotton and related trade; and handling could be stated to be around another 60 million. The India Textile Industry has three main segments mill sector, handloom sector and decentralised powerloom sector. Handloom & powerloom are the traditional industry of India and it provides employment opportunities to millions of people in the rural and urban belts of our country. After industrialization, the handloom & powerloom industries have been decline. Most of the problems faced by handloom & powerloom industry are perpetual in nature and hence to sustain the cultural and economic importance of the industry. The present study is an attempt to understand the various problems of Handloom & powerloom industries in Uttar Pradesh. The problems are invention of new technology (powerloom), capitalist control, drop off in wages, increased price of yarn, and so on. The present study is descriptive in nature. The data have been collected through the in-depth interview, semi structured interview, case study and focused group discussion.

**Keywords:** Handloom weaver, Powerloom, Gaddidar, Bani, Mahajans, etc.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The handloom & powerloom sector embodies the rich traditional, historical and cultural diversity that distinguishes India from the rest of the world. It has been sustained by transferring skills from one generation to another. This industry is one of the oldest industries in India and provided livelihood to millions of rural people across the country for centuries. However, it was reduced to ashes during the colonial rule by the entry of cheap and quality clothes made in the mills of England, but after independence, it started reviving due to the government interventions. Today, in the country, handloom production is the second largest employment-generating activity after agriculture and it contributes nearly 14% share of the total production of textile industry. But at the present time, this industry is facing multifarious problems that some other industries did not face. The government of India is consistently pursuing to bring about improvement in the productivity and marketing of handloom sector; still it can be seen that weavers are facing severe livelihood crisis. To make the industry profitable, the problems should be identified as well as the strengths and weaknesses should be estimated. In this regard, the present article analyses the challenges and opportunities before the handloom industry, especially in the state of Uttar Pradesh and suggests for remedies to strengthen its position in the economy. The handloom weaving industry plays a very imperative role in the Indian economy. In case of employment, it is the second largest sector next to agriculture. This sector reports about 14 percent of the total cloth produced by the country.

'A strong and diverse raw material base, cheap labor, an ever growing domestic market and relatively better technologies are the key strengths of the Indian handloom sector that have resulted in such a pronounced prominence of this industry'. Since the early 19th century, handloom industry has been started to decline and lost its market due to industrialization. Industrialization took place in the traditional handloom industry of India when trade liberalization and market liberalization came in existence. Roy stated that 'Handloom weaving occupies a key place in debates about Indian industrialization which tends to be identified with the rise of mechanized factories. Artisans have a marginal role in this narrative. In other view, artisans particularly handloom weavers, even represent a de-industrialization. Decline and transformation was a worldwide phenomenon in the nineteenth and early twentieth century in the artisan group' (p-507). Increasing use of capital intensive technology and competition with powerloom cloth are typically the chief characteristics of industrialization. Since that time, weaving faced a competitive market with the upcoming new technologies and foreign manufactured products. As a result, the powerloom came in dominate and Indian handloom industries tried to adapt in terms of changing conditions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries because industrialization in one part of the world imposed large uncompensated costs upon another. In recent years, the powerlooms comprise an industry of considerable proportions. The official data shared that powerlooms have increased from 37 percent in 1980 to 68 percent in 1995. Increasing use of powerlooms had influenced on the handloom market. According to Roy 1.7 million powerloom units had employed 8 million workers in the year 1997. This ratio shows that this employment is more than 20 percent of all industrial wage labor in India. Thus, the modern powerloom industry is the most significant form of industrialization in India and unquestionably one of the world's largest industries. Besides this, production system and capitalistic control is

another reason behind the decline situation of handloom. The capitalism is another feature of Industrialization. The capitalist merchant wanted to produce larger quantities and to control over the increasing number of laborers. The mode of organization and control over labor process has changed with growing of capitalism. It means under a merchant or mahajan or capitalist system, where the instruments of production possessed by the weavers and the capitalist advances the circulating capital (the wage fund and raw material). The weavers work only for wages. The wages are gradually turned down. The drop off in wages and wage labor system that causes alienation from the traditional handloom industry. Herewith, increasing price of raw material is also affected the handloom market. The handloom weavers are no longer stay with handloom and they shifted to other jobs. Thus, technological change (powerloom), low wages and rising price of yarn (raw material) have adversely affected the handloom sector as well as handloom weavers. Viewing the decline situation of handloom, many scholars have showed their interested in find out the problem faced by the handloom industry. Narsaiah and Krishna studied the crisis in handloom industry. This study found that handloom industry has been facing the problem of improper financial facilities and irregular supply of yarn. As a result the raw material price increase every year and the cost of the handloom cloth has increased than the powerloom Cloth. Gurumoorthy and Rengachary (2002) recognized the main problems are shortage of input, poor working capital, pricing of handloom products, accumulation of huge stock and marketing of handloom products. Mathiraj and Rajkumar demonstrated that the weavers of the Ramanathapuram District are facing the production related problems like short of skilled labor and instability in yarn price. He also made solution that innovative pattern of production, moderate cost, sales design and modernization of handloom can be solved the crisis situation of the handloom weavers. Tripathy also endeavors to explore the problems and perspectives of handloom industry in Orissa. He pointed out that the reasons behind the crisis situation of handloom industry are 'illiteracy of the weavers, inadequate finance, procurement of raw-materials, product developments, quality control, cost control and unable to fix a stable price due to fluctuation in yarn price' etc. Roy in his study made an attempt to answer for the handloom industry's problem related to productivity and competition. It was replied in the study that handloom industry can survive only with the existence of two factors one is demand for the traditional products and the other one is government policy sympathetic to handlooms. In this milieu, the present paper has tried to find out the effect of industrialization and the problems faced by the handloom weavers of Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.

Powerloom: The powerloom sector is of more recent vintage and has shown enormous growth in the 19th and 20th century. In Varanasi, powerloom came with full control in the year of 1950. At present, handloom and powerloom are existing side by side in Varanasi. The handloom market has now become limited and domain of few handloom owners. However, handloom has clearly identifiable advantage in cloths made of certain types of yarn or carrying certain types of loom woven design and it will exist as long as there is enough demand for these cloths. But Varanasi handloom could not hold the market. It is estimated that approximately 20 percent weavers are still engaged in handloom where as 80 percent weavers are joined in powerloom in Varanasi. Mechanization is characteristic features of the early industrialization. Besides, mechanization, there was a mechanism which acted continuously as a stimulus behind the origin or growth of powerloom. These were i. powerloom has comparative advantages over their competitors. ii.

acceptance of new invention by the management and the weaver. Many handloom clusters of Varanasi are gradually switched over to power driven looms, because of getting higher productivity and earning better livelihood. The handloom owners of Varanasi, installed powerloom in their house premises or factory site where handloom was there. The handloom clusters like Bazardiha, Lallapura etc. have become powerloom sector. The reasons are:

- i. handloom products are costly than powerloom products. The powerloom can imitate design of handloom product and produce it in low rates. For example powerloom saris start from rupees 300 where as the handloom saris start from rupees 2000. So, in adapting to large scale mechanical and automate weaving in handloom industry and beyond, the handloom weavers turned away from producing fine quality cloths to lower-quality products made with substandard raw material and sold at low prices.
- ii. In powerloom always used mixed silk, synthetic, bright, kichhi, polestar, rolex and plastic and handloom used expensive silk yarn. For that reason, the cost of handloom product is high.
- iii. In handloom one weaver gets rupees 300-500 for weaving of one sari which takes 4-5 days. So, he can weave maximum 6 saris in a month. His monthly income is rupees 1800 to rupees 3000. Whereas, a powerloom labor can weave maximum 4 saris in a day if there is no power cut and he gets rupees 5-10 per meter. One sari is about 6 meter length. His income is in a day rupees 150-300 (if he weaves 5 saris). So, monthly income of a powerloom labor is about rupees 4500 to 9000. Table-1 reflects 43 percent powerloom weavers' monthly income is above rupees 5501 and only 3 per cent weavers monthly earn are below 1500.
- iv. Handloom is labor intensive job where many skilled people are involved in preparatory and post weaving activity. The powerloom weaving is a totally machine based technology, do not require skilled labor. For instance making design and warp, putting threads into bobbin, polishing etc. are done by machine. Many people are not required. One man is enough for manipulating two or three powerloom machines at a time.
- v. Many customers want to buy a sari in a reasonable price not in high price. When a customer gets a powerloom sari within a budget, then they do not go to buy handloom products. And the shop owners sell the powerlooms cloths as handlooms to the customer. The buyer could not identified what is powerloom product or what is handloom one. Besides these, another reality is management (the agent of capital means Gaddidar and master weaver in Varanasi) has adopted the technological change i.e. powerloom machine. As an effect of industrialization, the whole market of India is full of low costs powerloom products. It is fact that the high cost handloom product could not struggle with powerloom product. To compete with powerloom product and to hold the market demand, the handloom weavers, the Gaddidar, and the master weaver who have capital installed powerloom machines. Thus, the management uses technology for large scale production with cheaper rate to hold the market demand and to gain more profit and control over the labor process. The handloom weavers adopt only for better income, less labor intensive and better livelihood. The female folk of the family are not essentially required in powerloom. Either they are free or engage separately in another jobs or powerloom activities as a paid worker.

## **2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

The present study is an attempt to analyse the functioning of the handloom & powerloom industry & assessing the problems suffered by the industry in Uttar Pradesh in general. The study is expected to reveal the deficiencies if any, and enable to suggest appropriate measures for the

problems of the industries, and there by serve the interest of weavers, traders & consumers more effectively.

### **3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The present study is integrated and comprehensive study on handloom & powerloom industries of Uttar Pradesh projecting its detailed picture. This may help to enlighten the pathways to action and give broad indication for different policy options. The present study is an attempt to discover the factors that accounts for its vitality, strength and weakness.

### **4. OBJECTIVES**

The study seeks to examine & focusing, considering the facts in a comprehensive manner the state of functioning & problems of handloom & Powerloom industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh emphasising to the following context.

1. To study the nature, administration, status and scope of the Handloom & Powerloom Industries of with special reference to Uttar Pradesh.
2. To analyse the Handloom & Powerloom Industry of Uttar Pradesh of Socio- Economic Development.
3. To suggest measures for modernisation in respect to technology upgradation, quality control and competitive marketing to face the challenges of the globalization.
4. To examine production pattern and the cost structure of handloom & Powerloom industries
5. To analyse the problems & issues of handloom & Powerloom industries.
6. To provide concrete recommendations for overall development of handloom & Powerloom industries and to enhance its efficiency.

### **5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The study involves the data collected from the primary as well as secondary sources. The primary data was collected primarily from handloom & powerloom units and powerloom workers, constituting the major source of data for the study. For this purpose two separate comprehensive questionnaires, intended to be the principle instruments for obtaining necessary information, were prepared for (1) handloom & Powerloom Units and (2) handloom & Powerloom workers. The questionnaires were designed in such a way to meet the requirements for the study. The questionnaires were consisting of all aspects of the functions and problems of handloom & Powerloom industries in Uttar Pradesh. Secondary data relating to handloom & powerloom industries was collected from Reports of Ministry of Textile, New Delhi, Office of the Textile

### **6. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

In 1949 M.M. Mahta studied the trends in size of cotton spinning and weaving units at different clusters like Bombay (Mumbai), Ahmedabad, Madras (Chennai) and other important clusters of the country for the period of 1905 to 1944. He emphasised on the size of the industrial units in weaving industry. S.V. Chorghade (1976) in his research work studied the "Powerloom Industry In Maharashtra". Maharashtra state has a lion's share in the growth and development of the Powerloom industry. He attempted to undertake a detailed study of structure and problems of Powerloom industry in Maharashtra. P.R. Ojha (1978) studied the dividend distribution of 51 cotton textiles companies. He analysed the dividend distribution of the companies on the basis of



size, region, ownership group, management pattern and age of the companies. R. R. Ansari (1984) in his research work explained the marketing problems of Powerloom industry in Malegaon City of Nashik District. He has very specifically indicated the marketing problems faced by the Powerloom industry. Omkar Goswami (1985) has made an analysis of demand and supply in the cotton textile industry. According to him, only the Powerloom sector and the pure spinning units seem to be doing well. Sixty five to seventy percent of composite mills and the entire handloom sector are sick. V. S. Mangnale (1987), in his research work about labour absenteeism in Textile Industry in Solapur, attempted to identify the causes of labour absenteeism in textile town of Solapur. He studied the nature of absenteeism and highlights the different dimensions of the problem. B.M. Dolle (1992) in his research work revealed the socio - economic problems of powerloom industry in Malegaon. He studied the powerloom industry of Malegaon for the period of 1935 to 1985. The main conclusions of the study are; the powerloom industry in Uttar Pradesh has seen many ups and downs in its development and it is one of the important industries of Uttar Pradesh. The powerloom industry in Uttar Pradesh has glorious past and bright future. There are many socio economic problems in the powerloom industry of Uttar Pradesh like scarcity of the finance, marketing problems, labour problems etc. D. C. Mathur in his book "Personnel Problems and Labour Welfare A study of cotton textile industry (1993)" had explained about personnel management in the cotton textile industry. He explained that for the economic results the management of personnel is very important. B. Sabhoo (1993) in his research work he explained the problems and prospects of textile industry with special reference on the productivity of large and small scale textile industries. He attempted to throw light on the factor productivity of the textile industry.

The Reasons behind the decline situation of Handloom & Powerloom weaving:

The production system of Uttar Pradesh runs through an established system. The system is a weaver carry on their work of production either independently or under mahajan/merchant's jurisdiction with a superior base of assets. In Uttar Pradesh, the word 'Gaddidar' is very famous to identify as a mahajan. The Gaddidar is the entrepreneurial class often invests their money in several stages of weaving (production to marketing). These Gaddidar have adequate resource to support many (at least 20- 30 independent) production unit at a time. The Gaddidars also play a key role in distribution and marketing of the items apart from their role in the process of production. There are few Gaddidars who invest in big scale and are not directly associated with the process of production. Rather they run their business from the profit generated by marketing products. They employ several specialized personnel to perform the specific jobs for them. In Uttar Pradesh such personnel are named as 'Master Weaver' or locally known as 'Grihastha'. The master weaver is a small entrepreneurial group who supervise the production process in their own production units. The Master Weaver also invests their capital in trading but relatively lesser in comparison to the Gaddidars. It is true that the possession of capital had pushed certain weavers into a position of hiring out their labor. Some weavers developed as master weavers by introducing their capital, trading capacity, knowledge and engagement in the market. At the beginning of handloom industry, merchant and weavers, only two performers found. Even in Uttar Pradesh, in earlier times, two types of people are said to be involved i.e. one is merchant or businessman or mahajan (Hindu) and other is a weaver (Muslim). The economic differentiation is the key factor for evolving the class of master weaver from the ranks of the artisans or weavers.

Master Weavers came more often from the merchants directly controlling textile production. The production process in Uttar Pradesh runs through the 'Bani' system. 'Bani' is one of the ways in which Gaddidar exercises control over the weavers. 'Bani' is a local term in Uttar Pradesh and it means wage. The local name of this kind of a system varies. The weavers called 'Bani' and Gaddidars called it 'Majduri'. Most of the weavers used to work under the Bani system. It is seen from the table-1 that 79.5 percent were under the control of Gaddidar. A Gaddidar supplies yarn to the small weavers on the condition that all the products are to be sold to him and get their wages. This system has occurred in two ways, in one ways, Gaddidars or Grihastha give the yarn and cash to the weaver. Cash is required for running weaving operations, such as dyeing, warping, weft, denting, drafting and also for the subsistence of the weaver. After finishing of the product, Gaddidar subtracts this cash amount from final wages of the weavers. In other way, Gaddidars give all things like design, card (patta), and warping yarn to the weavers and weavers weave only for wages. Subsequent to completion of this job, the wage of the 'product' is fixed after the negotiation between the Gaddidar and weaver. The wages vary on the complexity of the design and the wages are too low. In Varanasi, four types of weaver are found such as Independent weaver, the contact weaver, the loom less weaver and the cooperative weavers. The cooperative weavers are the member of the government registered organization which is intervened through the Co-operative institution and it is not under the Bani system. The Contact Weavers and Loom-less weavers also work under this system. The contact weaver works on contract basis means they get raw material and other things from the Gaddidars or master weavers in terms of getting wages. Wages are determined on the basis of the complexity of the design and bargaining capacity of the weaver, which has weakened considerably during the last decade as the industry is facing a slump. Loom-less Weavers have no loom of their own but employed as a wage earner to others loom or master weaver's factory premises. Another kind of loomless weavers is found in Varanasi i.e. those weavers who have given a loom by master weaver or Gaddidars installed at their home and loomless weavers take raw material from the employer and weave a sari. The loom continues to be owned by the trader and weavers take only wage. The independent or self employed weavers are not under the Bani system. The Independent weavers have their own loom, buy own raw material from the raw material supplier on credit, weave the actual product and then sell it to the Gaddidar directly or through master weaver. This type of weavers is independent in nature. These weavers can be an individual weaver or a master-weaver, who designs and weaves as well as get other weavers to weave for him on his handloom or on the weaver's own handloom. In previous time, most of the weavers were self-employed weavers. The number of such weavers is on the decline over the last decade. Except master weavers, an independent weaver should get a better price but lack of holding capacity and fluctuating raw material prices force him to compromise with the payment delaying tactics of the traders. And the weavers often fail to meet these requirements as he has not had enough capital to do this job. For performing work, the weaver needs the yarn, has to prepare a warp and more often than not has to confront the volatility of market. So, the only option for him is to come under the control of a mahajan/Gaddidar.

## **7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The study involves the data collected from the primary as well as secondary sources. The primary data was collected primarily from handloom & powerloom units and powerloom workers, constituting the major source of data for the study. For this purpose two separate comprehensive

questionnaires, intended to be the principle instruments for obtaining necessary information, were prepared for (1) handloom & Powerloom Units and (2) handloom & Powerloom workers. The questionnaires were designed in such a way to meet the requirements for the study. The questionnaires were consisting of all aspects of the functions and problems of handloom & Powerloom industries in Uttar Pradesh. Secondary data relating to handloom & powerloom industries was collected from Reports of Ministry of Textile, New Delhi, Office of the Textile. There is no proper marketing mechanism in the handloom & Powerloom Industries in Uttar Pradesh. It was observed that, the price of the yarn and fabric always fluctuates. Sometimes it goes in inverse direction, means the prices of the yarn increases while the prices of the fabrics goes down. As the majority of the weavers are job work weavers so they cannot afford buying yarn and marketing of the cloth. Middlemen enjoy the main profit & they also exploit the weavers who are unorganised.

1. The main source of finance for the powerloom industry is Self Finance in Uttar Pradesh. Majority of the weavers belong to Muslim Community, so they keep themselves away from usury. As per Islamic Shari (Laws) lending or borrowing on the basis of Interest is not allowed.
2. In Uttar Pradesh the focal employment opportunity is Powerloom industry.
3. The terms and working condition of the handloom & powerloom workers are not favourable. Mostly weavers neglect to provide basic facilities as per Factory and Labour Laws.
4. The weavers of the Uttar Pradesh are not aware about the management skills in the area of marketing. They are mostly dependent on the middlemen. The weavers of Uttar Pradesh face not only marketing problem but they are exploited by the middlemen.
5. Shortage of raw material is also a hurdle for the Handloom & powerloom industries. The shortage of raw material takes place because of two main reasons. When the export of cotton rises and another is artificial shortage by the yarn merchants/ commission agents.
6. The spinning mill is not sufficient for the supply of raw material. Further, the mill is also not running with their full utilisation.
7. The loom technology in Uttar Pradesh is outdated. The industry is running with discarded and obsolete powerlooms. In Uttar Pradesh about 99% powerlooms are obsolete and outdated, which results in low productivity; cost of maintenance is high & production of low quality fabrics.
8. The majority of the powerloom units are mostly small units. They run their business with small investment. Because of small scale they are not in a position to upgrade & modernise their units.
9. The infrastructural facilities are not well developed. There is no sufficient infrastructure like road ways, truck terminals, railways etc.
10. In Uttar Pradesh 70 percent handloom & powerloom units are small working under master weavers with low capital and investment. The norms are not suitable for the small weavers.
11. The state government has so far assisted the handloom & powerloom sector only for the handloom & powerloom co-operative societies. The state government's role is ignorant regarding decentralised handloom & powerloom sector. So far activities done by the



government are not sufficient and development done only for the co-operative sector of handloom & powerloom industries are limited.

12. There is no awareness amongst the weavers regarding the schemes of the Central & State governments.
13. The handloom & powerloom are facing problems of high rate of electricity and shortage of electricity. The rate of the electricity is high for the handloom & powerloom industries apart from that there is load shading of electricity daily.
14. The co-operation form of organisation has not made much headway in the handloom & powerloom industries in Uttar Pradesh. They mostly depend on the government's financial assistance.
15. The centre also provides the testing facilities to check the quality parameter of the yarn. But most of the weavers are unaware about the centre.

#### **8. SUGGESTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS**

To solve the problems of the handloom & powerloom Industries of Uttar Pradesh and to come out of the prospects of industry the following suggestions and recommendations are given below:

1. Upgradation & Modernisation: In Uttar Pradesh, the loom technology level used in the handloom & powerloom industry is awfully low. The central government is running Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for the modernisation of the powerloom industry. As most of the weavers are unaware about the scheme, there is a need of the hour initiative to aware the weavers about the modernisation and upgradation of the industry.
2. Upgradation of Plain powerlooms to Semi-Automatic level: The majority of the powerloom owners are small weavers having 4 to 24 powerlooms. Because of small in size they are unable to get the benefits of modernisation scheme i.e. The government should initiate conversion of plain handloom & powerlooms to semi-automatic level. The plain looms can be converted by installing attachments of electrical / mechanical warp stop motion, weft stop motion and positive let off motion. The upgradation needs additional amount of Rs.15, 000 to Rs.20, 000 per handloom& powerloom.
3. Industrial Estate & Textile Park: In order to pull the pace of the growth of the powerloom industry, the government should elevate it to the moderate industrial level. The government should develop and create the industrial estates or textile parks in the major clusters of the state.
4. Marketing Complexes: In Uttar Pradesh, marketing of the textile produce is one of the major problems of the weavers. They are exploited by the merchants & commission agents. So the government should develop and encourage the Textile Marketing Complexes in which the government should control the pricing policies.
5. Processing Facilities: The major product of the handloom & powerloom industry is grey cloth which is semi finished. The weavers sell it without processing, so they can not enjoy the main profit. There are only two hand processing units in Uttar Pradesh. The government should provide infrastructural facilities to develop the Power Processing Units in Uttar Pradesh.
6. Electricity: The electricity board should ensure to supply uninterrupted power supply to the handloom & powerloom industry. The quality of the supply should also be constant. Because the voltage and frequency variations in Uttar Pradesh are stated to be very grave. The cost of

- the electric power is high for handloom & powerloom industries. Considering the predominance of small powerloom weavers with weak capital and input capacity, the state government may consider provision of concessional power for small weavers.
7. **Product Diversification:** The majority of the weavers are producing grey fabrics. They should divert their production from grey cloth to dyed fabrics and home textiles.
  8. **Technical Training:** The workers employed in powerloom industry are mostly technically untrained. They acquire the skills through experience because of non-technical training their productivity is affected. Labor productivity can be further enhanced by providing systematic training to the handloom & powerloom workers. The Powerloom Service Centre, technical institutes and textile department should conduct special technical training programmes for the workers.
  9. **Technical Institute:** In Uttar Pradesh, handloom & powerloom service centre is only institution which provides technical training to the powerloom workers, which is not sufficient for the powerloom industry. The government should initiate to promote textile education in the city by starting technical institutions with specialization in textile.
  10. **Financial Institution:** Adequate, timely and cheap financial facilities should be provided by the financial institutions. On the guide lines of NABARD special financial institution for textile sector should be formed for the financial help of the sector.
  11. **Role of State Government:** The state government so far played a moderate role in the development of handloom & powerloom co-operative societies in the state. The state government should also focus on the other segment of the handloom & powerloom industries. The State Government should release the Textile Policy for the state earliest.
  12. **Entrepreneurial Training:** In order to improve the level of managerial and administrative skills of the weavers. There is a need to expand the services of powerloom service centres. They should also provide training to the proprietors/ weavers regarding entrepreneurship. Steps should be taken to provide basic entrepreneurial training to weavers.
  13. **Major Clusters' Study:** A comprehensive survey of the handloom & powerloom industry in different clusters of the state should be conducted so as to recognize the major problems of the industry. This will help in the policy making regarding the handloom & powerloom industries.
  14. **Census of handloom & Powerloom Industry:** Census of the powerloom industry should be conducted after every five years in which basic statistics of their needs, raw material, growth etc. should be conducted. It will be more effective for the programming and implementation of schemes.
  15. **Co-operative Organisation:** The co-operative form of organisation should be strengthened and the Uttar Pradesh government should actively participate in the promotion of handloom & powerloom Co-operative Societies.
  16. **Awareness about handloom & powerloom service centre:** Most of the weavers are unaware about the handloom & powerloom service centre. The centre should organise awareness campaigns about the services provided by them. The government should strengthen the handloom & powerloom service centre in terms of capacity and infrastructural facilities.

17. Awareness about Government Schemes: There is need to create mechanism of awareness regarding the government schemes. The mechanism should be in such a way that weavers can take benefits from the schemes.
18. Factory Working Conditions: The weavers should emphasise on the working conditions in the factory. They should provide; arrangement for ventilation, exhaust fans to exclude dust and fumes, proper regular cleanliness, basic hygienic facilities, health and safety measures according to Factory Act 1948 & Maharashtra Factories Rules 1963.
19. Terms of Employment: The weavers should enforce the Industrial & Labour Laws for the welfare of the powerloom workers. They should provide basic facilities in the factory for the workers.

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