



# Effectiveness of Development Schemes for Handloom Weavers: A Way to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

MANAS RANJAN SAHOO<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, Rairangpur College, Rairangpur, Odisha.

E-mail: [manaspriya1@gmail.com](mailto:manaspriya1@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** Handloom continued to play a significant role in the Indian economy despite the industrialization-based onslaught of modern technology and the expansion of power looms and composite textile mills. This sector created employment not just for weavers but also for other allied workers such as loom and accessory manufacturers, dyers, printers, processors, twistors, sellers, etc. in a capital-scarce and labor-surplus nation like India. However, handloom weavers suffer from outdated technology, a lack of working capital, a rural focus, intermediary exploitation, and minimal pay, all of which are necessary to sustain a smooth production process. Further, the recent world-wide COVID-19 pandemic worsen the weavers' situation and led them towards the line of poverty which is a major hinderance to achieve the target of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of UN declaration. Taking into account all these factors the government is implementing many development schemes for the weaves from time to time to make them at par with others in the socio-economic ladder. However, the result of the schemes is not satisfactory. In this paper the different implemented schemes for weavers in the state of Odisha is highlighted. Further, the schemes are ranked as per its effectiveness from weavers' perspective and some key points for successful implementation of different schemes are also discussed. 100 weaver households of Nuapanta handloom cluster in Cuttack district have been randomly selected as sample for data collection. Primary data is collected through personal in-depth interview method and responses are valued numerically in a schedule format with 0 to 5 point scale. As per the results, the scheme Solar Light is the most

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successful one followed by the Raw Material scheme of the Govt. of Odisha. The schemes which are at the bottom as per the ranks are loom-shed, exposure visit and training respectively.

*Keywords:* Handloom, Development scheme, Effectiveness

## Introduction

As per the agenda of sustainable development goals, it is recognized that eradicating poverty in all its forms is one of the great challenge and also an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. To cater this need every welfare country implementing development schemes. Government of India is also in the same line of implementing development schemes as per local needs with the help of respective state government agencies. For every government sponsored schemes, there are many government agencies who work at different level to make the scheme successful one by making it reach to every member. It is also noted that every scheme is launched for a certain duration later which as per need new schemes are framed or existing schemes are reviewed for a fresh start. Evaluation is defined as a systematic process of determining the worthiness or efficacy of a programme (Chianca, 2008). It can also be defined as a systematic determination of a programme's merit, worth and significance, using criteria governed by a set of standards. It can assist an organization, programmes to assess if the objectives have been realized (Staff, 2012). The purpose of a programme evaluation is to determine the quality of a programme by formulating a judgement (Hurteau, et al., 2009). The recognized criteria to evaluate or appraise development programmes includes relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability, interconnectedness and coherence. Evaluation of Govt. schemes have greater power to improve the effectiveness of the schemes launched. Evaluation perhaps might be the last thing in the agenda but has a greater contribution while thinking about the planning of the future schemes. The study of effectiveness of government schemes is to understand its merit, worthiness and value that it has created to its target customers. It also helps to understanding the gap between the demand of the end users and the government affairs. Studying the effectiveness of a government scheme is an analytical process, and there is also no fixed format to measure it. According to the rationality and objective of the programme, the effectiveness measures has to be applied and interpreted how it works. There are various methods of identifying effectiveness like conducting audits for officials and society, outcome approach, policy feedback, beneficiaries grievances, social

media feedback, surprise visits, performance based incentives, etc. (Patil, et al., 2022).

Handloom continued to play a significant role in the Indian economy despite the industrialization-based onslaught of modern technology and the expansion of power looms and composite textile mills. This sector created employment not just for weavers but also for other allied workers such as loom and accessory manufacturers, dyers, printers, processors, twistors, sellers, etc. in a capital-scarce and labor-surplus nation like India. As per the statistical report, this sector placed at 2<sup>nd</sup>, next to agriculture regarding employment in rural India. However, handloom weavers suffer from outdated technology, a lack of working capital, a rural focus, intermediary exploitation, and minimal pay, all of which are necessary to sustain a smooth production process. The potential new markets in urban India and abroad are unknown to the weavers. Frequently, a weaver who receives a sizable order won't have the money to pay for the raw materials as per his financial status. Further, the recent world-wide COVID-19 pandemic worsen the weavers' situation and led them towards the line of poverty which is a major hinderance to achieve the target of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of UN declaration. To confront the difficulties offered by quickening economic, social, and technical change, the handloom sector must, nevertheless, reconfigure itself. Taking into account all these factors the government is implementing many development schemes for the weaves from time to time to make them at par with others in the socio-economic ladder (Shyamsundarachary and Sreenivas, 2017). However, the result of the schemes is not satisfactory. Thus, now the time is to review the effectiveness of particular implemented schemes and then accordingly focus the next strategies to achieve the target of SDG within stipulated time period. In this paper the different implemented schemes for weavers in the state of Odisha is highlighted. Further, the schemes are ranked as per its effectiveness from weavers' perspective and some key points for successful implementation of different schemes are also discussed.

The high incidence of poverty of illiteracy among weaver families is accompanied by poor access to basic necessities including health, water, sanitation, housing and livelihood facilities. This sector also suffers from myriad of problems related to technology, supply of inputs, shortage of capita and week marketing network, etc. (Varghese and Salim, 2015). The main reasons to light for development are corruption, communication and connectivity, awareness about the schemes, lack of infrastructure and lack

of entrepreneurship (Baruah and Millo, 2014). One-fourth of weavers was not aware of the Government schemes (Kaushik and Jain, 2015). Most of the weavers lacking knowledge regarding different welfare schemes due to less educational status (Srivastav and Bishnoi, 2021). The worldwide pandemic Covid-19 further knocked down the handloom sector and weavers. However, Government schemes acted as a pillar to overcome the covid-19 hurdle in a more effective way (Priyanka and Vimala, 2021). But the schemes were not effectively catering to the weavers and less than the 15 percent of the weaver population were only found to be benefited by the funds by Government. Around 60% of cooperative weavers received benefits under NHDP schemes (Priyanka and Vimala, 2021).

### Objectives

- (i) The purpose of this paper is to discuss the implemented development programmes and particular schemes for the weavers in India in general and in Odisha in particular.
- (ii) To rank and analyze the implemented schemes as per its effectiveness at ground level.

### Methodology

For this study eight different implemented schemes in the state of Odisha for the weavers are selected to estimate the effectiveness of each scheme. The listed schemes are construction of loom-shed, providing weaving equipment, raw materials with subsidized rate, supply of solar light, training and exposers visit to other handloom cluster, bank loan through Mudra, health insurance and student scholarship. 100 weaver households of Nuapanta handloom cluster in Cuttack district have been randomly selected as sample for data collection. While selecting the sample, different caste groups, income groups, religion, and educational status of household head is taken into consideration. Primary data is collected through personal in-depth interview method and responses are valued numerically in a schedule format with 0 to 5 point scale. For each scheme, response of the weavers is recorded for three factors, the awareness level, availability range and benefit achieved by a particular scheme. The score for awareness level is given as per the knowledge of the informants regarding a particular scheme, for availability range the score is given as per the distance between respondent and particular scheme implementing agency and for the score for benefit level is given according to the benefits an informant got from a particular scheme.

**Table 1: Details of sample respondents**

Category		Number of respondents
Income	High income (< 20000/- p.m.)	20
	Middle income (10000/- to 20000/-)	40
	Low income (> 10000)	40
Caste	Aswini Patra (Hindu)	40
	Goudia Patra (Hindu)	40
	Sarak (Buddhist)	20
Education	Upto primary	35
	Upto matriculation	35
	Graduation	30

## Indian Handloom Industry

According to the annual report of the ministry of textile (2020-21), this sector contributes nearly 15% of the cloth production in the country. It is also noted that 95% of the world's hand-woven fabric is contributing by the Indian weavers. From the year 2004-05, excluding the year of recession in 2008-09, there has been remarkable increase in production of handloom products. Production marked for a highest figure of 7990 million square meters in the year 2017-18. The export of handloom items during the year 2017-18 was Rs.2280.19 crore, during the year 2018-19, it was 2399.39 crore, in the year 2019-20, it was 2248.33 and in the last year 2020-21, it was 1644.78 crore. The decreasing trend of handloom export for last two years is due the world wide pandemic COVID-19. Below mentioned table nos. 2 and 3 showing the demographic details of handloom weavers in India.

**Table 2: Details of Handloom worker households in India**

Social Groups	Numbers & %	Religion	Numbers & %	Staying Place	Numbers & %
Scheduled Tribe	4,48,737 (14.3%)	Hindu	23,27,029 (74.0%)	Rural	27,48,445 (87.4%)
Scheduled Caste	6,01,661 (19.1%)	Muslim	5,49,767 (17.5%)	Urban	3,96,394 (12.6%)
Other Backward Class	10,55,882 (33.6%)	Christian	2,09,920 (6.7%)		
Others	10,38,559 (33.0%)	Sikh	3,019 (0.1%)		
		Buddhist	23,843 (0.8%)		
		Jain	292		
		Zoroastrian	2,122		
		Others	28,847 (0.9%)		
Total	31,44,839 households				

Source: Ministry of Handloom, Govt. of India, Annual Report 2020-21

**Table 3: Number and percentage of handloom workers**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Numbers &amp; %</i>	<i>Working as</i>	<i>Numbers &amp; %</i>	<i>Employment type</i>	<i>Numbers &amp; %</i>
Male	9,75,733 (28%)	Weaver	26,73,891 (75.9%)	Independent weaver	25,77,044 (73.2%)
Female	25,46,285 (72.3%)	Allied worker	8,48,621 (24.1%)	Under cooperative society	2,23,414 (6.3%)
Others	494			Under Khadi/ village industries	15,144 (0.4%)
				Undermaster weaver	6,84,060 (19.4%)
				State handloom cooperation	22, 850 (0.6%)
Total	35,22,512 workers				

Source: Ministry of Handloom, Govt. of India, Annual Report, 2020-21

The table 4, mentioned below showing the details of handloom clusters in the state of Odisha.

**Table 4: Important Handloom Clusters of the State of Odisha**

<i>District</i>	<i>Handloom Cluster</i>
Bargarh	Attabira, Bargarh, Bheden, Barpali, Bijepur, Padampur, Sohela, Bhatli
Cuttack	Badamba, Nuapatna, Nischintaikoili, Banki
Subarnapur	Birmaharajpur, Sonapur, Ulunda, Binika
Boudh	Boudh
Jajpur	Rasulpur (Gopalpur)
Bolangir	Patnagarh, Agalpur, Bangamunda
Nayagarh	Odagaon, Nayagarh
Ganjam	Rangeilunda (Berhampur)
Sambalpur	Rengali
Nuapada	Khariar (Sinapali)
Mayurbhanj	Bangiriposhi
Khurda	Bolagarh (Khurda)
Kendrapara	Garadpur
Balasore	Khaira
Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur (Badabag)

District	Handloom Cluster
Angul	Athamalik
Puri	Pipli
Keonjhar	Anandapur
Kalahandi	Junagarh
Koraput	Kotpad
Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal (Simnoi)
Jharsuguda	Kolabira

Source: Ministry of textiles and handlooms, Govt. Of Odisha

### The Nuapatna Handloom Village

Nuapatna village falls under Tigiria tehsil under Atagarh sub-division of Cuttack district as a revenue village. From the Atagarh sub-division, the Nuapatna village is about 14 k.m. towards the North. From the state capital Bhubaneswar, the Nuapatna village is approximately 75 k.m via Mundali bridge. In the Nuapatna handloom cluster, the three caste groups, namely, Asaini Patra, Goudia Patra, and Sarak, are the major players for different handloom products. Both Asaini Patra and Goudia Patra are Hindus while Sarak are the followers of Buddhism. The two Hindu caste groups are more or less the same in societal life, but Sarak is somehow different. Although some other caste families are earning their livelihood by weaving, the three groups are more well-known and are expert weavers. The Nuapatna village comprises with eight hamlets locally called *sahis* namely, *Nua sahi*, *Teli sahi*, *Bada sahi*, *Guin sahi*, *Tala sahi*, *Majhi sahi*, *Gahamara sahi* and *Kansari sahi*. Every hamlet comprises around 40 to 70 households. Mostly same caste group families are staying adjunct to each other.

The two weaver caste groups, Goudia Patra and Asani Patra, believe that they were not the original settlers and were brought to Odisha by the then King of Puri, Ananga Bhimadeva III of Eastern Ganga dynasty. Originally, they belonged to the Gouda kingdom, which is presently the Nadia district of the state of West Bengal. The King of Puri defeated the Gouda king and occupied their kingdom. The weavers of that area were gifted saree weaving with silk threads which were very fine, smooth, and beautiful. After seeing this beautiful item, the King of Puri decided to offer this item to the presiding God of the Puri temple Lord Jagannath. So he brought some weaver families with him and settled these families in Tigiria whose ruler was a cousin of the King who promised to send the required woven cloths to Puri temple. Accordingly,



the Puri Gajapati agreed and handed over the duty to the Tigiria king. As per the promise, the Tigiria king settled the families in a free place near the forest where Lord Jagannath's devotees were staying, known as 'Gopinath Mota.' As the weavers' settlement was a new one, the name given was 'Nabapatna,' and in due course of time, the name became 'Nuapatna.' So as a part of the ritual, the weavers of these two villages provide woven clothes to the Puri temple. In return the weavers received agricultural land as a gift from Tigiria king as well as some special advantages from the Puri temple. The Buddhists migrated from West Bengal and settled at Maniabandha, which was a part of the then Badamba Kingdom. Their ancestors were supposed to come from Nadipur in Purba Bardhaman district of WB. It is believed that the village is named as Maniabandha because of the Buddhist monk Mania, who first came to live here. From this center, the Buddhists are proliferated to nearest villages in due course of time.

Presently, all the three weaver communities produces both silk and cotton clothes in Nuapatna handloom cluster as per the market demand. However, traditionally the three groups are different with their skill. The Goudia patras are known for making silk threads from silk worm and then they supply threads to the Awisini Patras. For that reason they are also locally known as '*Kosa Katia*'. The Kosa means the silk worm and Katia means to cut. At present, there are very few such families in the Nuapatna cluster who are making silk threads with traditional way by boiling the silk worm. As per the tradition, they believe that the only caste group to whom God give permission to kill the silk worm for livelihood is the Goudia patras. For which act of their sin, every year their caste panchayt perform a special worship at the Jagannath temple, Puri. Traditionally the Aswini patras are specialised in ikat and weaving techniques with silk thread supplied by the Goudia patras. However, presently some families are also making cotton cloths along with the silk. The Buddhists are known for producing cotton cloths in the cluster. They believe in the tradition of peace and non-violence, which restrict them to work with silk threads produced after killing silk worms. But at present, few Buddhist families were found to be producing silk cloths as per market demand in Nuapatna village. Master weavers and co-operative societies play an important role in the economic activities of the Nuapatna handloom cluster. Most of the weavers work under master weaver as well as society. Accordingly, they get raw materials from them and also give final products. The wages of the weavers depend on the raw materials, design, and the type of saree they make. Mainly the transactions are weekly in nature. For savings and loans,



they depend on nearby banks. There are four days on which there will be no loom work. Locally, those days are known as 'Padia' which are 'Ghoda Nabami,' 'Pinpein,' 'Rajo Sankranti' 'Ganga Dussehra.

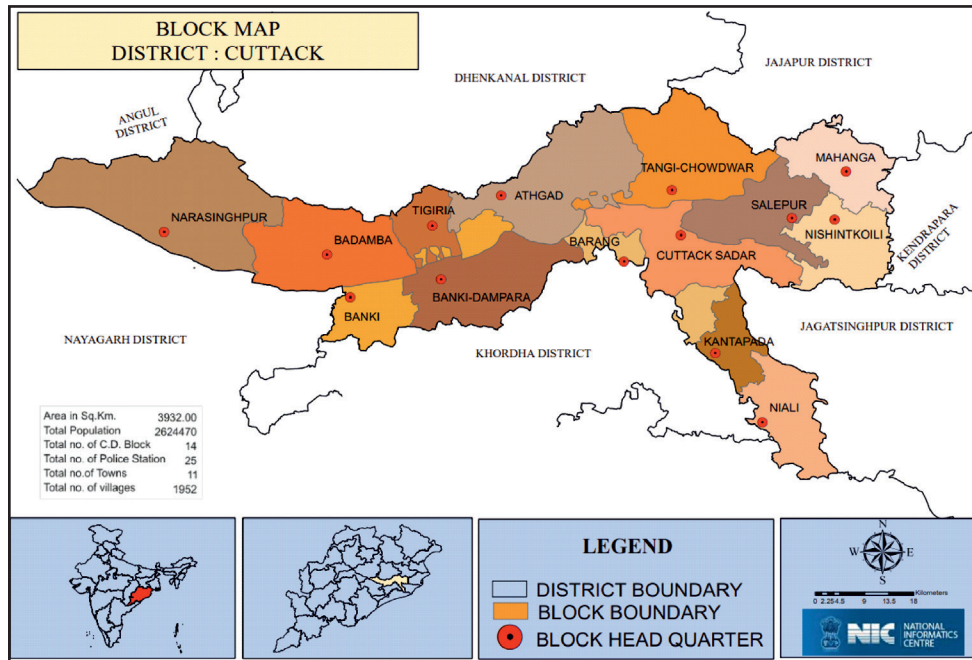


Figure 1: The map of Cuttack district

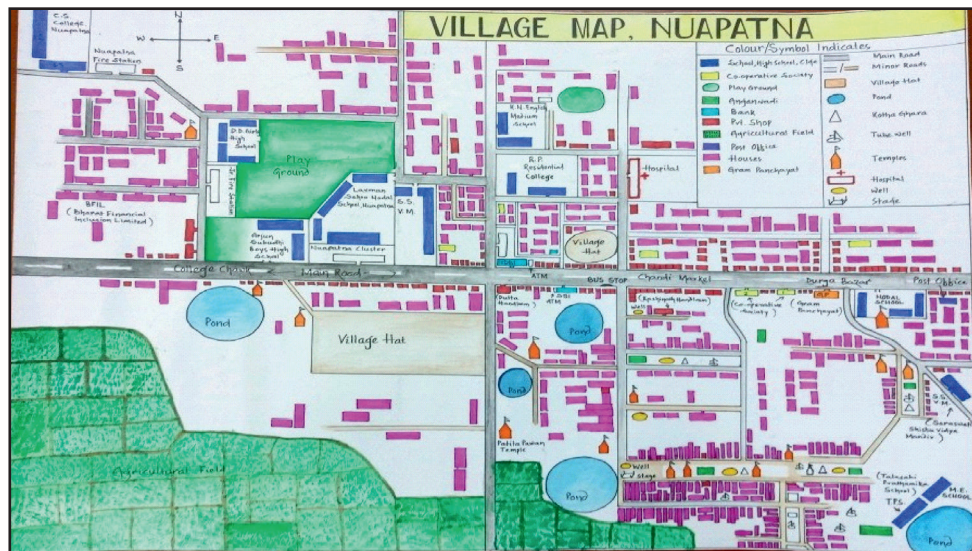


Figure 2: The Village Map of Nuapatna

**Table 5: Caste-wise population in Nuapatna village**

Sl no.	Caste	Category	Households	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Brahmin	General	21	61	47	108	3.9
2	Asani patra	OBC	123	375	308	683	24.6
3	Goudia patra		197	577	514	1091	39.4
4	Teli		35	97	99	196	7.0
5	Sarak		28	77	68	145	5.2
6	Rangani		5	12	14	26	0.9
7	Odia Patra		18	41	43	84	3.0
8	Bania		51	145	138	283	10.2
9	Gopalo		1	9	7	16	0.6
10	Gudia		6	21	18	39	1.4
11	Kansari		1	3	3	6	0.2
12	Dhoba	SC	10	16	21	37	1.3
13	Pana		5	21	13	34	1.2
14	Keuta		3	9	12	21	0.7
15	Total		504	1464	1305	2769	100

The above table 5 is showing the caste-wise total population of Nuapatna village. There is a total of 2769 population in 504 households comprised of 14 caste groups. The Goudia patra is the highest population with 39.4%, followed by the Asani Patra, who is 24.6% of the total population. There are two groups, the Sarak and Rangani, who are Buddhist by religion. They both constitute 6.1% of the total population.

### Implemented Schemes in the State of Odisha

As per the different development programmes, the following are different schemes implemented in the state:

**Loom Shed:** The construction of personal loom sheds envisages providing a giving space for the whole weaver family near to their home. An improved shed/housing-cum-workshed provides hygiene environment through better ventilation, lighting, more work space to do pre-weaving activities, easy to installation of improved looms and safeguard the loom from rain and wind related hazards. This scheme was lunched during 7<sup>th</sup> five year plan as a plan of 1985 textile policy of Govt. of India. During its emergence an amount of Rs.70000/- was given to the selected weaver family to build loom shed. Presently, the unit cost for these sheds are Rs. 1.2 lakhs is being provided. The marginalized weavers and female weavers are given first priority to get the financial benefit

under this scheme. The office of the Additional Director of Textile (ADT) in respective clusters is in-charge of selecting the beneficiaries with due consultation with Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies (PWCS) at bottom level. Under this scheme the beneficiary ought to have the land of 180 sq. feet in his/her name and one's 50% annual income should be from handloom weaving occupation. This scheme is 100% financially supported by the Govt. of India.

**Weaving Equipment/accessories:** The necessary equipment for weaving activity such as *bim*, *dobby*, *pania*, *natei*, etc. is being provided free of cost to the marginalized weavers by the Govt. of India under the programme Hatkharga Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS). The goal of this scheme is to improve the quality of fabric as well as productivity through adaption of developed looms/jacquard/dobby etc. Under the scheme 90% of the cost of accessories is given by the Govt. of India and the rest 10% is borne by the respective state government. The implementation of the scheme is undertaken by the state government agencies in local area. The PWCSs with the help of local ADT office identify the eligible weavers each year to get the benefits of the scheme.

**Raw Materials:** Under this scheme, every weaver who are registered under the PWCS are eligible to get yarn with subsidized rate as per the permissible monthly limit. A weaver can also get the yarn on credit from society and after sale of his finished product can repay the amount. The PWCSs are the nodal agencies to distribute the subsidized raw materials. However, in both the field areas many weavers buying yarn from the local vendors also as the yarn they are getting subsidized is not sufficient enough in a month.

**Solar Light:** For doing regular weaving work at night, even during power cut, the solar lamps are given to every weaver households. This scheme is fully sponsored by the state government of Odisha through the programme Odisha Renewable Energy Development Assistance (OREDA). The distribution of lamps is done by the PWCSs to its respective registered members. The office of the ADT in Bargarh and Atagarh is also in-charge of smooth distribution of lamps in the two field areas. By the year 2015-16, all the registered weaver families are covered under this scheme.

**Exposure Visit:** As per this scheme, the weavers are getting opportunities to visit other handloom cluster of the state as well as outside the state for knowledge exchange. The Weavers Service Centre (WSC) at Bhubaneswar is monitoring this scheme. The weavers are visiting other clusters with free of costs to get expose with weavers of different places. Every year weavers are being selected by the PWCSs and send them for exposure visit.

**Skill Development Training:** In order to produce good quality handloom products for global market, the need for comprehensive training programme

to the semi-skilled weavers is felt by the national handloom commissioner. Thus with due consultation with state government, a scheme namely 'Guru-Sisya Parampara' is implemented in Odisha during XII five year plan. As per this scheme all categories of semi-skilled weavers grouped with different batches of 25 numbers of students in one batch. The National Awardees in different clusters are selected as the 'guru' (teacher) who are giving training of designing, dyeing and weaving for a period of 90 days. During the training period, the students are given Rs. 300/- per day stipend and the teachers are getting remuneration of Rs. 20000/- on monthly basis.

**Bank Loan:** Under this scheme, registered weavers can get a loan upto 1 lakh from local bank, with minimum documentation and without any mortgage. The weaver identity card is the main supporting document to get loan with minimal interest rate of 6% annually. Many weavers in both the field areas taken loan from nearest banks and invested in weaving as working capital to produce more.

**Health Insurance:** For health insurance of the weavers, the scheme Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana (MGBBY) is implemented in all over the country. Under this scheme, weavers have to pay only Rs.80 to enroll while the rest of the money is given by Government of India. Mahatma Gandhi Bunakar Bima Yojana for all the weavers (both male and female) who are engaged in weaving. To come under the umbrella of this Yojana the criteria for the weavers are, regular weaver / allied activities related to weaving and age should be between 18-59 years. The weaver will get benefits of Rs. 60,000/- for natural death, Rs.150,000/- for accidental death, Rs. 1,50,000/- for accidental total disability and Rs. 75,000/- for accidental partial disability.

**Student Scholarship:** The scheme is known as CCIC's scholarship scheme under corporate social responsibility for the children of Artisans and weavers for the year 2014-15. This scheme was applicable for the children of weavers and craftsperson who are enrolled as suppliers with CCIC (Centre Cottage Industries Corporation) of India Limited. The scholarship is awarded to the students of 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> standard on monthly basis of Rs.1000/- per students. The weavers whose family income from all sources is less than Rs. 2 lakhs annually is considered under this scheme.

## Results

As mentioned earlier, the above discussed schemes are taken into consideration to estimate the effectiveness of particular scheme. The following table nos. 6 and 7 showing the calculated results.

**Table 6: Mean score of the selected development Schemes**

Sl. No.	Development schemes	Awareness	Availability	Beneficiary
1	Loom-Shed	2.89	2.28	1.92
2	Weaving Equipment	3.63	3.44	3.20
3	Raw Materials	3.68	3.45	3.21
4	Solar Light	3.95	3.66	3.37
5	Exposure Visit & skill development training	3.20	2.62	2.09
6	Bank Loan	3.63	3.40	3.17
7	Health Insurance	3.63	3.39	3.02
8	Student Scholarship	3.71	3.39	3.09

The mean score is calculated as per the formula: Total score for a particular scheme/number of responses.

**Table 7: Effectiveness rank of the development schemes**

Sl. No.	Development schemes	Awareness (Normalized)	Availability (Normalized)	Benefit (Normalized)	Effectiveness score	Effectiveness rank
1	Loom-Shed	0.578	0.456	0.384	0.469595459	8
2	Weaving Equipment	0.726	0.688	0.64	0.686361099	3
3	Raw Materials	0.736	0.69	0.642	0.69083835	2
4	Solar Light	0.79	0.732	0.674	0.732762714	1
5	Exposure Visit & skill development training	0.64	0.524	0.418	0.52288585	7
6	Bank Loan	0.726	0.68	0.634	0.681595134	4
7	Health Insurance	0.726	0.678	0.604	0.670126934	6
8	Student Scholarship	0.742	0.678	0.618	0.68008827	5

The formula followed for normalization:

$$\frac{(\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value})}{(\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value})}$$

where,

Actual value is the average of responses, maximum value is 5 and minimum value is 0.

The formula followed for effectiveness score calculation is:

$$(\text{Awareness normalized} * \text{Availability normalized} * \text{Benefit normalized})^{0.33}$$

## Discussion

As per the results shown in the above table 7, the scheme Solar Light is the most successful one followed by the Raw Material scheme of the Govt. of Odisha.



The schemes which are at the bottom as per the ranks are loom-shed, exposure visit and training respectively. Points to be noted:

- i) The schemes which are implemented at the bottom level are most successful, as for both the schemes ranked 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>, the local cooperative societies are the implementing agency.
- ii) The schemes which are implemented from district level are ranked at 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> position as per their effectiveness as both the schemes implemented by ADT (Additional Director of Textile) office.
- iii) In most successful schemes (ranked 1, 2 and 3) direct materials are being provided to the weavers without any financial transactions with third party.
- iv) The schemes of low budget with highest frequencies like solar light and raw materials are most successful.
- v) The scheme student scholarship is stopped, which is linked with education and consequently the awareness level of weaver family.

## Conclusion

This industry is important to the economy and to the preservation of the nation's history and culture. The main economic activity after agriculture is handloom weaving, which accounts for employing more than 43 lakhs weavers and allied workers. When interacted personally with the weavers and their family members to know their awareness level, most of replied that they are aware about it. But their satisfaction level is marginal. The enquiry at personal level further reveals that the effectiveness of developmental schemes are not promising. They opined that since two decades many schemes have been implemented by the Government, but the cause of failure is due to non-involvement of the target groups while planning schemes. Nearly 30 co-operative societies are there in the studied area but only 3 of them are actively working. Members of weaver's cooperative society and other office bearers at times do not distribute the fund. Hence the needs of each eligible beneficiary should be identified and accordingly programs may be chalked out or extended. The budget sanctioned for a particular scheme should be released timely in a phased manner for smooth implementation of the scheme. Govt. should also encourage the weavers with different means for training and exposure visit so that they will have greater knowledge regarding consumer preference, market as well as design. Further, a perfect team to inquiry the distribution and implementation of loom-shed scheme must be formed so that the scheme will achieve its goal. Thus, while targeting to achieve the SDGs, the

above discussed points must be taken into consideration by Government so that the poverty among weaver mass will be eradicated.

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