

# A Study Of Handloom Cooperatives' Economic Impact On Weavers

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## Abstract

*A co-employable society is an autonomous group of people who have come together to meet their basic economic, social, and social needs through collectively claimed and justly managed activity. The co-employable development was a positive step forward for handloom and related activities. Handloom co-employable social arrangements have become increasingly important in our country's economy. For millions of handloom weavers, the social orders provided work as a source of income. It is a non-profit organization that helps the unemployed and honest deal with problems and the growth process by making significant contributions to the community in where they live. As a result, the course of events and rapid development of handloom co-agents are critical. The government has devised a few strategies to boost the handloom co-agents' competitiveness. Regardless, not all handloom co-agents are closely supervised and managed. The improvement of different institutions, go between, ace weavers, autonomous weavers, and different recipients is laid out in the development execution of a co-agents. The handloom sector is well-protected by co-agents, who guard the part weavers and bear the expense of an offset with the seasoned weaver The breakdown of the handloom co-employable social orders will have far-reaching consequences for people, society, and the local community as a whole. The power loom is a legitimate threat; nevertheless, unlike power loom objects, extraordinary handloom items that may be advertised locally or internationally can be put to the test. This study analyses the pay of handloom co-agents who are part weavers and non-part weavers, in light of the importance of hands-on labor. It also looks at the differences in how fundamentals are applied, as well as the difference between reserve money and venture capital in the case of people and non-part participants. This study was conducted in West Bengal's Bishnupur Municipality Bankura District. For test selection, a three-stage scrutinizing process was used, and the replies from the questionnaires were analyzed to see if there were any truly large differences between persons and non-individuals. The findings revealed that cooperatives have made a significant contribution to improving the economic situation of weavers. Nonmember weavers should*

*become part weavers in order to benefit from the same benefits as part weavers and to improve their social and economic standing in the neighborhood.*

**Keywords:** Handloom Cooperatives', Economic Impact On Weavers

## 1. Introduction

In India, the handloom industry is the most chaotic, and it accounts for the country's rural existence. Through the co-employable organization, India is one of the leading nations in safeguarding and growing this decentralized material sector. When it comes to farming, India's handloom industry is by far the most lucrative in terms of job opportunities. Around 10 million people rely on this industry to make a living.

Handlooms account for 33 percent of people's clothing requirements in India. It is the single most important source of revenue and employment in the province. In West Bengal, there are 3.07 lakh handlooms, with about 70% of them being re-usable weaving machines.

India has tens of thousands of towns, and its economy is mostly built on rural revenue. As a result, the economic development of these communities is regarded as critical, particularly during the post-liberation period. The development and improvement of town enterprises received special attention. The bungalow was largely responsible for this development, as did dealing with enterprises and other town-based industries. As a result, the need for a co-usable organization was identified in order to aid all persons in achieving their united purpose of self-promotion inside a single organization

1. Co-agents provide social services to society with the objective of defending individuals' interests and protecting them from exploitation by entrepreneurs and dealers.
2. The economic devil will focus primarily on the creation of new businesses, the reduction of hidden unemployment, increasing work participation rates among men and women, attempting to raise individual benefit levels, and arranging for various economic government assistance and pension plans for part-time workers.

## 2. West Bengal State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Limited (Tantuja)

The state government founded Tantuja, the main organization representing West Bengal's Primary Weavers' Co-Operative Societies (Pwcs), in 1954. The Apex Society is in charge of

supplying raw materials, marketing handloom products, organizing and creating markets for handloom products both within and outside of the state, and constructing and operating sales depots for the sale of handloom items both within and outside the state. The Apex Society need sufficient working capital, and the State Government contributes to its share capital base. Strengthening. Mantua's Most Important Achievements:

- In Purbamedinipur, two training and procurement centers were extended and upgraded.
- Tanterhaat and Suto-O-Ranger Construction
- At Purbasthalipurbaburdwan, a market with state government funding;
- Showrooms in Belur, Jalpaiguri, and Krishnanagar are being renovated;
- The Baluchari Revival Project establishes an exclusive Baluchari retail outlet in Kolkata.
- Cum Godown At Digha Display Area.

### **3. Primary Weavers' Co-Operative Societies Of Bankura Districts**

In Bankura District, Handloom Co-Operative Societies Play A Critical Role In The Handloom Sector's Survival. Cooperatives of weavers were founded to handle challenges including maintaining a consistent supply of yarn, acquiring market access, and providing jobs.

Despite the fact that the Societies have been in existence since the mid-1970s, they have only recently come to prominence in the handloom sector. The Co-Operative Folds came into focus in this perspective of their spirit of collaboration, self-reliance, and mutual understanding with the administrative assistance of the state government and monetary support from cooperative banks and other nationalized financial entities.

This Organizational Structure Is Perfect For The Handloom Industry. The Weavers Needed To Unite In Order To Transform Their Miserable Lifestyle Into A State Of Better Earning And Living, As Well As To Restore The Pristine Glory Of Their Craft And The Ancient Skill To Its Mighty Position For Survival And Social Security, As Well As To Avoid Exploitation From Other Agencies Like Mahajans, Moneylenders, And Dealers Apart from offering economic support and work opportunities, the cooperatives also carry out a number of lifestyle, health, and education programmes for the weavers under its umbrella.

### **4. Literature review**

The Indian government accurately understood the crucial role that industry might play after independence, and many policy measures were created and implemented to put the industry on a

stable basis. All of India's five-year plans had a component for improving industry based on cooperative guidelines. Cooperation has the advantage of providing people with the freedom and opportunity that comes with management and organization on a large scale. Co-operative Societies are supposed to carry out tasks such as bulk purchasing of raw materials, raising funds through the sale of shares, obtaining finished items from members, and marketing them profitably. The first Handloom Weaver's Co-Operative Society was founded in 1907 by F.D. Harvell of the British Government, who saw the necessity for the suitability of cooperatives for handloom weaving in India. It was most likely the first attempt to tackle rural economic difficulties and safeguard the survival of village enterprises in the face of increased competition after the Cooperative Societies Act of 1904 was passed. The Said Act's Goal Is To Form Self-Help Groups, Encourage Thrift, And Cooperation Among Beneficiaries In Order To Provide Financial Support And Essential Resources (Suresh and Gnash, 1998).

In any case, The Industrial Co-Operation Principle has been accepted as a way to help small industrialists, craftsmen, artisans, and others expand their production capacity and economic resources. The bulk of Co-Operatives are made up of artisans, craftsmen, industrial workers, and small industrialists. The first two five-year programmes, 1951-56 and 1956-58, were both successful. 61, the industrial cooperatives made significant progress. Weaver's cooperatives The All India Handloom Board, which continues to offer government grants and loans to cooperatives and supports in the building of marketing groups, has firmly entrenched them. It also helps co-operatives build their internal resources by boosting share capital. Co-Operative Banks provide the majority of funds to cooperative societies. Credit is provided by private entrepreneurs. Government Subsidies, Grants, and Loans are also available to cooperative Purchase societies for machinery, equipment, raw materials, and other goods (Majee and Hoyt, 2011)

## **5. Profile Of The Bankura Handloom Sector**

The Handloom Sector Is This District's Second Job-Generating Sector in the Rural Economy. In the sector, there are 11,791 weavers, auxiliary weavers, and over 30,000 persons working in handloom-related activities. The handloom sector was the focus of the eighth Five-Year Plan, which included modernizing looms and providing technological inputs, supporting design to improve product competitiveness, increasing production of blended handloom fabrics, improving marketing and supporting infrastructure, and strengthening the database, as well as ensuring adequate supplies of yarn and other raw materials (Mitra, 2016).

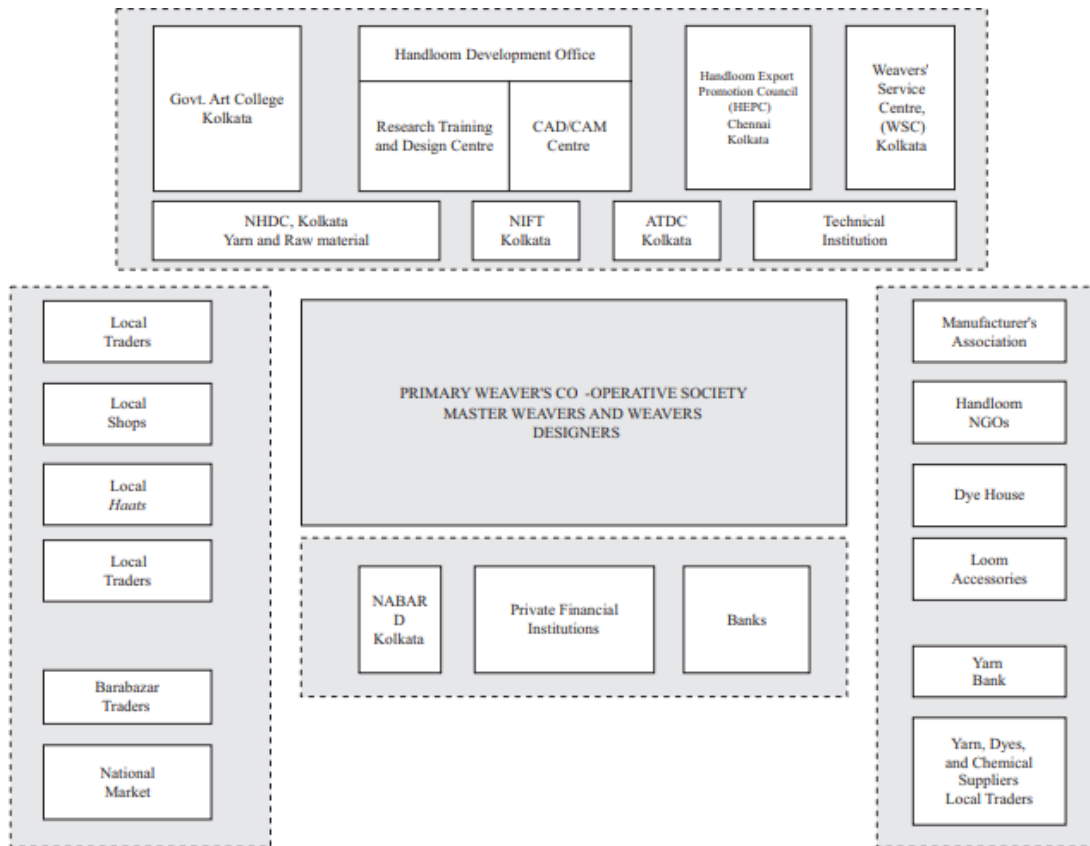
Handloom production is done in the Bankura District using a private, cooperative, with a clustering strategy. The last two categories are more organized, but handlooms in the private sector are more dispersed and unorganized. The Co-Operative Society principally offers yarn for

the purpose of weaving and processing textiles at set prices. The Handloom Localities of Bankura District are depicted in Figure 1.



**Figure 1:** Handloom Sectors Of Bankura District

Bishnupur, Sonamukhi, Bankura, Taldanga, and Simlapal Block are the Weaver's concentrated areas. In this district, there are Master Weavers and Individuals in addition to Pwcs, Clusters, and Self-Help Groups. These Handloom Sectors are led by a Handloom Development Officer. Bankura Town is where the office is located. The Handloom Development The office receives a variety of federal and state funds and assistance. for the Bankura District's handloom industry. depicts the working structure of the Weavers' Cooperative Society. Figure.2



**Figure 2:** Working structure of handloom society.

## 6. Conclusion

According to the current study, member weavers are well off in terms of income (both from weaving and from subsidiary occupations) and asset holdings. Member Weavers Have A Higher Standard Of Living, According To The Expenditure Pattern. In this approach, cooperatives have made a significant contribution to improving the financial situation of weavers.

The Co-Operatives in the Handloom Sector Have Become Success Milestones For The Co-Operative Movement. Despite a number of handicaps and roadblocks in their way, they have maintained their level of production excellence. Regardless, the number of weavers in the area that are part of Their fold still has a limit.

Their initiatives have benefitted the area's general weaving population, as well as the town's economy and surrounding areas' socioeconomic status has improved. Aside from scheduled commercial activities, the cooperatives engage in a variety of developmental activities, such as improving the It encompasses the weavers' lifestyle, health, and education. The Co-Operative

also receives significant financing from a number of government agencies programmes and has a sufficient number of orders.

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