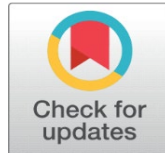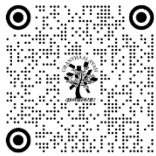# A STUDY ON FINANCIAL ASSISTING IMPLEMENTS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

T. Monisha [1], Dr. R. Sivanesan [2]

[1] Research Scholar, Reg. No. 22213201012001, PG and Research Department of Commerce, St. Alphonsa College of Arts and Science, Karinkal, Kanyakumari District, Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli-627012, Tamil Nadu, India

[2] Associated Professor & Head, PG and Research Department of Commerce, St. Alphonsa College of Arts and Science, Karinkal, Kanyakumari District, Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli - 627012, Tamil Nadu, India

## ABSTRACT

India is a developing nation with a significant portion of its population residing in rural areas. In rural regions, agriculture are the mainstay of employment. After agriculture, the handloom industry is one of the largest employers in rural areas, providing significant livelihood opportunities. The handloom sector is an essence example of a decentralized and traditional industry, deeply rooted in India's cultural heritage. Even though employing a vast workforce, the handloom sector often struggles to achieve economic stability. The weavers are facing many financial problem in this work such as capital shortage, high price of raw materials, delay getting wages, limited access to credit, high Interest rates on loans, Limited market access, inability to invest in new designs and dependence on informal credit source. The weavers are unaware about their various financial assistance. So the present study expresses the financial assisting implements in the handloom industry.

**Keywords:** Handloom, Financial Assistance, Cultural Heritage, Economic

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The handloom industry is a vibrant and traditional sector that weaver's together rich culture patrimony, skilled weavers and consistent practices. Handloom weavers are has been an crucial part of many cultures universal, producing stunning textiles that reflect authentic traditions patterns and designs. This industry, a significant contributor to the cultural and economic fabric of many regions, often faces challenges in accessing financial resources, to address this, various financial assisting implements have been introduced, including government schemes, microfinance initiatives and subsidies. These programs aim to provide handloom weavers with the necessary capital to enhance their productivity, improve working conditions and increase their income.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Murali M and prof. S. Raghunatha Reddy (2025), in their article entitled "Financial constraints of handloom weavers in rural Anantapur: A path towards sustainable livelihood" it highlighted their dependence on middlemen and limited market access. The study emphasizes the need for direct credit access, fair wage and better market linkages to improve

their livelihood. It also explore the role of government financial assistance schemes, noting their inefficiencies due to bureaucratic hurdles. The researcher found that policy reforms, skill development and self-help group to enhance financial sustainability in the handloom sector.

Sheeba Rani P and Prof. P Venkata Rao (2019), in their articles entitled "A study on financial assistance to handloom weavers under various schemes in India" this study identified the key obstacles such as low wages, outdated technology and weak market links that hinder weavers economic growth. It discusses the effectiveness of government interventions and the need for better implementation to maximize benefits. The researcher emphasize policy reforms and financial accessibility as crucial factors in improving the livelihoods of handloom weavers.

Statement of the problem

Despite its cultural significance and potential for economic growth, the handloom industry in India faces significant financial challenges, including limited access to credit, low profitability and inadequate market access. Financial constraints hinder the ability of handloom weavers to invest in their businesses, upgrade their skill and respond to changing market demand. This study aims to analysis the financial problem affecting the growth of handloom weavers, find out the effectiveness of financial assistance implementation in handloom Industry.

## 2.1. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the objective of the study
- To analysis the financial problem affecting on the growth of handloom weavers.
- To find out the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry.

## 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research aims to assess the influence of financial support on the livelihood of handloom weavers in Kanyakumari District. A combination of primary and secondary source was used to inform the research. The data was collected using a structured questionnaire administrated to the respondent. Secondary data was obtained from various source including government reports, journals, books and online publications.

**Sampling Technique:** A stratified random sampling technique are used to select a delegate sample of handloom weavers in Kanyakumari District.

**Sample size:** A sample size of 120 handloom weavers are selected for the study.

**Data Analysis:** Descriptive and inferential statistic methods (like Percentage, ANOVA, and t-test) are employed to analyse the quantitative data for the study.

## 4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Table 1**

Percentage of demographic profile of the handloom weavers

| Sl.NO | Demographic Factor | Variables | Number of Respondent | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gender | Male | 18 | 15 |
| | | Female | 102 | 85 |
| | **Total** | | **120** | **100** |
| 2 | Age | Below 20 | 5 | 4 |
| | | 21-30 | 6 | 5 |
| | | 31-40 | 12 | 10 |
| | | 41-50 | 25 | 21 |
| | | 51-60 | 48 | 40 |
| | | Above 60 | 24 | 20 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total** | | **120** | **100** |
| 3 | Educational Qualification | Primary | 28 | 23 |
| | | Middle | 32 | 27 |
| | | SSLC | 26 | 22 |
| | | H.Sc | 21 | 17 |
| | | Degree | 13 | 11 |
| | **Total** | | **120** | **100** |
| 4 | Marital Status | Married | 108 | 90 |
| | | Unmarried | 12 | 10 |
| | **Total** | | **120** | **100** |
| 5 | Monthly Income | Upto 3000 | 14 | 12 |
| | | 3001-6000 | 54 | 45 |
| | | 6001-9000 | 36 | 30 |
| | | 9001-12000 | 13 | 11 |
| | | Above 12000 | 3 | 2 |
| | **Total** | | **120** | **100** |

**Source** Primary and Calculated data

From Table No. 1 shows that, out of the total 120 respondents 102 handloom weavers are female. Remaining 18 handloom weavers' are male. 48 weavers (40 per cent) are aged group is 51-60, 25 weavers (21 per cent) are aged is 41-50, 24 weavers (20 per cent) are Above 60 age group. 12 weavers (10 per cent) are 31-40 age group, 6 weavers (5 per cent) aged 21-30 and 5 weavers (4 per cent) aged below 20. Education Qualification of 32 weavers (27 per cent) are studied Middle school, 28 weavers (23 per cent) are Primary education, 26 weavers (22 per cent) are SSLC, 21 weavers (17 per cent) are Higher secondary and 13 weavers (11 per cent) are degree. Marital status of 108 weavers (90 per cent) are married and remaining 12 weavers (10 per cent) are unmarried. Monthly income of 54 weavers (45 per cent) are getting 3001-6000, 36 weavers (30 per cent) are getting 6001-9000, 14 weavers (12 per cent) are earning between upto 3000, 13 weavers (11 per cent) are earning between 9001-12000 and 3 weaves (2 per cent) are getting income in per month is Above 12000.

## 5. FINANCIAL PROBLEM AFFECTING ON THE GROWTH OF THE HANDLOOM WEAVERS

Table 2

ANOVA Test of Financial problems affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers

| **Age and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Sum of Squares** | **df** | **Mean Square** | **F** | **Sig.** | **Remarks** |
| Between Groups | 1085.700 | 5 | 217.140 | 8.778 | .000 | Not Significant |
| Within Groups | 2820.000 | 114 | 24.737 | | | |
| Total | 3905.700 | 119 | | | | |
| **Education Qualification and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers** | | | | | | |
| | **Sum of Squares** | **df** | **Mean Square** | **F** | **Sig.** | **Remarks** |
| Between Groups | 460.400 | 4 | 115.100 | 3.842 | .006 | Not Significant |
| Within Groups | 3445.300 | 115 | 29.959 | | | |
| Total | 3905.700 | 119 | | | | |

| Monthly income and financial problem affecting on the growth of handloom weavers | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. | Remarks |
| Between Groups | 605.700 | 4 | 151.425 | 5.277 | .001 | Not Significant |
| Within Groups | 3300.000 | 115 | 28.696 | | | |
| Total | 3905.700 | 119 | | | | |

**Source:** Primary and Calculated data

It is clear from the table 2 that, Age and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers F value is 8.778. The P value is 0.000 at 5 per cent level of significant. Since the P value is less than the significant value 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a significant difference between age and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers.

Education Qualification and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers F value is 3.842. The P value is 0.006 at 5 per cent level of significant. Since the P value is less than the significant value 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a significant difference between educational qualification and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers.

Monthly income and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers F value is 5.277. The P value is 0.001 at 5 per cent level of significant. Since the P value is less than the significant value 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a significant difference between monthly income and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers.

**Table 3**

Independent sample Test of Financial Affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers

| Gender and financial problem affecting on the growth of handloom weavers | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | | | | | Remarks |
| | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | Mean Difference | Std. Error Difference | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference | |
| | | | | | | | | Lower / Upper | |
| Equal variances assumed | 1.706 | .194 | -1.521 | 118 | .131 | -2.216 | 1.457 | -5.100 / .669 | Significant |
| Equal variances not assumed | | | -1.376 | 21.752 | .183 | -2.216 | 1.610 | -5.556 / 1.125 | |

| Marital Status and financial problem affecting on the growth of handloom weavers | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | | | | | Remarks |
| | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | Mean Difference | Std. Error Difference | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference | |
| | | | | | | | | Lower / Upper | |

| Equal variances assumed | 14.852 | .000 | 2.996 | 118 | .003 | 5.056 | 1.688 | 1.714 | 8.398 | Not Significant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Equal variances not assumed | | | 7.954 | 97.879 | .000 | 5.056 | .636 | 3.794 | 6.317 | |

**Source** Primary and Calculated data

It is clear from Table 5.3.1that, the T value of the variable Gender and financial problem affecting on the growth of handloom weavers is -1.521. The P value is 0.194 at 5 percent level of significance. Hence the P value is more than the significant value 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. So there is no significant difference between gender and financial problem affecting on the growth of handloom weavers.

Marital status and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers T value is 2.996. The P value is 0.000 at 5 per cent level of significant. Since the P value is less than the significant value 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a significant difference between marital status and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers.

## 6. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEMES IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

### Table 4

ANOVA Test of the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry

| ANOVA | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age and Financial Assistances implementation in the handloom industry** | | | | | | |
| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. | Remarks |
| Between Groups | 686.550 | 5 | 137.310 | 10.430 | .000 | Not Significant |
| Within Groups | 1500.750 | 114 | 13.164 | | | |
| Total | 2187.300 | 119 | | | | |
| **Educational Qualification and Financial Assistances implementation in the handloom industry** | | | | | | |
| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. | Remarks |
| Between Groups | 599.600 | 4 | 149.900 | 10.858 | .000 | Not Significant |
| Within Groups | 1587.700 | 115 | 13.806 | | | |
| Total | 2187.300 | 119 | | | | |
| **Monthly Income and Financial Assistances implementation in the handloom industry** | | | | | | |
| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. | Remarks |
| Between Groups | 228.967 | 4 | 57.242 | 3.361 | .012 | Not Significant |
| Within Groups | 1958.333 | 115 | 17.029 | | | |
| Total | 2187.300 | 119 | | | | |

**Source** Primary and Calculated data

It is clear from table No.4 that, Age and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry F value is 10.430. The P value is 0.000 at 5 per cent level of significant. Since the P value is less than the significant value 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a significant difference between age and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry.

Education Qualification and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry F value is 3.361. The P value is 0.012 at 5 per cent level of significant. Since the P value is less than the significant value 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a significant difference between educational qualification and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry.

Monthly income and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers F value is 5.277. The P value is 0.001 at 5 per cent level of significant. Since the P value is less than the significant value 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a significant difference between monthly income and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry.

**Table 5**

Independent Sample Test of the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry

| Gender and Financial Assistances implementation in the handloom Industry | | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | | | | | | |
| | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | Mean Difference | Std. Error Difference | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference | | |
| | | | | | | | | Lower | Upper | |
| Equal variances assumed | .819 | .367 | -.553 | 118 | .581 | -.608 | 1.099 | -2.785 | 1.569 | Significant |
| Equal variances not assumed | | | -.699 | 30.234 | .490 | -.608 | .870 | -2.384 | 1.169 | |
| Marital Status and Financial Assistances implementation in the handloom Industry | | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
| | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | | | | | | |
| | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | Mean Difference | Std. Error Difference | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference | | |
| | | | | | | | | Lower | Upper | |
| Equal variances assumed | .316 | .575 | -.127 | 118 | .899 | -.167 | 1.310 | -2.761 | 2.427 | Significant |
| Equal variances not assumed | | | -.167 | 16.288 | .870 | -.167 | .999 | -2.282 | 1.948 | |

**Source** Primary and Calculated data

It is clear from Table 5.3.1that, the T value of the variable Gender and financial problem affecting on the growth of handloom weavers is -0.553. The P value is 0.367 at 5 percent level of significance. Hence the P value is more than the

significant value 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. So there is no significant difference between gender and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry.

Marital status and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers T value is -0.127. The P value is 0.575 at 5 per cent level of significant. Since the P value is more than the significant value 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. So there is no significant difference between marital status and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry.

## 7. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1) The majority of the 102 handloom weavers (85 per cent) are female.
2) The majority of the 48 handloom weaver's (40 per cent) age group is 51-60.
3) The majority of the 32 handloom weavers (27 per cent) are studied middle education.
4) The most of the102 handloom weavers (90 per cent) are married.
5) The majority of 54 the handloom weavers (45 per cent) are earning per month in 3001-6000.
6) There is a significant difference between age and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers.
7) There is a significant difference between educational qualification and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers.
8) There is a significant difference between monthly income and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers.
9) There is no significant difference between gender and financial problem affecting on the growth of handloom weavers.
10) There is a significant difference between marital status and financial problem affecting on the growth of the handloom weavers.
11) There is a significant difference between age and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry.
12) There is a significant difference between educational qualification and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry.
13) There is a significant difference between monthly income and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry.
14) There is no significant difference between gender and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry
15) There is no significant difference between marital status and the effectiveness of financial assistance schemes in handloom industry.

## 8. SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are suggestion and recommendation of the study

- **Interest –free loan:** Providing handloom weavers with interest-free loans enables to purchase raw materials, upgrade equipment and expend their businesses, thereby will improving their productivity and livelihood.
- **Collaboration with Financial Institution:** Collaborate with financial institutions may provide to handloom weavers with accessible and affordable financial services, enabling them to achieve financial stability and grow their businesses.
- **Subsidy on raw materials:** Offering subsidies on raw materials such as yarn and other essential inputs to handloom weavers, enabling them to reduce costs and increase their profit margins.
- **Digital payment system:** Implement a digital payment system to ensure timely and secure payments to handloom weavers, reducing transaction cost and increasing efficiency.

- **Marketing-Driven Incentives:** Implementing marketing–driven incentives like purchase guarantees and price support mechanism, to help handloom weavers access better prices and increased sales for their products.

## 9. CONCLUSION

The implementation of financial assistance schemes in the handloom industry has shown promising results in promoting the growth and sustainability of handloom weavers businesses. These schemes have provided weavers with access to affordable credit, working capital and market linkage, enabling them to increase their productivity, improve their livelihood and compete in the market. However, despite these efforts, handloom weavers continue to face significant challenges, including limited financial literacy, High input costs and unstable market demand. To overcome these challenges and ensure the long-term sustainability of the handloom industry, it is essential to address these underlying issues and provide ongoing support to handloom weavers. By doing so, we can empower these skilled weavers to thrive and preserve India's rich cultural heritage of handloom weaving.

## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

## REFERENCES

Murali M and prof. S. Raghunatha Reddy (2025), "Financial constraints of handloom weavers in rural Anantapur: A path towards sustainable livelihood", Journal of emerging technologies and innovative research, Vol. 12, Issue. 3

Sheeba Rani P and Prof. P Venkata Rao (2019), 'A study on financial assistance to handloom weavers under various schemes in India', IJRAR , Vol. 6, Issue.2

Kumar R and Arumugam A (2017), Wage structure in the Tirupur textile industry, International Journal of Advance Research and Innovative Ideas in Education, 5(2), 66-71.

www.handlooms.nic.in

www.Indianhandloomsbrand.gov.in

Texmin.nic.in

https://myhandlooms.gov.in/