Chapter 3

Handloom

3.1. Introduction

The textile sector is one of the largest employers in the country and within this sector, handloom weaving enjoys a pre-eminent status. Even prior to Independence, the Father of the Nation promoted it as a gainful economic activity. The rationale was simple—it required little investment, provided individuals with gainful employment and was seen as a means of ensuring self-sufficiency and the survival of the country's traditional crafts and artistry.

In post-Independence India, over the last five decades, successive governments have sought to encourage and promote the handloom sector for many of the same reasons. In order to obtain firm data pertaining to the sector, the first ever census of handloom weavers was conducted in 1987-88. With a view to update the database obtained from the 1987-88 Census, and in order to obtain a more current status of the sector for policy-formulation purposes, the Joint Census of Handlooms and Power Looms was conducted in 1995-96.

The handloom sector is the largest economic activity after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to more than 30 lakh weavers. This sector contributes nearly 22 per cent of the total cloth produced in the country and also contributes substantially to the export income of the country. Due to effective government intervention through financial assistance and implementation of various development and welfare schemes, this sector has been able to withstand the competition from the power loom and mill sector. As a result of these measures, the production of handloom fabrics registered more than a 10-fold increase from a level of 500 million sq. metres in the early fifties to 7862 million sq. metres in 1997-98.

In the present economic climate where dependency on foreign capital and know-how is increasing all round, the handloom industry presents a sustainable model of economic activity that is not energy-intensive and has low capital costs, as well as an extensive skill base. Its survival in, and adaptability to, a wide range of economic conditions also needs to be understood in a proper perspective, in order to underline the inherent viability of this enterprise. An objective appraisal of the handloom industry, therefore, is the need of the hour. The paucity of reliable information on this sector has often been strongly felt. Even with regard to the information that is available, it is necessary to be aware of the specific viewpoints from which such data is collected. There is also the additional empirical difficulty of collecting such information, given the geographically dispersed and heterogeneous nature of the industry.

The handloom industry is largely household-based, carried out with labour contributed by the entire family. It is dispersed, spread across thousands of villages and towns in the country. The industry also exhibits considerable diversity in terms of products, organisational base, as well as in relations between actors within the production structure. This diversity is not reflected in the aggregate data on the industry. And unfortunately, it is often such aggregate data, which form the basis, not only for people's impressions about the industry, but also in attempts to formulate policies for the sector. The point that needs to be emphasised is that there is no such thing as 'the' weaver, but rather, a diversity of conditions that characterise weavers and weaving. It is this heterogeneity that needs empirical elaboration.

This study attempts to provide an overall scenario of the handloom industry taking into account the regional specificity in weaving (in terms of product, organisation, markets, etc.) across Uttar Pradesh. It also focusses on the specific causes of expansion or contraction (as the case may be) of weaving in various regions. The chapter also elaborates the features of the handloom industry, identifying its fundamental needs/requirements and the different ways in which the prevailing problems could be handled. Finally, potential areas of growth are identified suggestions to mark out areas for policy intervention are made.

3.2. Textile Sector in India—An Overview

The textile industry is the single largest foreign exchange earner for India. Currently it accounts for about 8 per cent of the GDP, 20 per cent of the industrial production, over 30 per cent of export earnings of India and has only 2-3 per cent import intensity. About 38 million people are gainfully employed with the industry, making it the second largest employment providing sector after agriculture.

The structure of the Indian textile industry encompasses the entire value chain from fibre to garment manufacture. India is one of the largest cotton producers in the world and is emerging as a major synthetic producer. The industry uniquely encompasses a wide range starting from the handloom industry to the highly modernised and capital-intensive spinning and manufacturing industry.

The Indian textile industry is broadly divided into the following segments:

- The organised sector which is referred to as the mill-made industry. This includes the composite vertically integrated textile units and some of the most modern and sophisticated textile manufacturing plants.
- The decentralised sector comprising of the power loom segment and the handloom segment. The power loom segment, as the term suggests, comprises of manufacturing with the use of power (electricity). It is differentiated from the mill-made industry on account of its fragmentation and decentralisation. Operating with lower overheads, this segment typically has lower levels of technological sophistication. India continues on its rich legacy of handspun and handloom industry with active support from the government.
- The hosiery and knitwear segment is one of the fastest growing segments in the Indian textile industry.

The sector-wise distribution of cloth is depicted in Table 3.1, which shows that the most drastic decline has been in the production of cloth by mills. The total production in all these segments is around 42000 million square metres. Of this the dominating share is of the power loom sector with 60 per cent, followed by the handloom sector with 18 per cent. The organised mill made-made segments accounts for only 3.7 per cent of the total fabric production.

TABLE 3.1

Sector-wise Production of Cloth (Million Sq. Mts.)

Year	*Mill*	*Handloom*	*Power Loom*	*Hosiery*	*Khadi, Wool & Silk*	*Total*
1990-91	2589	4295	13348	2696	402	23330
	(11.0)	(18.4)	(57.2)	(11.6)	(1.8)	(100)
1992-93	2000	5219	14644	3182	430	25475
	(7.9)	(20.5)	(57.5)	(12.5)	(1.6)	(100)
1994-95	2271	6180	15976	3748	431	28606
	(7.9)	(21.6)	(56.0)	(13.0)	(1.5)	(100)
1996-97	1957	7456	19532	5533	540	34838
	(5.6)	(21.4)	(55.5)	(16.0)	(1.5)	(100)
1998-99	1785	6792	20689	6277	559	36102
	(4.9)	(18.8)	(57.3)	(17.4)	(1.6)	(100)
1999-00	1714	7352	23187	6374	575	39202
	(4.4)	(18.75)	(59.1)	(16.25)	(1.5)	(100)
2000-01	1670	7506	23803	6696	558	40233
	(4.15)	(18.66)	(59.16)	(16.64)	(1.39)	(100)
2001-02	1546	7585	25192	7067	644	42034
	(3.68)	(18.04)	(59.93)	(16.81)	(1.53)	(100)

Source: *Compendium of Textile Statistics* (2002), Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai.

Note: Figures in percentage are given in parentheses.

Table 3.2 shows the fibre-wise production of cloth in the textile industry. Though the share of cotton has declined over the year, it is still holds the highest share at 47.4 per cent followed by 36.5 per cent of non-cotton.

Table 3.3 shows production, consumption and export of cotton yarn. Data on production and consumption of cotton yarn shows that production has always fallen short of consumption. At the same time, export of cotton yarn was on the increase, which has led to increase in the domestic prices of yarn. This has rendered cotton textiles expensive and consequently, there has been a shift in demand in favour of cheaper non-cotton textiles.

TABLE 3.2

Fibre-wise Production of Cloth by the Textile Industry (Million Sq. Mts)

Year	Cotton	Blended	100% Non-cotton	Khadi, Wool & Silk	Total
1990-91	15431 (66.0)	2371 (10.0)	5126 (22.0)	402 (2.0)	23330 (100)
1992-93	16343 (64.1)	2684 (10.5)	6018 (23.7)	430 (1.7)	25475 (100)
1994-95	17019 (59.4)	3661 (13.0)	7495 (26.2)	431 (1.4)	28606 (100)
1996-97	19841 (57.0)	4888 (14.0)	9569 (27.5)	540 (1.5)	34838 (100)
1998-99	17948 (49.7)	5700 (15.8)	13725 (33.0)	575 (1.5)	39202 (100)
1999-00	18989 (48.4)	5913 (15.1)	13725 (35.0)	575 (1.5)	39202 (100)
2000-01	19718 (49.01)	6351 (15.79)	13606 (33.82)	558 (1.39)	40233 (100)
2001-02	19769 (47.03)	6287 (14.96)	15334 (36.48)	644 (1.53)	42034 (100)

Source: *Compendium of Textile Statistics* (2002), Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.

Note: Figures in percentage are given in parentheses.

3.2.1. Export Scenario

Table 3.4 shows the export of textile goods from the country in the last decade. The share of textile exports in the total exports of India has shown an increasing trend upto 1997-98. The share of textile exports in total exports has increased from 28.3 per cent in 1991-92 to 30.2 per cent in 1997-98. After this the total exports show a declining trend; the share now stands at 24.4 per cent.

TABLE 3.4

Export of Textiles *vis-à-vis* Total Exports (Including Jute, Coir & Handicrafts)

Year	Textile Exports		Overall Exports		Textile Exports as a % of Total Exports
	Rs. (Crore)	US $ (Million)	Rs. (Crore)	US $ (Million)	
1991-92	12470.8	5069.7	44042.0	17885.0	28.3
1992-93	15483.6 (24.2)	5051.9 (-0.4)	53688.0 (21.9)	18537.0 (3.6)	27.3
1993-94	18816.7 (21.5)	5998.9 (18.7)	69751.0 (29.9)	22237.0 (20.0)	27.0
1994-95	23701.3 (26.0)	7548.4 (25.8)	82674.0 (18.5)	26330.0 (18.4)	28.7
1995.96	28520.4 (20.3)	8526.9 (13.0)	106353.0 (28.6)	31797.0 (20.8)	26.8
1996-97	33920.2 (18.9)	9555.0 (12.1)	117525.0 (10.5)	33105.7 (4.1)	28.9
1997-98	36412.1 (7.3)	9797.5 (2.5)	130100.6 (10.7)	32440.8 (-2.0)	30.2
1998-99	40171.6 (10.3)	9548.2 (-2.5)	139751.8 (7.4)	33211.0 (2.4)	28.8
1999-00	45536.1 (13.4)	10521.2 (10.2)	159561.4 (14.2)	36867.2 (11.0)	28.5
2000-01	54797.7 (20.3)	12014.4 (14.2)	203571.0 (27.6)	44633.0 (21.1)	26.9
2001-02	50960.3 (-7.0)	10721.7 (-10.8)	209018.0 (2.7)	43976.0 (-1.5)	24.4

Source: *Compendium of Textile Statistics* (2002), Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.

Note: Figures in percentage growth rate are given in the parentheses.

Sector-wise break up of export of textiles is given in Table 3.5.

TABLE 3.3

Production, Consumption and Export of Cotton Yarn (Million Kg)

Year	Production	% Change	Consumption	% Change	Export	% Change	Shortage
1993-94	1697		2051		179		-354
1994-95	1696	-0.06	2065	0.68	229	27.93	-369
1995-96	1894	11.67	2295	11.14	260	13.54	-401
1996-97	2148	13.41	2566	11.81	466	79.23	-418
1997-98	2213	3.03	2719	5.96	489	4.94	-506
1998-99	2022	-8.63	2485	-8.61	486	-0.61	-463
1999-00	2204	9.00	2652	6.72	555	14.20	-448
2000-01	2267	2.86	2721	2.60	505	-9.01	-454
2001-02	2212	-2.43	2701	-0.74	434	-14.06	-489

Source: Compiled from *Compendium of Textile Statistics* (2002), Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai.

TABLE 3.5

Export of Textiles (Value in Rs. Crores)

Item	*1997-98*	*1998-99*	*1999-00*	*2000-01*	*2001-02*
Readymade Garments	14405.7	18363.6	20648.5	25441.2	23785.6
Cotton Textiles	12953.5	11868.4	13465.3	16031.0	14499.2
Man-made Textiles	3057.9	3027.6	3705.2	5003.1	5163.6
Wool & Woolen Textiles	407.8	313.9	216.6	285.1	248.0
Silk Textiles	655.7	749.7	1063.2	1446.3	1346.0
Total	**31480.6**	**34323.2**	**39098.8**	**48206.7**	**45042.4**
(a) Carpet & Others Covering	2027.7	2286.7	2795.3	2657.2	2400.6
(b) Other Handicrafts	1954.4	2663.5	2897.4	3022.1	2613.1
Handicrafts (a+b)	3982.1	4950.2	5692.7	5679.3	5013.7
Coir & Coir Manufactures	254.9	316.6	200.0	220.7	294.0
Jute	694.4	581.6	544.6	691.0	610.2
Grand Total	36412.0	40171.6	45536.1	54797.7	50960.3

Source: DGCI & S, Government of India.

Indian exports of textiles (excluding readymade garments) fell from Rs. 2956 crores in 2000-01 to Rs. 27174.7 crores in 2001-02, showing a fall of 7.4 per cent. Exports of readymade garments have on the other hand increased from Rs 14406 cores to Rs. 18364 cores, showing a growth of nearly 30 per cent during 1997-98 to 1998-99. This is because of the decreasing trend of readymade garments and over export of textiles between 2000-01 and 2001-02.

3.2.2. Handloom Sector in India

The second census of handloom weavers was conducted in 1995-96 at the national level covering 24 states/union territories. The objective of the census was to build a sound database for the handloom sector. It was decided then to repeat the exercise periodically in order to obtain updated information relating to the sector, with a view to serve two purposes: (a) provide inputs for planning purposes; and (b) serve to monitor and evaluate the effects of various past and current policy measures related to the sector.

Handloom weaving is undertaken both at home as well as at other establishments outside the homes of weavers. Cooperative societies or other weaving establishments were included in the non-household sector. The two sectors, handloom household and handloom non-household, together form the handloom sector in the country.

A few important results of the Joint Census of Handloom & Power Looms 1995-96 (JCHP) are summarised below. The tables of second census are in two parts. Part I deals with household particulars like caste, population, type of house, members engaged in different activities, etc. Part II deals with handloom activity details in household units as well as non-household units.

3.2.3. Units

Household

A total of 2.52 million households were engaged in handloom-related activities (both part-time and full-time); 2.40 million households possessed looms, while 0.12 million were loomless households (Part I: Table 1 of JCHP; of Appendix A-3.2). In the case of approximately 35.37 per cent of the total households, earnings from handloom weaving accounted for over 50 per cent of their total monthly income (Part I: Table 19 of JCHP).

In terms of rural and urban areas, 2.19 million households were in rural areas, while 0.33 million households were in urban areas. The total population of all these households (rural and urban) was 12.80 million (Part I: Table 4 of JCHP). This gives an average household size of 5.07, while as per the 1991 Population Census, it was 5.52.

Weaver households by caste exhibit the following distribution (Part I: Table 3 of JCPH):

	S.T.	*S.C.*	*OBC*	*Other*	*Total*
Number (in Millions)	0.64	0.27	1.08	0.53	2.52
Percentage	25.50	10.76	42.65	21.09	100.00

Non-household

In addition to the 2.52 million household units, there were 17530 non-household units engaged in handloom weaving (Part II: Table 2 of JCHP). Of these, 10983 were in the rural areas.

3.2.4. Weavers/Persons Engaged in Handloom-related Activities

Weaving of cloth in the handloom sector entails a number of different activities, both pre-loom and post-loom. Persons engaged in a weaving establishment, whether a household unit or a non-household unit, may perform a single activity or multiple activities, on a full-time basis or as a part-time activity.

Weavers include persons who actually operated looms at least for a week during the last one year. Individuals who operated the looms on a full-time basis have been classified as full-time weavers. Those who operated the looms only during their leisure hours or when the regular weavers were out on lunch, tea, have been classified as part-time weavers.

Household

There were 3.47 million handloom weavers in the country, of which 1.65 million (47.51%) were full-time weavers and the rest part-time weavers (Part I: Table 6 of JCHP).

The majority of full-time weavers, 0.99 million, worked independently, while 0.24 million worked under cooperative societies and 0.29 million under master weavers. The balance worked under private owners, State Handloom Development Corporations, or Khadi & Village Industries Commissions/Boards (Part I: Table 10 of JCHP).

A total of 1.73 million persons were engaged in preparatory work, of whom 0.54 million did so on a full-time basis (Part I: Table 8 of JCHP).

The number of household members engaged in other handloom activities, such as dyeing of yarn, post-loom, made-ups, etc., was 1.05 million (Part I: Table 9 of JCHP).

Household units also engaged an additional 0.14 million persons as hired weavers (Part II: Table 8 of JCHP).

Weaver households were found to work for an average of 197 days in a year (Part I: Table 14 & 15 of JCHP).

Non-household

Non-household units engaged a total of 0.16 million persons (Part II: Table 8 of JCHP).

3.2.5. Loomage

Household

Household units owned a total of 3.29 million looms. Of these 2.99 million (90.96%) were in working order, while 0.30 (9.04%) million were idle looms (Part II: Table 3 of JCHP; Appendix A-3.3). Commercial looms formed 38.56 per cent of the total looms owned, while 61.44 per cent of the total looms were domestic looms. Of the looms in working order, 1.22 million (40.90%) looms were engaged for commercial purposes, while 1.77 million (59.10%) were used as domestic looms, i.e., production on these looms was for personal consumption of the household (Part II: Table 7.1 of JCHP).

The following types of looms constituted the bulk of the looms owned (Part II: Table 6.1 of JCHP):

Pit Looms	1.24 million
Throw Shuttle Pit	0.38 million
Fly Shuttle Pit	0.62 million
Fly Shuttle Pit with Dobby/Jacquard	0.14 million
Improved Pit	0.09 million
Frame Looms	0.71 million
Ordinary Frame	0.58 million
Frame Looms with Dobby/Jacquard	0.08 million
Semi-automatic	0.05 million
Loin Looms	0.50 million

Non-household

A total of 0.2 million looms were owned by non-household units, of which 0.15 million (73.64%) were working looms, while 0.05 million (26.36%) were lying idle (Part II: Table 3 of JCHP; Appendix A-3.3).

The following types of looms constituted the bulk of the looms owned (Part II: Table 6.2 of JCHP):

Pit Looms:	0.08 million
Throw Shuttle Pit	0.02 million
Fly Shuttle Pit	0.04 million
Fly Shuttle Pit with Dobby/Jacquard	0.01 million
Improved Pit	0.01 million
Frame Looms:	0.09 million
Ordinary Frame	0.07 million
Frame Looms with Dobby/Jacquard	0.02 million
Semi-automatic	0.01 million

3.2.6. Yarn Consumption

Household

The average monthly consumption of yarn by household units stood at 24.24 million kg. The average monthly consumption of different types of yarn is given below (Part II: Table 9.1 of JCHP).

Yarn	*Quantity (in Million Kgs)*
Cotton	18.15
Viscose	0.50
Silk	1.35
Wool	2.54
Polyester	0.30
Jute	0.30
'Others'	1.11

Although Assam accounts for over 40 per cent of the household units, it does not have a proportionate share in the consumption of yarn. The reason for this is that 99 per cent of the looms in the state are used for domestic purposes.

Three-quarters of the units reported obtaining hank yarn from the open market (Part II: Table 21.1 of JCHP). The next most popular source of hank yarn was 'others'(12%), followed by cooperatives, master weavers (both 10% each), and finally the State Handloom Development Corporations (2%). In order to finance the purchase of inputs (Part II: Table 22 of JCHP), households used the following sources:

Source of Finance	*Proportion of Units (%)*
Own	83
Cooperatives	10
Commercial Banks	2
Others	12

Non-household

Non-household units consumed an average of 5.13 million kg of yarn per month. As in the case of household units, cotton yarn formed the bulk (39.83 lakh kg) of the yarn consumed by non-household units. The average monthly consumption of different types of yarn is given below (Part II: Table 9.2 of JCHP).

Yarn	*Quantity (in Million Kg)*
Cotton	3.98
Viscose	0.15
Silk	0.31
Wool	0.43
Polyester	0.08
Jute	0.02
'Others'	0.14

As in the case of household units, the order of different sources of hank yarn for non-household units (Part II: Table 21.2 of JCHP) was the open market (58%), others (33%), cooperatives (10%), master weavers (4%), and finally State/National Handloom Development Corporations (1%). In order to finance the purchase of inputs (Part II: Table 22 of JCHP), households used the following sources:

Source of Finance	*Proportion of Units (%)*
Own	70
Cooperatives	21
Commercial Banks	15
Others	21

3.2.7. Fabric Production

Household

The average monthly production of all types of fabrics by weaver households was 211.58 million linear metres (Part II: Table 16 of JCHP). The monthly production in the case of the following fabrics exceeded 10.00 million linear metres.

Fabrics	*Quantity (in Million Metres)*
Saree	66.95
Dhoti	25.83
Gamchas/Angavastra	25.78
Lungi	13.44
Towel/Napkin	12.29
Bed Sheets	11.25
'Others'	28.59

The top three states with the highest fabric production were:

State	*Share in Per Cent (of All-India)*
West Bengal	17.86
Tamil Nadu	14.10
Uttar Pradesh	**13.24**

Non-household

The average monthly production of all types of fabrics in non-household units was 48.82 million linear metres (Part II: Table 16 of JCHP). The major fabrics produced were:

Fabrics	*Quantity (in Million Metres)*
Saree	17.63
Towel/Napkin	7.24
Dhoti	5.95
Lungi	3.75
Bed Sheets	2.14
'Others'	4.17

3.2.8. Awareness of Central Government Schemes

Household (HH) and non-household (NHH) units were also asked to indicate their awareness of the following Central government schemes (Part II: Table 23.1 & 23.2 of JCHP).

Schemes	*Proportion Awareness* *HH*	*(%)* *NHH*
Handloom Development Centres	23	25
Workshed-cum-Housing	15	26
Thrift Fund	12	25
Group Insurance	12	28
Health Package	12	26
Margin Money for Destitute Weavers	9	19
National Award for Primary Cooperative Society/Weavers	9	21
Marketing of Handloom Products through District Level Fairs/Festivals/Sacred Baths or through Surajkund/ Taj/Hyderabad/Shilpgram, etc.	10	25
Reservation of Articles for Production by Handlooms	7	21
Hank Yarn Price Subsidy Scheme	11	24

It is amply clear from the data presented above that the awareness of weaver households is much lower than what may be desired. Even where the activity is relatively organised or institutional (in the non-household sector), a maximum of 28 per cent of the units are aware of any individual scheme. As may be expected, the awareness of the various schemes is higher in non-household units than in household units. These low levels of awareness of various schemes probably explain why only 2 per cent of the household units and only 1 per cent of non-household units reported sourcing hank yarn from SHDC/NHDC.

3.3 Handloom Sector in Uttar Pradesh

Whereas each state in India is famous for one or two particular products, Uttar Pradesh is the only state which has the distinction of being able to offer the complete range of handloom products, *viz.* home-furnishings, floor coverings, bedcovers, bed sheets, dress materials, towels, table linen and a vast range of woven and printed *sarees* made of cotton and silk and many more items. 'Varanasi *Saree*' tradition of weaving by hands forms a precious part of the generational legacy and exemplifies the richness and diversity of our country. The element of art and crafts present in the Uttar Pradesh handloom sector makes it a potential sector for upper segments of the market both in India as well as globally.

As an economic activity, handloom sector provides over two lakh peoples' livelihood in this state. However, this sector is beset with manifold problems such as obsolete technologies, competition from power loom, unorganised production system, low productivity, inadequate working capital, weak marketing link, etc.

Despite the economic slowdown in this sector, Uttar Pradesh handloom sector still enjoys a much better average than all-India level. Handloom sector in this state has near about 5.6 per cent share of total weaving units in India. It employs 6.4 per cent of the total number of workers and 6.6 per cent of the total number of weavers in this country. Here the percentage share of total looms with respect to India is 5.4, yarn consumption is 15 per cent. This state produces about 15 per cent of the total fabric of the country. Yarn consumption per day per loom is 0.77 kg whereas at the India level, the figure is 0.28 kg. Productivity of loom is 5.23 linear metres, in India it stood at 2.35. Again the productivity of weavers stands at 2.35 (in linear metres) which is near about double than the all-India average (1.33).

Some of the major handloom production centres in Uttar Pradesh as well as their products are as follows:

BOX 3.1

Major Handloom Production Centres in Uttar Pradesh

Centres	*Products*
Amroha	Picnic *dhurries*
Azamgarh	Kharri printing
Agra	*Dhurries*, bed sheets, furnishings, heavy dress materials, chenille cotton carpets
Etawah	Bedspreads, sheetings, dress materials, mixed fabrics
Farrukhabad	Cotton prints, bed sheets, dress materials, *dhurries*, chenille cotton carpets, mixed fabrics
Fatehpur Sikri	Heavy cotton fabrics, dress materials, *dhurries*, chenille cotton carpets, mixed fabrics

contd. ...

...contd. ...

Ghaziabad	Jacquard furnishings, bedspreads, terry towels, linen and home furnishings
Gorakhpur	Terry towels, towelling, furnishings, dress materials
Hathras	Chenille rugs, cotton carpets, and fabrics
Lucknow	*Chikan* work
Maunath Bhanjan	Cotton bedspreads, *sarees*, dress materials, mixed fabrics
Tanda	Figured muslin fabrics, *jamdanis*, cotton dress materials, mixed fabrics
Varanasi	Saris, mixed fabrics, cut-work items, dress materials, furnishings, stoles, scarves, gauze and leno fabrics, brocades.

Source: Uttar Pradesh Handloom Development Corporation.

3.3.1. Household Unit

Household

The share of household units engaged in handloom-related activities (both part-time and full-time) is about 5.5 per cent of all-India (Appendix A-3.2).

The zone-wise distribution of household units is depicted in Table 3.6, which shows that a total of 1.36 lakh households were engaged in handloom-related activities (both part-time and full-time), out of which 1.26 lakh households possessed looms, while 0.10 lakh were loomless households (Table 3.6). In case of rural urban areas, 72 per cent units accounted in rural areas. Of the total household units, the dominating share of Varanasi zone is 32 per cent, followed by the Moradabad zone at 16 per cent.

TABLE 3.6

Number of Household Units Engaged in Handloom Activity

Zone	*With Loom*	*Without Loom*	*Total*
Lucknow	15108	1276	16384
Kanpur	2132	44	2176
Etawah	1668	1	1669
Aligarh	7632	418	8050
Meerut	10551	902	11453
Jhansi	2680	258	2938
Moradabad	17767	4337	22104
Allahabad	1452	135	1587
Faizabad	1065	37	1102
Mau	13874	399	14273
Varanasi	40505	2698	43203
Gorakhpur	9161	246	9407
Bareilly	1948	34	1982
Uttar Pradesh	125543	10785	136328

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms, 1995-96.*

3.3.2. Loomage

Table 3.7 shows the zone-wise distribution of looms in household and non-household sector. Of the total of 1.83 lakh looms, 1.76 looms (97%) were owned by

TABLE 3.7

Number of Working and Idle Looms in Household and Non-Household Units

Zone	*Household Looms*			*Non-Household Looms*			*Total Looms*		
	Working	*Idle*	*Total*	*Working*	*Idle*	*Total*	*Working*	*Idle*	*Total*
Lucknow	17851	1921	19772	210	95	305	18061	2016	20077
Kanpur	2288	901	3189	4	0	4	2292	901	3193
Etawah	1445	396	1841	45	5	50	1490	401	1891
Aligarh	8217	892	9109	1279	189	1468	9496	1081	10577
Meerut	10959	2085	13044	2154	670	2824	13113	2755	15868
Jhansi	2852	391	3243	131	17	148	2983	408	3391
Moradabad	19026	3227	22253	6	2	8	19032	3229	22261
Allahabad	943	658	1601	0	0	0	943	658	1601
Faizabad	1225	328	1553	0	0	0	1225	328	1553
Mau	16672	1227	17899	662	465	1127	17334	1692	19026
Varanasi	59001	7865	66866	187	11	198	59188	7876	67064
Gorakhpur	4119	9589	13708	6	87	93	4125	9676	13801
Bareilly	1891	229	2120	89	27	116	1980	256	2236
Uttar Pradesh	**146489**	**29709**	**176198**	**4773**	**1568**	**6341**	**151262**	**31277**	**182539**

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms, 1995-96.*

household units. Out of these, 1.46 lakh looms are in working condition. Varanasi, Moradabad, Mau and Lucknow are the leading zones in terms of loom concentration (Appendix A-3.3).

The percentage distribution of the following types of looms constituted the bulk of the looms owned in household and non-household sector of Uttar Pradesh.

	Household	*Non-Household*	*Total*
Throw Shuttle Pit Loom	17.54	55.02 1	8.82
Fly Shuttle	24.15	8.40	23.61
Fly S-Dobby Jacquard	4.97	11.92	5.21
Frame Ordinary	6.24	7.52	6.29
Pedal	2.97	2.67	2.96
Other	41.55	12.13	40.54

Out of the total looms, commercial looms formed 68 per cent, while 32 per cent were used for domestic purposes (Table 3.8)

TABLE 3.8

Number of Commercial and Domestic Looms in Household Units

Zone	*Commercial Looms*			*Domestic Looms*		
	Working	*Idle*	*Total*	*Working*	*Idle*	*Total*
Lucknow	13100	219	13319	4961	1797	6758
Kanpur	1381	92	1473	911	809	1720
Etawah	1245	37	1282	245	364	609
Aligarh	7815	335	8150	1681	746	2427
Meerut	10831	957	11788	2282	1798	4080
Jhansi	1564	67	1631	1343	335	1678
Moradabad	12337	314	12651	6695	2915	9610
Allahabad	1066	488	1554	539	635	1174
Faizabad	366	39	405	1046	300	1346
Mau	14274	130	14404	2453	1184	3637
Varanasi	53629	195	53824	5372	7670	13042
Gorakhpur	5184	1475	6659	3592	9649	13241
Bareilly	1756	48	1804	135	181	316
Uttar Pradesh	**124548**	**4396**	**128944**	**31255**	**28383**	**59638**

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms*, 1995-1996.

3.3.3. Employment

Around 2.2 lakh people including men, women and children are engaged directly in weaving activities as full-time or part-time, while 1.1 lakh household members engaged in other handloom activities such as preparatory work, marketing, post loom and made ups (Appendix A-3.4). Children are also taking active part in weaving activity; the reason being the handloom industry is largely household-based, carried out with labour contributed by the entire family. In Uttar Pradesh, 83 per cent of the total weavers are working full time, of which 77 per cent are men.

TABLE 3.9

Number of Men, Women and Children Engaged in Weaving Activity

Zone	*Full-time Weaving*				*Part-time Weaving*			
	Men	*Women*	*Children*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Children*	*Total*
Lucknow	15475	7371	1244	24090	4392	3917	1214	9523
Kanpur	2026	620	101	2747	192	446	346	984
Etawah	1401	1078	245	2724	74	144	39	257
Aligarh	7806	2908	593	11307	1323	656	436	2415
Meerut	9676	960	164	10800	1853	1061	384	3298
Jhansi	2735	258	135	3128	390	307	203	900
Moradabad	18748	6748	2154	27650	3647	3753	3658	11058
Allahabad	415	55	6	476	83	14	12	109
Faizabad	782	205	14	1001	29	42	57	128
Mau	16986	7075	4623	28684	727	1457	923	3107
Varanasi	61281	1662	2354	65297	726	2116	878	3720
Gorakhpur	4369	856	182	5407	532	305	93	930
Bareilly	1532	343	45	1920	301	41	44	386
Uttar Pradesh	**141700**	**29796**	**11815**	**183311**	**13968**	**14218**	**8243**	**36429**

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Power looms, 1995-1996*

The weavers in the handloom industry work under the master weaver or under cooperative society or operate their own looms independently (Appendix A-3.5). In Uttar Pradesh, majority of the weavers (82%) operate their handloom independently (Table 3.10).

3.3.4. Caste Composition

Table 3.11 shows the caste-wise distribution of the weaver's household. Majority of the weaver households fall under the OBC category.

TABLE 3.10

Working Status of Full-time Handloom Weavers (No. of Weavers)

Zone	Indepe-ndent	Under Master	Under Coop. Soc	Under SHDC	Under KVIC/ KVIB	Under Priv. Owner	All Weavers
Lucknow	21185	1365	806	31	43	660	24090
Kanpur	2228	61	399	5	4	50	2747
Etawah	2183	232	127	45	119	18	2724
Aligarh	10695	280	104	455	243	753	12530
Meerut	9625	117	799	53	3	203	10800
Jhansi	2362	54	52	79	311	270	3128
Moradabad	21156	1540	1634	189	99	3032	27650
Allahabad	280	3	158	34	0	1	476
Faizabad	715	23	153	59	48	3	1001
Mau	23894	2265	1260	240	460	565	28684
Varanasi	52725	8351	742	87	18	3374	65297
Gorakhpur	4405	225	64	332	121	260	5407
Bareilly	1515	116	249	3	1	36	1920
Uttar Pradesh	**152968**	**14632**	**6547**	**1612**	**1470**	**9225**	**186454**

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms, 1995-96.*

TABLE 3.11

Caste-wise Distribution of Weaver Household

Zone	S.C.	S.T.	OBC	Others	Total
Lucknow	1.28	0.89	92.37	5.45	100.00
Kanpur	8.76	2.25	73.33	15.65	100.00
Etawah	32.34	13.17	51.55	2.94	100.00
Aligarh	51.79	2.80	37.42	7.99	100.00
Meerut	19.18	1.58	74.84	4.40	100.00
Jhansi	91.39	2.06	4.49	2.06	100.00
Moradabad	1.66	0.82	95.61	1.91	100.00
Allahabad	19.32	0.85	79.66	0.17	100.00
Faizabad	24.53	2.13	59.26	14.08	100.00
Mau	21.75	1.59	74.38	2.28	100.00
Varanasi	15.36	1.75	78.50	4.39	100.00
Gorakhpur	0.36	0.32	97.92	1.40	100.00
Bareilly	4.51	1.04	92.28	2.17	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	15.25	1.59	79.06	4.10	100.00

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms*, 1995-96.

Lucknow, Moradabad, Bareilly and Gorakpur zones show over 90 per cent of the weaver households in the OBC category because Muslims dominate in the weaving activity in these zones (Appendix A-3.6).

3.3.5. Yarn Consumption

Table 3.12 reveals that cotton holds the highest share (72%)of the total yarn consumption in Uttar Pradesh. In case of Varanasi, the share of silk yarn holds the key position (46%) followed by viscose blends (29%). This is because of the well-known fact that Varanasi is famous for the 'Banarasi Silk *Saree*' (Appendix A-3.7).

TABLE 3.12

Average Monthly Consumption Yarn (in Kg)

Zone	Cotton	Viscose Blends	Silk	Wool	Polyester Blends	Jute	Others	All Types
Lucknow	645741	8859	1173	585	4670	32580	114433	808041
Kanpur	86699	136	171	349	163	99	213	87830
Etawah	80244	neg	80	714	78	neg	134	81256
Aligarh	315494	27657	215	7768	10063	454	22178	383829
Meerut	599728	4618	17335	28302	556	2864	55998	709401
Jhansi	66081	8082	1963	284	6655	390	3507	86962
Moradabad	858303	14927	9308	15372	290	18358	114866	1031424
Allahabad	13185	144	neg	154	12857	25	790	27157
Faizabad	24391	440	370	555	301	244	12998	39299
Mau	103833	5665	58547	19075	19125	35826	10417	252488
Varanasi	57896	147351	231356	49657	10440	1103	3344	501147
Gorakhpur	112780	2896	78	neg	neg	neg	117	115874
Bareilly	138516	112	neg	25	neg	5	316	138974
Uttar Pradesh	**3102891**	**220887**	**320598**	**122841**	**65199**	**91955**	**339311**	**4263682**

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms 1995-96.*

TABLE 3.13

Average Monthly Consumption of Cotton of Different Counts/Deniers (in Kg)

Zone	*1-40*	*41-60*	*61-80*	*Above 80*	*All counts*
Lucknow	577704	45307	18335	4395	645741
Kanpur	85715	403	165	416	86699
Etawah	77212	246	0	2786	80244
Aligarh	278151	17392	17060	2891	315494
Meerut	543372	18190	7268	30898	599728
Jhansi	59657	3765	793	1866	66081
Moradabad	774663	38831	11736	33073	858303
Allahabad	12488	667	0	30	13185
Faizabad	18352	5897	78	64	24391
Mau	53352	34586	11501	4394	103833
Varanasi	39777	7848	3933	6338	57896
Gorakhpur	99385	5788	4002	3605	112780
Bareilly	137601	166	80	669	138516
Uttar Pradesh	**2757429**	**179086**	**74951**	**91425**	**3102891**

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms, 1995-96.*

The yarn of counts below 41^s constitutes 89 per cent of the total cotton yarn consumption. The share of yarn in the count groups 41-60 ^{s} is about 5 per cent and as regards higher counts i.e. 61^s and above, the share is about 6 per cent.

Table 3.14 shows the distribution of looms over various zones in the state. This shows that in all zones except Varanasi, weavers are using cotton as the prime yarn for their looms. In Varanasi, silk holds the first position. In case of polyster yarn, Allahabad is in the first place (Appendix A-3.8).

3.3.6. Production of Fabrics

Table 3.15 presents the monthly production of major items in the handloom sector in different zones. The average monthly production of all types of fabric is 2.86 million linear metres, holding a share of 11 per cent of the all-India fabric production. Across the type of fabric, *saree* production (35.48%) dominates in the state. Moradabad holds a major share (23%) of the total cloth produced in the state. About 60 per cent of the total looms are used for producing *saree* in Uttar Pradesh (Table 3.16). In Faizabad zone, the picture is slightly different. Here, maximum number of looms are used for the purpose of producing *dhoti*, *saree* comes next, followed by bed sheets (Appendix A-3.9).

TABLE 3.14

Distribution of Looms Using Different Types of Yarn

Zone	*Cotton*	*Viscose Blends*	*Silk*	*Wool*	*Jute*	*Polyester Blends*	*Others*	*Total*
Lucknow	88.82	0.59	0.12	0.38	1.43	0.97	7.69	100.00
Kanpur	93.61	2.30	0.04	3.53	0.04	0.30	0.17	100.00
Etawah	93.69	0.00	0.07	4.81	0.07	0.85	0.52	100.00
Aligarh	76.67	11.88	0.07	3.81	0.11	5.56	1.90	100.00
Meerut	94.63	0.47	1.10	1.95	0.14	0.04	1.67	100.00
Jhansi	64.43	11.85	9.98	0.12	0.33	12.48	0.81	100.00
Moradabad	88.86	1.86	1.50	1.78	0.66	0.06	5.28	100.00
Allahabad	44.44	1.75	0.10	0.41	0.10	52.06	1.13	100.00
Faizabad	70.23	0.00	11.26	0.70	1.83	1.13	14.85	100.00
Mau	18.76	1.79	64.27	3.23	3.08	6.84	2.02	100.00
Varanasi	5.55	27.50	57.78	5.73	0.22	2.63	0.59	100.00
Gorakhpur	98.24	1.42	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10	100.00
Bareilly	96.24	0.88	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	2.73	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	**46.92**	**12.62**	**31.28**	**3.54**	**0.66**	**2.85**	**2.13**	**100.00**

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms, 1995-96.*

TABLE 3.15

Item-wise Monthly Production of Handloom Textiles (in Linear Metres)

Zone	*Dhoti*	*Saree*	*Lungi*	*Gamchas/Angawastra*	*Towel/Napkin*	*Bed Sheet*	*Others*	*Total*
Lucknow	316154	811364	363558	2517879	5879	348839	663588	5027261
Kanpur	1140	103239	3564	118532	82	43336	181225	451118
Etawah	16270	113445	0	132229	2082	123794	186257	574077
Aligarh	164226	496486	5346	377368	0	193153	1330554	2567133
Meerut	371462	1165144	26789	345460	142359	490367	2144545	4686126
Jhansi	64712	219437	3941	128772	14738	95766	49786	577152
Moradabad	885700	1619149	85514	488360	75113	983987	2498750	6636573
Allahabad	18807	72655	17401	9304	0	18336	25166	161669
Faizabad	113354	34692	2394	43744	1299	17993	54189	267665
Mau	216205	1182660	5661	89243	5380	119420	280627	1899196
Varanasi	56144	3483090	535	16570	1406	344046	295247	4197038
Gorakhpur	220323	341702	392	68508	1411	170051	12484	814871
Bareilly	11135	530252	0	2238	22869	218296	29255	814045
Uttar Pradesh	**2455632**	**10173315**	**515095**	**4338207**	**272618**	**3167384**	**7751673**	**28673924**

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms, 1995-96.*

TABLE 3.16

Percentage Distribution of Looms Producing Different Types of Fabrics

Zone	*Dhoti*	*Saree*	*Lungi*	*Bed Sheet*	*Furnishings*	*Others*	*Total*
Lucknow	6.84	40.86	8.79	40.53	1.78	1.19	100.00
Kanpur	0.31	46.37	0.99	44.91	0.46	6.96	100.00
Etawah	2.94	28.64	0.00	42.58	0.83	25.00	100.00
Aligarh	10.44	33.11	0.34	31.95	4.64	19.52	100.00
Meerut	7.84	27.50	0.67	29.47	5.06	29.46	100.00
Jhansi	5.62	44.25	0.38	37.84	10.30	1.60	100.00
Moradabad	9.67	36.18	1.38	42.72	0.15	9.89	100.00
Allahabad	3.19	44.42	4.64	19.78	27.75	0.22	100.00
Faizabad	34.40	32.42	1.07	25.95	0.91	5.25	100.00
Mau	4.46	72.77	0.22	19.39	2.73	0.42	100.00
Varanasi	0.60	78.90	0.01	19.35	1.12	0.02	100.00
Gorakhpur	12.78	42.59	0.05	43.97	0.05	0.55	100.00
Bareilly	0.98	49.78	0.00	49.24	0.00	0.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	**4.69**	**59.05**	**1.01**	**27.94**	**2.12**	**5.19**	**100.00**

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms, 1995-96.*

TABLE 3.17

Distribution of Units Using Different Sources of Finance

Zone	*Own*	*Co-ops*	*Com-Banks*	*Others*	*All*
Lucknow	68.04	13.34	2.24	16.38	100
Kanpur	56.54	18.43	1.29	23.74	100
Etawah	73.26	14.39	4.64	7.71	100
Aligarh	56.14	14.90	4.29	24.67	100
Meerut	71.78	12.34	7.69	8.18	100
Jhansi	74.13	2.22	5.65	17.99	100
Moradabad	69.57	13.20	3.94	13.29	100
Allahabad	64.29	12.00	9.94	13.77	100
Faizabad	54.57	16.40	7.53	21.50	100
Mau	76.25	4.75	3.57	15.44	100
Varanasi	92.43	1.96	0.69	4.91	100
Gorakhpur	49.77	17.21	0.68	32.34	100
Bareilly	40.02	30.42	6.22	23.34	100
Uttar Pradesh	**72.19**	**10.23**	**3.09**	**14.49**	**100**

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms, 1995-96.*

3.3.7. Source of Finance

Seventy two per cent of the handloom units reported obtaining of hank yarn from their own finance. The next source of finance is ‘others’ (14.5%), followed by cooperatives and commercial banks. The ‘others’ segment constitutes loans from *mahajans*, friends, etc. Commercial banks are still lagging far. They provide only a meagre amount of three per cent of the total source of finance.

Since the days of the Industrial Revolution, the handloom sector has faced threats from the modern techniques. After Independence, many regulations have been imposed by the Central and state governments. Now the threats are becoming lesser. Table 3.18 shows the zone-wise perception of threat in Uttar Pradesh. It depicts that Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Faizabad, Jhansi are in the very high threat zone, whereas Kanpur and Bareilly zones handloom weavers face lesser threat from the power loom.

TABLE 3.18

Distribution of Units by Perception of Threat from Mills/Power Looms

Zone	*Very High*	*Considerable*	*Moderate*	*Nil*	*Total*
Lucknow	15.52	23.82	30.22	30.44	100.00
Kanpur	1.61	15.19	3.17	80.04	100.00
Etawah	27.23	8.74	22.24	41.80	100.00
Aligarh	23.66	14.66	2.59	59.08	100.00
Meerut	6.24	31.78	32.76	29.22	100.00
Jhansi	20.95	23.17	7.82	48.06	100.00
Moradabad	7.28	18.11	8.84	65.78	100.00
Allahabad	28.67	33.46	23.38	14.49	100.00
Faizabad	26.07	21.91	10.03	41.98	100.00
Mau	19.05	12.16	13.81	54.98	100.00
Varanasi	2.17	21.49	33.23	43.11	100.00
Gorakhpur	37.56	18.34	10.73	33.37	100.00
Bareilly	1.16	1.46	6.03	91.35	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	**11.65**	**20.14**	**21.62**	**46.60**	**100.00**

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms, 1995-96.*

Handloom sector has a very crucial role in the export earnings of the state. This sector is expecting a phenomenal growth in the next few years. The Uttar Pradesh government had set a target of 164 per cent growth in money terms in 2001-02 over 1997-98. Handknotted woollen carpets and *dhurries* show the largest growth rate.

TABLE 3.19

Proposed Export Target : 2002 (Rs. Crores)

Item Description	*1997-98*	*2001-2002*
Handknotted Woollen Carpets and *Dhurries*	1730	4800
Cotton Yarn, Textiles, and Readymade Garments	760	1800
Zari, *Chikan* and Embroidered Products	55	120
Silk Fabrics and Other Products	35	80

Source: Compiled from *Joint Census of Handlooms & Powerlooms, 1995-96.*

3.4. Revitalising Handloom Industry

Handloom, once the symbol of self-reliance and generating employment for millions of small weavers, is on the verge of collapse following state apathy, hike in prices of raw materials, fall in demand and poor marketing. More than a million weavers in Uttar Pradesh are facing closure as their primary customers or routers.

3.4.1. Assessing the Policy Framework

All-India Handloom Board was set up in 1945 with the object of supplying raw material and assisting the marketing of handloom products. Handlooms witnessed greater emphasis in the policy formulation in the post-Independence era.

After Independence, in all the Five-Year Plans, emphasis was given to the development of the handloom industry. The major thrust was on the co-operatisation of handloom weavers.

Some major policy announcements with regard to the handloom sector in the post-Independence era are as follows:

BOX 3.2

Major Policy Announcements in the Handloom Sector—Post-Independence

Year	*Incidence*
1948	The acquisition and installation of power looms were prohibited without the permission of the Textile Commissioner.Government of India passed the Cotton Textile (Control) Order in which the mills were prohibited from producing certain varities of cloth.
1949	Excise duty was imposed on mill cloth of medium and coarse to superfine varieties in order to collect revenue.
1950	The government reserved a whole variety of items for the exclusive manufacture by handlooms—mills being legally prohibited from producing these items.
1952	All India Handloom Board was reconstituted to develop the handloom industry on cooperative lines; increase production and help in the marketing of cotton. In the same year, the Government announced the RBI scheme to assist handlooms by supply of yarn and in return purchase of cloth.
1954	Kanungo Commission report submitted—recommended a progressive conversion of handlooms into power looms through organised effort over a period of 15 to 20 years.
1955	Recommendations of Karve Committee—the freezing of both mill and power loom output at existing level.
1956	Textile Policy: The 90 per cent Loss Guarantee Scheme was introduced.
1964	Asok Mehta Committee recommended power loom be allowed to acquire a paramount position in the textile economy of India.
1974	Sivaraman Committee pointed out the inadequacy of government support and the product reservation which actually benefited the power looms.
1978	Janata government announced its textile policy—to assist the growth of handlooms, the capacity of the power loom and mills sectors were to be frozen at existing levels with expansion allowed only in handloom and *khadi* sectors.
1981	Textile policy—laid down that fresh expansion of capacity of power looms to be regulated such that by the end of 1984-85, the growth is restricted at 5 per cent of the base year. A new Indian Institute of Handloom

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Year	*Incidence*
	Technology at Gauhati was also proposed to be established along with the strengthening of existing infrastructure in other IIHTs and Weavers Service Centres.
1985	New Textile Policy.[1]
1985-86	Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme introduced.
1989	Government of India introduced Market Development Scheme in lieu of Rebate and Share Capital Contribution Schemes.
1990	Abid Hussain Committee Review Textile Policy 1985. 1. Focussed on the weaver rather than looms; 2. Area-based promotion to enhance weaver'searnings and productivity. 3. Result-oriented institutional infrastructure. 4. Searched for new organisational forms for target-oriented handlooms. 5. Stepped up plan provision for handloom promotion.
1997	Mira Seth Committee on Handlooms. It recommended an export-oriented strategy for the survival of handlooms. The committee also recommended the reduction of items reserved for handlooms from 22 to 11.
1999	Committee under the chairmanship of S.Satyam. 1. Cone yarn be converted to hank yarn by weavers to meet the requirements of handlooms i.e. removal of hank yarn obligation of mills to handlooms. 2. Fifty per cent of weavers to change over to weaving for exports. 3. Conversion of third tier of handloom weavers producing plain and low cost items to first tier handloom units producing commercial items or into third tier of power loom weavers with semi-automatic looms. 4. Strengthening of the existing welfare schemes with no additional schemes. 5. Research & Development, design intelligence, testing, training and HRD support would be provided by WSCs and IIHTs. 6. Establishment of marketing complexes in the main commercial centres. 7. Removal of the Handloom Reservation Act. 8. Setting up of IT booth for weavers. 9. Excise duty exemptions available to handloom sector at the fabric stage to be phased out. 10. Strengthening of the database with regard to the handloom sector.

1. The most comprehensive textile policy of independent India was the New Textile Policy of 1985. The important policy initiatives for handlooms under the New Textile Policy were as follows:
   1. Development of handlooms through cooperatives and corporations to be intensified.
   2. Greater emphasis on modernisation and provision of technological inputs for improving productivity, quality and finish.
   3. Special efforts to ensure the availability of yarn and other raw materials through the operations of National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC).
   4. Production of mixed and blended fabrics to be encouraged.
   5. Protection to handloom sector under the Handloom Reservation Act.
   6. Removal of cost handicap of handloom *vis-à-vis* power loom products through suitable fiscal measures.
   7. To improve the marketing of handloom products, strengthening the infrastructure of marketing complexes, organising the training of marketing personnel and intensive publicity.
   8. To strengthen the database and better planning in the hand loom sector, a census of handlooms was to be undertaken.
   9. Welfare schemes for handloom weavers such as a Contributory Thrift Fund Scheme and Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme were to be introduced.
   10. The entire production of control cloth was to be transferred to the handloom sector by the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

The Uttar Pradesh government also took some state-level policies besides the above national policies. Some of the major policy initiatives of Uttar Pradesh government are:

3.4.2. New Cluster Scheme for Handloom Industries

A new scheme for the development of small industries in clusters launched in certain selected industrial areas/estates, preferably in the vicinity of developed urban areas, to ensure their viability. These will be provided a special package of free training, single table clearances and loans through State Financial Corporations at lower rates of interest.

3.4.3. Upgradation of Skills and Technology in the Handloom Sector

Handloom industry is the most important source of employment generation in rural areas after agriculture itself. In the past few years, supply of low quality yarn and inadequate attention to the upgradation of technology have contributed to the gradual decline of this sector. It will be the priority of the state to maintain the relevance and vibrancy of this important economic activity. Emphasis will be laid on the use of superior technology and improvement of skills of the vast workforce employed in the sector. The capital required for technology replacement will be provided through the various self employment schemes currently being implemented in the state. Special attention will also be paid to the development of appropriate designs, improvement of productivity and diversification.

3.4.4. Marketing for Handloom Industries

3.4.4.1. Five Year Price/Quantity Preference Policy in Place of Existing Annual Policy

The marketing of goods produced is one of the major problems faced by the handloom industries. One of the major problems faced by this industry is the absence of standardised quality and recognisable brand name. The Mission will provide support for the removal of this bottleneck as well.

It is hoped that successful initiatives undertaken under the Mission will be found suitable for replication across the entire range of goods and services.

The state should adopt a stable policy of price and quantity preference in government purchase for the products of the small industries. The present system of extension of policy on a year-to-year basis will be replaced by a five-year facility so that the industry is assured government purchases for a relatively stable period, and hence is able to concentrate on productive work rather than being saddled with uncertainty. The price and quantity preference policy of the Government will be fully applicable to all the public undertakings of the state government.

3.4.4.2. Equity Participation by State Government in Private Marketing Companies

The state will promote establishment of marketing companies for the produce of handloom industries in the private sector. If these companies undertake the responsibility of quality standardisation and development of brand names, then the state government will participate in such companies through equity of up to 10 per cent.

3.4.4.3. District Industries Centres to Help Small Industries in Accessing Information and Latest Technologies

The level of technology being currently employed by this sector and the lack of adequate market information, contribute significantly to the uncompetitiveness of such industries. Measures will be taken to remove these bottlenecks. The District Industries Centre will assist the entrepreneur in establishing linkages with new markets. These centres will also provide information on the latest available technologies. To achieve this objective, comprehensive database will be developed in all District Industries Offices, and this information will be made readily available and accessible to the local industries.

3.5. Conclusion and Recommendations

- Handloom weaving is a significant industry that employs lakhs of people in the country. The most urgent task today is one of devising appropriate institutional and structural supports that could help the industry realise its potential. In order to do this, a major shift in the existing perspectives on the industry will be necessary.
- Handloom sector must be approached as a productive industry and as a major generator of employment, especially in the rural, non-farm sectors. Having defined it as a productive industry, various entitlements of the industry and its practitioners have to be emphasised and attended to. The general thrust of a government policy on handlooms has to be based on a clear recognition of such needs.
- One of the inalienable features of the handloom industry is its equity participation. Unlike certain other industries where a handful of owners control and direct the entire production process, in the handloom sector, control over resources is not concentrated but more dispersed. This follows from the very nature of the industry, which uses only small amounts of capital while drawing on traditional skills and household-based labour in order to produce cloth.
- To focus on ‘local markets’ as the most obvious targets of decentralised cloth production. Expanding local markets is a challenging task that will have to be supported by ancillary research on such questions as suitable cotton varieties, local spinning units, and so on. In the long run, the growth prospects of the handloom industry depend on such a market expansion, and policy formulations should address the needs of the industry that follow from such an objective.

A brief summary of the main points highlighted in the course of the study follows:

- A homogeneous category such as ‘the weaver’ is a misleading one, which can lead to policy distortions. In reality, there exist several different types of weavers and several organisational modes under which they weave. A rigid classification of weavers into one or the other category (such as cooperative weavers or those under the master weaver) is also unrealistic, since very often a combination of different types exist.
- The functioning of weaver cooperatives is another issue that demands attention. Though, generally speaking, cooperatives seem to be crumbling, it was found that the precipitating factors were not always the same. Politicisation, lobbying for power and mismanagement of funds were common stories, but the role of other related aspects such as collapse of the apex marketing agency and its impact on weaver cooperatives has to be looked into in greater detail.
- As a result of these developments and circumstances, the question of what alternative forms weaver collectives could take becomes extremely pertinent. Ideally, these will have to side-step the pitfalls of the pre-existing systems of production, and organise production and marketing on a different footing.

- The market for handlooms also requires extensive consideration and well-thought out strategies, as will be elaborated shortly. At present, the emphasis is on export markets and niche national markets. In addition to such existing markets, developing the local market is essential.
- Field interventions will have to be preceded by research inputs on a range of factors affecting the handloom industry such as technology, markets, socio-economic conditions of weavers in different areas and an accurate identification of their most urgent needs, such as access to raw materials and credit.

3.5.1. Strategies for Intervention

1. **Adequate and Timely Credit Supply**: The amount of institutional credit to the handloom sector is abysmally low. Banks have an inbuilt bias against small producers, the credit facilities available to the cooperatives are far from adequate. Very often, master-weaver controlled cooperatives manage to siphon off a large chunk of the credit available. Outside the cooperative, the credit needs of the majority of weavers remain unaddressed. Different kinds of credit needs of weavers are also neglected. While adequate and timely credit for input procurement is the main need, at times, capital may be required for repairs or for domestic and social expenses. The growth of self-help groups and thrift groups among weavers must be encouraged with matching grants and other incentives for this purpose.
2. **Support of Raw Materials and Management**: Despite reservations of the spindle capacity in the spinning mills in favour of hank yarn, there has been persistent shortage of yarn when it comes to the actual weaver. It is reported that the extent of diversion of hank yarn to the power loom sector has been between 30-40 per cent. This happens because of several malpractices, such as: a) the hank-yarn being siphoned off by power looms; b) the cornering of the yarn by master-weavers through their bogus cooperatives, and c) fluctuations in yarn prices to the levels which often go beyond the reach of the individual weaver. The management of production of the cooperative spinning mills is unprofessional, and they are using obsolete technology which is cost-intensive, often leading to the mills turning to subsidised export of yarn in order to meet their running costs.

   It is necessary to build ancillary support systems specifically suited to the dispersed nature of the handloom industry. At present, yarn is produced in spinning mills located in distant towns and cities. The pre-spinning process is also technologically-intensive which affects the inherent strengths of the cotton fibre. As handloom weavers are dispersed across different regions and villages, it will be feasible to develop smaller units of yarn production to cater to their needs. Direct relation is needed between yarn production located near cotton fields and weaving clusters. This direct relation would also eliminate many of the costly and unnecessary stages of the current pre-spinning process such as baling and reduce the need for carding. Research & development should be taken up in this direction. Further attention needs to be paid to the right kind of yarn availability, price regulation and policies regarding the export of yarn, since all these directly affect the viability of handloom weaving as an industry. While setting up of smaller retail yarn outlets would be beneficial, linkages between credit provision and yarn availability also need to be worked out.
3. **Protection through Product Reservations:** The idea of product reservations was primarily to protect the handloom sector from power looms and mills taking over the production of items hitherto being produced exclusively by the handloom sector. Though seen in protectionist terms in this sector, in reality the concept is not very different from market segmentation, which is the identification of market boundaries for different products and linking them up with best-suited production units, without entering into unnecessary competition across the whole production range. The implementation of the Handloom Reservation Act has always been the bone of contention between officials and handloom weavers.

   The situation today is one where market demand dictates production; as a result, what were regionally specific products are now being produced in a number of distant centres across regions. The concept of fostering an 'area-based industry' (indicated by the Abid Hussain Committee Report) should be explored in order to promote handloom production. There is a need to protect 'geographical indicators' in products and to promote common brand names. In the absence of this, handloom production will lose out on important market segments.

Handloom products are not just 'luxury' items, but also 'wage-goods' that are capable of catering to different kinds of national and local markets which need to be linked. It is also capable of producing a much larger volume of output for any given level of investment when compared with other sectors of the textile industry. Handlooms also have a substantial input of intangibles such as skill and dexterity of handloom weavers, which are not properly priced in the present market system. Protection by way of reservation of items will at least enable the handloom weavers to be paid for their dexterity, which is otherwise eroded by the cost advantage of power loom products.

Further, given the effects of WTO and liberalisation and the reality of international competition in cloth production, it is imperative to expand patent protection. Just as patents protect individual products, there needs to be a demand for protection on the basis of cultural heritage. Market pressures and the incessant demand for variety are pushing producers to constantly look out for something new. In India, there is a permanent demand for certain kinds of products such as *sarees* and *dhotis*, since culture defines dress codes. In order to protect this market demand, it is necessary to patent these categories of items, and reserve the exclusive right to produce them. Such rights could be vested in the hands of the weaving community as a whole, rather than specific individuals.

4. **Extensive Research**: Extensive research into technological and organisational aspects of the handloom industry is necessary. Rarely have the research needs of the handloom industry been pursued systematically. Research institutes undertaking technical research into each stage of the weaving process, including pre-loom processes are required, since it is in these early stages that the need for technical improvement is most keenly felt. Research and documentation of designs as well as of existing markets also need to be undertaken. The paucity of a reliable database regarding various productive and socio-economic aspects of handloom weavers has also been felt. In fact, an unreliable database has been the bane of the handloom sector. A comprehensive collection of data on handlooms covering all aspects of the industry should be immediately initiated not only through official machinery, but also with the help of weaver organisations and responsible non-governmental organisations.

5. **Market Expansion:** As seen above, reliance on an export market alone is fraught with difficulties such as: a) the highly differentiated nature of the export market, since each country will have its own requirements; b) the infrastructure support and regulations governing export trade necessitate that it is in the hands of large business houses, from which little benefit will trickle down to the primary producer; and c) it creates instabilities in demand and livelihoods that impact negatively on weavers. In this context, there are several different aspects that merit attention: it is necessary to expand and develop the market beyond the upper reaches. The view that a domestic demand for handlooms has no prospects of growth and that there should be more of export-oriented production is far from the truth. There is a large and growing domestic demand for handlooms. Handloom production is well integrated into local demand and this sector cannot be ignored. The potential for growth of this sector in fact lies in the medium and heavier plainer fabrics, rather than the complex patterned or high-count 'fine' fabrics, which are more suited to a small niche market. This is because such production draws on simple and affordable technology and does not require expensive loom attachments. Also, there is a large-scale demand in the burgeoning middle-class markets in cities and towns that can easily be tapped. The commissioning of market surveys will provide a more accurate picture of the customers' preferences. This market information is to be disseminated by the surveying agency to all the concerned agents, especially primary producers. The role of the state in market development (in addition to the responsibilities of state-appointed marketing agencies) should also be discussed.

6. **Correcting Misperceptions**: Though successive committee and other reports concede that handloom sector is extremely heterogeneous, this recognition is not reflected in textile policy formulations. While paucity of reliable data is part of the problem, there is also a need to understand the patterns of production, organisation and changes in the industry better. From 1985 onwards, weavers have been seen as

falling into three categories (high-income skilled weavers, medium-income weavers and low-income weavers). This division is artificial, and though weavers making 'fine' fabrics do earn marginally more than those weaving plain cloth, the market demand for these high-value fabrics is restricted to a small niche market, so the number of weavers depending on this are relatively fewer. It has to be emphasised strongly that a categorisation of weavers is also a categorisation of organisational modes. These will clearly differ from region to region. To capture this variety, a functional categorisation is needed where factors of production combine in specific ways. These are not fixed, but undergo change in relation to changes in the wider economy. A more realistic understanding of the problems of weavers and a suitably flexible categorisation has, therefore, to be devised based on realities at the field level.

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APPENDIX A-3.1

Compendium of Handloom Schemes

Schemes	*Implementing Agency*
Handloom Development Centres 1993	Preferably by existing PHWCSs. New society will be considered if backed by a good and viable NGO which should fulfil the criteria for assistance from CAPART.
Looms with Equipment to Loomless Weaver under IRDP, 1993-94	DRDA at the district level and the BDO or *Panchayat Samiti* at the block level.
SC/ST Houseless Weavers under IAY, 1993-94	Jointly by the DRDA and the Assistant Director of Handlooms.
Training of Weavers under TRYSEM, 1994-95	Assistant Director of Handlooms and the DRDA. Training to be conducted by the concerned Weaver Training Centres.
Common Facilities Centres with JRY Assistance, 1994-95	Common Facility Centre will work under PHWCSs. Identification by state and district level Monitoring Committee.
Janata Cloth Scheme, 1990	State apex HWCSs, Regional HWCS and State HDCs. Exceptional context of PHWCS.
Hank Yarn Price Subsidy Scheme, 1994-95	Apex/Regional HWCS, State HDCs, Regional HDCs, Directors in charge of Handlooms and Registered societies fulfilling CAPART guidelines and catering to not less than 50 weavers.
Yarn at Gate Price, 1995-96	National HDC, the nodal agency will procure yarn from state sector cooperative mills and supply it through their branches/regional office and yarn depots to state HC, state apex/ regional HWCS, PHWCS having a turn over of Rs.20 lakh per annum, HDCs and societies fulfilling the norms of CAPART catering to the needs of not less than 50 weavers.
Market Development Assistance, 1988-89	Handloom Apex Cooperative Societies, HDCs and PHWCSs.
Project Package Scheme, 1991-92	Apex bodies, primary societies, voluntary agencies and weavers associations recommended through state governments.
Integrated Handloom Villages Development, 1991-92	Beneficiaries of the village will be encouraged to form a CS failing which they may form a registered society, if an NGO is working in the area.
Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme, 1992	Apex HCS, State HDCs, PHWCSs or any other agency specially set up by the Government for the purpose.
Thrift Fund Scheme, 1985-86	Primary cooperative societies.
Group Insurance Scheme, 1992-93	Annual premium of Rs.100 per person shared between central and state governments and beneficiary at the rate of one-third each.
Health Package Scheme, 1992-93	Besides covering weavers affiliated to corporations and cooperatives, weavers outside their affiliation should be covered through the field agencies of Directorate of Handlooms.
National Design Collection Programme, 1985-86	Any handloom apex society, handloom development centres and registered production-based WCS, craft councils/foundations are eligible for the benefit.
Margin Money for Destitute Weavers, 1991-92	Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies.
National Silk Yarn Scheme, 1992-93	National Handloom Development Centres and apex cooperative societies.
Marketing of Handloom Goods under Single Tender System, 1988	ACASH acts as the nodal agency. Only handloom units notified by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms can avail this facility.
New Insurance Scheme, 1997-98	Through United India Insurance Company with an annual premium of Rs. 120 per annum, the share of Central government is Rs. 60 per annum and the weaver is Rs. 20 per annum.
Deen Dayal Hathkargha Yojana, 2000-01	National level Handloom Organisations, State HDC, apex societies, PHWCSs, NGOs and WSCs.

Source: *Compendium of Handloom Schemes* (revised edition up to May 1995), Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi and *Annual Report of Ministry of Textiles (2000-2001)*, New Delhi.

Note: PHWCS–Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies; HDC-Handloom Development Corporations; IAY-Indira Awas Yojana; JRY-Jawahar Rozgar Yojana; DRDA-District Rural Development Agency; BDO-Block Development Officer; WCS-Weavers Cooperative Society; CS-Cooperative Society.

APPENDIX A-3.2

Number of Household Units Engaged in Handloom Activity

Zone Name	*District Name*	*Number of Weaver Households*		
		With Looms	*W/o Looms*	*Total*
Lucknow	Barabanki			
	Urban	1342	78	1420
	Rural	6456	360	6816
	Total	7798	438	8236
	Rae Bareli			
	Urban	50	0	50
	Rural	177	1	178
	Total	227	1	228
	Lucknow			
	Urban	29	0	29
	Rural	134	0	134
	Total	163	0	163
	Lakhimpur Kheri			
	Urban	44	0	44
	Rural	168	0	168
	Total	212	0	212
	Sitapur			
	Urban	2253	535	2788
	Rural	2437	273	2710
	Total	4690	808	5498
	Hardoi			
	Urban	1119	3	1122
	Rural	899	26	925
	Total	2018	29	2047
Kanpur	Unnao			
	Urban	501	13	514
	Rural	604	26	630
	Total	1105	39	1144
	Kanpur (Rural)			
	Urban	74	1	75
	Rural	238	0	238
	Total	312	1	313
	Kanpur (City)			
	Urban	661	4	665
	Rural	54	0	54
	Total	715	4	719
Etawah	Etawah			
	Urban	789	1	790
	Rural	279	0	279
	Total	1068	1	1069
	Farrukhabad			
	Urban	150	0	150
	Rural	202	0	202
	Total	352	0	352

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone Name	District Name	Number of Weaver Households		
		With Looms	W/o Looms	Total
Etawah	Firozabad			
	Urban	105	0	105
	Rural	47	0	47
	Total	152	0	152
	Mainpuri			
	Urban	31	0	31
	Rural	65	0	65
	Total	96	0	96
Aligarh	Aligarh			
	Urban	489	50	539
	Rural	2564	44	2608
	Total	3053	94	3147
	Agra			
	Urban	382	1	383
	Rural	817	1	818
	Total	1199	2	1201
	Etah			
	Urban	1071	146	1217
	Rural	478	85	563
	Total	1549	231	1780
	Mathura			
	Urban	1342	41	1383
	Total	1342	41	1383
Meerut	Ghaziabad			
	Urban	552	1	553
	Rural	845	1	846
	Total	1397	2	1399
	Bulandshahr			
	Urban	372	156	528
	Rural	1416	692	2108
	Total	1788	848	2636
	Meerut			
	Urban	888	4	892
	Rural	2296	33	2329
	Total	3184	37	3221
	Muzaffarnagar			
	Urban	841	3	844
	Rural	2092	10	2102
	Total	2933	13	2946
	Saharanpur			
	Urban	209	0	209
	Rural	1040	2	1042
	Total	1249	2	1251
Jhansi	Jalaun			
	Urban	170	2	172
	Rural	430	5	435
	Total	600	7	607

Contd. ...

Contd. ...

Zone Name	*District Name*	*Number of Weaver Households*		
		With Looms	*W/o Looms*	*Total*
	Jhansi			
	Urban	332	18	350
	Rural	612	43	655
	Total	944	61	1005
	Mahoba			
	Urban	190	26	216
	Rural	305	26	331
	Total	495	52	547
	Lalitpur			
	Urban	65	0	65
	Rural	158	3	161
	Total	223	3	226
	Hamirpur			
	Urban	0	28	28
	Rural	418	107	525
	Total	418	135	553
Moradabad	Bijnor			
	Urban	2007	287	2294
	Rural	6608	1493	8101
	Total	8615	1780	10395
	Moradabad			
	Urban	1797	574	2371
	Rural	4804	1562	6366
	Total	6601	2136	8737
	Rampur			
	Urban	459	225	684
	Rural	2092	196	2288
	Total	2551	421	2972
Allahabad	Allahabad			
	Urban	47	0	47
	Rural	319	0	319
	Total	366	0	366
	Pratapgarh			
	Rural	721	21	742
	Total	721	21	742
	Fatehpur			
	Urban	11	0	11
	Rural	238	112	350
	Total	249	112	361
	Banda			
	Urban	54	0	54
	Rural	62	2	64
	Total	116	2	118
Faizabad	Gonda			
	Urban	2	2	4
	Rural	47	0	47
	Total	49	2	51

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone Name	*District Name*	*Number of Weaver Households*		
		With Looms	*W/o Looms*	*Total*
	Faizabad			
	Rural	3	15	18
	Total	3	15	18
	Bahraich			
	Urban	6	2	8
	Rural	18	2	20
	Total	24	4	28
	Sultanpur			
	Urban	62	0	62
	Rural	927	16	943
	Total	989	16	1005
	Ambedkar Nagar			
	Rural	369	44	413
	Total	369	44	413
Mau	Azamgarh			
	Urban	273	0	273
	Rural	6543	158	6701
	Total	6816	158	6974
	Ghazipur			
	Urban	726	9	735
	Rural	2384	33	2417
	Total	3110	42	3152
	Balia			
	Urban	21	0	21
	Rural	621	5	626
	Total	642	5	647
	Mau			
	Urban	637	8	645
	Rural	2669	186	2855
	Total	3306	194	3500
Varanasi	Jaunpur			
	Rural	614	93	707
	Total	614	93	707
	Bhadoi			
	Urban	50	0	50
	Rural	130	0	130
	Total	180	0	180
	Mirzapur			
	Urban	398	9	407
	Rural	4643	856	5499
	Total	5041	865	5906
	Varanasi			
	Urban	10227	199	10426
	Rural	24276	1532	25808
	Total	34503	1731	36234
	Sonbhadra			
	Rural	167	9	176
	Total	167	9	176

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone Name	*District Name*	*Number of Weaver Households*		
		With Looms	*W/o Looms*	*Total*
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur			
	Urban	2278	35	2313
	Rural	654	8	662
	Total	2932	43	2975
	Dewaria			
	Urban	13	0	13
	Rural	205	0	205
	Total	218	0	218
	Padrauna			
	Rural	82	8	90
	Total	82	8	90
	Basti			
	Urban	971	39	1010
	Rural	3970	21	3991
	Total	4941	60	5001
	Maharajganj			
	Rural	43	57	100
	Total	43	57	100
	Siddharthnagar			
	Urban	2	0	2
	Rural	943	78	1021
	Total	945	78	1023
Bareilly	Pilibhit			
	Urban	115	0	115
	Rural	304	11	315
	Total	419	11	430
	Bareilly			
	Urban	830	17	847
	Rural	234	5	239
	Total	1064	22	1086
	Budaun			
	Rural	384	1	385
	Total	384	1	385
	Shajahanpur			
	Rural	81	0	81
	Total	81	0	81

APPENDIX A-3.3

Number of Working and Idle Looms in Household and Non-Household Units

Zone	*District Name*	*Household Looms*			*Non-household Looms*			*Total Looms*		
		Working	*Idle*	*Total*	*Working*	*Idle*	*Total*	*Working*	*Idle*	*Total*
Lucknow	Barabanki	9192	731	9923	0	0	0	9192	731	9923
	Rae Bareli	245	3	248	0	0	0	245	3	248
	Lucknow	223	13	236	10	0	10	233	13	246

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone	District Name	Household Looms			Non-household Looms			Total Looms		
		Working	Idle	Total	Working	Idle	Total	Working	Idle	Total
	Lakhimpur Kheri	210	33	243	6	16	22	216	49	265
	Sitapur	5405	1049	6454	194	79	273	5599	1128	6727
	Hardoi	2576	92	2668	0	0	0	2576	92	2668
Kanpur	Unnao	956	614	1570	2	0	2	958	614	1572
	Kanpur (Rural)	296	24	320	2	0	2	298	24	322
	Kanpur (City)	1036	263	1299	0	0	0	1036	263	1299
Etawah	Etawah	1018	173	1191	31	0	31	1049	173	1222
	Farrukhabad	190	185	375	0	0	0	190	185	375
	Firozabad	143	23	166	10	1	11	153	24	177
	Mainpuri	94	15	109	4	4	8	98	19	117
Aligarh	Aligarh	3269	472	3741	464	55	519	3733	527	4260
	Agra	1643	28	1671	720	99	819	2363	127	2490
	Etah	1844	324	2168	95	35	130	1939	359	2298
	Mathura	1461	68	1529	0	0	0	1461	68	1529
Meerut	Ghaziabad	1638	168	1806	676	164	840	2314	332	2646
	Bulandshahr	1517	673	2190	107	62	169	1624	735	2359
	Meerut	3359	491	3850	1292	436	1728	4651	927	5578
	Muzaffarnagar	3219	702	3921	79	8	87	3298	710	4008
	Saharanpur	1226	51	1277	0	0	0	1226	51	1277
Jhansi	Jalaun	676	29	705	0	0	0	676	29	705
	Jhansi	888	239	1127	24	11	35	912	250	1162
	Mahoba	472	74	546	0	0	0	472	74	546
	Lalitpur	310	44	354	31	0	31	341	44	385
	Hamirpur	506	5	511	76	6	82	582	11	593
Moradabad	Bijnor	9433	1351	10784	0	0	0	9433	1351	10784
	Moradabad	6182	1588	7770	0	0	0	6182	1588	7770
	Rampur	3411	288	3699	6	2	8	3417	290	3707
Allahabad	Allahabad	184	313	497	0	0	0	184	313	497
	Pratapgarh	650	71	721	0	0	0	650	71	721
	Fatehpur	87	170	257	0	0	0	87	170	257
	Banda	22	104	126	0	0	0	22	104	126
Faizabad	Gonda	44	10	54	0	0	0	44	10	54
	Faizabad	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	4	5
	Bahraich	21	3	24	0	0	0	21	3	24
	Sultanpur	1020	55	1075	0	0	0	1020	55	1075
	Ambedkar Nagar	139	256	395	0	0	0	139	256	395
Mau	Azamgarh	8747	432	9179	172	4	176	8919	436	9355
	Ghazipur	3452	380	3832	385	437	822	3837	817	4654
	Balia	522	162	684	0	0	0	522	162	684
	Mau	3951	253	4204	105	24	129	4056	277	4333
Jaunpur	Jaunpur	689	110	799	0	0	0	689	110	799
Varanasi	Bhadoi	297	22	319	0	0	0	297	22	319
	Mirzapur	6160	1670	7830	0	0	0	6160	1670	7830
	Varanasi	51690	6058	57748	187	11	198	51877	6069	57946
	Sonbhadra	165	5	170	0	0	0	165	5	170
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	1180	5597	6777	6	87	93	1186	5684	6870

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone	District Name	Household Looms			Non-household Looms			Total Looms		
		Working	Idle	Total	Working	Idle	Total	Working	Idle	Total
	Dewaria	6	312	318	0	0	0	6	312	318
	Padrauna	2	81	83	0	0	0	2	81	83
	Basti	2393	2992	5385	0	0	0	2393	2992	5385
	Maharajganj	0	45	45	0	0	0	0	45	45
	Siddharthnagar	538	562	1100	0	0	0	538	562	1100
Bareilly	Pilibhit	305	200	505	0	0	0	305	200	505
	Bareilly	1116	25	1141	89	27	116	1205	52	1257
	Budaun	389	4	393	0	0	0	389	4	393
	Shajahanpur	81	0	81	0	0	0	81	0	81

APPENDIX A-3.4

Number of Men, Women and Children Engaged in Weaving Activity (Full and Part-time)

Zone Name	District Name	Full-time Weaving				Part-time Weaving			
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Lucknow	Barabanki								
	Urban	1996	1631	545	4172	34	76	127	237
	Rural	6187	4443	539	11169	2084	2823	735	5642
	Total	8183	6074	1084	15341	2118	2899	862	5879
	Rae Bareli								
	Urban	50	0	1	51	17	0	0	17
	Rural	189	7	0	196	15	0	0	15
	Total	239	7	1	247	32	0	0	32
	Lucknow								
	Urban	42	30	14	86	3	21	55	79
	Rural	27	15	3	45	145	125	33	303
	Total	69	45	17	131	148	146	88	382
	Lakhimpur Kheri								
	Urban	31	0	0	31	25	3	0	28
	Rural	143	1	0	144	9	0	0	9
	Total	174	1	0	175	34	3	0	37
	Sitapur								
	Urban	2648	111	64	2823	790	114	38	942
	Rural	2060	403	59	2522	804	302	103	1209
	Total	4708	514	123	5345	1594	416	141	2151
	Hardoi								
	Urban	1128	85	6	1219	28	186	72	286
	Rural	974	645	13	1632	438	267	51	756
	Total	2102	730	19	2851	466	453	123	1042
Kanpur	Unnao								
	Urban	309	231	38	578	27	80	26	133
	Rural	521	293	31	845	47	59	58	164
	Total	830	524	69	1423	74	139	84	297
	Kanpur (Rural)								
	Urban	56	15	1	72	2	51	18	71
	Rural	202	16	24	242	7	14	8	29

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...Contd. ...

Zone Name	District Name	Full-time Weaving				Part-time Weaving			
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
	Total	258	31	25	314	9	65	26	100
	Kanpur (City)								
	Urban	884	64	7	955	109	240	234	583
	Rural	54	1	0	55	0	2	2	4
	Total	938	65	7	1010	109	242	236	587
Etawah	Etawah								
	Urban	789	652	59	1500	11	2	0	13
	Rural	247	156	58	461	20	17	0	37
	Total	1036	808	117	1961	31	19	0	50
	Farrukhabad								
	Urban	87	3	0	90	1	40	0	41
	Rural	85	59	11	155	18	8	4	30
	Total	172	62	11	245	19	48	4	71
Firozabad									
	Urban	74	125	117	316	0	0	0	0
	Rural	41	18	0	59	11	5	0	16
	Total	115	143	117	375	11	5	0	16
	Mainpuri								
	Urban	26	52	0	78	0	0	0	0
	Rural	52	13	0	65	13	72	35	120
	Total	78	65	0	143	13	72	35	120
Aligarh	Aligarh								
	Urban	784	77	31	892	15	7	5	27
	Rural	2611	458	122	3191	152	132	44	328
	Total	3395	535	153	4083	167	139	49	355
	Agra								
	Urban	825	315	83	1223	14	10	4	28
	Rural	876	448	77	1401	138	60	47	245
	Total	1701	763	160	2624	152	70	51	273
	Etah								
	Urban	669	914	168	1751	114	48	115	277
	Rural	345	303	32	680	141	51	136	328
	Total	1014	1217	200	2431	255	99	251	605
	Mathura								
	Urban	912	316	49	1277	734	341	80	1155
	Total	912	316	49	1277	734	341	80	1155
Meerut	Ghaziabad								
	Urban	645	54	8	707	25	87	14	126
	Rural	716	112	11	839	150	193	145	488
	Total	1361	166	19	1546	175	280	159	614
	Bulandshahr								
	Urban	529	16	6	551	4	87	23	114
	Rural	2012	64	27	2103	54	16	6	76
	Total	2541	80	33	2654	58	103	29	190
	Muzaffarnagar								
	Urban	706	172	8	886	171	68	8	247
	Rural	1606	246	27	1879	350	60	27	437
	Total	2312	418	35	2765	521	128	35	684

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Zone Name	*District Name*	*Full-time Weaving*				*Part-time Weaving*			
		Men	*Women*	*Children*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Children*	*Total*
	Saharanpur								
	Urban	211	0	0	211	1	0	0	1
	Rural	787	8	0	795	106	146	0	252
	Total	998	8	0	1006	107	146	0	253
Jhansi	Jalaun								
	Urban	169	1	2	172	11	1	2	14
	Rural	362	45	3	410	23	1	3	27
	Total	531	46	5	582	34	2	5	41
	Jhansi								
	Urban	401	54	5	460	25	15	1	41
	Rural	627	93	36	756	105	134	16	255
	Total	1028	147	41	1216	130	149	17	296
	Mahoba								
	Urban	180	3	10	193	74	49	56	179
	Rural	269	28	63	360	84	98	72	254
	Total	449	31	73	553	158	147	128	433
	Lalitpur								
	Urban	62	1	0	63	0	0	3	3
	Rural	165	15	12	192	28	6	40	74
	Total	227	16	12	255	28	6	43	77
	Hamirpur								
	Urban	30	0	0	30	1	0	0	1
	Rural	470	18	4	492	39	3	10	52
	Total	500	18	4	522	40	3	10	53
Moradabad	Bijnor								
	Urban	2337	1369	637	4343	412	199	82	693
	Rural	7193	2411	717	10321	1913	1672	828	4413
	Total	9530	3780	1354	14664	2325	1871	910	5106
	Moradabad								
	Urban	2442	585	136	3163	195	338	243	776
	Rural	4253	1112	462	5827	977	1362	890	3229
	Total	6695	1697	598	8990	1172	1700	1133	4005
	Rampur								
	Urban	452	42	31	525	27	23	25	75
	Rural	2071	1229	171	3471	123	159	1590	1872
	Total	2523	1271	202	3996	150	182	1615	1947
Allahabad	Allahabad								
	Urban	39	1	0	40	0	0	0	0
	Rural	134	0	2	136	0	0	0	0
	Total	173	1	2	176	0	0	0	0
	Pratapgarh								
	Rural	225	54	2	281	5	2	0	7
	Total	225	54	2	281	5	2	0	7
	Fatehpur								
	Urban	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
	Rural	17	0	0	17	71	3	0	74
	Total	17	0	0	17	76	3	0	79

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Zone Name	*District Name*	*Full-time Weaving*				*Part-time Weaving*			
		Men	*Women*	*Children*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Children*	*Total*
	Banda								
	Urban	0	0	2	2	1	9	12	22
	Rural	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	0	0	2	2	2	9	12	23
Faizabad	Gonda								
	Urban	3	0	0	3	0	3	2	5
	Rural	33	0	0	33	5	12	7	24
	Total	36	0	0	36	5	15	9	29
	Faizabad								
	Rural	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Bahraich								
	Urban	6	0	0	6	0	5	1	6
	Rural	14	0	0	14	0	4	5	9
	Total	20	0	0	20	0	9	6	15
	Sultanpur								
	Urban	60	1	0	61	0	0	3	3
	Rural	615	201	8	824	19	3	32	54
	Total	675	202	8	885	19	3	35	57
	Ambedkar Nagar								
	Rural	50	3	6	59	5	15	7	27
Mau	Azamgarh								
	Urban	392	72	79	543	0	83	17	100
	Rural	7810	3769	4065	15644	50	128	61	239
	Total	8202	3841	4144	16187	50	211	78	339
	Ghazipur								
	Urban	846	422	123	1391	153	150	137	440
	Rural	2967	226	91	3284	140	703	455	1298
	Total	3813	648	214	4675	293	853	592	1738
	Balia								
	Urban	18	6	2	26	3	2	1	6
	Rural	555	267	41	863	88	112	17	217
	Total	573	273	43	889	91	114	18	223
	Mau								
	Urban	629	388	40	1057	58	105	102	265
	Rural	3769	1925	182	5876	235	174	133	542
	Total	4398	2313	222	6933	293	279	235	807
Varanasi	Jaunpur								
	Rural	749	59	49	857	68	325	175	568
	Bhadoi								
	Urban	83	1	0	84	2	1	0	3
	Rural	211	8	10	229	40	20	9	69
	Total	294	9	10	313	42	21	9	72
	Mirzapur								
	Urban	697	2	15	714	0	0	0	0
	Rural	7079	111	43	7233	102	347	52	501
	Total	7776	113	58	7947	102	347	52	501
	Varanasi								
	Urban	14721	167	91	14979	39	87	14	140
	Rural	37528	1306	2139	40973	475	1330	622	2427
	Total	52249	1473	2230	55952	514	1417	636	2567

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Zone Name	District Name	Full-time Weaving				Part-time Weaving			
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
	Sonbhadra								
	Rural	213	8	7	228	0	6	6	12
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur								
	Urban	908	302	52	1262	56	17	0	73
	Rural	524	100	31	655	33	90	15	138
	Total	1432	402	83	1917	89	107	15	211
	Dewaria								
	Rural	14	6	0	20	0	0	0	0
	Padrauna								
	Rural	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	4
	Basti								
	Urban	339	60	74	473	13	12	11	36
	Rural	1925	99	9	2033	335	160	66	561
	Total	2264	159	83	2506	348	172	77	597
	Meerut								
	Urban	706	23	41	770	315	87	49	451
	Rural	1758	265	36	2059	677	317	112	1106
	Total	2464	288	77	2829	992	404	161	1557
	Siddharthnagar								
	Urban	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Rural	657	289	16	962	90	26	1	117
	Total	657	289	16	962	91	26	1	118
Bareilly	Pilibhit								
	Urban	109	86	15	210	12	7	2	21
	Rural	133	8	0	141	256	4	5	265
	Total	242	94	15	351	268	11	7	286
	Bareilly								
	Urban	762	121	30	913	26	22	35	83
	Rural	188	14	0	202	3	2	0	5
	Total	950	135	30	1115	29	24	35	88
	Budaun								
	Rural	262	114	0	376	4	6	2	12
	Shajahanpur								
	Rural	78	0	0	78	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX A-3.5

Working Status of Full-time Handloom Weavers (No. of Weavers)

Zone Name	District Name	Independent Master	Under Coop. Soc.	Under SHDC	Under SHDC KVIC/KVIB	Under Owner	Under Priv.	All Weavers
Lucknow	Barabanki							
	Urban	3319	513	158	6	4	172	4172
	Rural	10223	165	557	6	1	217	11169
	Total	13542	678	715	12	5	389	15341
	Rae Bareli							
	Urban	51	0	0	0	0	0	51
	Rural	184	2	0	0	0	10	196
	Total	235	2	0	0	0	10	247
	Lucknow							
	Urban	70	0	13	3	0	0	86

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone Name	District Name	Independent Master	Under Coop. Soc.	Under SHDC	Under SHDC KVIC/KVIB	Under Owner	Under Priv.	All Weavers
	Rural	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
	Total	115	0	13	3	0	0	131
	Lakhimpur Kheri							
	Urban	30	1	0	0	0	0	31
	Rural	137	3	0	0	1	3	144
	Total	167	4	0	0	1	3	175
	Sitapur							
	Urban	2118	611	35	8	0	51	2823
	Rural	2179	69	34	7	36	197	2522
	Total	4297	680	69	15	36	248	5345
	Hardoi							
	Urban	1214	1	2	0	1	1	1219
	Rural	1615	0	7	1	0	9	1632
	Total	2829	1	9	1	1	10	2851
Kanpur	Unnao							
	Urban	567	0	11	0	0	0	578
	Rural	781	9	43	3	4	5	845
	Total	1348	9	54	3	4	5	1423
	Kanpur (rural)							
	Urban	71	0	0	0	0	1	72
	Rural	160	8	47	0	0	27	242
	Total	231	8	47	0	0	28	314
	Kanpur (city)							
	Urban	644	43	250	2	0	16	955
	Rural	5	1	48	0	0	1	55
	Total	649	44	298	2	0	17	1010
Etawah	Etawah							
	Urban	1417	1	40	37	0	5	1500
	Rural	455	2	0	2	1	1	461
	Total	1872	3	40	39	1	6	1961
	Farrukhabad							
	Urban	46	2	42	0	0	0	90
	Rural	118	6	5	5	13	8	155
	Total	164	8	47	5	13	8	245
	Firozabad							
	Urban	6	208	1	1	97	3	316
	Rural	36	13	1	0	8	1	59
	Total	42	221	2	1	105	4	375
	Mainpuri							
	Urban	78	0	0	0	0	0	78
	Rural	27	0	38	0	0	0	65
	Total	105	0	38	0	0	0	143
Aligarh	Aligarh							
	Urban	663	61	21	5	2	140	892
	Rural	2758	33	39	40	195	126	3191
	Total	3421	94	60	45	197	266	4083
	Agra							
	Urban	1160	42	2	1	16	2	1223
	Rural	987	4	2	392	0	16	1401
	Total	2147	46	4	393	16	18	2624
	Etah							
	Urban	1557	20	4	5	12	153	1751
	Rural	494	9	10	3	0	164	680
	Total	2051	29	14	8	12	317	2431

Contd. ...

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Zone Name	*District Name*	*Independent Master*	*Under Coop. Soc.*	*Under SHDC*	*Under SHDC KVIC/KVIB*	*Under Owner*	*Under Priv.*	*All Weavers*
	Mathura							
	Urban	1253	8	3	3	0	10	1277
	Total	1253	8	3	3	0	10	1277
Meerut	Ghaziabad							
	Urban	630	18	26	3	2	28	707
	Rural	801	30	1	5	0	2	839
	Total	1431	48	27	8	2	30	1546
	Bulandshahr							
	Urban	373	2	133	7	0	36	551
	Rural	1359	18	605	33	0	88	2103
	Total	1732	20	738	40	0	124	2654
	Meerut							
	Urban	745	9	13	0	0	3	770
	Rural	2006	12	4	3	0	34	2059
	Total	2751	21	17	3	0	37	2829
	Muzaffarnagar							
	Urban	853	15	12	0	0	6	886
	Rural	1859	10	3	2	0	5	1879
Meerut	Total	2712	25	15	2	0	11	2765
	Saharanpur							
	Urban	211	0	0	0	0	0	211
	Rural	788	3	2	0	1	1	795
	Total	999	3	2	0	1	1	1006
Jhansi	Jalaun							
	Urban	164	0	0	0	1	7	172
	Rural	398	1	2	0	0	9	410
	Total	562	1	2	0	1	16	582
	Jhansi							
	Urban	376	25	3	1	0	55	460
	Rural	652	25	21	1	0	57	756
	Total	1028	50	24	2	0	112	1216
	Mahoba							
	Urban	122	0	0	2	65	4	193
	Rural	284	0	0	2	58	16	360
	Total	406	0	0	4	123	20	553
	Lalitpur							
	Urban	29	1	17	16	0	0	63
	Rural	135	1	3	53	0	0	192
	Total	164	2	20	69	0	0	255
	Hamirpur							
	Urban	0	1	1	0	0	28	30
	Rural	202	0	5	4	187	94	492
	Total	202	1	6	4	187	122	522
Moradabad	Bijnor							
	Urban	3076	530	252	13	4	468	4343
	Rural	7669	558	385	79	47	1583	10321
	Total	10745	1088	637	92	51	2051	14664
	Moradabad							
	Urban	2298	225	140	22	7	471	3163
	Rural	4709	34	720	64	18	282	5827
	Total	7007	259	860	86	25	753	8990
	Rampur							
	Urban	325	161	13	0	1	25	525
	Rural	3079	32	124	11	22	203	3471

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Zone Name	District Name	Independent Master	Under Coop. Soc.	Under SHDC	Under SHDC KVIC/KVIB	Under Owner	Under Priv.	All Weavers
	Total	3404	193	137	11	23	228	3996
Allahabad	Allahabad							
	Urban	24	0	16	0	0	0	40
	Rural	132	0	3	1	0	0	136
	Total	156	0	19	1	0	0	176
	Pratapgarh							
	Rural	113	3	131	33	0	1	281
	Total	113	3	131	33	0	1	281
	Fatehpur							
	Rural	9	0	8	0	0	0	17
	Total	9	0	8	0	0	0	17
	Banda							
	Urban	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Faizabad	Gonda							
	Urban	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
	Rural	11	0	0	0	22	0	33
	Total	12	0	2	0	22	0	36
	Faizabad							
	Rural	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Baharaich							
	Urban	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
	Rural	1	0	0	0	13	0	14
	Total	1	0	0	0	19	0	20
	Sultanpur							
	Urban	27	1	17	16	0	0	61
	Rural	632	19	130	43	0	0	824
	Total	659	20	147	59	0	0	885
	Ambedkar Nagar							
	Rural	42	3	4	0	7	3	59
	Total	42	3	4	0	7	3	59
Mau	Azamgarh							
	Urban	505	17	10	2	1	8	543
	Rural	14247	184	967	53	21	172	15644
	Total	14752	201	977	55	22	180	16187
	Ghazipur							
	Urban	967	330	39	0	41	14	1391
	Rural	1850	941	184	124	180	5	3284
	Total	2817	1271	223	124	221	19	4675
	Balia							
	Urban	19	1	0	0	1	5	26
	Rural	625	3	1	0	202	32	863
	Total	644	4	1	0	203	37	889
Mau	Mau							
	Urban	989	11	32	16	1	8	1057
	Rural	4692	778	27	45	13	321	5876
	Total	5681	789	59	61	14	329	6933
Varanasi	Jaunpur							
	Rural	651	24	76	23	9	74	857

Contd. ...

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Zone Name	*District Name*	*Independent Master*	*Under Coop. Soc.*	*Under SHDC*	*Under SHDC KVIC/KVIB*	*Under Owner*	*Under Priv.*	*All Weavers*
	Total	651	24	76	23	9	74	857
	Bhadoi							
	Urban	82	0	0	1	1	0	84
	Rural	221	7	0	0	0	1	229
	Total	303	7	0	1	1	1	313
	Mirzapur							
	Urban	355	351	5	0	0	3	714
	Rural	4721	2290	41	8	2	171	7233
	Total	5076	2641	46	8	2	174	7947
	Varanasi							
	Urban	14243	427	233	4	0	72	14979
	Rural	32242	5246	377	51	6	3051	40973
	Total	46485	5673	610	55	6	3123	55952
	Sonbhadra							
	Rural	210	6	10	0	0	2	228
	Total	210	6	10	0	0	2	228
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur							
	Urban	964	63	2	1	1	231	1262
	Rural	551	8	9	75	5	7	655
	Total	1515	71	11	76	6	238	1917
	Dewaria							
	Rural	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Total	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Padrauna							
	Rural	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Basti							
	Urban	316	141	4	3	0	9	473
	Rural	1836	13	0	69	113	2	2033
	Total	2152	154	4	72	113	11	2506
	Siddharthnagar							
	Rural	716	0	49	184	2	11	962
Bareilly	Pilibhit							
	Urban	210	0	0	0	0	0	210
	Rural	54	39	48	0	0	0	141
	Total	264	39	48	0	0	0	351
	Bareilly							
	Urban	750	74	63	3	0	23	913
	Rural	140	1	49	0	0	12	202
	Total	890	75	112	3	0	35	1115
	Budaun							
	Rural	284	2	89	0	0	1	376
	Shajahanpur							
	Rural	77	0	0	0	1	0	78
	Total	77	0	0	0	1	0	78

APPENDIX A-3.6

Caste-wise Number of Household Members Engaged in Weaving Activity

Zone Name	*District Name*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*	*OBC*	*Others*	*Total*
Lucknow	Barabanki					
	Urban	32	27	4337	13	4409
	Rural	145	96	16066	504	16811

Contd. ...

...*Contd.* ...

Zone Name	*District Name*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*	*OBC*	*Others*	*Total*
	Total	177	123	20403	517	21220
	Rae Bareli					
	Urban	0	0	68	0	68
	Rural	12	5	189	5	211
	Total	12	5	257	5	279
	Lucknow					
	Urban	19	0	146	0	165
	Rural	2	4	342	0	348
	Total	21	4	488	0	513
	Lakhimpur Kheri					
	Urban	0	2	57	0	59
	Rural	0	42	111	0	153
	Total	0	44	168	0	212
	Sitapur					
	Urban	45	70	3441	209	3765
	Rural	36	33	3612	50	3731
	Total	81	103	7053	259	7496
	Hardoi					
	Urban	69	7	1422	7	1505
	Rural	71	14	1258	1045	2388
	Total	140	21	2680	1052	3893
Kanpur	Unnao					
	Urban	7	2	691	11	711
	Rural	119	24	831	35	1009
	Total	126	26	1522	46	1720
	Kanpur (rural)					
	Urban	4	0	139	0	143
	Rural	131	40	80	20	271
	Total	135	40	219	20	414
	Kanpur (city)					
	Urban	19	16	986	517	1538
	Rural	47	2	9	1	59
	Total	66	18	995	518	1597
Etawah	Etawah					
	Urban	293	315	840	65	1513
	Rural	318	25	141	14	498
	Total	611	340	981	79	2011
	Farrukhabad					
	Urban	42	0	88	1	131
	Rural	175	0	10	0	185
	Total	217	0	98	1	316
	Firozabad					
	Urban	0	0	316	0	316
	Rural	51	18	6	0	75
	Total	51	18	322	0	391
	Mainpuri					
	Urban	0	0	78	0	78
	Rural	3	4	11	167	185
	Total	3	4	89	167	263

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone Name	*District Name*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*	*OBC*	*Others*	*Total*
Aligarh	Aligarh					
	Urban	719	18	107	75	919
	Rural	2279	19	1177	44	3519
	Total	2998	37	1284	119	4438
	Agra					
	Urban	102	6	1069	74	1251
	Rural	1183	7	170	286	1646
	Total	1285	13	1239	360	2897
	Eta					
	Urban	88	14	1815	111	2028
	Rural	151	42	599	216	1008
	Total	239	56	2414	327	3036
	Mathura					
	Urban	1865	260	91	216	2432
	Total	1865	260	91	216	2432
Meerut	Ghaziabad					
	Urban	393	39	368	33	833
	Rural	476	17	799	35	1327
	Total	869	56	1167	68	2160
	Bulandshahr					
	Urban	362	27	255	21	665
	Rural	1056	14	1093	16	2179
	Total	1418	41	1348	37	2844
	Muzaffar Nagar					
	Urban	6	9	1115	3	1133
	Rural	78	40	1987	211	2316
	Total	84	49	3102	214	3449
	Saharanpur					
	Urban	0	0	212	0	212
	Rural	80	35	929	3	1047
	Total	80	35	1141	3	1259
Jhansi	Jalaun					
	Urban	160	1	0	25	186
	Rural	425	3	5	4	437
	Total	585	4	5	29	623
	Jhansi					
	Urban	487	0	12	2	501
	Rural	942	0	29	40	1011
	Total	1429	0	41	42	1512
	Mahoba					
	Urban	369	2	1	0	372
	Rural	526	33	50	5	614
	Total	895	35	51	5	986
	Lalitpur					
	Urban	64	0	2	0	66
	Rural	174	7	80	5	266
	Total	238	7	82	5	332
	Hamirpur					
	Urban	31	0	0	0	31
	Rural	503	37	2	2	544
	Total	534	37	2	2	575
Moradabad	Bijnor					
	Urban	44	25	4658	309	5036
	Rural	178	159	14293	104	14734
	Total	222	184	18951	413	19770

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone Name	District Name	S.C.	S.T.	OBC	Others	Total
	Moradabad					
	Urban	129	31	3769	10	3939
	Rural	215	45	8617	179	9056
	Total	344	76	12386	189	12995
	Rampur					
	Urban	13	6	577	4	600
	Rural	62	51	5096	134	5343
	Total	75	57	5673	138	5943
Allahabad	Allahabad					
	Urban	0	0	40	0	40
	Rural	0	0	136	0	136
	Total	0	0	176	0	176
	Pratapgarh					
	Rural	3	3	281	1	288
	Total	3	3	281	1	288
	Fatehpur					
	Urban	0	0	5	0	5
	Rural	85	2	4	0	91
	Total	85	2	9	0	96
	Banda					
	Urban	24	0	0	0	24
	Rural	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	25	0	0	0	25
Faizabad	Gonda					
	Urban	0	0	7	1	8
	Rural	0	0	52	5	57
	Total	0	0	59	6	65
	Faizabad					
	Rural	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	0	0	1	0	1
	Bahraich					
	Urban	0	0	12	0	12
	Rural	0	0	23	0	23
	Total	0	0	35	0	35
	Sultanpur					
	Urban	62	0	2	0	64
	Rural	215	23	493	147	878
	Total	277	23	495	147	942
	Ambedkar Nagar					
	Rural	0	1	79	6	86
	Total	0	1	79	6	86
Mau	Azamgarh					
	Urban	22	11	589	21	643
	Rural	5247	309	10152	175	15883
	Total	5269	320	10741	196	16526
	Ghazipur					
	Urban	37	1	1760	33	1831
	Rural	940	22	3537	83	4582
	Total	977	23	5297	116	6413

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone Name	*District Name*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*	*OBC*	*Others*	*Total*
	Balia					
	Urban	0	2	30	0	32
	Rural	21	9	1048	2	1080
	Total	21	11	1078	2	1112
	Mau					
	Urban	67	20	1233	2	1322
	Rural	580	131	5298	409	6418
	Total	647	151	6531	411	7740
Varanasi	Jaunpur					
	Rural	432	21	913	59	1425
	Total	432	21	913	59	1425
	Bhadoi					
	Urban	2	9	76	0	87
	Rural	0	0	235	63	298
	Total	2	9	311	63	385
	Mirzapur					
	Urban	73	15	592	34	714
	Rural	1672	148	5563	351	7734
	Total	1745	163	6155	385	8448
	Varanasi					
	Urban	375	91	14566	87	15119
	Rural	7876	891	32219	2414	43400
	Total	8251	982	46785	2501	58519
	Sonbhadra					
	Rural	174	30	15	21	240
	Total	174	30	15	21	240
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur					
	Urban	2	3	1327	3	1335
	Rural	3	3	721	66	793
	Total	5	6	2048	69	2128
	Dewaria					
	Rural	0	0	20	0	20
	Total	0	0	20	0	20
	Padrauna					
	Rural	0	0	6	0	6
	Total	0	0	6	0	6
	Basti					
	Urban	1	1	507	0	509
	Rural	16	13	2547	18	2594
	Total	17	14	3054	18	3103
	Meerut					
	Urban	23	4	1190	4	1221
	Rural	277	38	2711	139	3165
	Total	300	42	3901	143	4386
	Siddharthnagar					
	Urban	0	0	1	0	1
	Rural	1	0	1076	2	1079
	Total	1	0	1077	2	1080
Bareilly	Pilibhit					
	Urban	0	0	225	6	231
	Rural	0	0	404	2	406
	Total	0	0	629	8	637

Contd. ...

...*Contd.* ...

Zone Name	*District Name*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*	*OBC*	*Others*	*Total*
	Bareilly					
	Urban	16	11	930	39	996
	Rural	0	3	201	3	207
	Total	16	14	1131	42	1203
	Budaun					
	Rural	23	0	365	0	388
	Total	23	0	365	0	388
	Shajahanpur					
	Rural	65	10	3	0	78
	Total	65	10	3	0	78

APPENDIX A-3.7

Average Monthly Consumption of Different Types of Yarn (in Kg)

Zone	*District*	*Cotton*	*Viscose Blends*	*Silk*	*Wool*	*Polyester & Blends*	*Jute*	*Others*	*All Types*
Lucknow	Barabanki	333475	7643	430	2	52	122	1043	342767
	Rae Bareli	1498	812	412	117	2210	1225	1980	8254
	Lucknow	6676	0	0	0	0	0	0	6676
	Lakhimpur Kheri	10119	0	143	0	0	60	1815	12137
	Sitapur	206157	205	41	403	149	29417	102910	339282
	Hardoi	87816	199	147	63	2259	1756	6685	98925
Kanpur	Unnao	29434	35	15	191	163	99	213	30150
	Kanpur (Rural)	14448	99	156	140	0	0	0	14843
	Kanpur (City)	42817	2	0	18	0	0	0	42837
Etawah	Etawah	61941	0	80	0	0	0	0	62021
	Farrukhabad	10441	0	0	0	0	0	105	10546
	Firozabad	5286	0	0	391	0	0	0	5677
	Mainpuri	2576	0	0	323	78	6	29	3012
Aligarh	Aligarh	136281	3	112	4047	6	0	15122	155571
	Agra	87511	438	24	1985	1692	159	905	92714
	Etah	17045	27194	14	1460	8269	80	3197	57259
	Mathura	74657	22	65	276	96	215	2954	78285
Meerut	Ghaziabad	100040	1161	99	2538	198	101	20905	125042
	Bulandshahr	82377	424	954	593	1	0	2052	86401
	Meerut	195253	335	1912	10703	57	2531	23955	234746
	Muzaffarnagar	146003	2698	14370	14468	300	232	9078	187149
	Saharanpur	76758	179	1	0	0	0	8	76946
Jhansi	Jalaun	17759	80	240	0	0	8	0	18087
	Jhansi	10717	7010	30	102	5992	382	715	24948
	Mahoba	20229	0	10	180	498	0	2792	23709
	Lalitpur	370	808	1682	2	0	0	0	2862
	Hamirpur	16303	5	0	0	165	0	0	16473
Moradabad	Bijnor	430238	12545	3211	11488	198	18329	106653	582662
	Moradabad	309086	1605	6023	3884	92	29	3812	324531
	Rampur	118827	758	74	0	0	0	4401	124060
Allahabad	Allahabad	5767	8	0	0	0	0	0	5775
	Pratapgarh	4217	0	0	145	12857	25	100	17344
	Fatehpur	2885	136	2	9	0	0	0	3032

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone	District	Cotton	Viscose Blends	Silk	Wool	Polyester & Blends	Jute	Others	All Types
	Banda	316	0	0	0	0	0	690	1006
Faizabad	Gonda	2235	0	0	0	0	0	14	2249
	Faizabad	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Bahraich	1336	0	0	0	0	0	0	1336
	Sultanpur	15727	440	370	555	301	244	12411	30048
	Ambedkar Nagar	5083	0	0	0	0	0	573	5656
Mau	Azamgarh	6387	1632	36497	404	555	71	464	46010
	Ghazipur	65840	669	10273	10838	5425	35206	8533	136784
	Balia	12583	1	100	3699	0	0	250	16633
	Mau	19023	3363	11677	4134	13145	549	1170	53061
Varanasi	Jaunpur	6010	27	872	464	182	149	1117	8821
	Bhadoi	3214	409	3642	2786	7	1	22	10081
	Mirzapur	20738	8724	22720	30944	400	71	36	83633
	Varanasi	23985	138210	204122	15463	9851	882	2044	394557
	Sonbhadra	4101	0	0	0	0	0	125	4226
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	38787	53	78	0	0	1	1	38920
	Dewaria	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	240
	Padrauna	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Basti	56783	2843	0	1	1	0	1	59629
	Siddharthnagar	16955	0	0	0	0	0	115	17070
Bareilly	Pilibhit	21100	0	0	0	0	0	5	21105
	Bareilly	98856	112	0	25	0	5	311	99309
	Budaun	13868	0	0	0	0	0	0	13868
	Shajahanpur	4692	0	0	0	0	0	0	4692

Appendix A-3.8

Average Monthly Consumption of Cotton of Different Counts/Deniers (in Kg)

Zone	District	1-40	41-60	61-80	>80	All Types
Lucknow	Barabanki	303113	23848	6332	182	333475
	Rae Bareli	947	321	165	65	1498
	Lucknow	4553	570	665	888	6676
	Lakhimpur Kheri	10018	85	10	6	10119
	Sitapur	181244	11133	10668	3112	206157
	Hardoi	77829	9350	495	142	87816
Kanpur	Unnao	28729	223	165	317	29434
	Kanpur (rural)	14313	36	0	99	14448
	Kanpur (city)	42673	144	0	0	42817
Etawah	Etawah	59866	45	0	2030	61941
	Farrukhabad	10166	59	0	216	10441
	Firozabad	4712	142	0	432	5286
	Mainpuri	2468	0	0	108	2576
Aligarh	Aligarh	128625	4954	1561	1141	136281
	Agra	67196	9480	9661	1174	87511
	Eta	16515	440	90	0	17045
	Mathura	65815	2518	5748	576	74657
Meerut	Ghaziabad	77487	2876	1539	18138	100040
	Bulandshahr	71467	703	245	9962	82377
	Meerut	192313	465	226	2249	195253

Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone	District	1-40	41-60	61-80	>80	All Types
	Muzaffarnagar	126450	13896	5108	549	146003
Jhansi	Jalaun	17759	0	0	0	17759
	Jhansi	8772	751	283	1614	11420
	Mahoba	17089	2580	360	200	20229
	Lalitpur	369	1	0	0	370
	Hamirpur	15668	433	150	52	16303
Moradabad	Bijnor	394859	22210	6418	6751	430238
	Moradabad	263185	15971	5001	24929	309086
	Rampur	116619	650	317	1393	118979
Allahabad	Allahabad	5432	335	0	0	5767
	Pratapgarh	4089	128	0	0	4217
	Fatehpur	2651	204	0	30	2885
	Banda	316	0	0	0	316
Faizabad	Gonda	2211	24	0	0	2235
	Faizabad	0	2	6	2	10
	Bahraich	1274	0	0	62	1336
	Sultanpur	10201	5486	40	0	15727
	Ambedkar Nagar	4666	385	32	0	5083
Mau	Azamgarh	4979	1000	77	331	6387
	Ghazipur	27283	27266	8103	3188	65840
	Balia	12356	46	0	181	12583
	Mau	8734	6274	3321	694	19023
Varanasi	Jaunpur	1765	3061	224	808	5858
	Bhadoi	3135	3	75	1	3214
	Mirzapur	19878	509	52	165	20604
	Varanasi	10898	4275	3582	5364	24119
	Sonbhadra	4101	0	0	0	4101
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	27868	3831	3533	3555	38787
	Dewaria	240	0	0	0	240
	Padrauna	15	0	0	0	15
	Basti	54389	1890	454	50	56783
	Siddharthnagar	16873	67	15	0	16955
Bareilly	Pilibhit	20383	67	80	570	21100
	Bareilly	98658	99	0	99	98856
	Budaun	13868	0	0	0	13868
	Shajahanpur	4692	0	0	0	4692

APPENDIX A-3.9

Item-wise Monthly Production of Handloom Textiles (in Linear Metres)

Zone	District Name	Dhoti	Saree	Lungi	Gamjha/Angwastra	Towel/Napkin	Bed Sheet	Others	Total
Lucknow	Barabanki	123816	372336	174056	1988478	5426	159166	43177	2866455
	Hardoi	4622	163626	158828	180042	0	68572	136979	712669
	Lakhimpur Kheri	3130	6330	0	1152	0	2651	20286	33549
	Lucknow	3045	24565	0	7973	0	9105	2109	46797
	Rae Bareli	6156	16211	542	8093	0	3313	8110	42425
	Sitapur	175385	228296	30132	332141	453	106032	452927	1325366
Kanpur	Kanpur (city)	0	19095	0	0	0	8574	98141	125810
	Kanpur (rural)	250	4652	3564	20552	0	1749	80521	111288
	Unnao	890	79492	0	97980	82	33013	2563	214020

...Contd. ...

...Contd. ...

Zone	*District Name*	*Dhoti*	*Saree*	*Lungi*	*Gamjha/Angwastra*	*Towel/Napkin*	*Bed Sheet*	*Others*	*Total*
Etawah	Etawah	15082	93772	0	131805	476	92485	116906	450526
	Farrukhabad	0	2961	0	216	1606	25580	32321	62684
	Firozabad	1188	6003	0	0	0	1409	35321	43921
	Mainpuri	0	10709	0	208	0	4320	1709	16946
Aligarh	Agra	37359	258981	742	8645	0	75458	151630	532815
	Aligarh	122023	92106	0	37147	0	47829	778677	1077782
	Etah	1459	45575	4319	324824	0	23953	45003	445133
	Mathura	3385	99824	285	6752	0	45913	355244	511403
Meerut	Bulandshahr	59364	235147	508	6961	1414	113996	149861	567251
	Ghaziabad	111523	106603	521	46203	80714	76380	436791	858735
	Meerut	199889	529945	4375	99397	58453	118547	729921	1740527
	Muzaffarnagar	0	166255	19566	177237	0	95793	763986	1222837
	Saharanpur	686	127194	1819	15662	1778	85651	63986	296776
Jhansi	Hamirpur	9292	44749	907	56578	0	9711	25830	147067
	Jalaun	0	50063	0	0	0	47428	2439	99930
	Jhansi	2585	79460	2646	28327	11302	23158	10831	158309
	Lalitpur	4513	21949	0	0	0	161	1412	28035
	Mahoba	48322	23216	388	43867	3436	15308	9274	143811
Moradabad	Bijnor	624976	738397	84226	441128	65597	482140	1470920	3907384
	Moradabad	120423	747273	1288	28195	8503	446074	862915	2214671
	Rampur	140301	133479	0	19037	1013	55773	164915	514518
Allahabad	Allahabad	4105	14171	14086	650	0	6048	2554	41614
	Banda	0	386	0	1692	0	248	1193	3519
	Fatehpur	0	10622	0	2938	0	5035	201	18796
	Pratapgarh	14702	47476	3315	4024	0	7005	21218	97740
Faizabad	Ambedkar Nagar	301	14902	0	9675	0	8830	3506	37214
	Bahraich	0	260	0	0	0	109	9636	10005
	Faizabad	0	42	0	0	0	18	0	60
	Gonda	0	1536	0	0	0	643	14882	17061
	Sultanpur	113053	17952	2394	34069	1299	8393	26165	203325
Mau	Azamgarh	15369	496523	154	13808	3987	22785	15643	568269
	Balia	2996	13731	0	24519	0	12820	49583	103649
	Ghazipur	115847	391972	3447	35251	0	60444	195380	802341
	Mau	81993	280434	2060	15665	1393	23371	20021	424937
Varanasi	Bhadoi	47	28774	20	200	32	14570	11111	54754
	Jaunpur	7691	12353	0	4579	0	12596	16769	53988
	Mirzapur	880	268325	0	159	142	55688	90578	415772
	Sonbhadra	0	3359	0	360	0	1396	7763	12878
	Varanasi	47526	3170279	515	11272	1232	259796	169026	3659646
Gorakhpur	Basti	169285	148985	392	65091	781	63248	10942	458724
	Dewaria	0	1008	0	0	0	420	0	1428
	Gorakhpur	3555	138016	0	2589	630	82586	1174	228550
	Padrauna	0	63	0	0	0	27	0	90
	Siddharthnagar	47483	53630	0	828	0	23770	368	126079
Bareilly	Budaun	0	58255	0	0	0	24386	0	82641
	Bareilly	11135	426466	0	2238	0	167268	7703	614810
	Pilibhit	0	25818	0	0	22869	18429	21552	88668
	Shajahanpur	0	19713	0	0	0	8213	0	27926