

Development of small and cottage industries in Janjgir-Champa district (with special reference to handloom industry)

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Summary :- The handloom industry of Janjgir-Champa district is mainly one of the important cottage industries of Chhattisgarh state. It is one of the largest employment provider sectors after agriculture, in this way this industry plays an important role in the economic development of the rural poor. The women of this area along with the men do small related work to handloom by sitting at home for their family survival, fully helping in living life. Therefore, the present paper briefly discusses the economic development of small and cottage industries and the plans made for this area, so that small and cottage industries of Janjgir-Champa district can be developed or mainly handloom industries can be promoted.

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I. Introduction

Small and cottage industries had a very important place in Janjgir-Champa district, mainly handloom industry, in which cloth is made from coco/cotton thread. This district was world famous for this industry, it was a major source of employment and income and it had a very high position in foreign trade, but during British rule, it started to decline rapidly due to many reasons, even though it did not end completely, although gradually started moving towards the path of development, it grew rapidly during the second world war era. Since independence, the state government has taken various steps for its prosperity, as a result its place in the country's economy has become very high and important. These can be confirmed keeping in view many things, from the point of view of the villagers who earn their living by working hard, only small and cottage industries come after agriculture. Therefore, from the point of view of providing employment, the place of these industries is very high because very little capital investment is required in the initial phase of these industries. One can earn maximum profit by investing minimum capital in these industries, and no special training is required to work in these industries.

In terms of production, the place of this industry is very high in the national economy, these industries produce various types of goods, such as machines and machinery, electronic items, plastic goods, soap, cocoon and cotton cloth, carpets, bed sheets etc.

These industries have a high place in the export sectors, they help a lot in foreign income. These industries also have much more importance from the state point of view, they are spread in every corner of the country. Whether we take the village or the city, we will see different types of small and cottage industries running there. Apart from this, big industries are concentrated only in some parts of the country, because large industries require more capital investment, and small industries can also be run with less capital investment. Therefore, it is no exaggeration that small and cottage industries are the main part of the current economy of the country, they are considered important from many points of view.

Role of Janjgir-Champa district in the development of handloom industry :-

As the handloom industry has an important place in the rural economy from the point of view of providing employment, similarly handloom is the main occupation of the people of Janjgir-Champa district. This industry in Janjgir-Champa district retains the traditional heritage of handloom weaving as well as reflects the socio-cultural traditions of the weaver community, the handloom textiles of Janjgir-Champa district of the state have not only made their mark in the country but also in the world market. Identity maintained. In the national and international markets, the handloom fabrics here are especially popular for their design, tradition and color pattern. Almost all of the families of this district are involved in the handloom industry, most of the population is directly and indirectly engaged in employment, women are more involved in this work than men.

From this work, women earn up to 200-250 rupees a day, and along with women, children of the family are also engaged in this work along with studies. Along with this, the handloom industry is also developing, due to which the economic condition of the weavers is improving.



Usefulness of the study :-

In Janjgir-Champa district of Chhattisgarh state, there is a demand for valuable garments produced by the handloom industry not only in the state of Chhattisgarh but throughout India. Handloom industry has an important role in the economic development of the villagers. Various schemes are being operated for this, Chhattisgarh State Handloom Development and Marketing Association is doing important work related to organization of industry, supply of raw materials, marketing, financial support to this industry, so a thorough study of the effectiveness of the role of the association should be done. Therefore, this topic has been selected for research.

II. Literature Review:-

The literature on handloom industries is vast and on various aspects. Here is a review of some selected writings related to the topic-

Ganguly and Ganguly (2015) have pointed out that professional skilled home weavers who are inextricably linked to the age-old tradition of weaving have kept the traditional bluecherry sari weaving tradition alive. This study presents a historical account of the bluecherry sari weaving community, so that the factors of its decline can be identified. Non-availability of raw materials at reasonable prices, lack of special training, wasteful method of weaving, increase in technical cost, lack of proper diet, irregular health check-up etc. are important factors which are expressed by the weavers. The government needs to improve on these factors.

It has been concluded by Mehgoub and Alsaud (2015) that handicrafts positively affect students on cultural promotion. Provides opportunity to learn with practice. Still students are not able to take full advantage of it due to lack of complete knowledge in this subject. The government should organize regular seminars for competition and up-gradation of production techniques and further suggested that art education students should be taught the subject of handicrafts in higher education as well.

Das, Roy and Mandal (2016) have written in their research that India has a rich cultural heritage, and the art of making handloom products is an integral part of it. Handloom weaving is the most important of the hundreds of small scale, cottage arts and crafts in present-day India. It is the largest cottage industry of the country, but at present the condition of handloom is very bad, and in a sad condition. The people who live here are very poor, mostly old people and women are engaged in weaving, but they failed to earn proper money for them. Various schemes are being operated for the betterment of the handloom sector, these schemes are Annapurna Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi Weavers Insurance Scheme, Old Age Pension, Health Card, IAY etc. These schemes are being availed by the weavers.

Mitra Tanisha (2016) has described in her research that handlooms are unique in their versatility, and the strength lies primarily in the introduction of exquisite designs. Which cannot be replicated by the powerloom sector, but due to competition from cheap machines available in the market, the weavers are in a very bad plight. Therefore, in order to solve the above problems, it is further suggested that market research needs to be done to find out new items in which weaving methods can be adopted so that the condition of the weavers can be improved.

Venkateshwaran A. and Uma V. (2017) studied the socio-economic status of handloom mat weavers in Pattamadai, Tirunelveli district, according to them the handloom sector plays an important role in the economic development of the rural poor. It is a major means of generating more employment opportunities and livelihood for the rural poor. Presently the condition of handloom mat weavers in Tirunelveli district is pathetic, they are suffering from miseries as they are facing acute production and marketing problems. That is why it is further suggested that training should be given to enhance the skill of mat weavers in the manufacturing and marketing aspects in the changing business environment and also proper integration, cooperation and coordination should be obtained from the government.

Rahman Tyebar and Kumar Dhananjay (2018) conducted the study to examine the problem and prospects of cottage industry in Bangladesh and pointed out that this sector plays an important role in solving the problem of unemployment, achieving economic growth and earning foreign exchange. is | But there are many problems in this sector like high cost of raw material, lack of working capital, lack of planning capacity, inadequate technology, lack of policy support, lack of power supply and lack of credit facilities, so further recommendation to solve the problems It has been given that there is a need to increase the invested capital for the development of cottage industry, infrastructure development, modern technology development, ensuring uninterrupted financial assistance.

R.Bina and M.Pallavi (2019) in their study found that very few customers are able to differentiate between powerloom and handloom products. - should be spread so that handloom products can be diversified and handloom products can face the competition of powerloom products.

Kalita Rituparna (2019) clarifies that this study is related to the participation of women in the handloom sector of the state of Assam, it states that women's participation in the industry is positively influenced by the income they earn from weaving. Less income from weaving appears to be a hindrance not only for the male weavers but also for the female weavers as well. Increase in their wages and income in this sector will help in bringing more women into the industry. Sales of handloom items can be increased by creating market demand through advertisement and publicity, which can increase the income of men as well as women weavers, it has been further suggested that adult education programs And the literacy level of weavers should be improved through special education programmes.

Saad Shubham (2020) has specially discussed the culture and handicraft prevalent in the northern region of India in this chapter, in this chapter it has been told that the handicraft sector provides a significant contribution to the Indian economy, it covers a huge part of the employment. and handicrafts products, which have substantial demand in the Indian markets as well as abroad, thereby having a positive impact on the Indian

economy. But each industry sector has its different problems, similarly handicrafts and handloom industries also have many problems, these problems include shortage of raw material, lack of credit, inconvenience in marketing and distribution, unfair price of products, less customers. Aadhar etc. Therefore, to further solve the problem, it has been suggested that the government should set up a government funded shopping complex for the less privileged weavers so that the weavers can get all the facilities.

III. Research Methodology :-

area of study :-

The study is conducted in Janjgir Champa district of Chhattisgarh state. Because it is one of the major districts which develops small and cottage industries at a rapid pace, especially the handloom industry. Also the proximity of the location of the units, the area selection for facility observation and field survey was a compelling reason. A convenient sample has been used for this research, primary and secondary data has been collected for the sample. For collection of primary data, data was obtained by filling questionnaire from weavers of Weavers' Co-operative Societies, and for collection of secondary data, District Handloom Office Janjgir Champa, Indian Institute of Handloom Technology Champa, Chhattisgarh State Handloom Development and Marketing Association Raipur, District Handloom Office The information has been collected from Raigarh.

Study Objectives :-

The following are the objectives of this research study:-

1. Explain the importance of the handloom industry in the rural economy of Chhattisgarh state.
2. To analyze the role of the handloom industry in rural employment generation.
3. To study the implementation and utility of various schemes for the development of the handloom industry.
4. To analyze the marketing system of the product of the handloom industry.
5. To study the organizational pattern of the handloom industry.
6. Analytical study of the contribution of Chhattisgarh Handloom Development and Marketing Association in the development of handloom industry.
7. To study the problems of development of the handloom sector and give suggestions to solve the problems.

State Sponsored Schemes :-

The following schemes are being implemented for the development of handloom industry :-

1. **Samagra Handloom Development Scheme :-** Through this scheme, all-round development of handloom textile industry will be done, under which weaver societies engaged in weaving/marketing handloom textiles will be employed for the purpose of education, training, quality improvement, product development, product promotion, marketing. In etc., assistance of a maximum amount of ₹ 60 lakh will be given.

(A) New Weaving Training :- Assistance of Rs 6.80 lakh for 4 months weaving training in groups of 20 to unemployed youths and girls desirous of handloom weaving, so that more and more unemployed youths can be attracted.

(b) Skill Upgradation Training :- Skill Scheme will benefit semi-skilled weavers, because under this, assistance of up to 3.60 lakhs for 2 months upgrading training to semi-skilled weavers in 20 groups for making new designs / high quality clothes. So trained weavers will be able to manufacture high quality garments.

(c) New Design Development :- Under this scheme, services of designers for developing new design garments and assistance of up to Rs 4.60 lakh for purchase of CAD system so that new design garments can be presented in the markets.

(d) Improved Equipment Assistance :- Under this scheme, the government provides assistance of ₹ 34000 per weaver to the weavers for the purchase of new improved looms and other small equipment so that the weavers do not face any kind of problems in the weaving work. |

(e) Infrastructure construction :- For the construction of infrastructure i.e. buildings, an amount of Rs. can go

(f) Loom Home Assistance :- For the establishment of the loom house, assistance amounting to Rs.12.50 lakh per committee is provided at the rate of ₹ 50000 per working weaver. So that the weavers can buy and use the small machines used in the loom houses.

(g) Building Renovation Assistance :- To provide assistance on the basis of evaluation for the repair of old dilapidated buildings of the society, so that there is no obstacle in the work of the committee and its weaving work can be done by the committee on time.

(h) Basic assistance in the weavers' housing sector :- Under this scheme, providing basic facilities up to Rs.10 lakh per committee in the permanent residence of the weavers, ie a place where more than 50 weavers reside, in such areas, these facilities It has road, denez, drinking water supply etc.

(i) Assistance for marketing publicity :- In order to increase the market demand of handloom fabrics, assistance up to ₹ 1 lakh is provided for catalog, printing, website for promotion and marketing of handloom fabrics.

2. **Revolving Fund Scheme :-** Under this scheme, weaver societies will get benefits in respect of non-working looms. The economic condition of weavers' societies will improve.

3. **Self. Bisahu Das Mahant Puraskar Yojna :-** To encourage the talent and art skills of weavers, a prize of ₹ 2 lakh will be given to 1 weaver every year and a maximum of two persons will be given a prize of Rs 1 lakh each on the recommendation of the jury. With this scheme, new designs of handloom textiles can be easily competed with the products manufactured from powerloom by introducing them in the market.

4. **Raj Rajeshwari Karuna Mata Hathkargha Protsahan Puruskar Yojna :-** Under this scheme, two weavers will be given prize money of one lakh rupees each to encourage the talent and art skills of the weavers of cotton, this will give new- You will get inspiration to design clothes of new designs.

5. **Research and Design Development Scheme :-** Under this scheme, to provide assistance to weavers' societies for the discovery and development of new designs of handloom fabrics, by weaving new designs and high-grade fabrics or high-quality fabrics. can be easily prepared by committees.

6. **Market study and handloom exhibition :-** Under this scheme, market study means which fabrics are in demand in the market and how many consumers are there in the market of textiles, all these are ascertained, and handloom exhibition means handloom related textiles are displayed. For the above works, the government provides assistance to the weavers' societies.

7. **Assistance for Weavers Housing cum Workshed :-** Under this scheme housing facility is to be provided to the homeless consumer (weavers), in which the government provides assistance of ₹ 2.50 to the weavers.

8. **Monthly Financial Assistance to Awarded Weavers :-** Under this scheme, a handloom weaver who is 60 years of age and above is provided monthly financial assistance of ₹ 5000 and posthumously to the dependent spouse ₹ 3000 monthly assistance. Provided that the annual family income does not exceed ₹ 2.50 lakh.

IV. Conclusion :-

There is a huge demand for small and cottage products of Janjgir-Champa district not only in the state of Chhattisgarh but also in the entire Indian market. But at present, in these industries, problems like lack of raw materials, non-availability of loans on easy terms, wages of weavers are not fair, technical problems etc. are hindrances in their development. Therefore, to promote the handloom sector, the state government should make state level and district level plans from time to time and full attention should be paid to the operation of the schemes so that small and cottage industries can be developed.

Suggestion :-

The state government needs to provide loans to small and cottage industries on easy terms, so that production work can be done easily in these industries. And the state government should make new schemes regularly in the interest of the laborers or weavers working in small and cottage industries so that the weavers do not have to face any kind of socio-economic problem, only then all these laborers/weavers are fully minded. Will be able to work by putting it in, due to which the development of small and cottage industries will happen at a rapid pace.

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