



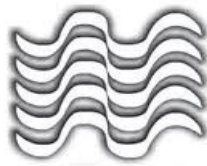
**Government of India
Ministry of Textiles**

NOTE

ON

HANDLOOM SECTOR

30th December, 2015



**Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms)
Website: <http://www.handlooms.nic.in>**

1.0 OVERVIEW:

The Handloom Sector is one of the largest unorganized economic activities after agriculture and constitutes an integral part of the rural and semi rural livelihood. Handloom weaving constitutes one of the richest and most vibrant aspects of the Indian cultural heritage. The sector has an advantage of being less capital intensive, minimal use of power, eco-friendly, flexibility of small production, openness to innovations and adaptability to market requirements. It is a natural productive asset and tradition at cottage level, which has sustained and grown by transfer of skill from one generation to other.

Handloom weaving is largely decentralized and the weavers are mainly from the vulnerable and weaker sections of the society, who weave for their household needs and also contribute to the production in the textile sector. The weavers of this industry are keeping alive the traditional craft of different States. The level of artistry and intricacy achieved in the handloom fabrics is unparalleled and certain weaves/designs are still beyond the scope of modern machines. Handloom sector can meet every need ranging from the exquisite fabrics, which takes months to weave, to popular items of mass production for daily use.

As per 3rd Handlooms Census, carried out in 2009-10, more than 43 lakh people are engaged in weaving and allied activities which was 65.5 lakh as per 2nd handloom census conducted during 1995-96. The state-wise number of handloom weavers and allied workers and number of handlooms are given at **Annexure-I**. However, important facts/figures are as follows:

1.	Number of looms	23.77 lakh
		20.66 lakh looms - rural areas 3.11 lakh looms - urban areas.
2.	Number of looms in NER	15.5 lakh (65% of total looms)
3.	Number of persons engaged in weaving and allied activities	43.31 lakh
		36.33 lakh workers - rural areas 6.98 lakh workers - urban areas.
4.	Number of adult weavers and allied workers	38.47 lakh
5.	Man days worked per weaver per annum	234 days

Out of the 38.47 lakh adult weavers and allied workers in the country, 77% are women and 23% male weavers, 10% of the weavers are from scheduled castes (SCs), 18% of the weavers are from scheduled tribes (STs), 45% are from other backward classes(OBCs) and 27% are from other castes.

2.0 TRENDS, STRENGTH and CHALLENGES:

2.1 YEAR-WISE PRODUCTION OF HANDLOOM CLOTH & EXPORT OF HANDLOOM PRODUCTS:

Year	Handloom cloth production (million sq. Meters)	Handloom exports (Rs. In crore)
2007-08	6947	N.A
2008-09	6677	N.A.
2009-10	6806	1252
2010-11	6907	1575
2011-12	6901	2624
2012-13	6952	2812
2013-14	7104	2233
2014-15	7203	2246

(Source: Textiles Commissioner Office and HEPC)

2.2 CURRENT TREND IN HANDLOOM SECTOR:

The above table shows that though the number of handlooms and number of handloom weavers are declining, the handloom cloth production is more or less constant and sustained around 6900 million square meters, besides, handloom exports are increasing. The following are the important feature of current scenario of handloom sector.

- Value addition is taking place
- Quality of handloom products is improving
- More weavers are adopting full time profession
- Many SPVs/SHGs are exporting directly
- Many high end retailers are selling handloom products

2.3 STRENGTH OF HANDLOOM SECTOR:

- Production of intricate woven fabric, its versatility & wide variety
- Diverse design base; quick to switchover to new designs
- Availability of high skilled labour
- Traditional mode of production with low technology, electricity not required
- Eco friendly technology/process
- Informal school for skill generation and transfer of technology
- Many weaves/process still beyond the scope of powerloom and will continue to be produced by handlooms

2.4 CHALLENGES BEING FACED BY HANDLOOM SECTOR:

- Number of handloom weavers is declining sharply.
- Low productivity in comparison to powerloom and mill sector.

- Limited scope of technological upgradation and improvement in weaving activity.
- Shifting of skilled labour to other sectors.
- Younger generation is not adopting weaving profession due to lower wages, tough working conditions.
- Serious constrains of credit availability.

3.0 ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS WORKING IN HANDLOOM SECTOR UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF MINISTRY OF TEXTILES:

3.1 OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER FOR HANDLOOMS:

The office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms was set up on 20th November, 1975. The office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is headed by an officer of Joint Secretary level and assisted by three Additional Development Commissioners.

3.2 WEAVERS SERVICE CENTRES:

Recognizing the need for protecting our cultural heritage in the traditional skills of handloom weaving and for protecting the sector from competition from the powerloom and mill made textiles, the Government of India decided in 1956 to set up the Handloom Design Centres at Mumbai, Chennai and Varanasi. The activities of these Design Centres were later expanded to cover other aspects of development of the handloom textiles and were re-designated as the Weavers' Service Centres. Presently, 28 Weavers' Service Centres are functioning under the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms in various parts of the country. These WSCs have been zonalised into 4 Zones namely; Northern (Delhi), Eastern (Guwahati), Southern (Chennai) & Western (Mumbai) Zone. The Zonal office of WSC is headed by the Zonal Director who supervises the WSCs within his area of jurisdiction while the other WSCs are headed by Dy. Director/Asstt. Director. Further details are at Annexure-II.

3.3 INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HANDLOOM TECHNOLOGY:

To provide technical qualified personnel for the development of the handloom industry, Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHT) has been set up. There are 6 IIHTs under Central Sector under the administrative control of O/o D.C (Handlooms) and are situated at Salem (Tamilnadu), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Guwahati (Assam), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Bargarh (Odisha) and Shantipur (West Bengal). Besides, 4 IIHTs under State Sector are also functioning under the administrative control of respective State Governments, which are situated at Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh), Gadag-Betgeri (Karnataka), Champa (Chattisgarh) and Kannur (Kerala). All these 10 IIHTs conduct the Diploma course in Handloom & Textile Technology (DHTT) and follow the same syllabus / examination pattern. IIHTs at Salem & Varanasi conduct Post Diploma course in Textile Processing (PDTP) in addition to Diploma course. Degree course "B. Tech. in Handloom & Textile Technology" has been introduced at IIHT, Salem from academic year 2015-16.

3.4 ENFORCEMENT WING:

The Office of the Chief Enforcement Officer, located at Udyog Bhavan with its Regional Offices at Ahmedabad and Chennai, is functioning as subordinate office under the administrative control of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms to ensure implementation of the Handlooms(Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

3.5 NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

National Handloom Development Corporation Limited (NHDC) was set up in February, 1983 by the Government of India as a public sector undertaking, under the Companies Act, 1956 in pursuance of the imperative need for a national level agency to assist the speedy development of the handloom sector by coordinating all actions covering the procurement and supply of inputs at reasonable prices, augmenting the marketing efforts of state handloom agencies and initiating developmental activities for upgrading the technology in the handloom sector and improving productivity. Development Commissioner for Handlooms is Chairman of NHDC Board.

The Authorized Capital of NHDC Ltd. is Rs.20.00 Crore and its Paid up Capital is Rs.19.00 Crore. The Sales turnover of the corporation during 2014-15 has been Rs.2217 crore as compared to Rs.1840 crore in 2013-14.

3.6 ASSOCIATION OF CORPORATIONS & APEX SOCIETIES OF HANDLOOMS:

The Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH) is a National level Apex organization of the national level, state level and inter-state level handloom development corporations and apex handloom cooperative societies. ACASH was registered in June 1984 as a society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 to coordinate and promote marketing in the handloom sector. Development Commissioner for Handlooms is Chairman of ACASH. Government of India has appointed ACASH as a nodal agency for supply of handloom goods to be purchased by Central Government Departments/Agencies /PSUs under single tender system. In the financial year 2014-15, ACASH executed orders worth Rs. 68.25 crores under Single Tender System and during 2015-16 (up to November 2015) ACASH executed order worth Rs 62.00 crore. ACASH has organized 27 exhibitions during the financial year 2014-15, wherein handloom products of Rs23 crores were sold and during the current year (upto 15.12.2015), 13 exhibitions have been organized and Rs. 14 crores of sales have been generated by facilitating direct marketing of the handloom products by organizing handloom exhibitions in various parts of the country.

3.7 HANDLOOM EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL:

Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) is a nodal agency set up by Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to promote exports of all handloom products like fabrics, home furnishings, carpets and floor coverings, etc. HEPC was constituted in 1965 with 96 members and its present membership is around 1300 (as on 30-11-2015) spread all over the country. HEPC has its head office at Chennai and regional office at New Delhi. The primary objective of HEPC is to provide all support and guidance to Indian handloom exporters and international buyers for trade promotion and international marketing. In the financial year 2014-15, various handloom agencies participated in 15 international exhibitions and in the current financial year 2015-16, 14 International events have been approved for participation by HEPC. The export of handloom products during the financial year 2014-2015 was Rs. 2246.48 crore and for the year 2015-16, Govt. of India has fixed a target of US \$ 421 million for handloom exports.

4.0 GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS:

Government has been making various interventions. The brief of Government interventions is as follows:

(A) Input support to weavers:

- (i) Access to raw material – supply of yarn through NHDC.
- (ii) Concessional institutional credit through banks.
- (iii) Skill development through training by WSCs.
- (iv) Design support through WSCs & professional designers engaged under NHDP & Mega Cluster Programme.

(B) Infrastructure support through cluster development – 6 mega clusters, 20 large clusters & 610 small clusters, **New approach for block level CFCs with internet connectivity.**

(C) Marketing and export promotion – through domestic and international exhibitions, Handloom Mark scheme, **India Handloom Brand, e-commerce platform.**

(D) Welfare measures – health and life insurance.

(E) Revival & comprehensive package for loan waiver, recapitalization of primary/apex societies as well as to ensure cheap credit flow to this sector.

5.0 SCHEMES & BUDGET PROVISIONS:

Following schemes have been approved for implementation during 12th Plan :

1. National Handloom Development Programme – two components:
 - (a) Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector.
 - (b) Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme.
2. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme – two components:
 - (a) Health Insurance Scheme for access to health care facilities

(b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana for life insurance

3. Yarn Supply Scheme.
4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster Scheme).

Non-Plan:

5. Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 (Non-Plan Scheme)

The total budget allocation for 12th Plan is Rs. 4314.31 crore.

Details showing the financial releases during 2013-14 and 2014-15 & 2015-16 are given below:

BE/RE & Expenditure for the 12th Plan (Upto 2015-16) (Rs. in Crore)									
Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2013-14			BE 2014-15			2015-16 (As on 23.12.2015)	
		BE	RE	EXP	BE	RE	EXP.	BE	EXPN.
1.	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	95.00	95.00	66.00	85.00	57.50	42.25	20.00	16.67
2.	Yarn Supply Scheme	100.00	100.00	96.86	130.00	130.00	127.81	287.00	260.74
3.	Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for the Handloom Sector	175.00	271.00	269.79	Merged with NHDP				
4.	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	117.00	142.00	117.35					
5.	National Handloom Development Programme	--	--	-	362.00	292.00	227.39	150.00	89.20
6.	Trade Facilitation Center and Craft Museum	--	--	--				80.00	55.76
7.	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Clusters)	30.00	30.00	27.50	20.00	18.00	14.45	6.60	4.26
	Total:	517.00	638.00	577.50	597.00	497.50	411.90	543.60	426.63

6.0 BRIEF DETAILS OF THE SCHEMES:

(1) NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NHDP):

NHDP is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Programme for development of handlooms. Subsequent to implementation of XIV Finance Commission recommendations, it has been restructured as Central Sector Scheme in June, 2015. The scheme is having following components:-

- a. Revival, Reform & Restructuring (RRR) package for the handloom sector.
- b. Comprehensive Handloom Development scheme (CHDS).

(A) REVIVAL REFORM & RESTRUCTURING (RRR) PACKAGE FOR HANDLOOM SECTOR:

In pursuance of Budget (2011-12), Revival, Reform & Restructuring (RRR) package of Rs.3884 crore was approved by the Government on 24.11.2011 to cover 15000 Co-operative Societies and 3 lakh weavers from across the country. A total of 39 Apex Weavers Cooperative Societies(AWCS), 9642 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies(PWCS), 6310 Self Help Groups and 54226 individual weavers were found eligible as per the eligibility norms under the scheme with a total financial implication of Rs.1089.90 crore(Central Share Rs. 868.43 crore and State Share Rs. 221.46 crore).As per the norms of RRR package, apart from loan waiver & over due interest in respect of eligible co-operatives & individual weavers, recapitalization was to be made through NABARD. A central share of Rs.741.03 crore have been released to NABARD. During the FY 2014-15, an amount of Rs.141.41 cr. was released to State of Kerala. Further, an amount of Rs.13.46 crore was released to seven states as 50% mobilization amount for computerization of 4170 PWCs.

Concessional Credit for Handloom Sector

Under NHDP, concessional credit is one of the components wherein margin money of up to Rs.10,000/- per weaver is provided. Under the scheme, loan to the handloom weavers is given at 6% interest by way of interest subvention by Government of India subject to a maximum of 7%.

Physical & Financial progress report for XII plan is as under:

Year	Fund Released (Rs. in Crore)	Weavers Credit Card (WCC) Target	Weavers Credit Card (WCC) issued	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
2012-13	20.1960	160000	53629	171.41
2013-14	19.7925	200000	71643	194.28
2014-15	-	200000	74357	217.85
Total	39.9885	560000	199629	583.54

(B) COMPREHENSIVE HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

CHDS has been formulated by merging the components of Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS), Diversified & Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS), implemented during the 11th Plan. Sub-components of the CHDS are as follows:-

- (a) Cluster development programme
- (b) Handloom marketing assistance
- (c) Development and strengthening of the handloom institutions
- (d) Handloom census
- (e) Implementing innovative ideas
- (f) Publicity, advertisement, monitoring, training and evaluation of the scheme

Component wise details are given below:-

- (i) **Consolidation of Clusters** – Under the scheme, financial assistance was provided to Clusters, having 5000 handlooms per cluster and 300-500 handlooms per cluster for a time frame of 2 years at an upper cost of Rs.50.00 lakh and Rs.20.00 lakh per cluster. Under the scheme, financial assistance is released to the Implementing Agencies (IAs)/ State Government concerned, as the case may be. During 2012-13 to 2014-15, 57 projects were sanctioned for consolidation of clusters.
- (ii) **New Clusters** – Clusters, having handlooms in the range of 200-500 & 2000-5000 with upper GoI share of Rs.60.00 lakh and Rs.150.00 lakh per cluster for development of in a time frame of 4 years. Under the Scheme, financial assistance was provided to the Implementing agencies (IAs) through the State Government concerned on need basis. During 2012-13 to 2014-15, 37 new clusters were sanctioned.
- (iii) **New Group Approach Project** - Handloom weavers, who were not covered by the clusters, were supported through a ‘Group Approach’, implemented in a project mode. Average financial assistance per weaver is Rs.30,000/-. A group, consisting of 10 – 50 weavers was provided financial assistance for (i) Technology up-gradation, (ii) Construction of Worksheds. During 2012-13 to 2014-15, 106 new group approach projects were sanctioned.

Funding pattern for Cluster & Group Approach Projects for NER & Special Category States.

A special dispensation has been made for the North Eastern States and Special Category States for clusters & group approach components under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). In respect of these States, the grant portion towards technology up-gradation for on-loom activities of the scheme is shared among the Centre, State Governments and the implementing agencies in the ratio of 90:5:5 respectively whereas for General States, it is in the ratio of 70:20:10 respectively.

S.No.	Components	Targets (No. of weavers)	Achievements (No. of weavers) (upto 31.03.2015)
1.	Consolidation of clusters	1,16,000	63,400
2.	New Clusters	80,000	12,908
3.	Group Approach	1,000	3,150
	Total	1,97,000	79,458

NEW APPROACH: BLOCK LEVEL COMMON FACILITY CENTRES –

A new block level cluster approach for supporting the handloom weavers has been initiated in 9 blocks of the Varanasi. In these blocks, 9 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) have been set up having yarn depot, office with internet, pre-loom facilities like winding/warping/dyeing and workshed training for the weavers etc. It is supported by a full time technically qualified staff. Design support is provided by the Weavers' Service Centre, Varanasi and also, through a reputed private designer. Response of these CFCs has been encouraging. To adopt the same in all handloom pockets of the country, the guidelines of the Scheme, "National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)" and "Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)" – Mega Handloom Cluster (in the pattern of NHDP) have been recently amended and State Govts. have been requested to develop such CFCs in all important handloom blocks for which GoI funding of upto Rs. 2.00 cr. per block is available. Details of the Block level clusters sanctioned and amount released under revised guidelines of NHDP and CHCDS (up to 30.12.2015) are as follows:

NHDP

S. No.	Name of the States	No. of Block Level Clusters sanctioned	Amount released (Rs.in lakh)
	GENERAL		
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	104.175
2	Himachal Pradesh	1	15.63
3	Odisha	6	345.00
4	Kerala	4	241.91
5	Tamilnadu	10	604.81
	Total	24	1311.515
	NER		
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2	97.680
2	Nagaland	3	199.905
3	Manipur	4	241.812
4	Meghalaya	3	180.632
5	Mizoram	7	447.071
6	Sikkim	1	39.310
	Total	20	1206
	Grand Total (Genl.+ NER)	44	2517.92

CHCDS

S. No.	Name of Mega HL. Clusters	No. of Block level clusters sanctioned	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
1	Prakasam & Guntur Districts (Andhra Pradesh)	31	1310.169

(II) HANDLOOM MARKETING ASSISTANCE:

Handloom marketing assistance is one of the components of the Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme being implemented during the 12th Plan period. The objective of the handloom marketing assistance is to develop and promote the marketing channels in domestic as well as export market and bring about linkage between the two in a holistic and integrated manner. The handloom marketing assistance components have following sub-components:

- i. Domestic marketing promotion
- ii. Marketing infrastructure development
- iii. Market access initiative
- iv. Handloom export promotion

Domestic Marketing Promotion:

Sub-components of domestic marketing promotion are as follows:

- i. Organisation of expos, events, and craft melas
- ii. Development of web portal for e-marketing
- iii. Publicity, awareness and brand building
- iv. Promotion of 'Handloom Mark'
- v. Implementation of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999.

Marketing Infrastructure Development:

Sub-components of marketing infrastructure development are as follows:

- (i) Setting up of urban haats
- (ii) Setting up of retail stores
- (iii) Marketing complex at Janpath, New Delhi
- (iv) Setting up of display-cum- CFC and quality testing unit

Market Access Initiative:

Sub component of market access initiative: Designer intervention for marketing support.

Handloom Export Promotion:

Sub-components of handloom export promotion are as follows:

- (i) Export projects
- (ii) International fairs & exhibitions
- (iii) Organization of reverse buyer-seller meets

(iv) Miscellaneous promotional events/activities

Financial and Physical performance during the 12th Five Year Plan.

The target and achievement in respect of marketing events for the three two years is given below: Year	Financial outlay (Rs. In crore)	Financial achievements (Rs. in crore)	Physical Target (Marketing events)	Achievement
2012-13	45.00	41.37	750 (domestic events) Int. events:9	438 Int. events:9
2013-14	44.50	44.08	456 (Domestic events) Intl.events: 19 BSM:3	376 Intl.events:19 BSM: 3
2014-15	37.35	30.60	400 Domestic events 10 Intl.Exhibitio ns. 3 BSMs	394 domestic events 15 Intl.exhibitions 3 BSMs

(III) Development and Strengthening of Handloom Institutions:

Components-wise brief of activities are as follows –

1. Setting up of WSCs/IIHTs in Central Sector :

5th IIHT at Bargarh in Orissa was set up on 2.6.2008 in the XI Plan. It is continuing as Central Sector (Plan) Institute as one of the component of NHDP in XII Plan. 6th IIHT at Shantipur in West Bengal has been set up in the XII plan. The State Government of West Bengal has provided space in newly constructed building of ITI, Fulia for the Institute. Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has accorded approval to the creation of 19 posts for IIHT, Shantipur on 28/10/2014. The IIHT has started functioning by imparting skill up-gradation training under ISDS from ITI Campus, Fulia, Shantipur (West Bengal) since 04/08/2014 and first year DHTT course has been started from the academic year 2015-16.

In pursuance of budget announcement (2012-13), three new WSCs one each in the State of Mizoram, Nagaland and Jharkhand have been set up during XII Plan. Total number of WSCs is now 28. State governments concerned have provided ready built accommodations for setting up these WSCs at Aizawl, Dimapur and Ranchi respectively. Ministry of Finance

(Deptt. of Expenditure) has created 27 posts (9 each for three WSCs), for these WSCs. These WSCs have already started functioning from Ranchi, Dimapur, and Aizawl.

2. Setting up of IIHTs in State Sector:

For setting up of IIHTs in State Sector, one time Central assistance of Rs.4.28 crore i.e. 40% of the non-recurring cost of Rs.10.69 crore is made available during 11/12th Plan period. During the XI Plan, IIHT Champa and Kannur have been set up in State sector. Central Assistance of Rs.35.00 Lakh to the Govt. of Chhatisgarh for IIHT, Champa and Rs.2.25 crore to the Govt. of Kerala for IIHT, Kannur have since been released during the FY 2013-14 & 2014-15.

3. National Centre for Textile Designs:

NCTD has been set up in year 2001 to promote traditional and contemporary designs so as to make handloom sector more responsive to the rapidly changing market demand. Presently, NCTD is working from the premises of WSC, Delhi. The centre provides its services to the users in design pool and trends & colour forecast through its web site www.designdiary.nic.in. NCTD also organizes theme based special exhibitions of handloom heritage across the country.

4. R&D activities:

R&D activities for handloom sector include survey and study of the Handloom Sector. The R&D component provides financial assistance for research, survey, study, revival and documentation of languishing handloom crafts. The component also includes documentation and cataloguing of exclusive designs developed by WSCs. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakh and Rs.2.30 lakh have been released to NICSI for the web-sites of WSCs/IIHTs and R&D project of WSC, Bhubneshwar respectively, during the FY 2013-14. Similarly, during the FY 2014-15, a project has been sanctioned to Textile Committee for Project proposal on Study and Documentation of Traditional hand woven's of different states.

5. J&K Wool Project:

Under the Prime Minister's Special Package to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, an Integrated Project for the Development of Wool and Woolen Design Development Centre, was approved during the year 2003-04, which is one of the components of the then Diversified Handloom Development Scheme(DHDS). This project was broadly divided into two phases i.e. Phase I and Phase II. The First phase related to Fabric Production has been completed at the approved cost of Rs.4.93 crore with the coordination of IIT, Delhi. The Second phase costing Rs.10.363 crore related to pre and post weaving process, has been approved on 31.3.2011. An amount of Rs.2.10 crore has by now been released to J&KSHDC, for the implementation of project.

6. Infrastructure for WSCs/IIHTs:

Activities such as procurement of land and construction of office building for WSCs/IIHTs are undertaken under this component.

7. Strengthening of Handloom Organizations:

Financial assistance is provided towards restructuring of National and State level Handloom Organisations with a view to make them viable by enhancing their credit limit/working capital. Financial assistance is equally borne by the GOI and State Governments.

Physical and financial achievement (2014-15):

S. N.	Particulars/components	Physical		Financial	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Design cum Dyeing workshops	300	300	30.00	30.00
2.	Continuation of IIHT, Bargarh	1	1	558.45	483.23
3.	Continuation of NCTD	2700 Design 24 Exhibition	2167 design 14 Exhibition	145.60	78.06
4.	R&D Activities	2	2	49.00	48.76
5.	J&K Wool Project	1	1	210.00	110.00
6.	Setting up of IIHT – Central assistance	2	2	260.00	260.00
7.	Setting up of new WSCs	3	3	157.50	40.58
8.	Setting up of new IIHT	1	1	10.13	8.53
9.	Infrastructure of WSCs/IIHTs	2	2	3066.55	3056.55

(2) HANDLOOM WEAVERS' COMPREHENSIVE WELFARE SCHEME (HWCWS):

During the year, 2005-06 and 2006-07, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms was implementing two separate schemes namely:

- (i) Health Insurance Scheme(HIS) for providing health care facilities to the handlooms weavers in the country and
- (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana'(MGBBY)for providing life insurance cover to the handloom weavers in case of natural / accidental death, total/ partial disability due to accident.

During the 11th plan period, both the schemes have been amalgamated into HWCWS, which has been approved for continuing in 12th Plan also with some modifications. The details of the scheme are as under:

Health Insurance Scheme(HIS)

In 12th plan, upto 30.9.2014 the HIS was implemented by Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms and now the scheme is being implemented on Rashtriya Swasthya

Bima Yojana (RSBY) platform by Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoLE) with enhanced benefits of Rs.37500/- (Rs.7500/- and Rs.30000/- for OP & IP treatment respectively) for a family of five members. Now RSBY has been transferred to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare(MoHFW) w.e.f. 01.04.2015. In the Scheme MoLE will enrol the beneficiary and MoHFW will deliver the health benefits.

Physical and Financial performance under HIS during 12th plan

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE	
Year	Weavers enrolled
2012-13	1749452
2013-14	1749452
2014-15	1749452
(upto 30.9.14)	

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	
Year	Funds released
2012-13	Rs.109.64 Cr.
2013-14	Rs.49.21 Cr.
2014-15	Rs.25.87 Cr.

Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)

The basic objective of Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana is to provide insurance cover to the handloom weavers in the case of natural as well as accidental death. The scheme would continue to be implemented directly by the office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms as these components have not yet been included in the RSBY platform. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered. Benefits under the scheme are as under :-

S. No.		Benefits
(i)	Natural Death	Rs. 60,000/-
(ii)	Accidental Death	Rs. 1,50,000/-
(iii)	Total Disability	Rs. 1,50,000/-
(iv)	Partial Disability	Rs. 75,000/-

Physical and Financial performance under MGBBY during 12th plan

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE	
Year	Weavers enrolled
2012-13	550246
2013-14	599236
2014-15	574790

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	
Year	Funds released
2012-13	Rs.17.16 Cr.
2013-14	Rs.16.63 Cr.
2014-15	Rs.16.39 Cr.

A scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is available to students studying in IX to XII standard or for a maximum period of four years, whichever event occurs earlier. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered.

(3) Yarn Supply scheme

Government of India is implementing Yarn Supply scheme throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom weavers so as to facilitate regular supply of basic raw materials to the handloom sector and help utilize the full employment potential of

the sector. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow, a Government of India Undertaking. Under the scheme the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. The rates for freight reimbursement, depot operating expenses and service charge of NHDC are as under:

(% of value of yarn supplied)

Area	Freight			Depot operating charges	Service Charge to NHDC
	Other than silk/jute yarn	Silk yarn	Jute/Jute blended yarn		
In plain areas	2.5%	1%	10%	2.0%	2.0%
Hills/remote areas	2.5%	1.25%	10%	2.0%	1.5%
North-East region	5%	1.50%	10%	2.0%	1.25%

Further, to provide the subsidized yarn only to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, a component of **10% price subsidy on hank yarn** also exist under which 10% subsidy is applicable on Cotton, Domestic silk and woollen yarn with quantity limitation.

Financial and Physical performance during 12th Five Year Plan

Year	Physical Target of Yarn Supply (in Lakh Kgs)	Achievements (in Lakh Kgs)	Financial Target (in Rs crores)	Amount actually spent (in Rs crores)
2012-13	990	1070.78	123.00	122.91
2013-14	1200	1262.09	100.00	96.86
2014-15	1220	1450.0	130.00	127.81

NHDC has opened **10 yarn depots-cum-warehouses** in 12th Plan so as to ensure timely supplies to users on cash basis, besides taking care of individual weavers who need yarn in small quantity. Location of these warehouses are Sitapur & Moradabad(Uttar Pradesh), Guwahati(Assam), Samudragarh(West Bengal), Kannur(Kerala), Chirala & Karimnagar(Andhra Pradesh), Agartala(Tripura), Bhubaneswar(Odisha) and Ranchi/Godda(Jharkhand). NHDC is also supplying **quality dyes and chemicals to the handloom weavers in small packets** at competitive/lowest rates.

(4) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme(CHCDS) – Development of Mega Handloom Cluster

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) was introduced in 2008-09 for development of Mega Handloom Clusters. So far following eight mega handloom clusters have been taken up by this office:

2008-09	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
	Sivasagar (Assam)
2009-10	Murshidabad (West Bengal)

	Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu)
2012-13	Prakasam & Guntur Districts (Andhra Pradesh)
	Godda & neighbouring districts (Jharkhand)
2014-15	Bhagalpur (Bihar)
	Trichy (Tamil Nadu)

Under the scheme, components like conducting Diagnostic Study, formulation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), engaging Designer, Product Development, Corpus for raw material, Worksheds (for BPL weavers), Skill up-gradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like Technology up-gradation, Design Studio, including the Computer Aided Design System, Marketing Complex, Value Addition (setting up of garment unit), Dye House, Common Infrastructure, Publicity etc., are funded by the GOI to the extent of 80%.

The objective of the scheme is as under:-

To empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner;

To facilitate collectivization of handloom weavers and service provides for procurement, production, marketing and other support activities to promote sustainable growth and diversification;

To give a proper thrust to design development through creation of design studio and involvement of professional designers,

To involve professional marketing chains and marketers to identify the items of production to meet the changing demands of the market,

To provide requisite support/linkages in terms of adequate core & technical infrastructure, technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, marketing & promotion, credit, social security and other components that are vital for sustainability of weavers engaged in the handloom sector;

To provide for development of handloom clusters in an inclusive and holistic manner in an environment of empowered and participative decision making;

Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in the form of collaboration between the Government, beneficiary weavers & their group, financially creditworthy & commercially linked marketing enterprises and the financial Institutions

Nature and level of assistance under the Scheme will be need based and would include the components that are necessary for meeting the objectives.

For implementation of these Mega handloom clusters, Cluster Management and Technical Agencies (CMTAs) have already been appointed. Cluster-wise, Year-wise funds released are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)						
	Name of the Cluster	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	360.71	34.37	980.87	776.54	2152.49
2	Sivasagar (Assam)	0	0	246.12	54.51	300.63
3	Murshidabad (West Bengal)	266.27	101.05	281.97	515.09	1164.38
4	Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu)	911.37	88.17	1199.46	0	2199.00
5	Prakasam & Guntur districts (Andhra Pradesh)	0	5.00	7.18	3.81	15.99
6	Godda & neighbouring districts (Jharkhand)	0	5.00	8.76	251.84	265.60
7	Trichy (Tamil Nadu)	0	0.00	0.00	231.65	231.65
8	Bhagalpur (Bihar)	0	0.00	0.00	5.62	5.62
	Total	1538.35	233.59	2724.36	1839.06	6335.36

(5) HANDLOOMS (RESERVATION OF ARTICLES FOR PRODUCTION) ACT, 1985 (NON-PLAN SCHEME):-

In order to implement the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 effectively, targets of powerloom inspections under annual action plan are fixed by the O/o the D.C. Handlooms and circulated to all the implementing agencies for compliance. Wherever any violation is detected suitable action under the provisions of the Act is initiated.

Non-Plan Scheme "Implementation of Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production), Act, 1985"/

The scheme for Central Assistance to States/UT's for establishment of enforcement machinery was introduced by the Government of India in the year 1986-87. It is being continued under NON-PLAN W.E.F 2004-05, with 100% Central Assistance for setting up of enforcement machinery in States/UTs.

The Central Assistance under the scheme is released to the State Director In charge of Handloom and Textiles for setting up/Establishment of Enforcement Machinery on the Implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985.

Eligibility Criteria to avail assistance: -

States UTs having 5000 or more powerlooms are eligible for Central Assistance.

The Head quarter office is under direct control of the State Director in-charge of Handlooms and Textiles. Each Subsidiary Office is set up with additional 20,000 powerlooms in each pocket of powerloom concentration. Presently only 9 States are availing Central Assistance under the scheme as per norms/scheme guidelines.

Financial Releases under the Scheme

The details of releases made to various States under the scheme of “Implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production), Act, 1985” for setting up of Enforcement Machinery from 2012-13 to 2014-15 is as follows: -

Sl. No.	Name of State	Years (Rs. in Lakh)		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.08	69.61	
2.	West Bengal	19.78	15.57	14.83
3.	Gujarat	27.99	30.92	38.42
4.	Rajasthan	13.03	-	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	16.15	-	21.17
6.	Haryana	-	16.89	-
7.	Tamil Nadu	116.20	93.80	63.28
8.	Uttar Pradesh	-	87.23	41.06
9.	Kerala	14.29	14.06	14.38
	Total Exp.	270.52	328.08	193.34

7.0 HANK YARN OBLIGATION(HYO):

The Government of India has promulgated the Hank Yarn Packing Notification (HYPN) to ensure sufficient availability of hank yarn for the handloom sector under the provision of Essential Commodity Act, 1955. The Office of Textiles Commissioner has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the compliance of HYPN. Initially the mills were supposed to pack the hank yarn 50% of their domestic delivery which in the year 2003 was reduced to 40%. This Notification was revised w.e.f. 01.01.2003 reducing the earlier HYO of 50% to 40% of the yarn packed for delivery in the domestic market in hank form, provided that not less than 80% of the yarn required to be packed in hank form shall be of counts 40s and below. Notification has further been amended w.e.f. 30.03.2010 according to which every producer of yarn shall pack atleast 40% of yarn in hank form and not less than 80% of the hank yarn packed should be below 80 counts.

8.0 NEW INITIATIVES DURING THE 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

8.1 Trade Facilitation Centre & Crafts Museum:

The Hon’ble Finance Minister in the Budget speech 2014-15 announced setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum to develop and promote handloom products and carry forward the rich traditions of handlooms of Varanasi. Land measuring 7.93 acres was allotted/handedover to Office Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles by CPWD at Bada Lalpur, Varanasi for setting up of Trade Facilitation and Crafts Museum(TFC&CM) on 3.11.2014.

The foundation stone for setting up of TFC & CM was laid by the Hon’ble Prime Minister on 7th Nov.2014. The total cost of the project would be Rs.281.00 crore.

National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd (NHDC), a CPSU under the Ministry of Textiles has been designated as Implementing Agency. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd (NBCC) has been appointed as Project Management Service Provider(PMSP)

All necessary clearances have been obtained. Work order was issued by NBCC on 18.11.2015 to M/s Tata Projects Ltd after competitive bidding and due approvals. As per the terms and conditions, the project completed in all respect will be handed over by 15th August 2017.

The Steering Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary(Textiles) in the meeting held on 22nd Dec.2015 has decided that the Implementing agency i.e. National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd will set up a subsidiary company for running the Centre. It has also been decided to set up a Task Force to collect articles for the museum, artefacts etc.

8.2 Block Level Cluster Approach:

A new block level cluster approach for supporting the handloom weavers has been initiated in 9 blocks of the Varanasi. In these blocks, 9 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) have been set up having yarn depot, office with internet, pre-loom facilities like winding/warping/dyeing and workshed training for the weavers etc. It is supported by a full time technically qualified staff. Design support is provided by the Weavers' Service Centre, Varanasi and also, through a reputed private designer. Response of these CFCs has been encouraging. To adopt the same in all handloom pockets of the country, the guidelines of the Scheme, "National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)" and "Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)" – Mega Handloom Cluster (in the pattern of NHDP) have been recently amended and State Govts. have been requested to develop such CFCs in all important handloom blocks for which GoI funding of upto Rs. 2.00 cr. per block is available. 75 block level clusters have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 38 crore has been released under revised guidelines of NHDP and CHCDS up to 30.12.2015.

8.3 Declaration of National Handloom day:

It has been decided to observe 7th August as National Handloom Day every year. Gazette Notification for the same also has been published on 29th July, 2015. The first Handloom Day was celebrated in Chennai where Hon'ble Prime Minister graced the occasion as chief guest. The Handloom National and Sant Kabir Awards were also given away to the awardees by Hon'ble Prime Minister. India Handloom Brand was also launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on this day.

The Main objective of declaring National Handloom Day is to create awareness among public in general and in younger generation in particular about importance of the sector, about our rich cultural heritage and about its contribution to socio-economic development of the handloom weavers. This step will also enhance pride of millions of weavers and at the same time it will also boost tourism.

8.4 India Handloom Brand:

With a view to promote handloom industry on a sustainable basis "India Handloom" Brand was launched (by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 7th August, 2015, the first National Handloom Day) so as to

endorse the quality of handloom products in terms of raw material, processing, embellishment, weaving, design and other parameters besides social and environment compliance for earning the trust of costumers. The main objective of launching the brand is to ensure the production of quality product with new designs for winning the trust and confidence of customers by giving particular attention to the defect free, hand woven, authentic niche products with zero defect and zero impact on environment.

BENEFITS OF THE BRAND “INDIA HANDLOOM”:

- The handloom products with the premium India Handloom Brand would be differentiated from other products in terms of quality.
- Through the brand, the customer will be assured that the product quality is high because of proper texture, use of good quality yarns and dyeing with safe non-carcinogenic dyes which are free from banned amines and have good fastness properties.
- Bulk buyers and exporters will be able to source quality branded fabrics as per their designs.
- Weavers will be able to get bulk orders and higher wages by interacting directly with the market.
- Ministry of Textiles will actively promote the brand through media campaigns to raise awareness among customers and create demand for products with the India Handloom Brand.
- Customers will be able to easily verify the producers through a list of registered users of the Brand hosted on www.textilescommittee.gov.in, www.handlooms.nic.in and www.indiahandloombrand.gov.in.

India Handloom Brand (IHB) – Status report as on 30.12.2015

- Registrations: 437 samples have been received for registration under IHB. 297 samples have been tested by the Textiles Committee, Mumbai. Out of these, 246 samples have been evaluated by the evaluation committee and 73 samples have been registered under 24 categories covering wide range of exclusive handloom products viz. Banaras brocade, Banaras butidar saree, Chanderi Saree, Maheswari saree, Pochampalli Ikats, Orissa Ikats, Tussar Silk Dress materials, Kullu Shawls, Kullu stoles, Woollen tweeds etc.
- Publicity: Brochures for the weavers/manufacturers and for the buyers have been printed and being disbursed among the stakeholders, to make awareness among the weavers and buyers respectively. Promotional Exhibition –cum –sale has been conducted at IITF, New Delhi and IIT, Roorkee for promoting the IHB products among the youth where IHB registered manufacturers/weavers participated and sold their IHB products. A promotional event has been conducted at “Mood Indigo” college festival at IIT, Mumbai where the IHB has been promoted by live demonstration of handloom weaving, ramp walk with handloom products in the fashion event , display of handloom products etc. The IHB is being promoted through social media viz. Face book, Twitter and Instagram. PR agency and Media agencies have been selected to activate the publicity to popularize the IHB through mass media.

8.5 Introduction of Degree Course:

With a vision to cater qualified technical/managerial personnel to Handloom & Textile industry in the country and to improve the technical competency of the technocrats coming out of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology(IIHT), a new degree course “B. Tech. in Handloom & Textile Technology” has been introduced at IIHT, Salem from the current academic year 2015-16.

8.6 Linkage with Fashion:

For promotion of handloom in line with fashion, a National Workshop, “Design Sutra” was organized in Bhubaneswar on 22.01.2015, participated by 15 NIFTs, private institutions, 25 Weavers’ Service Centres etc. This workshop generated a lot of enthusiasm among the weavers and the participants. It has been decided to integrate the course work in NIFTs with handloom and handicraft clusters to achieve twin objectives of (i) giving field exposure to students for skill enhancement and (ii) Product development/design for better marketability. This will begin from academic session in July, 2016.

8.7 Certificate Course on Handloom Entrepreneur:

For capacity building among the youth of handloom weavers families for developing entrepreneurship in addition to technical knowledge for production of fabrics with new design, ‘zero effect and zero defect’ and to provide skill in an appropriate manner, a certificate course on “Handloom Entrepreneur” has been designed which will cover technical as well as managerial matters and enable young weavers to enhance entrepreneurship, management and computer skills and sensitize them on issues of quality control, packaging, zero defect and zero effect besides some component of technical knowledge so that they operate as handloom entrepreneurs. The main objective of the certificate course is to enable increase in the wages of Handloom weavers. The certificate course is planned to be started at IIHT, Salem, Varanasi and Bargarh in the current year 2015-16.

8.8 Weaver MUDRA Scheme:

For making available concessional credit to handloom weavers and weavers’ entrepreneurs under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, “PNB WEAVER MUDRA SCHEME”(PNB WMS) for extending loans up to Rs. 5 Lakh to handloom weavers and weavers’ entrepreneurs has been formulated in association with Punjab National by incorporating the benefits already available to handloom weavers under “Concessional Credit Component” viz. interest subsidy, margin money and credit guarantee.

Initially the pilot project for extending loans under PNB WEAVER MUDRA SCHEME started in Varanasi(U.P.) and Bhubaneswar(Odisha). The following is the status of loans extended as on 20.12.2015:

	Varanasi		Bhubneshwar
	For loan amount up to Rs. 50,000	For loan amount up to Rs. 5 Lakh	For loan amount up to Rs. 50,000
Application received by WSC	1624	19	509
Applications submitted to PNB	1624	19	509
Number of account opened	227	7	250
Total amount sanctioned (in Rs.)	113.50 Lakh	23 Lakh	124.5 Lakh
Total Rupay distributed	95	Nil	150
Total amount withdrawn (in Rs.)	30.27 Lakh	Nil	34.5 Lakh

8.9 Enterprise Resource Planning(ERP) system of NHDC:

National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. (NHDC) is implementing Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system for its commercial activities for the benefit of handloom weavers. The ERP system will significantly benefit the weavers, who are the primary beneficiaries of the yarn supply scheme of Government of India; weavers will gain from quicker delivery of materials. It will also result in higher transparency and accountability, making the corporation's activities visible for all stakeholders. All processes - such as indenting, purchase order generation and invoice generation - will be performed through the ERP system itself.

In addition to NHDC, all other stakeholders such as mills, transporters, societies, weavers, Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms), will have access to the information in the ERP system. The system will provide real-time information on NHDC activities occurring in all the parts of the country.

The Union Textiles Minister Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar launched the ERP system in Varanasi on December 20, 2015.

8.10 Handloom Haat(Janpath Marketing Complex):

The Handloom Haat (Janpath Marketing Complex) has been set up to provide permanent marketing infrastructure support to the handloom agencies of various States. The Handloom agencies have opened their permanent retail outlets in the complex. The Complex was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles on 9th October, 2014. Apart from the retail outlets, exhibitions are organized in the complex to provide direct marketing platform to societies and weavers from across the country. So far, sales worth more than Rs. 7.00 crore has taken place through these exhibitions. A new look is being given to the existing building. To attract footfalls, frequent exhibitions in open areas and on second floor are proposed to be organized in year 2016.

8.11 Internet Connectivity at Common Facility Centres (CFCs):

In each CFC in Varanasi, a Common Service Centre has been set up to provide IT enabled facilities like e.commerce, banking, DTH re-charge, mobile re-charging, railway and air ticket booking, Aadhar Card/Election Card/PAN Card/Passport services, payment of electricity and water bills etc. This will be major intervention to support easy banking and e-marketing by weavers. This model has been incorporated in NHDP guidelines for every future CFC.

8.12 Linkage with Tourism:

The state Governments have been approached to identify at least one village in their state which has strong presence of traditional handloom weaving and is located near or in close proximity of popular tourist circuit. A detailed frame work has been developed jointly with Ministry of Tourism. They have been requested further to prepare a project report for such identified village.

8.13 Initiatives for e-commerce in Handlooms:

MOU with Flipkart was signed in August, 2014. EOI was also floated in March, 2015 to invite more players. Against the EOI two responses were received. A common policy framework has been evolved to engage more players. Several responses have been received which are being processed.

8.14 Integrated Textile Office Complex at IIHT, Varanasi:

To provide a common service place for all stakeholders, including weavers, exporters and marketing agencies, it has been decided to set up an Integrated Textile Office Complex (ITOC) at Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT), Varanasi.

The 5-floor building will have a total plinth area of 13,799 square metre. It will house offices of IIHT, Weavers Service Centre, Central Silk Board, NITRA Powerloom Service Centre and NIFT extension centre. The building will also provide for educational facilities for IIHT, such as classrooms, laboratories and library; and common facilities such as auditorium, seminar hall, cafeteria, sports club, gymnasium and guest house.

The Union Textiles Minister Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar laid the foundation stone on 20th December, 2015. The “Integrated Textile Office Complex (ITOC)” is expected to be ready within two years. The construction is undertaken by CPWD, at an estimated cost of 64 crore rupees.

Annexure-I**State-wise number of handloom weavers and allied workers and no. of handlooms as per 3rd handloom census of 2009-10:**

Sl. No.	State	No. of handloom weavers & allied workers	No. of handlooms
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355838	124714
2.	Arunachal Pd.	33041	27286
3.	Assam	1643453	1111577
4.	Bihar	43392	14973
5.	Chattisgarh	8191	2471
6.	Delhi	2738	2560
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	11009	3900
9.	Haryana	7967	4876
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13458	5578
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	33209	7301
12.	Jharkhand	21160	2128
13.	Karnataka	89256	40488
14.	Kerala	14679	13097
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14761	3604
16.	Maharashtra	3418	4511
17.	Manipur	218753	190634
18.	Mizoram	43528	24136
19.	Meghalaya	13612	8967
20.	Nagaland	66490	47688
21.	Orissa	114106	43652
22.	Pondicherry	2803	1771
23.	Punjab	2636	261
24.	Rajasthan	31958	5403
25.	Sikkim	568	345
26.	Tamil Nadu	352321	154509
27.	Tripura	137177	139011
28.	Uttar Pradesh	257783	80295
29.	Uttaranchal	15468	3766
30.	West Bengal	779103	307829
	Total	43,31,876	23,77,331

Brief details about Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs)

Presently, 28 Weavers' Service Centres are functioning all over India – separated into 4 zones and each zone being headed by Zonal Director and **Each WSC has also own territorial jurisdiction, which are** as follows:-

East Zone :

Name of WSC	State	Since when inception	Territorial jurisdiction
Guwahati Zonal Office	Assam	1978	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim States.
Agartala	Tripura	1979	Tripura & Mizoram States.
Imphal	Manipur	1975	Manipur & Nagaland States.
Kolkata	West Bengal	1959	West Bengal State.
Bhagalpur	Bihar	1974	Bihar State.
Bhubneshwar	Orissa	1975	Odisha State.
Ranchi	Jharkhand	2014	Jharkhand state
Dimapur	Nagaland	2014	Nagaland
Aizwal	Mizoram	2015	Mizoram

South Zone :

Name of WSC	State	Since when inception	Territorial jurisdiction
Chennai Zonal Office	Tamilnadu	1956	Chennai, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Maduari, Ramnathapuram, Theni, Tuticorin, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Pudukottai, Nagapattinam, Sivaganga, Viriudhunagar, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Nagapatnam, Dindigul districts of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Island
Kancheepuram	Tamilnadu	1958	Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Vellore, Villupuram and Thanjuvar areas.

Salem	Tamilnadu	1994	Salem, Dharampuri, Erode, Coimbatore, Namakkal, Karur, Trichy, Peramalur, Nilgiris areas.
Bangalore	Karnataka	1963	Karnataka
Kannur	Kerala	1972	Kerala, Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands.
Vijayawada*		1972	Andhra Pradesh *WSC, Vijayawada, initially started in 1967 at Manglagiri and shifted to Vijayawada in 1972
Hyderabad	Telangana	1978	Telangana

North Zone :

Name of WSC	State	Since when inception	Territorial jurisdiction
Delhi Zonal Office	Delhi	1977	States of Delhi & Himachal Pradesh
Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1956	Allahabad, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Kanpur Divisions.
Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	1974	Meerut, Jhansi, Bareilly, Lucknow and Agra Divisions.
Chamoli	Uttarakhand	1983	State of Uttarakhand
Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	2003	State of Jammu & Kashmir
Jaipur	Rajasthan	1978	State of Rajasthan
Panipat	Haryana	1975	States of Haryana, Punjab & Chandigarh.

West Zone :

Name of WSC	State	Since when inception	Territorial jurisdiction
Mumbai Zonal Office	Maharashtra	1958	Konkan, Poona and Nasik Divisions of Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
Nagpur	Maharashtra	1978	Vidharbha Region of Maharashtra and 5 districts of Madhya Pradesh i.e. Chindwada, Wrasone, Seoni, Jabalpur & Balaghat.
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1977	State of Gujarat.

Indore	Madhya Pradesh	1962	State of Madhya Pradesh, except the 5 districts i.e. Chindwada, Wrasone, Seoni, Jabalpur & Balaghat
Raigarh	Chattisgarh	1977	State of Chattisgarh

The Weavers' Service Centres are involved in following activities-

- Design development for handloom sector.
- Research & development in handloom machineries and equipment including processing.
- Training of weavers by disseminating improved techniques and new designs.
- Providing market support by arranging interface between designers, producers and buyers.
- Arranging exhibitions, seminars, workshops for the benefit of handloom weavers.
- Preserving and documenting traditional skills and revival of traditional skills and revival of traditional designs for production and marketing.
- Co-ordination with state agencies in implementation of schemes of O/o DC(HL).

Set up of WSC

The multifarious facilities in the Weavers' Service Centre include:-

- a) Design Section
- b) Weaving Section
- c) Dyeing/Printing Section.
- d) Photography Section
- e) Administration Section
