

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Part-XC
Series 22

UTTAR PRADESH

Handicraft Survey Report

BHADOHI WOOLLEN CARPET INDUSTRY

(A Rural Based Traditional Handicraft)

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CONTENTS

		Pages
Foreword		(v)
Preface		(vii)
Acknowledgment		(ix)
Map		(xi - xxi)
Chapter - I	History of origin and development of the craft	1 - 11
Chapter - II	Craftsmen in their rural setting	13 - 33
Chapter - III	Process of learning	35 - 43
Chapter - IV	Manufacturing process	45 - 63
Chapter - V	Marketing	65 - 73
Chapter - VI	Craft and employment	75 - 91
Chapter - VII	Conclusion	93 - 97
Annexure tables		99 - 135
Photographs		137 -177
Glossary of local terms		179

FOREWORD

The Indian handicrafts are known the world over for their rich variety, grace, elegance and skilled craftmanship. Nevertheless a number of handicrafts because of their stiff competition with factory made products, non-availabiltiy of raw materials, exhorbitant increase in the manufacturing cost, lack of proper marketing facilities for finished products or due to a variety of other reasons have either become extinct or have reached the moribund stage. After independence, however, a number of schemes were introduced by different government agencies for their growth and development but still this sudden impetus have helped only a few crafts to flourish and thereby become spinners of foreign exchange for the country.

Despite the unique position being enjoyed by the handicrafts especially in the realm of national economy, the general awareness among the people in the country about our crafts and craftsmen had been deplorably poor. Nothing was practically known about the commoditites produced, techniques employed for the manufacture of different objects, raw materials used, their availability, methods adopted for the sale of finished products etc. An attempt was therefore made in connection with the 1961 Census to study about 150 crafts from different parts of the country with a view to provide basic information on those crafts which were selected for the study.

At the 1971 Census, the study on handicrafts was not taken up but this was again revised in connection with the 1981 Census. There has been, however some difference between the studies taken up in connection with the Censuses of 1961 and 1981. While the 1961 studies have covered both rural and urban crafts, the 1981 studies have focussed their attention only on traditional rural based crafts. That apart, the 1981 studies besides touching upon those aspects which were covered under the 1961 series, have laid emphasis on matters that are vital for the revival of rural crafts and thereby for the rejuvenation of the economy of the region particularly the villages. This is in consonance with the policy of the government to give due importance to the rural sector with focus on employment intensive strategy of development in which next to agriculture, the small scale industries and handicrafts play a significant role.

The formats required for undertaking the study were formulated by Dr. K.P. Ittaman under the able guidance of Dr. N.G. Nag, the then Deputy Registrar General, social Studies Division.Dr. Ittaman who succeeded Dr. Nag as Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division coordinated the study undertaken in different States/Union Territories by the Directorates of Census Operations. The reports received from the Directorates were examined by Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer, with the help of Smt. Suman Prashar, Assistant Director of Census Operations and Shri Shyam Singh, Junior Investigator. I am grateful to all of them for organising this study.

The present report is the outcome of a study undertaken on woollen carpet industry of Bhadohi (A rural based traditional handicraft), by the Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. I have immense pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered by Shri Chandan Gopal, Director, and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for bringing out this publication.

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

New Delhi
the 1st June, 1988

PREFACE

'Galicha' as locally well known, is the woollen hand knotted carpet. It is a symbol of our glorious rural based traditional handicraft which reflects the high standard of artisanship and imaginative creativity of human brain through its aesthetic beauty, individuality and floral designs with facinating colour combination. Whereas, on one hand, this item is a source of foreign exchange earnings, it has great potentials of generating employment opportunities, on the other. In an economy like ours where there is abundance of labour force and shortage of capital, this handicraft industry has far wide scope of expansion. Through this report an attempt has been made to probe into various aspects associated with the development of rural based woollen handicraft.

For detailed study three villages *viz.*, Malethu of district Jaunpur, Lalanagar of Varanasi and Bhainsa of Mirzapur were selected from Bhadohi-Mirzapur carpet belt. The salient finding of the study are that craftsmen are exploited by exporters on one pretex or other. In fact they are not getting due reward of their hard labour. There is no proper training facility. Shortage of raw material on one hand and rising cost on the other has hampered its over all development. Not only this, steps taken by the government are not sufficient to all sure the craftsmen to continue in this profession. The biggest challenge for this industry is the stiff competition which it has to face in the international market with Iranian, Chinese and Pakistani products.

Before the commencement of field work for the actual study, a lot of spade work such as indentification, orientation and location of areas accomodating craftsmen was done by a team of dedicated officials and officers of this Directorate listed separately.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India and Dr K. P. Ittaman, Dy. Registrar General (Social Studies) for their valuable guidance in planning and execution of field survey and drafting of reports. I am also grateful to Shri M.K.Jain, Senior Research Officer, and his colleagues in the Social Studies Division of the office of Registrar General, India, for minutely scrutinizing this report and giving valuable suggestions for its improvement.

Shri R.K. Singh, Dy. Director, deserves thanks for his overall supervision and editing/finalization of the report ans Shri R.K. Ram, Asstt. Director, for supervising field work and for the pains taking job of drafting of this report.

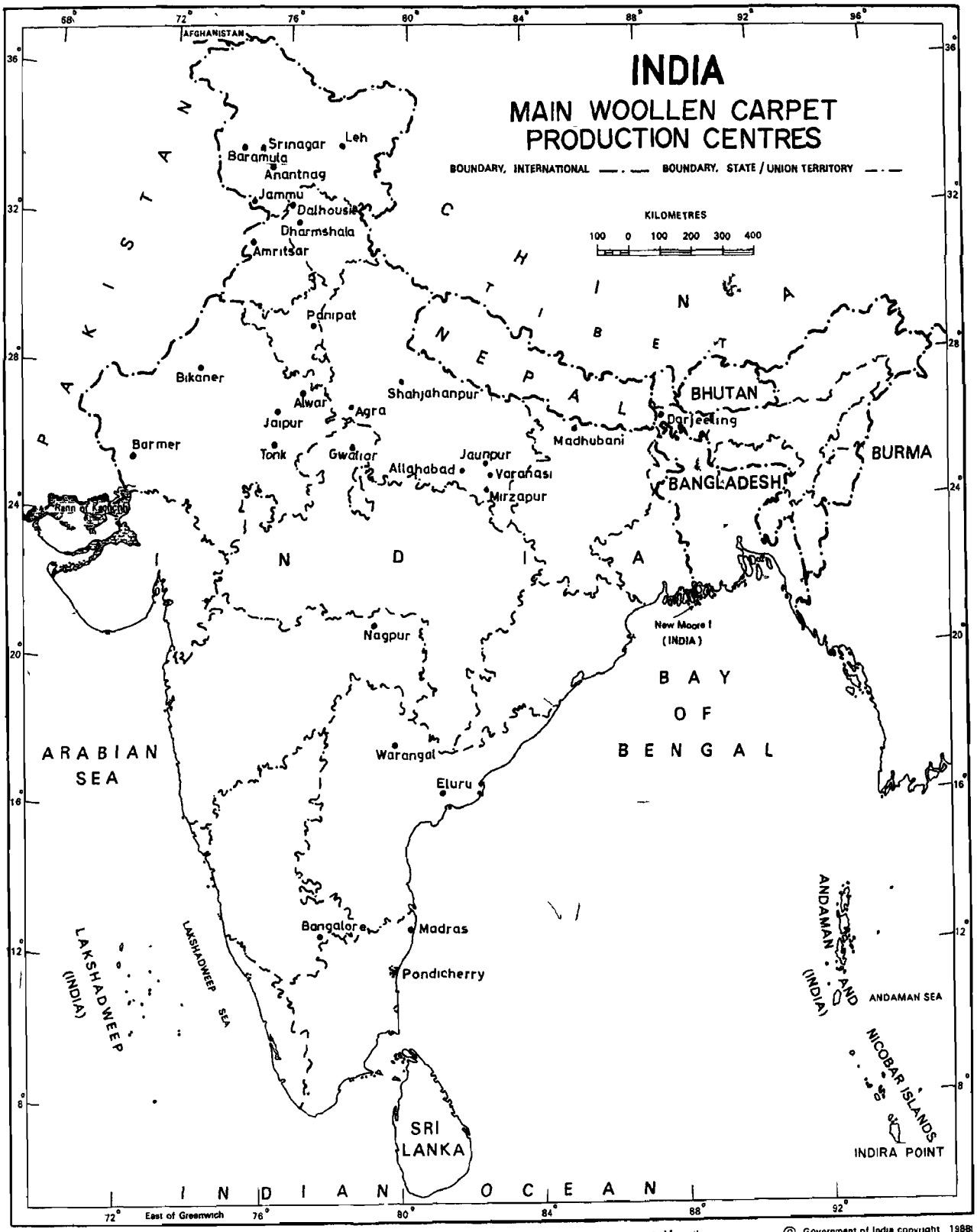
In the end I am also thankful to Shri B.P. Jain, Deputy Director of the office of Registrar General, India and S/Shri R.K. Singh, Deputy Director, R.S. Pandey, Assistant Director and R.K. Saxena, Senior Technical Assistant (Printing) of this Directorate who had kept constant watch upon the quick printing of this report.

Lucknow:
the 9th September 1988

CHANDAN GOPAL
Director of Census Operations,
Uttar Pradesh

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Field work and Tabulation	1. Shri Achchhu Ali, Investigator 2. Shri R.B. Yadav, Investigator 3. Shri D.P. Sinha, Investigator 4. Mr. B.K. Srivastava, Investigator 5. Shri Banarsi Lal, Statistical Assistant 6. Shri Mohammad Ahmad, Statistical Assistant 7. Shri E.Rahman, Statistical Assistant 8. Shri Lalit Kumar, Computor 9. Shri R.C.L. Srivastava, Computor 10. Shri M.L. Rawat, Asstt. Compiler
Typing	1. Smt. Manjeet Khanna, Jr. Stenographer 2. Shri S.K. Sharma, Lower Division Clerk
Mapping	1. Shri V.K. Jain, Sr. Artist 2. Shri S.P. Ram, Draughtsman 3. Shri J.S. Bisht, Draughtsman 4. Shri Deepak Verma, Draughtsman
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Proof Reading	1. Shri Nanhaku Singh. Statistical Assistant 2. Shri Thakur Prasad, Statistical Assisatant 3. Shri Rasheed Ahmad Khan, Proof Reader 4. Shri Durga Prasad, Asstt Compiler



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

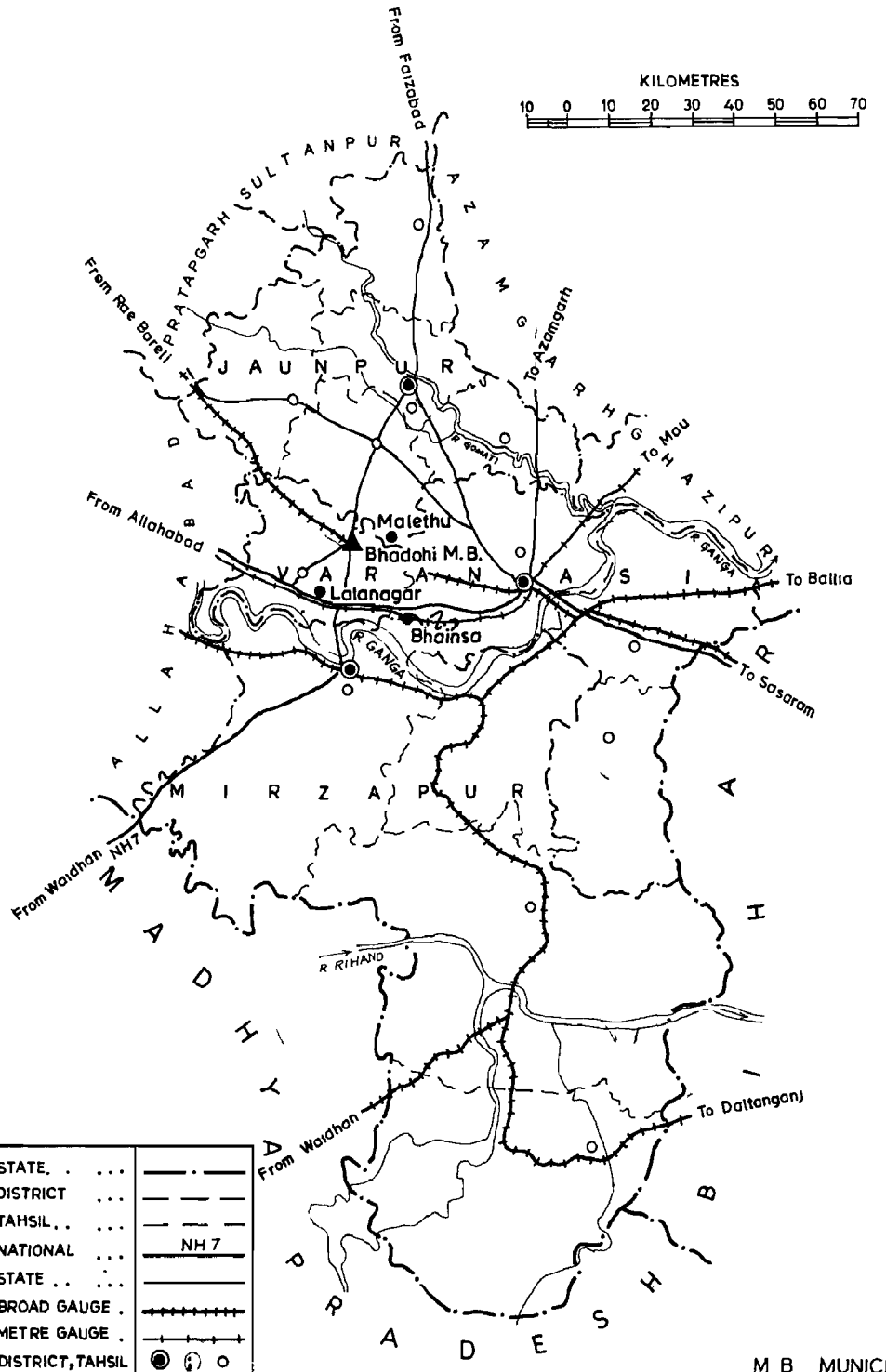
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971 but has yet to be verified

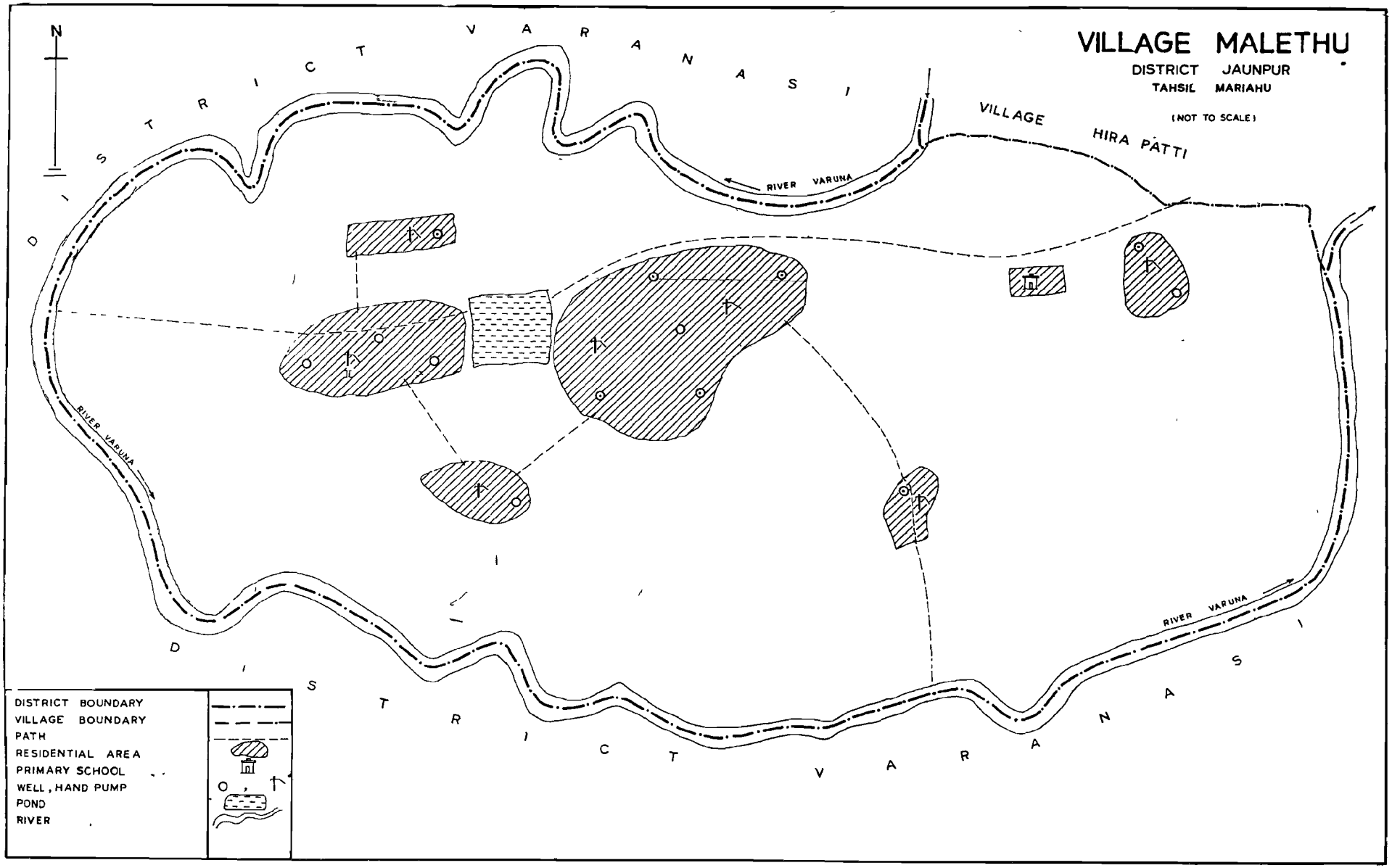
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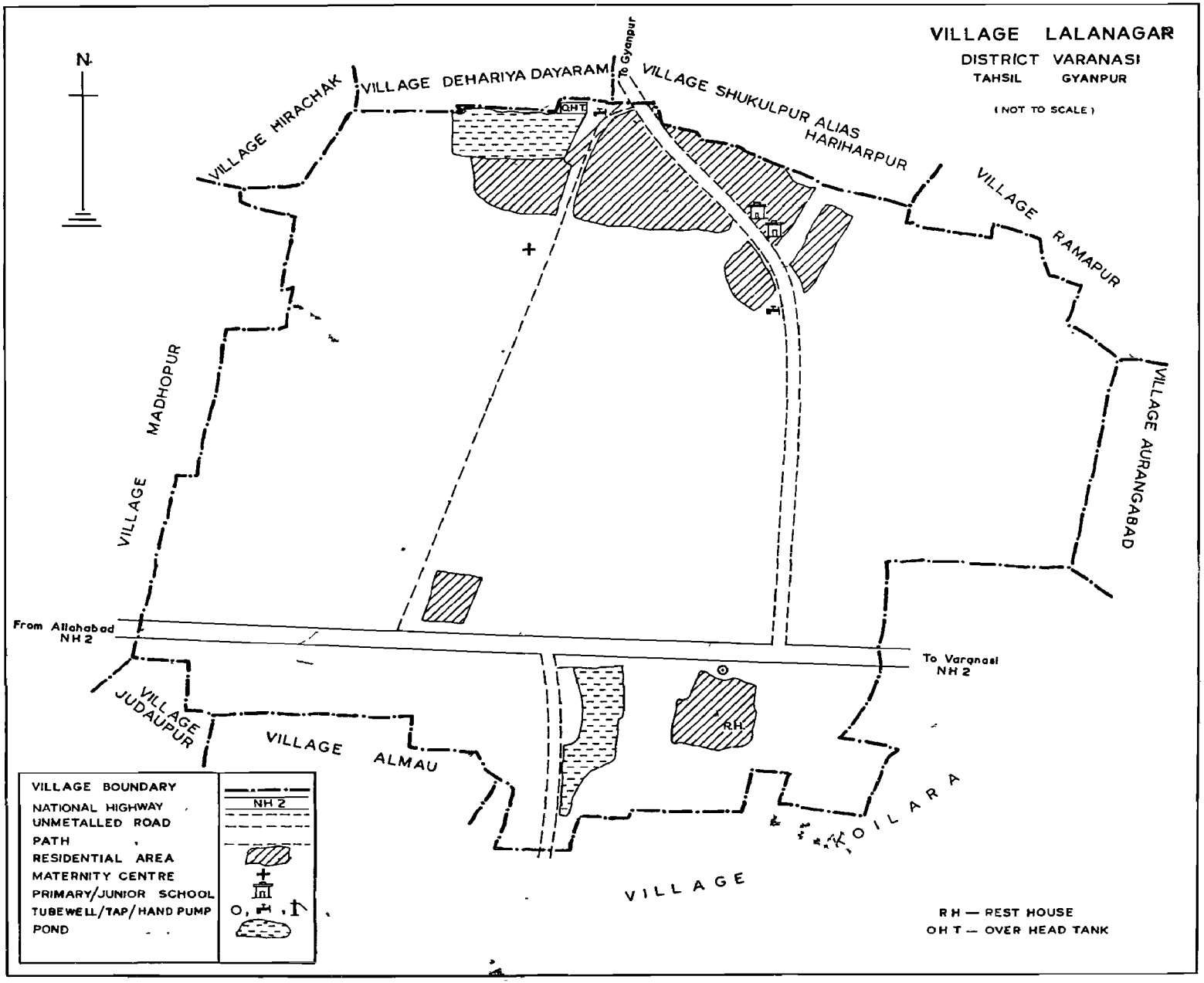


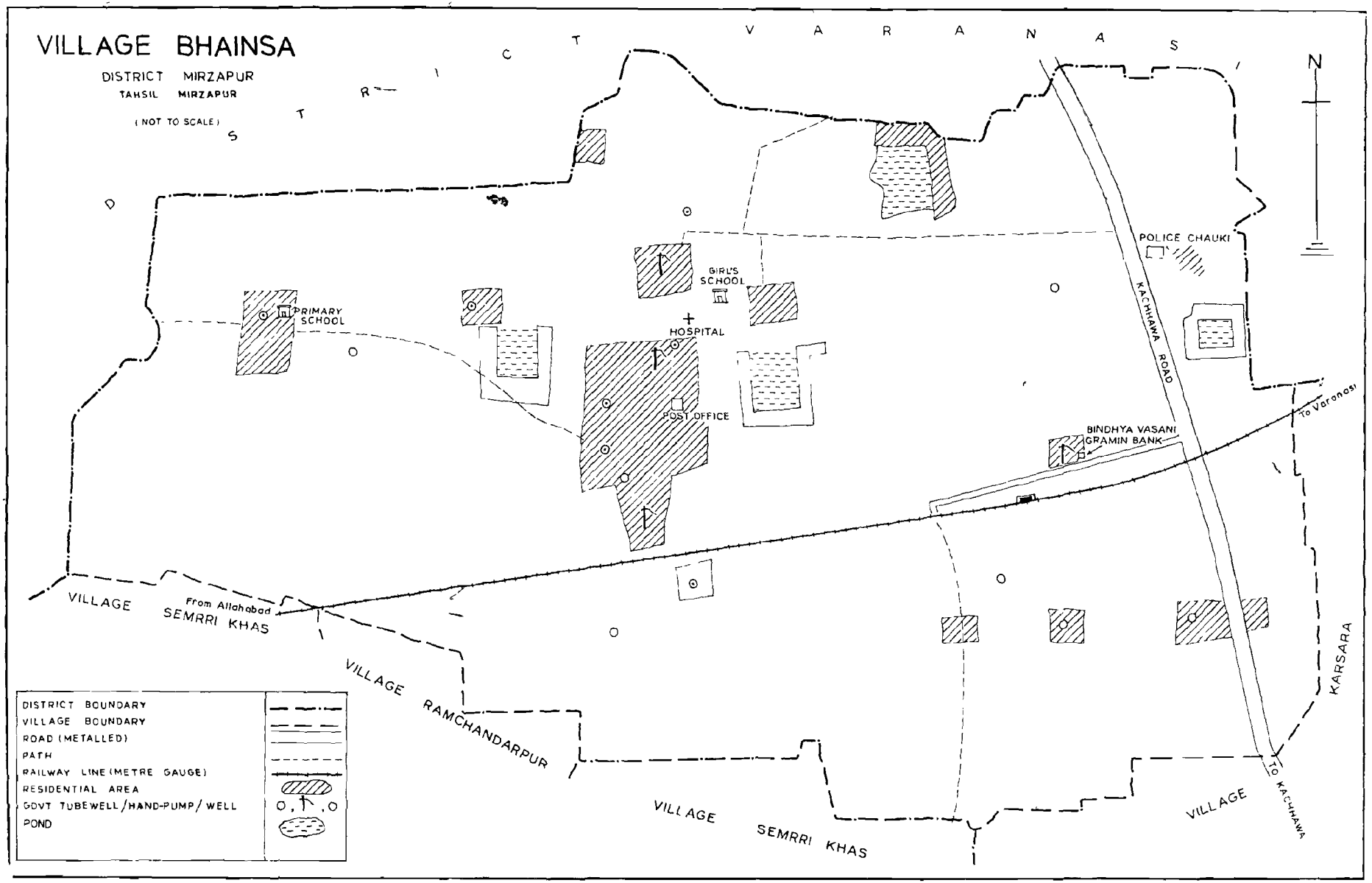
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

LOCATION OF SELECTED VILLAGES IN DISTRICT JAUNPUR, VARANASI & MIRZAPUR




N
VILLAGE MALETHU
DISTRICT JAUNPUR
TAHSIL MARIAHU
(NOT TO SCALE)
DISTRICT VARANASI
VILLAGE HIRA PATTI
RIVER VARUNA
RIVER VARUNA
RIVER VARUNA
DISTRICT VARANASI
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
PATH
RESIDENTIAL AREA
PRIMARY SCHOOL
WELL, HAND PUMP
POND
RIVER


VILLAGE LALANAGAR
DISTRICT VARANASI
TAHSIL GYANPUR
(NOT TO SCALE)
N
VILLAGE HIRACHAK
VILLAGE DEHARIYA DAYARAM
To Gyanpur
VILLAGE SHUKULPUR ALIAS HARIHARPUR
VILLAGE RAMAPUR
VILLAGE AURANGABAD
VILLAGE MADHOPUR
OHT
From Allahabad NH 2
To Varanasi NH 2
RH
VILLAGE JUDAUPUR
VILLAGE ALMAU
VILLAGE
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
NH 2
UNMETALLED ROAD
PATH
RESIDENTIAL AREA
MATERNITY CENTRE
PRIMARY/JUNIOR SCHOOL
TUBEWELL/TAP/HAND PUMP
POND
RH — REST HOUSE
OH T — OVER HEAD TANK


VILLAGE BHAINSA
DISTRICT MIRZAPUR
TAHSIL MIRZAPUR
(NOT TO SCALE)
DISTRICT VARANASI
N
PRIMARY SCHOOL
GIRL'S SCHOOL
HOSPITAL
POST OFFICE
POLICE CHAUKI
KACHHAWA ROAD
BINDHYA VASANI GRAMIN BANK
To Varanasi
From Allahabad
VILLAGE SEMRRI KHAS
VILLAGE RAMCHANDARPUR
VILLAGE SEMRRI KHAS
VILLAGE KARSARA
To KACHHAWA
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
ROAD (METALLED)
PATH
RAILWAY LINE (METRE GAUGE)
RESIDENTIAL AREA
GOVT TUBEWELL / HAND-PUMP / WELL
POND

CHAPTER–I

HISTORY OF ORIGION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRAFT

Origin and evolution

India, since ancient times, had a prominent place for producing wonderful artistic and colourful variety of handicraft goods. As a matter of fact through its world wide trading activity by sea routes, the country had gained reputation in this field. The hand made articles like jwellery, ivoryware, dyed cloth and carved wood present a glimpse of our age old rich heritage and high standard of artisanship. This prestigious position and the popularity was attained long before the invention of machine introduced after the industrial revolution in the 18th century.

Carpet (popularly known as *Galicha*) weaving by hand is an old craft industry of India. It reflects not only our traditional heritage but is also significantly an imprint of our culture. It is said that this craft was practiced in our country as long back as in 1300 B.C.★ However, according to the earliest recorded evidence available, a piece of hand knotted carpet was presented to Salucas, the General of Alexander, the Great in 320 B.C.★ as a gift by Chandragupta Maurya when Salucas married his daughter to Chandragupta Maurya. Later on the art of carpet making gradually spread in other countries like Iran, Syria etc. However, with the passage of time this unique industry almost disappeared from India.

(The paintings of Ajanta and Elora also confirm that carpet weaving industry was prevalent at that time The then rulers being impressed by its fascinating variety provided ample opportunity and encouragement for the promotion of carpet industry but its wide-spread availability was restricted due to lack of transportation facilities. However, in due cource of time this craft extincted.

There is no unanimity among the scholars regrarding origin of carpet weaving industry. According to one school of thought, carpet is of persian origin. The king of Persia gifted a piece of carpet to the Mughal Emperor, Akbar, the Great in 16th century. Akbar wanted the carpet weaving to be started in India since he was fascinated by the colourful variety of carpets and needed them for the decoration of his palace. With this intention he brought some weavers from Persia These artisans initially started carpet weaving industry at Delhi, Lahore and Agra but later on spread over in the other parts of the country It is said that some of these weavers decided to go to Calcutta in search of better job opportunity by G.T. Road. In the course of the journey some of them stayed at the village Madhosingh, a place 20 kms. away from Bhadohi. These weavers with the permission of the then king of Benares (Varanasi) started carpet weaving work. Gradually the local people also learnt this art which spread over the surrounding areas of districts of Varanasi and Mirzapur. Thus tradition of carpet weaving in India is almost 400 years old after its revival)@ Abul-Fazal in his AINE-I-AKBARI had described about weaving of carpets in Allahabad and Jaunpur district in the 16th century.£ Undoutedly like other art, literature and architecture this industry had also flourished gloriously under the patronage of Mughal Emperors.

During the 18th century the British traders sent some carpets to England which became very popular in the markets of England and other European countries. To meet the large scale demand the Britishers then established woollen carpet manufacturing factories in Varanasi and Mirzapur. This step was a boon for our traditional art of hand made carpet industry.

The growing demand for woollen carpets lead to the expansion of the carpet weaving industry in various parts of the country. However, even now the districts of Varanasi, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Allahabad form the main carpet producing belts in India These districts are in the order of concentration of this industry i.e. Varanasi is the largest producer and Allahabad the smallest among these 4 districts A number of woollen carpet industry units are spread over in Gyanpur tahsil of Varanasi district. Various production units are located along the G.T. Road in the district. The Bhadohi-Mirzapur belt is world famous for the production of quality carpets with

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★Carpet-e-World, by Dr G Nath Agrawal, 1979 edition. Volume I, Page 100

*Based on information supplied by District Industries Centre Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

£ Carpet-e-World by G Nath Agarwal, 1979 edition, volume I, Page 15

a turnover of about 80 per cent of the country's total carpet production.

Woollen carpets are woven on looms in rural areas of our country. The hand knotted carpet industry is, in fact, highly labour intensive and export oriented. It is thus one of the best suited industry for our economy where labour force is available in abundance.

Carpet producing centres within Uttar Pradesh

The information collected from the District Industries Centres reveals that out of 56 districts, hand knotted carpet is manufactured presently in 44 districts The table I.1 presents the name of districts where woollen carpet is produced.

Table I.1

Woollen carpet producing districts of Uttar Pradesh

Sl No	District	Sl No	District
1	Varanasi	23.	Faizabad
2.	Mirzapur	24.	Hardoi
3	Jaunpur	25.	Jalaun
4	Allahabad	26.	Ghazipur
5	Mathura	27.	Gorakhpur
6.	Ghaziabad	28	Bahraich
7	Bareilly	29.	Bulandshahr
8.	Garhwal	30.	Almora
9.	Shahjahanpur	31.	Etawah
10.	Mainpuri	32.	Tehri Garhwal
11.	Pratapgarh	33.	Bara Banki
12.	Fatehpur	34.	Agra
13.	Nainital	35.	Basti
14	Chamoli	36.	Ballia
15	Uttar Kashi	37.	Gonda
16.	Aligarh	38.	Rampur
17.	Kanpur	39.	Budaun
18.	Banda	40	Pithoragarh
19.	Sitapur	41.	Unnao
20.	Jhansi	42.	Rae Bareli
21.	Lucknow	43.	Dehra Dun
22.	Azamgarh	44	Sultanpur

Bhadohi, Gopiganj, Aurai, Gyanpur, Khamaria, Maharajganj, Suriawan, Ghosia, Madhosingh and Tari Newada are the main carpet manufacturing centres of Varanasi district. Mirzapur, Kachhwa Bazar, Chetganj, Chunar, Ahraura, Adalhat and Baraundha are the main carpet production centres in Mirzapur district. Rampur, Saraidih, Badshahpur, Machhalishahr, Jalalpur, Saroi and Kathirawan are the chief carpet manufacturing places in Jaunpur district while Handia, Hanumanganj, Manda Khas, Phulpur, Pipari, Saidabad, Kandihar, Garapur, Thawai and Phaphamau are the main carpet production centres of Allahabad district. The other important places where carpet weaving is done in significantly larger proportion are Agra and Shahjahanpur. The Bhadohi-Mirzapur belt is producing low medium and lower fine quality carpets.

Carpet producing centres outside Uttar Pradesh

Jaipur, Amritsar and Srinagar are the other important woollen carpet manufacturing centres. The carpets manufactured at these centres are of high quality. In fact, Srinagar produces the best quality carpet in India. It is perhaps due to the fact that wool produced in Jammu and Kashmir is very soft and long which is most suitable for weaving better quality of carpets The table I.2 shows the centres of other states/union territories where hand knotted woollen carpets are prepared.

Table I.2

Carpet producing centres outside the state of Uttar Pradesh

State/Union Territory	Main production centres
1	2
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar, Bramullah, Anantnag, Jammu and Leh
Rajasthan	Jaipur, Bikaner, Tonk, Barmer and Alwar
Punjab	Amritsar
Haryana	Panipat
Bihar	Obra, Madhubani
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
Himachal Pradesh	Dharmshala, Dalhousie
West Bengal	Darjeeling
Maharashtra	Nagpur
Andhra Pradesh	Eluru, Warangal
Karnataka	Bangalore
Pondicherry	Pondicherry
Tamil Nadu	Madras, Wallajapet

Source: Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi

The office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has taken up training programme in carpet weaving, washing and finishing. The main objective of such programme is to provide wider

scope of developing this craft and also to make available trained labour force for the carpet industry. In view of the circumstances it is expected that carpet weaving would be taken up in certain other areas also in near future.

Woollen carpet producing countries of the world

Iran is considered to be the place of origin of carpet industry and is the biggest exporter of oriental hand made woollen carpets followed by India. The other countries producing carpets are—Pakistan, China, Turkey, Bulgaria, Moracco and Afghanistan.

Caste/Communities engaged in carpet weaving

The survey of carpet industry reveals that landless and agricultural labourers, marginal and small farmers belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes are generally associated with the carpet weaving. Chamar, Pasi, Shilpkar, Jaunsari, Bhotia, Kol, Giri, Kumhar, Lohar, Ahir, Bind, Kahar, Dhobi, Khatik, Kurmi, Koiri, Bhuj, Teli, Dharikar, Gaderiya, Kayasth, Ansari, Mansuri and Siddiqui are the main communities engaged in this craft in the state of Utter Pradesh. With the growing population and unemployment problem more and more castes are now getting associated with the woollen carpet weaving in rural areas while at the initial stage only Muslims were involved in the profession.

It has been estimated that about 5 00,000 weavers are engaged in the woollen carpet industry in the country, out of which about 2 50,000 are in Bhadohi-Mirzapur belt alone working on 60,000 looms. About 8,000 weavers are employed on 2,500 looms in Agra, 2,600 in Shahjahanpur and 3,500 in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. A large number of children below 14 years of age are also employed in this industry but their exact number could not be ascertained. However, it is reported by the knowledgeable persons that children below 14, engaged in the craft account for 15 to 20 per cent of the total employment. So far as the position of employment in carpet industry outside Uttar Pradesh is concerned, Jammu & Kashmir is at the top employing about 10,000 weavers followed by Jaipur (4,600), Amritsar (2,000), Gwalior (1,500) and Warangal (1,000). About 3,500 looms are reported to be in operation in Jammu & Kashmir.

Woollen handicraft object

Woollen carpets and woollen *durries* are manufactured in Bhadohi. However, in other parts of the country, besides woollen carpets, woollen rug, druggets and *namdas* are also woven and exported to foreign countries. But the quantity of woollen items other than woollen carpets, is quite nominal. Woollen hand-knotted carpet is the main item of export among above mentioned varieties. This industry is thus not only one of the prominent source of foreign exchange earning but also a field which provides avenues for more job opportunities to the poor.

Disposal of hand made woollen carpets

About 95 per cent of woollen carpets are exported to the foreign countries like Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R. and West Germany. The U.S.A. and West Germany are the biggest buyers of Indian carpets. The export of hand made woollen carpet has gone up almost four fold during the last 10 years. It was worth Rs. 41.43 crores in 1975-76 which went up to Rs. 161.48 crores in 1985-86. The general trend of growth of woollen carpet trade is thus on rising tone. However, the Indian hand-knotted woollen carpet is facing tough competition with Iranian, Chinese and Pakistani carpets in the world market due to its comparitively higher price.

About 3.7 million square metres of woollen carpets were produced during 1977-78 and 1978-79 which went up slightly to 4 million square metres in 1980 and further increased to 5 million square metres in 1981. Generally the producers/exporters directly send their product to the overseas buyers while some small exporters send their goods through Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation and Handicrafts Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd The weavers collect raw material from the manufacturers/exporters and return the product after weaving They work on *dihari* basis (daily wages) and their wages vary between Rs. 8 to 12 depending on quality and number of knots in the carpets. Generally weaving of 6000 knots makes one dihari. The margin of profit varies between 15 to 20 per cent which goes in the pocket of exporters. The weavers are paid only wages according to their work as described earlier Owing to their exploitation the attitude of artisans are not good towards manufacturers. There appeared to be frustration and resentment

among them and now they seem to be in the mood of revolt against the exploitation.

As a matter of fact due to the high price the common man in India can not afford to buy carpets. However, according to one study, 5 per cent of the total carpet out-put in our country is used locally by the affluent society. Thus the demand for such a costly goods in our country is very low But in the world market this industry is not in a position to meet the growing demand of overseas buyers. Non-availability of better quality of woollen yarn in desired quantity is one of the major hurdles for the development of carpet industry As a matter of fact this position has resulted in low out put and short supply in the world market. No doubt, India is the only country in the world which has the capability to produce variety carpets with multiple and attractive colour schemes according to the demand of the market. There is still a large scope of improving the efficiency and skill of the weavers for producing better quality of carpets and also for increasing its total output. An earnest effort in this direction would not only enable us to compete in the world market but also help weavers to increase their earnings Although the government has launched a massive training programme in order to provide the skilled weavers to meet the requirement of the carpet industry but a lot still remains to be done for the betterment of this industry.

Role of the different agencies engaged in the development of the woollen carpet industry

Since woollen carpet making is an export oriented and labour intensive industry which can be operated even in the houses by rural folk without much investment in form of fixed capital, the government is, therefore, laying great emphasis for the expansion and promotion of this industry. Various agencies are directly or indirectly engaged in the different fields of developmental activities like financing, training, exporting of the products and supply of raw material. Some of the agencies assisting in its development are discussed as under :

Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)

The Carpet Export Promotion Council was setup in 1982 under Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, New Delhi, as an apex body for the promotion of hand knotted woollen carpet industry. Presently 2,100 carpet manufacturers/exporters are registered with this organisation, of which 900 are from Uttar Pradesh alone including 750 from Varanasi district. the CEPC helps both the buyers and sellers. It assists the overseas buyers in locating suppliers, providing credibility report, introducing buyers with suppliers, settling trade disputes and providing statistical data on the industry. In addition to this, the CEPC also invites buyers and maintains close rapport between importers and exporters and assists the exporters by exploring markets, conducting market survey and providing market intelligence. By participating in exhibition and trade fairs, sponsoring trade delegation to foreign countries and also by resolving trade disputes between importers and exporters, this organisation has proved to be of immense value. The CEPC also provides trade information to the government and formulates import/export policy in respect of woollen carpet industry.

Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

The office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, is directly involved in the promotion of hand made woollen carpet industry by imparting training to the prospective weavers and spreading carpet industry by creating new carpet belts. Initially the training work was taken up by this office in 1969 with only 2-training centres in Bhadohi but this number rapidly rose to 218 in 1980. However, it reduced to 190 in 1984-85 due to budgetary problems. For administrative control and better supervision Uttar Pradesh is divided into 6 Service Centres namely Varanasi, Bhadohi, Allahabad, Faizabad, Lucknow and Bareilly under the overall charge of office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Field Administrative Cell, Mall Road, Varanasi. There is a Assistant Director and other supporting staff at each centre to look after the work of all training centres falling within the jurisdiction of respective Service Centre. Like in Uttar Pradesh this office is imparting training in carpet weaving in other states also. The staff members at each centre consists of one carpet training officer, one storekeeper-cum-accounts clerk and one chowkidar. Besides these regular staff there is provision of two master craftsmen and two assistant craftsmen.

The existing pay scale of carpet training officer is Rs. 550-800 and that of Storekeeper-cum-accounts clerk is Rs. 260-400 while the scale of chowkidar is Rs. 196-232. The master

craftsman gets a consolidated monthly wages of Rs. 750/- while assistant craftsman is paid Rs. 550/- only. In addition to their consolidated wages, the master craftsman and the assistant craftsman posted 100 kms. away from their home town are paid Rs. 100/- per month as distance allowance. The Carpet training officer is the overall administrative in charge of the centre.

There are two types of carpet weaving training schemes - massive and advance. For massive training, youths in the age-group 12-15 years and for advance training youths of age 16-22 are selected by a Selection Committee of officers. For undergoing training in latter scheme one has to be trained initially under massive training scheme. The candidates of SC and ST are given preference at the time of selection. Fifty trainees for massive training and 25 for advance training are selected at each centre. The duration of training is one year. During the course of training period trainees are paid monthly stipend of Rs. 100/ for massive training and Rs. 200/- for advance course. These training centres not only impart training but also supply necessary raw material during the training period The trainees have to spend nothing from their own pocket for getting training. The table 1.3 presents the expenditure incurred on stipend, wages to craftsmen and amount spent for the purchase of raw material for the years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

Table I.3

Expenditure on stipend, wages to craftsmen and raw material for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (in Rs. lacs)

Item	1985-86 (Final)		1986-87 (Final)		1987-88 (Provisional)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Stipend to trainees	58.00	12.50	40.00	23.20	38.00	23.20
Wages to craftsmen	44.00	7.75	35.00	15.00	32.00	15.00
Raw Material	28.32	20.40	9.91	17.80	25.00	18.50
Total	130.32	40.65	84.91	56.00	95.00	56.70

Note : The expenditure of establishment, salaries of other staff of office etc. are not included in the above table.

Out of 190 centres in Uttar Pradesh 116 are for massive training, 69 for advance, 5 are imparting training in washing and finishing of woollen carpets. These 5 centres have been opened recently on the demand of aspirants. During 1985 the number of trainees under the massive training scheme was 4456 which reduced to 3615 in 1986 and 3464 in 1987. So far as number of trainees under advance and washing and finishing is concerned, there was marked improvement in 1987 as compared to 1986. In fact, the number of advance trainees went up from 16 to 1321 and that of washing and finishing increased from 19 to 92 during the same period. The table I.4 shows the number of training centres and number of trainees in Uttar Pradesh.

Table I.4

Training centre and number of trainees in Uttar Pradesh (Position as on 31 December, 1987)

Type of training	Service centre	District	No. of training centre	Total trainees
1	2	3	4	5
A - Massive				
	1. Varanasi	1 - Varanasi	6	241
		2 - Ballia	5	241
		3 - Ghazipur	5	207
	2. Bhadohi	1 - Jaunpur	5	227
		2 - Mirzapur	6	186
		3 - Varanasi	1	30
	3. Lucknow	1 - Unnao	2	88
		2 - BaraBanki	1	46
		3 - RaeBareli	8	257
		4 - Kanpur	1	47
		5 - Lucknow	3	72
		6 - Hardoi	4	114
		7 - Sitapur	2	78
		8 - Jalaun	1	—
	4. Faizabad	1 - Azamgarh	6	221
		2 - Gorakhpur	4	127
		3 - Deoria	2	80
		4 - Sultanpur	4	25
		5 - Faizabad	4	91
		6 - Gonda	1	27
	5. Allahabad	1 - Allahabad	9	305
		2 - Pratapgarh	5	206
		3 - Fatehpur	3	—
		4 - Banda	2	87
	6. Bareilly	1 - Garhwal (Kotdwar)	3	—
		2 - Mathura	3	55
		3 - Shahjahanpur	6	189
		4 - Bareilly	5	56
		5 - Aligarh	1	38
		6 - Almora	3	123
		7 - Dehra Dun	3	—
		8 - Agra	2	—
		Total	116	3464

Table I.4 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5
B- Advance				
	1 Varanasi	1 Varanasi	8	155
		2 Ghazipur	3	52
		3 Ballia	4	88
	2 Bhadohi	1 Varanasi	3	46
		2 Mirzapur	4	69
		3 Jaunpur	14	242
	3. Lucknow	1 Rae Bareli	6	133
		2 Bara Banki	2	40
		3 Sitapur	1	25
		4 Unnao	1	22
		5 Hardoi	1	11
	4. Faizabad	1 Azamgarh	1	10
		2 Deoria	1	20
		3 Faizabad	2	22
		4 Sultanpur	1	24
	5. Bareilly	1 Agra	3	64
		2 Shahjahanpur	1	22
	6. Allahabad	1 Allahabad	9	187
		2 Pratapgarh	3	66
		3 Fatehpur	1	23
		Total	69	1321
C - Washing & Finishing				
	1. Varanasi	1 Varanasi	1	19
	2 Allahabad	2 Allahabad	1	18
	3. Faizabad	1 Sultanpur	1	17
	4 Lucknow	1 Lucknow	1	19
	5 Bareilly	1 Shahjahanpur	1	19
		Total	5	92

Source: Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Varanasi.
Not: 1. Some training centre under massive training scheme and advance are under shifting.
2. The figure for number of trainees for some centre which are under shifting or where process of admission is on, are not available.

The number of training centres are fixed but places can be changed according to availability of trainees. Generally, training centres are opened in new areas. It has been reported by the officials of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Varanasi that now these training centres have proved insufficient to accomodate all the trainees due to limited capacity. Therefore, more training centres should be opened to cope up with the growing needs of the people.

Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC)

This corporation is also engaged in the development of the woollen carpet industry in

the state since 1975 by providing financial assistance to the industry. It provides loan mainly for the purchase of fixed assests *viz.*, land, building for godown and office, workshed and plant and machinery. A brief account of financial assistance given by this institution is presented below.

Loans for installation of dyeing plant

UPFC has given loans to the 6 carpet manufacturers/institutions for the installation of dyening plants. Details are given below:-

Name of manufacturer/Institution	Amount of loan (in Rs lakhs)
1. Mirzapur Dyers, Mirzapur	13.00
2. Shiva Dyeing, Mirzapur	4.00
3. Laxmi Carpets, Bhadohi	10.00
4. Shesh and Sons Export, Gopiganj	10.00
5. Varanasi Mandal Development Corporation	30.00
6. Srivastava Washing & Dyeing Plant, Aurai	4.00

Loans for the installation of finishing plant

Four carpet manufacturing firms have received loans for the installation of carpet finishing plant. Details are given below:-

Name of manufacturing firm	Amount of loan (in Rs. lakhs)
1 Bharat Carpets, Aurai	3 00
2. Sheikh Carpets, Bhadohi	3.15
3. Kumar Brothers, Gopiganj	0.68
4. International Export	0.38

Loans advanced for installation of looms and purchase of raw material

About 100 weavers from the districts of Varanasi and Mirzapur have been benefited under this scheme during the period 1981-86. They have got loan ranging from Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 at a rate of interest ranging between 12½ to 13½ per cent per annum

Loans advanced for spinning mill

Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC) has provided loan worth Rs. 60 lakhs to the woollen spinning mill, Bhadohi. The factory was set up in 1975 for the production of spinning woollen yarn for the use in the carpet industry. Previously UPFC used to provide loans to firms/ artisans on easy terms and conditions without any guarantee, but now it requires guarantee for making re-payment more secure.

Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation (UPEC)

Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation is also engaged in the export of carpets as well as providing training for carpet weaving. Training programme was started by UPEC in 1976. For organising training, this office has set up four Regional Field Offices at Varanasi, Agra, Lucknow and Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh The operational jurisdiction of Regional Field Office, Varanasi is located at Sidhgiri Bagh covers the districts of Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur. The youth of both sexes in the age-group 12-18 years are selected for the training of one year duration. At each training centre normally 50 trainees can be accomodated. There are 3 or 4 instructors at each centre Every trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 75/- per month. These training centres are managed by UPEC and associate producers jointly. After the completion of one year training these centres can be continued by the associate producers as production centres Raw materials are supplied to the trainees by the centre itself. The trainees are not required to pay any thing for this purpose. The associate producers supervise the work and sell the product. After training is over the weavers are paid wages according to their work. The number of training centres for the years 1980-81 to 1987-88 are given in the table 1.5 for the varanasi region

Table I.5

Number of training centres for the year 1980-81 to 1987-88 for Varanasi region

Year	No. of training centres
1	2
1980-81	23
1981-82	29
1982-83	11
1983-84	22
1984-85	—
1985-86	5
1986-87	4
1987-88	6

The number of trainees by sex who have got training in carpet weaving during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 for the Varanasi Region are given in table I.6.

Table I.6
Number of trainees by sex for Varanasi Region for the year 1985-86 to 1987-88

Year	Total number of trainees		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1985-86	247	218	29
1986-87	200	187	13
1987-88	300	299	1

The UPEC is thus contributing much through their carpet export developmental activities and also by producing skilled weavers through training programmes to new entrants.

Bhadohi Industrial Development Authority

Bhadohi Industrial Development Authority was established in August 1981 under the Uttar Pradesh Audyogic Kshetra Vikas Adhiniyam, 1976 for providing infrastructural facilities to the carpet industry and also for the over all development of Bhadohi township. It had so far constructed 40 weaving worksheds in Bhadohi for sale This office has prepared an ambitious plan for the construction of Niryat Bhawan in Bhadohi with a cost of Rs. 1.45 crores. The construction work of this building is likely to start very shortly. Further, there is a proposal for developing a complex of 10 carpet weaving predominant villages falling within the periphery of Bhadohi town by providing link road, electricity, sewer and drinking water supply facilities.

The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd. (HHEC)

The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd. was set up in 1962. It is a subsidiary of State Training Corporation (STC) under the Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India The HHEC is engaged in trade development and export of hand made woollen carpets and other handicraft goods It has carpet procurement and inspection house in Bhadohi-Mirzapur and Kashmir carpet weaving belt besides a large warehouse in Humbarg and branch offices at New York, Paris and Tokyo.

District Industries Centres (DIC)

The District Industries Centres are responsible for industrial development of the district It recommends for the grant of loan from the financial institutions for establishing small scale and household industries in the respective district. The DIC, Varanasi issues coal permits to the manufacturers of woollen carpet for use in dyeing plants.

Besides above agencies, Uttar Pradesh Small Scale Industries Corporation (UPSIC), Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC) and Pradeshiya Industrial Corporation, Uttar Pradesh (PICUP) and other banking institutions are also involved in the development of hand knotted woollen carpet industry by supplying raw material, developing industrial complexes and providing financial assistance The All India Hand-loom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Societies Ltd., Bhadohi is also involved in the development of carpet industry by supplying raw materials to the weavers and exporting carpets.

Other agencies

There are weavers co-operative societies involved in the welfare of its members in some villages. The survey reveals that out of 3 villages under study there is only one co-operative society namely Harijan Carpet Weavers Co-operative Society Limited, in the village Lalanagar. But there has been so far no achievement of this society worth mentioning.

The table 1.7 gives the information regarding district-wise number of co-operative societies associated with the craft and the craftsmen

Table I.7

District-wise number of co-operative societies associated with the craft and the craftsmen

District	No. of co-operative societies
1	2
1 Nainital	1
1 Mathura	2
3 Bareilly	1
4 Shahjahanpur	8
5 Jaunpur	6
6 Allahabad	9
7 Varanasi	39
8 Aligarh	1
9 Mirzapur	44
10 Lucknow	1
11 Jalaun	2
12 Ghazipur	3
13 Bulandshahr	1
14 Rampur	1
15 Pithoragarh	3

Source · District Industries Centre

It was found during the survey that most of the co-operative societies are in-effective and failed to protect the interest of the weavers. The failure is attributable mainly to the, lack of proper leadership, dedication and honesty. The other factor responsible for the failure of co-operative societies is vast illiteracy among weavers. The over all impact of the situation is that the ignorant weavers are easily befooled by the cunning leaders. Details about some of the co-operative societies connected with craft industry in Varanasi district is given in table I.8.

Table I.8

Some of co-operative societies associated with the crafts in district Varanasi

Name of Society	When organised	No. of members
1	2	3
1. M/s Kaleen Udyog Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Khambharia, Varanasi	1960	30
2. M/s Woollen Carpet Weavers Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. Nayapura, Khambharia, Varanasi	1970	30
3. Carpet Weavers Manufacturing Co-operative Society Ltd. Bhadohi, Varanasi	1971	30
4 Carpet Co-operative Society Ltd., Mardanpur, Varanasi	1975	30
5. Kaleen Bunkar Audyogik Utpadan S.S. Ltd, Jagrnathpur, Varanasi	1976	30
6. Kaleen Bunkar Audyogik Utpadan S.S Ltd., Jairampur, Varanasi	1976	30
7. Kaleen Bunkar Audyogik Utpadan S.S. Ltd., Achhawar, Varanasi	1976	30
8. Kaleen Bunkar Audyogik Utpadan S.S. Ltd., Charuri, Varanasi	1976	30
9. Kaleen Bunkar Audyogik Utpadan S.S. Ltd., Kathari, P O Aurai, Varanasi	1978	30
10. Kaleen Bunkar Audyogik S.S. Ltd, Ghosia, P O. Aurai, Varanasi	1980	30
11. Harijan Kaleen Bunkar Audyogik S.S. Ltd., Kairman, P.O Aurai, Varanasi	1980	30
12. Kaleen Bunkar Audyogik Utpadan Ltd., Amwa Khurd, Varanasi	1980	30
13. Harijan Kaleen Bunkar, Audyogik Utpadan S.S. Ltd., Pipergaon, P.O Aurai, Varanasi	1982	30
14. Varanasi Carpet Cop. Society Ltd., B-2/111, Bhadohi, Varanasi	1982	30
15. Carpet Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. Nai Bazar, Bhadohi, Varanasi	1984	30
16. Carpet Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. Vishwa Nathpur, P.O. Bichhiya, Varanasi	1985	30

It is also remarkable that the weavers have now organised under the banner of different trade unions such as Sanyukt Panchayat and Kaleen Mazdoor Sabha, Kaleen Mazdoor Bunkar Panchayat and Kaleen Udyog Mazdoor Sangh at state level. O.B.T. (Okaley, Bautam, Tailor) factory established by the Britishers is the biggest carpet exporting factory in Asia. Its workers have also organised and formed labour union. The weavers observed total strike in the month of Jan.-Feb., 1988 to press their demand of the revision in wage structure and for other benefits under labour laws. With the setting up of several associations at state level now they have better bargaining power to the some extent.

All India Carpet Manufacturers Association (AICMA)

The carpet manufacturers have also organised with the All India Carpet Manufacturers Association. This Association has 300 members and its headquarters are located at Bhadohi. About 50 per cent of the members are from Bhadohi itself. Besides looking after the interests of the carpet producers, the association also works for the promotion of the carpet industry The AICMA being the chief spokesman of the carpet producers maintains liasion with the government, conducts survey on the carpet industry and suggests various measures for the development of the industry to the government through government agencies

CHAPTER-II
CRAFTSMEN IN THEIR RURAL SETTING

It is a well known fact that a majority of Indian masses live in rural areas and woollen craft industry is a rural based handicraft. The present study envisages to study development of this traditional rural based handicraft. On one hand it will highlight the place of woollen craft industry among the diverse traditional economic activities of the rural folk and on the other hand pinpoint various aspects of this rural based craft.

In addition to this the study will bring into light various stages of transformation under which it has gone due to the changing values, demand, consumers taste and availability of necessary infrastructure for the development of this industry. Besides this, the economic potentialities of the craft work and its role in creating job apportunities in the rural setting is a matter of great interest for the social scientists and planners. The socio-economic status of the people engaged in craft work vis-a-vis their counterparts in other traditional occupations in the rural sector would amply be clear in our mind. Hence, in order to judge their relative position in the rural setting it is essential to study the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of these people based on their traditional occupation. All these aspects taken together form a rationale of studying craftsmen in their rural setting.

Location, amenities and services available

The three districts selected for the survey, namely, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Mirzapur form a contiguous region in the south-east part of the state. One village from each of these three districts has been selected for the detailed study of the woollen carpet industry. These are Malethu in Jaupur district, Lalanagar in Varanasi district and Bhainsa of Mirzapur district. The village survey was mainly conducted in 1986

Malethu:

Malethu is located in the Mariyahun tahsil of Jaunpur district. It lies at a distance of 28 kms. from the tahsil headquarters and 46 kms. from the district headquarters The nearest railway station, Parsipur, is at a distance of 7 kms. in the adjoining district of Varanasi. Chauri, the nearest marketing centre from the village is at a distance of 6 kms. on Bhadohi-Varanasi road. Bus service is available from Chauri. But the village is not connected with Chauri by *pucca* road. Bridle path is the only way which links the village with Chauri. The village is surrounded by Varuna river from three sides. On the bridle path side indigenous boat services are available for going across the river in the rainy season. Malethu comes under the jurisdiction of Sureri (3 kms) Police Station. Postal services are also available at Sureri but telephone and telegraph facilities are available at Parsipur only. Gomti Grameen Bank, having credit facilities, is situated in Sureri. So far as educational facilities are concerned, Malethu has to depend upon the Primary school and Junior High School situated at Chauri However for the higher education, students from this village have to go to parsipur in Varanasi district located at a distance of about 3 kms. where a Higher Secondary School and an Intermediate Collage is located. The facilities of a Degree College is available at Gyanpur, in district Varanasi, at a distance of 19 kms. Electricity is available in the village but its use is limited only for the agricultural purpose Wells and hand-pumps are the main, source of drinking water Medical facilities are available at Chauri.

Lalanagar

Lalanagar is located in Gyanpur tahsil of district Varanasi. This village is located at a distance of 8 kms. from the tahsil headquarters and 55 kms. from the district headquarters. Lalanagar comes under the jurisdiction of Gopiganj police station, situated at a distance of 8 kms. Gopiganj is also the nearest marketing centre available for the villagers The national high-way, G.T. Road, passes through Lalanagar The nearest railway station from the village is Almau Halt, situated at a distance of marely 2 kms. Postal services are available at a distance of about 3 kms. at Rampur while telegraph and telephone facility is available at Gopiganj. There is a Primary and a Middle level school in the village. Secondary school is available at Khamaria at a distance of 4 kms. For higher education, students have to go to the tahsil headquarters, Gyanpur, where an Intermediate as well as a Degree College is located. The nearest bank having credit facility is located at Modho singh village at a distance of about 4 kms. Electricity is available in the village but is used for agricultural purposes only. Potable drinking water is available from the over head tank installed by Jal Nigam, Uttar Pradesh. Medical services are available at Gopiganj.

Bhainsa

Bhainsa is in the tahsil and district of Mirzapur. It is situated at a distance of 33 kms. from the

tahsil/district headquarters and linked by railway and motorable road. It comes under the jurisdiction of Kachhwa Bazar police station located at a distance of 7 kms. There is a post office in the village. Telephone facility is available at a distance of 3 kms. at Kachhwa road while telegraph facility can be availed at Kachhwa Bazar. Medical services are also available at this market. The credit facility is available within the village, being provided by Vindhya Vasini Grameen Bank, Bhainsa. The village has a Primary school and a Middle school for the girls. Middle school for the boys is situated at Karsada at a distance of 3 kms. Secondary school and junior college are available only at a distance of 7 kms. in Kachhwa. Bazar, while Degree college is situated at Jakkhini at a distance of about 14 kms. Electricity is available in the village but is utilized only for agricultural purposes. Well and hand pumps are the source of drinking water.

Socio-demographic features of the village

The table II.1 presents the basic characteristics of the population such as workers, non-workers, literates and illiterates by sex etc. in 3 selected villages for the 1981 Census.

Table II.1

Main population characteristics in three selected villages for 1981 census

Name of the village	Area (in hect.)	Total Population			Employment		
					Worker		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Malethu	253.75	1726	888	838	466 (27.00)	440 (49.55)	26 (3.10)
Lalanagar	192.64	2282	1210	1072	671 (29.40)	671 (55.45)	—
Bhainsa	506.47	2865	1468	1397	829 (28.94)	731 (49.80)	98 (7.02)
Total	952.86	6873	3566	3307	1966 (28.60)	1842 (51.65)	124 (3.75)

Non-worker			Educational status						Density (per sqr.km.)
			Literate			Illiterate			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1260 (73.00)	448 (50.45)	812 (96.90)	301 (17.44)	281 (31.64)	20 (2.39)	1425 (82.56)	607 (68.36)	818 (97.61)	680
1611 (70.60)	539 (44.55)	1072 (100.00)	340 (14.90)	317 (26.20)	23 (2.15)	1942 (85.10)	893 (73.80)	1049 (97.85)	1185
2036 (71.06)	737 (50.20)	1299 (92.98)	1079 (37.66)	801 (54.56)	278 (19.90)	1786 (62.34)	667 (45.44)	1119 (80.10)	566
4907 (71.40)	1724 (48.35)	3183 (96.25)	1720 (25.03)	1399 (39.23)	321 (9.71)	5153 (74.97)	2167 (60.77)	2986 (90.29)	721

Note: Figures within brackets under column 6 to 17 indicate percentages to total

It can be seen from the table II.1 that there were no significant variations in work participation rate among these villages. However, it is important to note that in the village Lalanagar no female was reported to be worker as against 3.10 per cent reported for the village Malethu and 7.02 per cent for Bhainsa. Village Bhainsa had registered highest literacy rate (37.66 per cent) which was more than double the rate attained by the village Lalanager (14.90 per cent) and Malethu (17.44 per cent). Village Lalanagar was reported to be the most densely populated among three villages selected for the study.

Population

The three villages selected for the survey of woollen carpet industry have a total population of 8095 (4257 males and 3838 females). Table II.2 gives distribution of population in the three villages selected for this study at the time of Survey (1986).

Table II.2

Number of households and sex-wise distribution of population in the three selected villages

Name of Village	District/Tahsil	No. of house holds	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
Malethu	Jaunpur district Mariyahun tahsil	298	2085	1070	1015
Lalanagar	Varanasi district Gyanpur tahsil	343	2760	1479	1281
Bhainsa	Mirzapur district Mirzapur tahsil	428	3250	1708	1542
Total		1069	8095	4257	3838

Out of total 1069 households in the three selected villages, 535 (50.05 per cent) were practicing the craft work while 534 (49.95 per cent) were engaged in some other activity. For the survey 79 (7.39 per cent) households were selected for a detailed study; of these 64 were practicing the craft and 15 were not practicing it. Table II.3 shows village-wise distribution of households practicing/not practicing the craft.

Table II.3

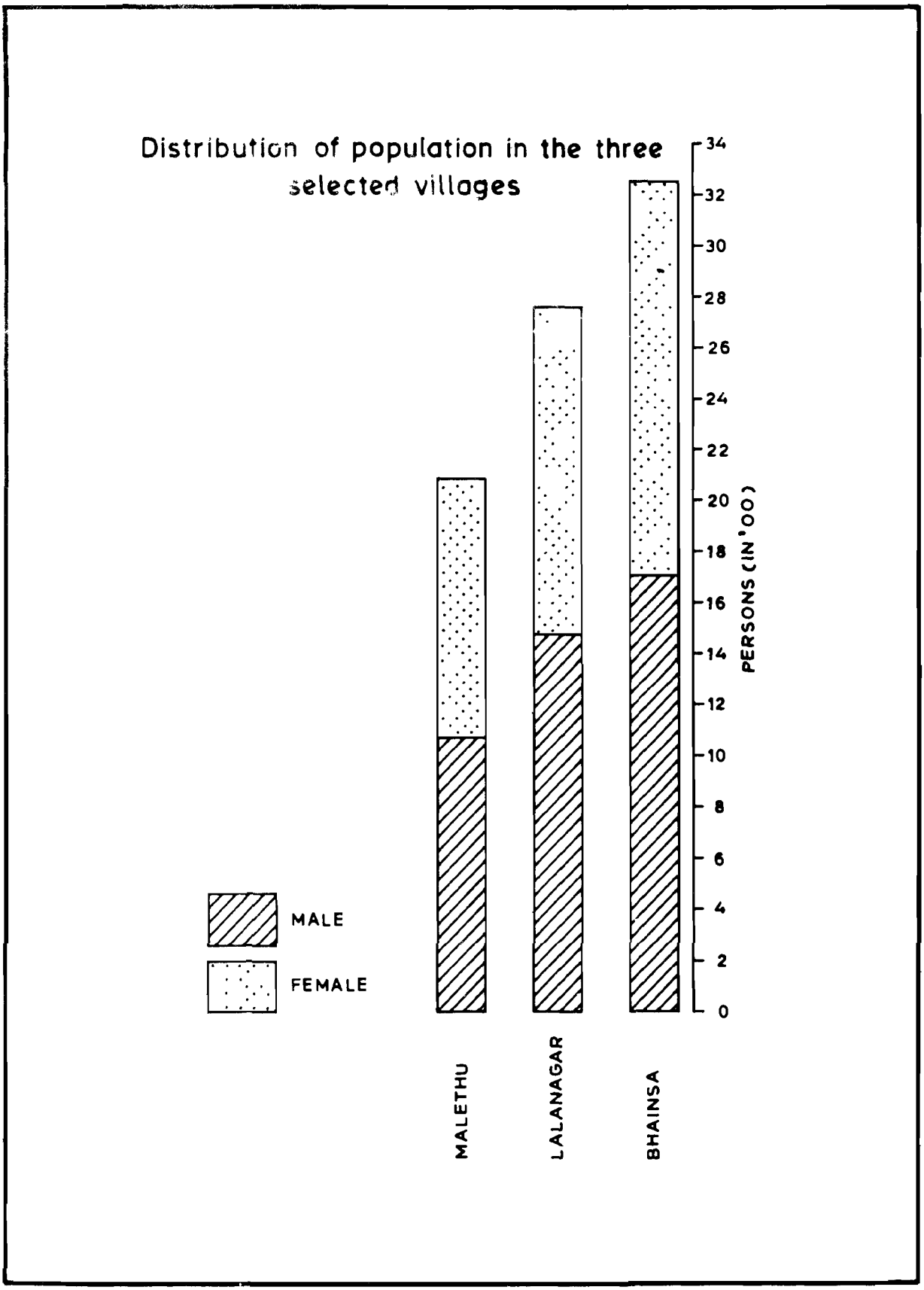
Village-wise number of households practicing/not practicing the craft and number of households selected for the study

Name of Village	Total No. of households	No. of households practicing the craft	No. of practicing households selected for the study	No. of non-practicing households	No. of non-practicing households selected for the study
1	2	3	4	5	6
Malethu	298	130	22	168	5
Lalanagar	343	277	21	66	5
Bhainsa	428	128	21	300	5
Total	1069	535	64	534	15

It would appear from the above table that slightly more than 50 per cent of the households in these villages were engaged in the traditional craft of making woollen carpets. Village-wise position shows that Lalanager is at the top with 80.76 per cent of households engaged in woollen carpet weaving while villages, Malethu (43.62 per cent) and Bhainsa (29.91 per cent) are far behind.

Ethnic composition of the households selected for the study

The three villages selected for the study


Distribution of population in the three selected villages
34
32
30
28
26
24
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
PERSONS (IN '00)
MALE
FEMALE
MALETHU
LALANAGAR
BHAINSA

present a multiethnic composition. Table II.4 gives distribution of households engaged in the craft, classified by religion caste/community and mother tongue of head of the household.

Table II.4

Distribution of households engaged in the craft by religion, caste community and mother tongue of head of the household

Religion	Name of caste/community	villages selected for craft study		
		Malethu		
		No. of households where mother tongue of head of household is		
		Hindi	Urdu	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	3	—	3
	Bind (Kewat)	—	—	—
	Brahmin	1	—	1
	Chamar (SC)	4	—	4
	Dharkar (SC)	—	—	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	—	—	—
	Giri	6	—	6
	Kayasth (Srivastava)	—	—	—
	Kumhar	1	—	1
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	3	—	3
	Pasi (SC)	—	—	—
	Teli	—	—	—
	Total	18	—	18
Muslim	Ansari	—	3	3
	Mansuri	—	1	1
	Siddiqui	—	—	—
	Total	—	4	4
	Grand total	18	4	22

Villages selected for craft study								
Lalanagar			Bhainsa			Total		
No. of households where mother tongue of head of household is			No. of households where mother tongue of head of household is			No. of households where mother tongue of head of household is		
Hindi	Urdu	Total	Hindi	Urdu	Total	Hindi	Urdu	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	—	3	3	—	3	9	—	9
2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
3	—	3	10	—	10	17	—	17
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
1	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	3
1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
1	—	1	4	—	4	5	—	5
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
15	—	15	21	—	21	54	—	54
4	—	4	—	—	—	4	3	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
6	—	6	—	—	—	6	4	10
21	—	21	21	—	21	60	4	64

It is evident from table II.4 that there are 12 different castes among Hindus and 3 from Muslim communities in the three selected villages who were found engaged in woollen carpet industry. Muslim population has returned from villages Malethu and Lalanagar only while village Bhainsa is having no Muslim population. Out of 64 households selected for the study 60 had returned their mother tongue as Hindi while 4 had reported Urdu as their mother tongue. Out of total 64 households 17 (26.56 per cent) belonged to Chamar caste, followed by Ahir/Yadav 9 (14.06 per cent), Ansari (Muslim) 7 (10.94 per cent), Giri 6 (9.38 per cent), Pasi 5 (7.81 per cent), Lohar/ Vishwakarma 4(6.25 per cent) and Kumhar 3(4.69 per cent) while the remaining caste/community like Brahmin, 'Bind (kewat), Gaderiya (Pal), Kayastha and Siddiqui (Muslim) had 2 households each. Besids these the castes/communities like Teli, Dharkar and Mansuri (Muslim) were also represented by one household each. It is interesting to observe from the table II.4 that the profession of craft of woollen carpet making is pursued by most of the communities whose traditional occupation had been some thing else. For instance Ahir/Yadav (cattle rearing cultivation), Kumhar (potter), Lohar (blacksmith), Gaderiya (sheep/goat rearing), Pasi (pig rearing), Teli (oil crusher) etc. were found engaged in this activity. These communities, by and large, belong to scheduled castes or other backward classes. However, it whould be worth while to note that there are a few higher caste from Hindus, like Brahmin and Kayastha, which were engaged in the profession of weaving carpets. Out of 64 sample households, 23 (35.93 per cent) belong to scheduled caste (Chamar, Dharkar and Pasi).

Out of 15 households selected in the sample, who were not practicing the craft, 4 were Brahmin, 2 Bind/Kewat, 2 Chamar and 1 each of the caste/community like Gaderiya, Ahir, Kurmi, Lohar, Jaiswal, Kayastha and Siddiqui (Muslim).

It is evident from the foregoing account that due to lucrative proposition of the woollen carpet industry, a number of castes communities have been attracted towards this profession. It has no more remained a craft specialised by a single community of craftsmen. It is also an indicative of the occupational mobility among the various communities of the region who were traditionally not engaged with the art of weaving carpets.

Socio-economic condition of the craftsmen

It has been observed during the field study that the living standard of the weavers is generally poor, almost in a shattered condition. Less wages is reported to be one of the causes of their poor economic condition. As a matter of fact it has become a practice that persons who do not have any other means of livelihood adopt carpet weaving. Hence due to over crowding their hard labour is not fully rewarded. Less wages being paid to the weavers in this industry is a sufficient proof of this state of position. In fact they are poor than their co-villagers engaged in other work. At the same time the social status enjoyed by the community of craftsmen has remained unchanged. The profession of carpet weaving has not at all affected their social position in any manner.

During the survey it was reported that in the village social hierarchy, social status is determined on the basis of castes/communities to which the weavers belong and not by their occupation.

Household size

Table II.5 gives village-wise distribution of households classified by number of members.

Table II.5

Village-wise distribution of households engaged in the craft classified by number of members

Name of Village	No. of households having members									Total
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Malethu	–	–	2	2	3	9	6	—	—	22
Lalanagar	—	—	1	3	1	7	5	—	4	21
Bhainsa	—		2	1	3	4	—	4	6	21
Total	—	1	5	6	7	20	11	4	10	64

A look at the size of households participating in the craft work shows that out of the 64 households, 20 were having 6-7 members, 11 with 8-9 members and 10 households were having 13 and more members.

The table II.6 presents distribution of households classified by nature of relation of members to the head of the households and number of members in three surveyed villages.

Table II.6

Distribution of household/engaged in the craft classified by nature of relation of members to head of the households and number of members

Nature of relation of members of the head of household	Malethu		Lalanagar		Bhainsa		Total	
	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Self	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Self, spouse	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
3. Self spouse unmarried sons & daughters	13	72	6	33	5	22	24	127
4. Self, spouse, married sons and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	5	33	12	106	9	107	26	246
5. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters	1	8	1	21	2	28	4	57
6. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son;s wife with or without unmarried sons or daughters	—	—	1	8	—	—	1	8
7. Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/ daughter and widowed father	1	8	—	—	3	18	4	26
8. Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son, daughters and widowed mother	1	7	1	4	—	—	2	11
9. Self (Male) unmarried brother/ sister	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

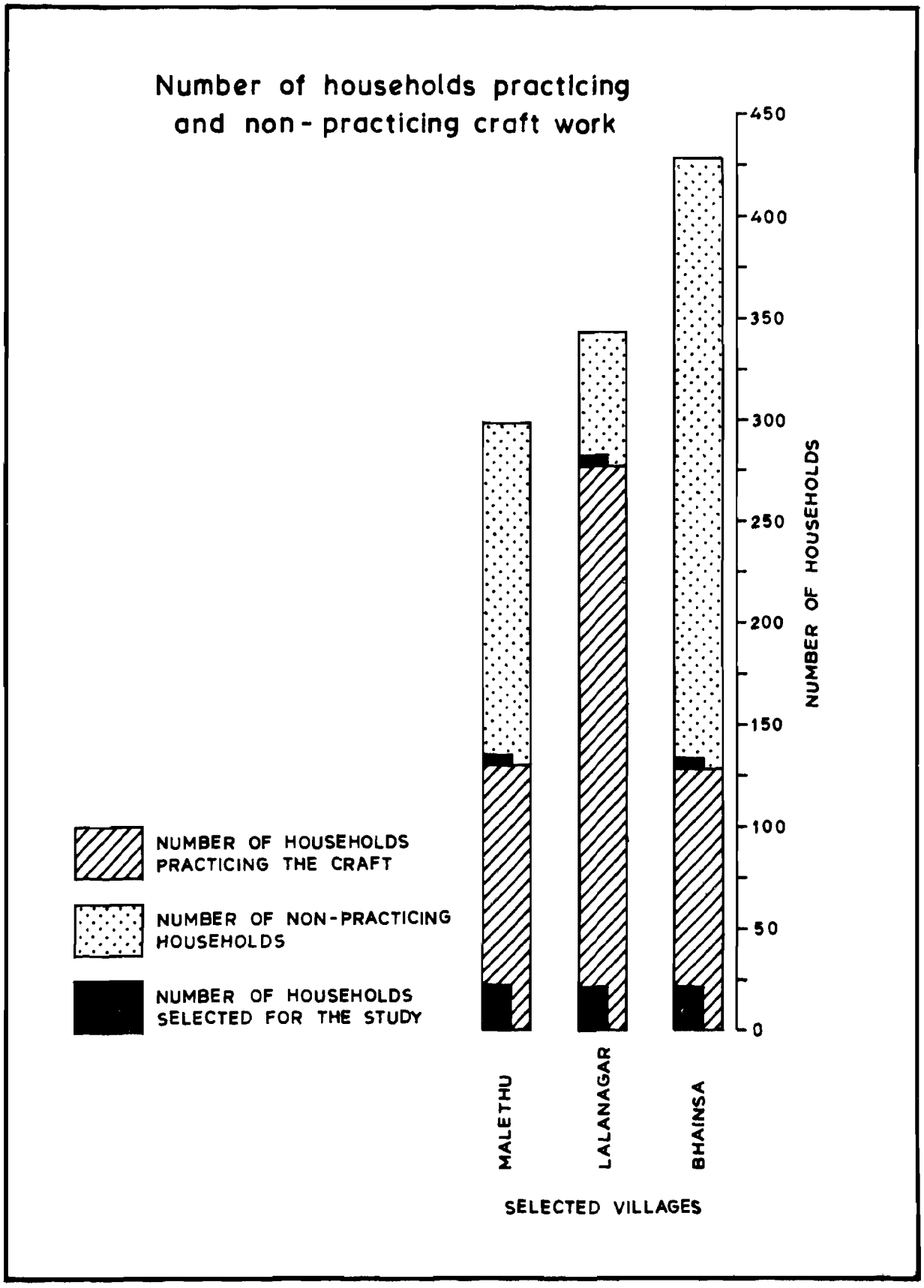

Number of households practicing and non-practicing craft work
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PRACTICING THE CRAFT
NUMBER OF NON-PRACTICING HOUSEHOLDS
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR THE STUDY
MALETHU
LALANAGAR
BHAINSA
SELECTED VILLAGES

Table II.6 (Concld)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Others								
(i) Self, spouse, unmarried brother, brother's wife with unmarried sons daughter and widowed mother	—	—	—	—	1	13	1	13
(ii) Self, spouse, his daughter's son and their unmarried daughter and sons	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	6
Total	22	134	21	172	21	190	64	496

It is evident from table II.6 that out of 64 households, 26 (40.63 per cent) were lenially extended households comprising self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters. It is followed by the classical nuclear family, 25 (39.06 per cent) comprising self, spouse and their unmarried children. There were 6 (9.38) households wherein either of the aged parents were also living with the nuclear family of his or her married son. This composition of the family unit may be termed as 'nuclear with adhesion'. In one household a married couple was living alone without any children. Besides these there were 4 (6.25 per cent) collateral joint families comprising self, spouse married brother, brother's wife without unmarried sons and daughters. There was, however, also one household wherein the extension of the family unit was along the vertical as well as horizontal lines which may be termed as lenial-cum-collateral. The remaining of households have been grouped under other types.

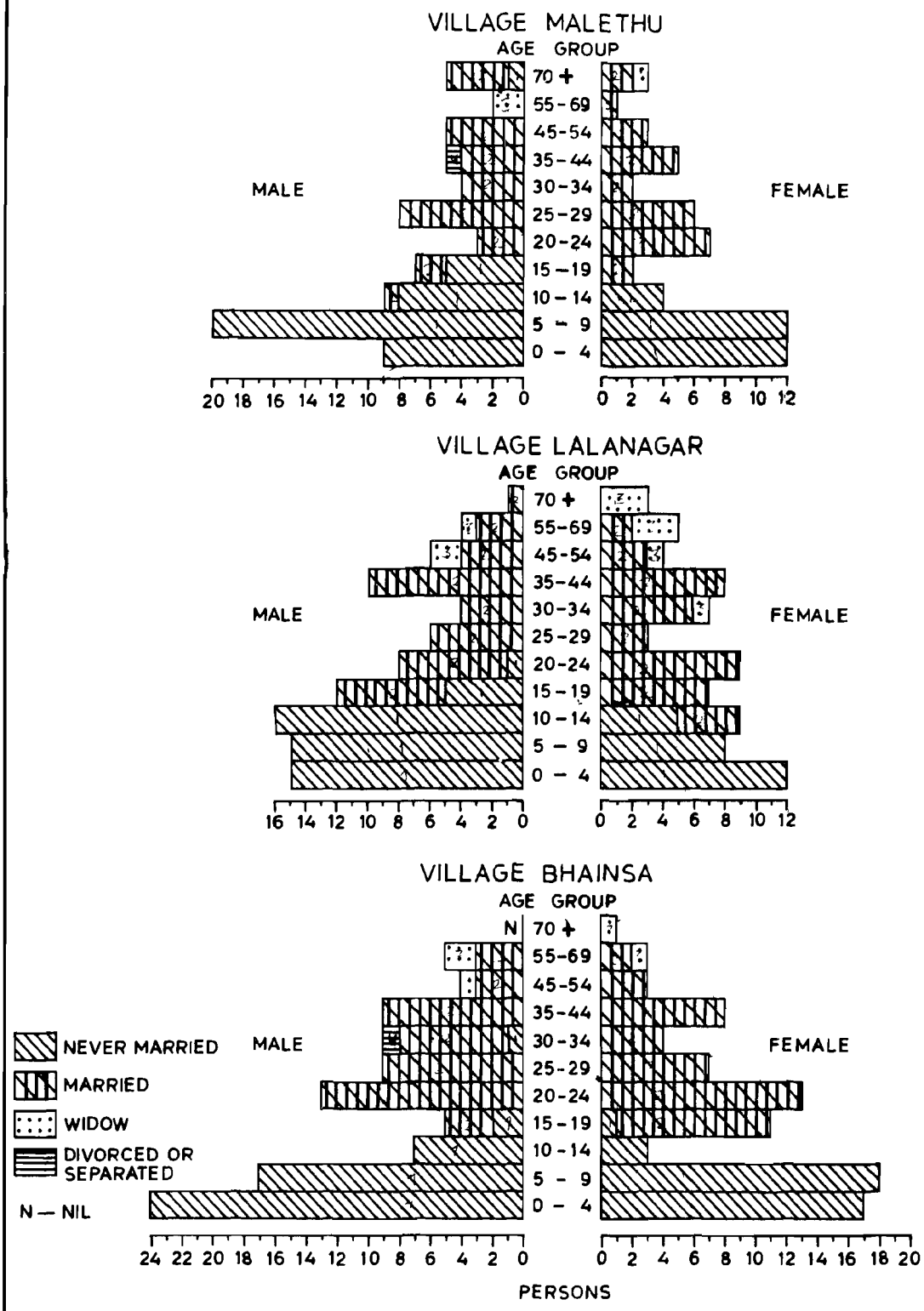
Demographic profile of craftsmen

Table II.7 gives sex-wise distribution of population living in 79 selected households.

Table II.7
Sex-wise distribution of population in the 79 selected households

Name of village	No. of selected households			Total population of selected households			Population of households practicing the craft			Population of households not practicing the craft		
	Total	Practicing the craft	Not practicing the craft	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Malethu	27	22	5	176	99	77	134	77	57	42	22	20
Lalanagar	26	21	5	216	117	99	172	97	75	44	20	24
Bhainsa	26	21	5	230	125	105	190	102	88	40	23	17
Total	79	64	15	622	341	281	496	276	220	126	65	61

Distribution of population classified by age,sex and marital status (Selected practicing households)



The above table shows that the 79 households selected for the study had a total population of 622 persons of them 496 (79.74 per cent) were practicing the craft.

Marital Status

The table II.8 gives the distribution of population by age-sex and marital status for the population of the households engaged in the craft.

Table II.8
Population classified by age sex and marital status (Practicing households)

Age-group	Never married			Married			Widow			Divorced/ separated			Total population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-4	89	48	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	48	41
5-9	90	52	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	52	38
10-14	43	31	12	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	32	16
15-19	13	12	1	31	12	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	24	20
20-24	1	1	—	52	23	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	24	29
25-29	—	—	—	39	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	23	16
30-34	1	1	—	27	15	12	1	—	1	1	1	—	30	17	13
35-44	—	—	—	44	23	21	—	—	—	1	1	—	45	24	21
45-54	—	—	—	21	12	9	4	3	1	—	—	—	25	15	10
55-69	—	—	—	11	6	5	9	5	4	—	—	—	20	11	9
70 +	1	1	—	7	5	2	5	—	5	—	—	—	13	6	7
Total	238	146	92	237	120	117	19	8	11	2	2	—	496	276	220

It can be seen from the table II.8 that out of 496 persons 237 (47.78 per cent) are married, 19 (3.83 per cent) widow and 2 (0.40 per cent) divorced/separated. Five cases of early marriage were reported in the age-group 10-14 years which indicates prevalence of early marriages among the weaving communities. Village-wise position is presented in annexure-I.

Distribution of population by age,sex and marital status of non-practicing households who had practiced the craft earlier is shown in table II.9

Table - II.9

Population classified by age, sex and marital status of selected non-practicing households in the village

Age-group	Total pupulation			Never married			Married			Widowed			Divorced or separated		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-4	25	10	15	25	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	15	9	6	15	9	6	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	12	6	6	11	6	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
15-19	16	8	8	5	4	1	11	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	13	8	5	2	2	—	10	5	5	—	—	—	1	1	—
25-29	8	4	4	—	—	—	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-34	9	3	6	—	—	—	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44	9	7	2	—	—	—	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
55-69	9	5	4	1	1	—	7	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
70 +	7	5	2	—	—	—	6	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	126	65	61	59	32	27	63	31	32	2	1	1	2	1	1

It can be seen from the table II.9 that of a total population of 126 persons, 63 (50.00 per cent) are reported to be married and 2 (1.59 each widowed and divorced/separated. Village-wise information is presented in annexure II.

Education

Table II. 10 gives sex-wise position of literacy in the three selected villages.

Table II.10

Sex-wise literacy among the population practising the craft

Name of village	Population			Literates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malethu	134	77	57	40 (29.85)	39 (50.65)	1 (1.75)
Lananagar	172	97	75	47 (27.33)	44 (45.36)	3 (4.00)
Bhainsa	190	102	88	44 (23.16)	37 (36.27)	7 (7.95)
Total	496	276	220	131 (26.41)	120 (43.48)	11 (5.00)

Note Figures within indicate percentage to total population.

It is evident from the table II.10 that over all literacy in three villages comes to 26.41 per cent which is slightly lower than the literacy percentage (27.16) for the state as a whole observed during the 1981 Census. The sex-wise position of literacy reveals that among the males it is 43.48 per cent against 38.76 per cent for the same set of population at the state level while among females is very low (5.00 per cent) against 14 04 per cent at the state level.

The study of 15 non-practicing households reveals that out of 126 persons, (65 males, 61 females), 44 (34.92 per cent) are literate (34 males and 10 females) and 82 (65.08 per cent) illiterate (30 males and 52 females).

Details of educational levels attained by the literates have been given in table II.11.

Table II.11

Population of the households practicing the craft classified by age, sex and educational level

Age-group	Total population			Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Middle		Matriculation or higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
All ages	496	276	220	156	209	61	8	32	2	20	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
0-4	89	48	41	48	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	90	52	38	30	36	19	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	48	32	16	7	15	14	1	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	44	24	20	7	17	4	1	5	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	53	24	29	11	26	4	2	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
25-34	69	40	29	19	28	6	1	9	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 +	103	56	47	34	46	14	1	4	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

It is evident from the table II.11 that out of total 131 literates, 69 (52.67 per cent) are literates without education level, 34 (25.95 per cent) have attained primary or junior basic level; 21 (16.03 per cent) have attained middle level and 4 (3.05 per cent) could reach up to matriculation or higher secondary level. Besides these one person each has non-technical diploma or certificate, and technical diploma or certificate while one has achieved the graduation and above level. All of these three are males. Village-wise statistics is presented in annexure III.

Community-wise position of educational levels has been shown in the table II.12

Table II.12

Distribution of households practicing the craft classified by religion, caste/community, sex and educational level of head of the household

Religion	Name of caste/ community	No. of household by sex of head of household	Number of households by educational level of head of the household							
			Educational level							
			Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or junior Basic	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
		M F								
1	2	3 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	9 —	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	
	Bind (Kewat)	2 —	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Brahmin	2 —	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
	Chamar (SC)	17 —	11	3	1	1	—	—	1	
	Dharkar (SC)	1 —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Gaderiya (Pal)	2 —	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Giri	6 —	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	
	Kayasth (Srivastava)	2 —	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	Kumhar	3 —	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	4 —	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	
	Pasi (SC)	5 —	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	
	Teli	1 —	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sub Total	54 —	27	14	8	3	—	1	1	
Muslim	Ansari	7 —	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	
	Mansuri	1 —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Siddiqui	2 —	1	1	—	—	—	—		
	Sub Total	10 —	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	
	Grand Total	64 —	33	17	8	4	—	1	1	

Migration

Out of 64 sample households engaged the craft 63 were non-migrants i.e. the head of the household was born in the village. Only one household in village Malethu of district Jaunpur, had reportedly migrated in the village more than 21 years ago. The reason for migration was stated that the village Malethu was their ancestral village.

Occcupation

An enquiry regarding traditional occupations pursued by the 64 selected households shows that 26 (40.62 per cent) had reported carpet weaving as their traditional occupation; 14 (21 87 per cent) cultivation, 18 (28.12 per cent) agricultural labourer while 2 each (3.13 per cent) had reported earthen ware making and tailoring as their traditional occupations.

Position regarding traditional occupations has been presented in table II.13

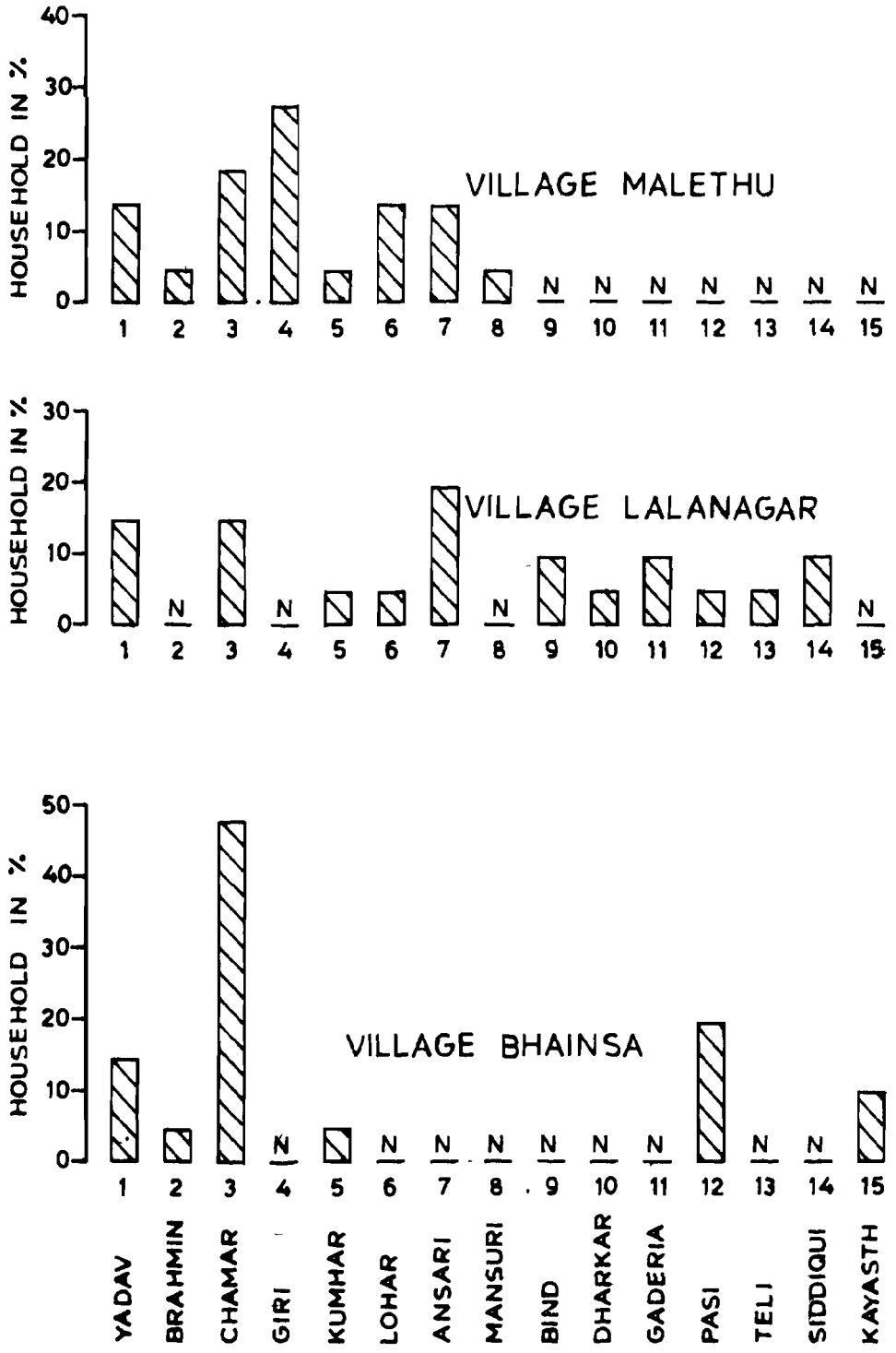
Table II.13

Households engaged in the craft classified by traditional occupation, religion and cast/community of head of the household

Religion	Name of caste/ community	No. of house-hold	Number of household where traditional occupation of head of household is					
			Carpet weaving	Agricul-ture	Agricul-tural labourer	Kumhar-giri (To make earthen pot)	Lohari	Tailoring
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	9	3	6	—	—	—	—
	Bind (Kewat)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Brahmin	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Chamar (SC)	17	3	—	14	—	—	—
	Dharkar (SC)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Giri	6	1	5	—	—	—	2
	Kayasth (Srivastava)	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Kumhar	3	1	—	—	2	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	4	1	1	—	—	2	—
	Pasi (SC)	5	1	—	4	—	—	—
	Teli	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	54	16	14	18	2	2	2
Muslim	Ansari	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
	Mansuri	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Siddiqui	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total	64	26	14	18	2	2	2

It is interesting to observe from table II.13 that in village Lalanagar of district Varanasi all the 21 households selected for the study, who were practicing the craft, had reported carpet weaving as their traditional occupation. These included communities like Ahir (Yadav), Teli, Bind (Kewat), Dharkar, Kumhar, Lohar (Vishwakarma) Chamar, Gaderiya (Pal) and Pasi The Ahirs are traditionally a community engaged in milk selling cultivation. Teli are oil crushers while Bind worked as boatmen, Kumhar as potters and Lohar are blacksmiths. In fact, none of these communities are

Proportion of different practicing caste/community to total selected households in three villages.



traditionally a community of weavers or craftsmen Besides these, some households belonging to Muslims communities like Ansari and Siddiqui had also stated carpet weaving as their traditional occupation. It may perhaps be better understood in the light of the fact that all of these castes/communities have been practicing the craft work since 1890, i.e., more than 96 years, hence they have preferred to be recorded as being traditionally associated with the weaving of woollen carpets. Village-wise statistical account is shown in annexure IV

Occupational diversity

A study regarding occupational diversity within the household i.e., different members of the households pursuing different occupations, reveals that out of 64 households, 49 (76.56 per cent) have no occupational diversity. All of these households were engaged in carpet weaving since long back, while in case of remaining 15 (23.44 per cent) households, the head of the household was engaged in carpet weaving, but some of their other family members, like father, brother or son, were pursuing some other occupation. Of these households, in 5 cases son was cultivator while in respect of 4 cases son was agricultural labour. In case of remaining households the position was that son of a household was tube-well operator, and in the other household one brother was a taxi driver and the other was a watch-maker while in another household the brother was a tailor. In case of 3 households while the father was working as a rickshaw puller, general labour and cultivator but their sons in each of these households were engaged in carpet weaving. Village-wise details of occupational diversity i.e. different members having different occupations in the household, has been presented in table II.14

Table II.14

Distribution of households engaged in the craft classified by number of workers and by occupation diversity

Description of occupational diversity	Number of households	Number of workers
1	2	3
Malethu		
No occupational diversity	22	27
Total	22	27
Lalanagar		
No occupation diversity	16	35
Occupation 1 Carpet weaving/Occupation head - 2 Agriculture (son)	5	14
Total	21	49
Bhainsa		
No. occupation diversity	11	15
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2 Taxi Driver and Watch makers (Brothers)	1	3
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Tailoring (Brothers)	1	4
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Tube-well operation (son)	1	3
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Loading/Un-loading (Father)	1	4
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Agricultural Labourer (son)	4	13
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Agricultural (Father)	1	3
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Rickshaw pulling (Father)	1	4
Sub Total	21	49

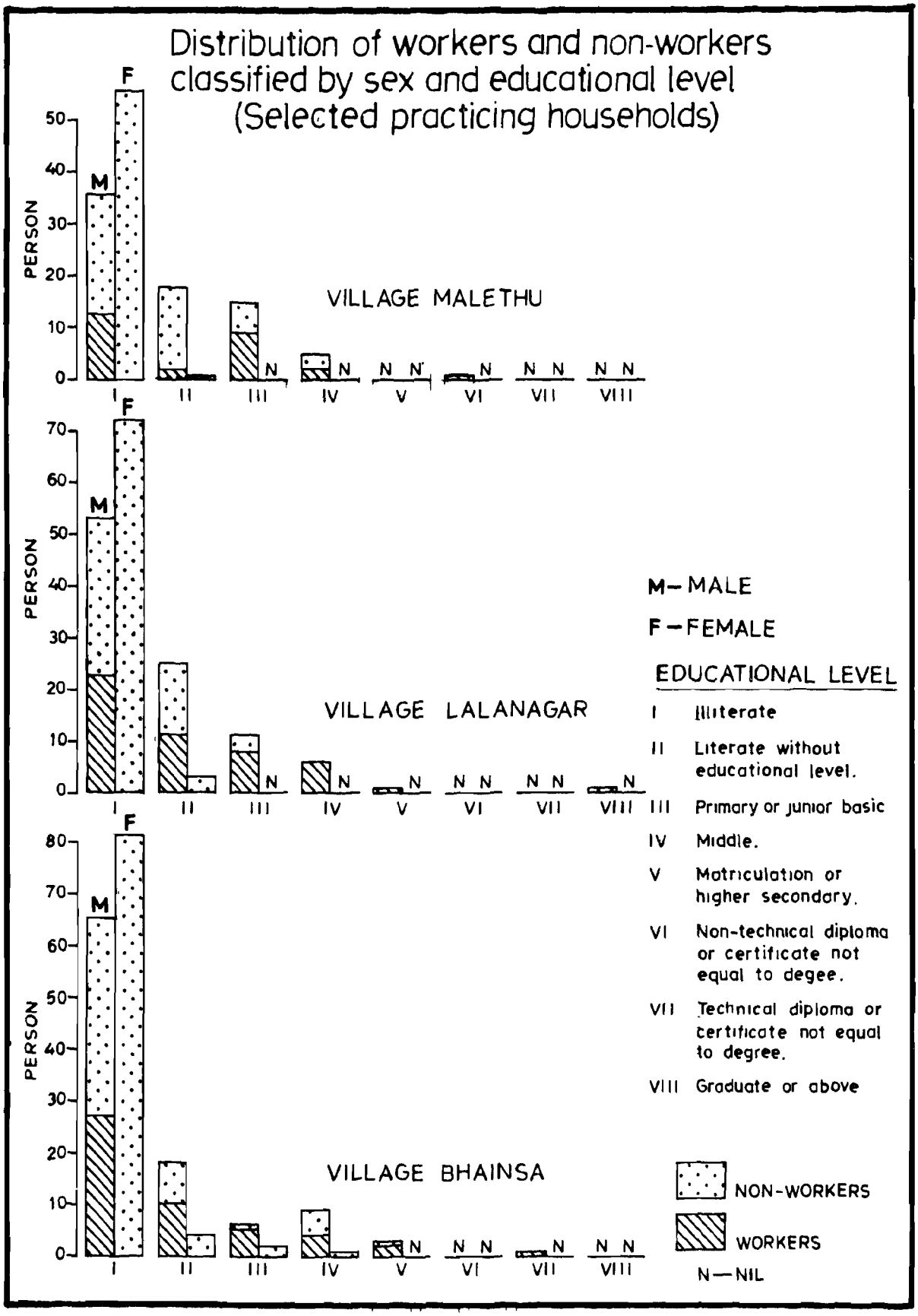

Distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex and educational level (Selected practicing households)
PERSON
M
F
VILLAGE MALETHU
VILLAGE LALANAGAR
VILLAGE BHAINSA
I II III IV V VI VII VIII
N
M—MALE
F—FEMALE
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
I Illiterate
II Literate without educational level.
III Primary or junior basic
IV Middle.
V Matriculation or higher secondary.
VI Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degee.
VII Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.
VIII Graduate or above
NON-WORKERS
WORKERS
N—NIL

Table II.14(Concld.)

1	2	3
Grand Total	49	77
No occupational diversity		
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Agricultural Labourer (son)	5	14
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Taxi Driver and Watch makers (Brother)	1	3
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Tailoring (Brothers)	1	4
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Tube-well operation (son)	1	3
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Loading/Un-loading (Father)	1	4
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Agricultural Labourer (son)	4	13
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Agriculture (Father)	1	3
Occupation 1. Carpet weaving/Occupation 2. Rickshaw pulling (Father)	1	4
Grand Total	64	125

A study of population of the selected villages from economic activity point of view shows that out of a total population of 496 there were 125 (25.20 per cent) workers and 371 (74.80 per cent) non-workers. Village-wise position shows that the percentage of workers in Malethu, Lalanagar and Bhainsa is 28.49, 20.15 and 25.79 respectively.

Employment status

The table II.15 presents distribution of workers and non-workers by sex and educational level

Table II.15

Workers and non-workers living in the households engaged in the craft classified by sex and educational level

Educational level	Total population			Number of					
				workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Illiterate	365	156	209	63	63	—	302	93	209
2. Literate without educational level	69	61	8	23	23	—	46	38	8
3. Primary or Junior Basic	34	32	2	22	22	—	12	10	2
4. Middle	21	20	1	12	12	—	9	8	1
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4	4	—	3	3	—	1	1	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	496	276	220	125	125	—	371	151	220

Table II.15 gives position of workers and non-workers among the 64 selected households in the three villages who were practicing the craft. It would appear therefrom that out of 125 workers all are males and hence female participation in the carpet weaving is nil. Remaining 15 households who were not practicing the craft work had a population of 126 persons. Out of them 36 (28.57 per cent) were workers and 90 (71.43 per cent) were non-workers. Of the total 36 workers, 35 (97.22 per cent) are male and only 1 (2.73 per cent) is female. Sex-wise analysis shows that out of 371 non-workers in the villages selected for this study and whose one or the other member of the households was practicing craft work 151 (40.70 per cent) were male and 220 (59.30 per cent) female. Among the female non-workers nearly half were attending to the household duties, 35.91 per cent were dependents, 7.27 per cent were full time students and 6.82 per cent were infants. Among 151 male non-workers, 40.40 per cent were full time students, 38.41 were dependents, 19.87 were infants while 1.32 per cent were seeking employment. Village level information can be seen in annexure V. Position of non-workers has been presented in table II.16.

Table II.16

Non-workers in the households beloving to craftsman by sex. age and type of activity

Age-group	Total number of non-workers			Number of non-workers by type of activity and sex									
				Infant		Full time student		Household duty		Seeking employment		Any other dependent	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0 - 14	224	129	95	27	15	50	16	—	2	—	—	52	62
15 - 19	29	9	20	—	—	9	—	—	20	—	—	—	1
20 - 24	31	3	28	—	—	1	—	—	27	2	—	—	—
25 - 29	19	3	16	2	—	1	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
30 - 39	25	1	24	1	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
40 - 49	16	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	1	1
50 - 59	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
60 +	17	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	10
Total	371	151	220	30	15	61	16	—	110	2	—	58	79

It can be seen from the table II.16 that out of 371 non-workers living in 64 households, 45 (12.13 per cent) are infants, 77 (20.75 per cent) full time students, 110 (129.65 per cent) are engaged in household duties, 2 (0.54 per cent) are seeking employment and 137 (36.93 per cent) are dependents. Village wise details are given in annexure VI.

The non-practicing (15) households have a population of 126 persons (65 males and 61 females) of which 36 (28.57 per cent) are workers (35 males and one female) and 90 (71.43 per cent) non-workers (30 males and 60 females).

An enquiry regarding commencement and growth of the craft in selected village shows that in villages Malethu and Lalanagar the craft is being practiced since late nineteenth century. In fact in village Malethu the craft work started some times between 1885 to 1890 while in village Lalanagar all the 22 households interviewed unanimously stated 1890 as the year of commencement of craft work in their village. In village Bhainsa, however, the craft is of comparatively recent origin. In this village carpet weaving work had reportedly been taken up between 1960 to 1965.

It is thus evident from the foregoing account that no specific caste or community of traditional craftsmen is presently engaged in woollen

carpet weaving. In fact, a number of caste/ communities whose traditional occupations were something else, have in the course of time adopted carpet weaving as their main occupation.

Service available to craftsmen in the village Co-operative societies

There are field co-operative societies in villages for providing necessary aid to the craft industry. The name of M/s. Harijan Carpet Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Lalanagar, Varanasi can be mentioned in this regard. However, present enquiries reveal that this society too is now practically ineffective and dorment. While in case of village Malethu, the nearest available society is at a distance of 6 kms. at Bhadohi, Varanasi *viz.* All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. In case of village Bhainsa, a society *viz.,* People Carpet Co-operative Society Ltd., is located at Kanak Sarai at a distance of about 3 kms. There is also a training centre associated with the development of craft industry at Bhadohi. It is being run by the Regional Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Commerce. The training is being imparted by the Field Administrative Cell under the carpet weaving scheme.

CHAPTER - III

Process of Learning

Source of learning

Learning process for any art calls for dedication, hard work and intelligence. So is the case with the woollen carpet weaving craft. The fine, floral and colourful variety of carpets can be produced only after the acquisition of required technical skill. In fact, carpet weaving is a rural based traditional handicraft which under the primitive conditions were passed on from father to son. There used to be then no formal training classes earlier. The dwelling unit of the craftsmen used to be their workshop and also served the purpose of a training centre for the beginners. Thus traditionally the process of learning this art was passed on from one generation to the other. The household entering into this field for the first time used to learn from other practicing households or from craftsmen of other villages. During the process of traditional training system the prospective weaver had to sit by the side of craftsmen in order to understand various technicalities step by step. A close observation and full devotion, then used to take atleast six months to learn the whole process of carpet weaving.

The survey of three villages selected for this study reveals that there is no training centre in any one of these villages. They are still following the primitive way of acquiring technical skill required for this purpose with the help of local artisans. As has already been stated under the traditional method of learning the prospective weaver had to take shelter with the village artisan. He is given first hand knowledge about the types of raw materials to be used, preparation of coil of woollen and cotton yarns, reading of carpet design map, operation of loom and its accessories. They are also taught functioning of looms and handling of various tools and instruments.

Preparation of work

The craftsman teaches the new comer the method of spreading *tar* (warp) on the loom keeping in mind the size of the carpet to be woven and framing it on the loom. Stretching of warp can be done for 3 carpets at a time for the carpet size (length) of 5-6 meters each. One by one all the carpets are woven. While weaving one carpet, the warp for remaining carpets is rolled around the upper beam. The whole process of learning the preparatory work of carpet weaving can broadly be divided into following five heads:-

1. Preparation of *tana*,
2. Preparation of *khatti*,
3. Opening of woollen yarn,
4. Setting of *tars* and
5. Preparation of *gulla*.

Weaving

At the stage of learning the art of weaving the trainee is taught about the method of map reading, *tapka lagana* (knotting), clipping and other related work.

He is instructed about the carpet design map already prepared on a piece of graph paper and also tells them colour schemes to be applied and enlargement of design in actual weaving according to specification indicated in the design map. Generally the design map is one-fourth of the original carpet which depicts only a corner of carpet. During weaving process the craftsman, apart from the instructions given in design map, is required to apply his own brain and complete the carpet as per measurement and design given by the manufacturer/contractor He has to use same colour of dyed woollen yarn as is shown in the specimen of the design.

The field study of three villages reveals that some energetic young persons from amongst the weaver families have learned designing of carpet map in the village Lalanagar. They have started developing a variety of carpet designs on the basis of Persian model. According to the changing tastes of the consumer and demand in the market, it has become necessary to develop new designs These young designers supply carpet designs to the manufacturers. The establishment of Institute of Carpet Technology at Bhadohi in near future is a major step towards revolutionizing the traditional designing system. The proposed Institute will conduct researches in carpet design and construction of workshed etc.

The number of knots to be tied in per square inch is already indicated in the design. About one inch of both the horizontal edges (breadth-wise)

are woven with cotton weft In the weavers language it is called *khatti.* The lower edge is woven first and the upper in the end. In between two edges, woollen yarn is used Woollen carpet is woven with woollen yarn by giving knots with cotton warp according to design map and cutting the woollen yarn with the *chhura* (knife) just after knotting. The weaving of a row with woollen weft is followed by passing of a thinner and thicker cotton weft. The purpose of using thinner cotton weft is to fix the knots properly and that of thicker cotton weft is to accelerate the work of weaving The weaving is completed by using woollen and cotton weft in the same fashion. The machanism of weaving process is such that after weaving a few rows *Punja* is used for beating the woven portion of the carpet so that knots may not get loose. The trainee is also made aquainted with the method of clipping with *kainchi* (scissors) and wrapping the woven carpet around the lower beam

The next step for the prospective weaver is to learn the technique of separating woven carpet from the loom. After weaving is over the craftsman delivers the carpet to the producer/contractor for further processing like washing, final clipping, embossing and finishing. These activities are performed by the trained personnel in the workshed of the producer. The training in washing, clipping, embossing and finishing is also given by the experts in their field. Before the introduction of organised system of training classes this technique was traditionally passed on from one generation to the other. It was then considered a usual part of their profession. However, office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) have recently started 5 training centres exclusively for washing and finishing in Uttar Pradesh. It is anticipated that this office will open more training centres in near future. However, the training centres for weaving has been opened long back by this office. In addition to this the UPFC is also running training centres for carpet weaving in some other villages of Utar Pradesh.

The learning process in selected villages

During the survey in all the 3 villages selected for the study it was found that the weavers have not received any formal training for carpet weaving from any institutional training centre. They have, however, learnt the whole process by observing while providing assistance to the master craftsman The table III.1 indicates distribution of persons engaged in the craft work classified by relationship with the head of the household and source of acquiring skill.

Table III.1

Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head and source of acquirement of skill (In case the skill is passed from father to son traditionally)

Relationship with the head	No. of persons engaged in craft	No. reported having acquired skill through method-I (father gave training of weaving)
1	2	3
	Malethu	
Self (Head of household)	22	4
Son	4	2
Brother	1	—
Sub Total	27	6
	Lalanagar	
Self (Head of household)	21	11
Son	19	19
Brother	3	1
Father's brother	1	—
Brother's son	2	—
Sub Total	46	31
	Bhainsa	
Self (head of household)	21	—
Son	3	—
Brother	10	—
Sub Total	34	—
	Grand Total	
Self (Head of household)	64	15
Son	26	21
Brother	14	1
Father's brother	1	—
Brother's son	2	—
Grand Total	107	37

Out of 107 persons engaged in carpet weaving, 37 (34.58 per cent) have received training from their father. In village Lalanagar more than two-thirds of the weavers have acquired skill from their father while in village Bhainsa none was reported in this category.

The table III.2 presents distribution of persons engaged in carpet weaving classified by relationship with the head, nature of work performed and the persons, imparted training.

Table III.2

Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head, nature of work performed and the persons imparted training

Relationship with the head	No. of persons engaged in the craft	No. of persons engaged in the craft by nature of work performed weaving where the relation noted in col.1 received training				
		Not related	Brother	Father	Brother'sn son	Father's brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Malethu				
Self (Head)	22	12	4	4	1	1
Son	4	–	2	2	–	–
Brother	1	–	1	–	–	–
Sub Total	27	12	7	6	1	1
		Lalanagar				
Self (Head)	21	3	7	11	–	–
Son	19	–	–	19	–	–
Brother	3	–	1	1	–	1
Father's Brother	1	–	1	–	–	–
Brother's son	2	–	–	–	–	2
Sub Total	46	3	9	31	–	3
		Bhainsa				
Self (Head)	21	19	1	–	1	–
Son	3	–	3	–	–	–
Brother	10	–	10	–	–	–
Sub Total	34	19	14	–	1	–
		Grand Total				
Self (Head)	64	34	12	15	2	1
Son	26	–	5	21	–	–
Brother	14	–	12	1	–	1
Father's Brother	1	–	1	–	–	–
Brother's son	2	–	–	–	–	2
Grand Total	107	34	30	37	2	4

It can be observed from the table III.2 that most of the weavers have got training from their fathers, brothers and unrelated persons. It has been pointed out by the master craftsmen that children around 15 years of age have greater potentiality to learn the art of weaving more efficiently and

quickly with their nimble fingers. After 25 years of age it is very difficult to learn the art of weaving **However, with more dedication and by practicing** for a longer period one can acquire skill even after 25 years of age

The table III 3 gives distribution of persons engaged in the carpet weaving classified by relationship with the head, the person who imparted training, period of training and remuneration.

Table III.3

Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with head, the person important training, period of training and relationship

Relationship with the head	Number of persons engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft who received training from								
		Father for the period of								
		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration			6 months to one year and paid remuneration			2+years and paid remuneration		
		Obligatory	Remuneration -1- cash	Remuneration -2- kind	O	C	K	O	C	K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Self (Head)	64	7	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—
Son	26	2	—	—	17	—	—	2	—	—
Brother	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Brother's Son	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Father's Brother	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	107	9	—	—	25	—	—	3	—	—

Brother for the period of								
Less than 6 months and paid remuneration			**6 months to one year and paid remuneration**			**2 + years and paid remuneration**		
O	C	K	O	C	K	O	C	K
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
—	—	—	6	1	—	5	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4	1	—	17	1	—	7	—	—

Table III.3(Concld.)

Father's brother for the period of								
Less than 6 months and paid remuneration			6 months to one year and paid remuneration			2+ years and paid remuneration		
O	C	K	O	C	K	O	C	K
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Brother's son for the period of								
Less than 6 months and paid remuneration			6 months to one year and paid remuneration			2+ years and paid remuneration		
O	C	K	O	C	K	O	C	K
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Not related								
Less than 6 months and paid remuneration			6 months to one year and paid remuneration			2+ years and paid remuneration		
O	C	K	O	C	K	O	C	K
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
7	1	—	15	1	—	9	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	1	—	15	1	—	9	1	—

Note:- O Stands for obligatory
C Stands for Cash
K Stands for kind

It can be seen from the table III.3 that out of 107 weavers, 26 (24.30 per cent) have received training upto 6 months, 61 (57.01 per cent) between 6 months to 1 year and 20 (18.69 per cent) for 2 years and over. The weavers have reported that there is no restriction on imparting or receiving training in carpet weaving. It is important to note that a majority of weavers (94.39 per cent) have been obliged by their trainer craftsmen by giving them training at their place of work. This reflects the prevalance of our traditional social norms and virtues by which they are supposed to pass on their skill and art to others. Only 6 weavers have reported to have paid remuneration to the master craftsmen in the range of Rs. 15/- to 100/- for receiving training. There are, however, no terms and conditions for providing or getting training. Village-wise position can be seen in annexure VII.

The survey of 64 practicing households reveals that all the weavers from 3 villages consider their training to be adequate. There is no institutional training facilities in these villages. The weavers have acquired requisite technical skill from their father or from any master craftsmen acquainted with their family.

The table III.4 presents distribution of practicing households by period of engagement in the craft.

Table III.4
Distribution of practicing households by period of engagement

Period of engagement	No. of households engaged in the craft in the village			
	Malethu	Lalanagar	Bhainsa	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 5 years	5	10	10	25
5-9 years	3	5	5	13
10-19 years	11	12	18	41
20 years +	8	19	1	28
Total	27	46	34	107

It can be seen from the table III.4 that the largest number of persons entered in carpet weaving profession 10-19 years ago in villages Malethu (11) and Bhainsa (18) while in Lalanagar the maximum number of entrants were 19 engaged 20 and more years ago. However, in all 3 villages craft is being practiced for more than 20 years. In recent years the number of new entrants have increased. However, the informants reported that carpet weaving is no more a lucrative job. This state of affair is reflected by views of weavers who are not keen in recommending this profession to their sons.

Impact of non-availability of training centres on socio-economic life of the weavers

The weavers have reported that non-availability of Govt. weaving training centre in or around the village, caused a lot of difficulties to them. Prior to the introduction of carpet industry in the village, they had to go to other distant villages in which craft was practiced, for receiving a sort of informal training. This process used to take more time because lot of time was wasted in pleasing the master craftsmen before the technical skill was passed on to them. But presently new comers are getting training in their villages from their village craftsmen. As the survey has revealed mostly persons belonging to the weaker sections of the society are engaged in carpet weaving. They have to invest their time and money for acquiring weaving skill for 6 months to 1 year and even more than 2 years in some cases. During this period they are not given any remuneration or stipend. Thus the training period proves a burden for their family. A govt. training centre would have provided them not only training but also some money in form of stipend during training period. Such an arrangement will undoubtedly provide a boost for the development of this industry. Under the primitive system of imparting training the productivity of the craftsmen is adversely affected as they can

not fully concentrate on their job. Not only this some times the quality of the carpet woven is also affected as the attention of the craftsmen is diverted while explaining the technicality of the process.

After learning weaving work they earn on ar average Rs. 8 to 12 in a day With the phenomenon of rising prices, the cost of living has gone up considerably hence wages paid to the workers are insufficient to support their family. The consequential effect is that weavers are in **distress and always live in misery** and **poverty.** They are forced by pressing need to take advance from the carpet manufacturers with the result they loose their bargaining power in the labour market. By providing better training their technical skill can be improved which will help in augmenting their income

Bio-graphical sketches of craftsmen

Although the problems faced by craftsmen are multifarious yet all of them have reported some common problems Non availabilities of training facilities, low rate of wage in carpet weaving, lack of credit facilities required for construction of workshops and purchase of tools and implements, non payment of wages for preparatory work at pre-weaving stage and also non-payment of transportation charges to the weavers by the manufacturers and wage deduction are some of the prominent problems of craftsmen. The biographical sketches of 3 craftsmen, one from each village, representing different communities, are given below :

Shri Mohammad Hussain

Shri Mohammad Hussain,80 years old hails from the village Malethu. He is Ansari (Muslim). His father Shri Sahul Hussain was also a renowned carpet weaver. He is illiterate. He received training in carpet weaving from his father at an early age of 12 years, he is married and has 2 daughters. He initiated this craft on account of poverty and lack of economic resources. There was no carpet weaving training centre in his village or nearby during his childhood. However, this facility is not available even now. After getting training he purchased loom by taking loan from the money lender. He has been weaving carpet on wages. He receives raw materials from the producers/contractors for weaving carpet, takes weaving charges from the producers/contractors after delivering the woven carpet. He is facing difficulties due to lack of proper workshop. His thatched workshop leaks in the rainy season which results in low production and lower wages. Lack of transportation facilities comes in the way of development of the craft in this village. Chauri market in Varanasi district across the river Varuna is the main nearest production centre from Malethu. The weavers have often to go to/from this market for taking raw materials from the contractor and delivering woven carpet to the contractor. In rainy season indigenous boat services are available on this route in Varuna river, but there is no link road between the village and Chauri Market except a bridle path. Non availability of proper lighting facility also affects the production adversely. The village *abadi* has not been electrified so far though electricity is available in the village for agricultural purpose. Strike observed by the weavers of this area around 1960 for revision of wages, is the major event of his life as a weaver.

Shri Kishore

Shri Kishore s/o Shri Mata Bhikh is a master craftsman. He comes from the village Lalanagar. He is 80 years old. He belongs to Bind (Kewat) caste of Hindu religion. He is illiterate. He is married and is father of a son. His father was also a carpet weaver. As carpet weaving was the traditional occupation of his father, he also got himself associated with the craft in the prime of his youth under the guidance of his father. At the age of 14 he started receiving training in carpet weaving from his father. He devoted about 4 years in learning weaving. There was no carpet training centre in his village in his childhood and it is not available even now. So he has to depend on the traditional method for acquiring weaving skill. He has varied and long experience of carpet weaving at his credit. Weaving environment around him, poverty of the family and lack of alternative employment motivated him to take up the craft. Although he has passed major part of his life in carpet weaving, yet he is still at the same level from where he had started practicing this craft He has emphasised on the need of increasing wage rate, keeping check on the malpractice of wage reduction by the producers on the pretext of defects in weaving, payment of transportation charges of raw materials/woven carpet to the weavers for to/fro journey from the village and opening of training facilities in the village. Weavers strike in 1978 in his area was reported to be the major important event of his life. This

strike was observed for the revision of wages which lasted for 35 days. As a result of this strike he vividly remembers the weavers were finally at a loss since during the strike period they earned nothing and faced hardship.

Shri Raja Ram

Shri Raja Ram was born in 1945 in the village Bhainsa. He is *Chamar* by caste (a scheduled caste). He is married and has 3 sons and 2 daughters. He is educated upto primary level. He has taken carpet weaving craft at the age of 15. Traditionally his family's occupation was agricultural labour but when agriculture proved to be ineffective to support his family, he joined this craft. He received training in carpet weaving from the craftsman Shri Ram Yadav of village Rampur. After completing training he installed his loom and started carpet weaving on wage basis. Like other craftsmen he also collects raw materials from the contractor, weaves the carpet, gives the delivery of the woven carpet to the concerned contractor and receives wages from him. The facility of carpet weaving training centre was neither available in his childhood nor it is presently available in his village. He suggested that exploitation of weavers should be stopped. In order to improve the level of working of the weavers, opening of a training centre in the village is the urgent need of the craftsmen.

CHAPTER-IV

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Place of work

The hand knotted woollen carpet industry being practiced in Bhadohi and its surrounding areas, is well known not only in India but also in foreign countries. This industry has presently extended to several villages in adjoining districts also In fact hand knotted carpet industry is a village based industry and is practiced within the residential premises of villagers or within the boundary of the village. Its manufacturing process is simple but at the same time labourious also. In view of the simplicity and labour oriented work its importance for the rural economy is manifold. For example it does not require heavy investment on plant and machinery and building and can be easily carried on with the help of family members. Thus, apart from providing employment to the villagers and their family members, it controls the temptation of rural population to migrate to urban areas in search of job. This industry has to face tough competetion in foreign markets. Hence as the situation demands for capturing foreign market it is essential not only to maintain the supply line but also to improve the quality of carpets. Moreover it is necessary to produce carpet of standard quality so that this art non only survives but flourishes in our country for years to come.

Table IV.1 shows distribution of households and persons engaged in the craft to place of work.

Table IV.1

Distribution of households and persons engaged in the craft to place of work

Place of work of the head of the household	Number of households where place of work of the head of the households (as noted in col.1)	Place of work of person other than the head of the households is same as that of head of households
	2	3
1 Part of the dwelling house	48 (73)	25
2 Work-shop (a) Owned by the household	11 (28)	17
(b) Owned by the others	5 (6)	1
Total	64(107)	43

It can be seen from the table IV 1 that out of 64 households selected for the study 48 (75.00 per cent) are running the carpet weaving industry in a portion of their own dwelling units, 11(17 19 per cent) in the workshop owned by the household while only 5(7.81 per cent) households are engaged in weaving in the workshop owned by the others Thus there is predominance of households running this industry in their own houses Village level position can be seen in annexure VIII.

The table IV.2 presents deployment position of the households classified by broad age-group place of work and duration of work in the handicraft in relation to head of the household and other members.

Table IV.2

Households classified by broad age-group, place of work and duration of work in the handicraft in relation to head of the household and other members

Age - group	Duration of work in the handicraft	No. of heads of the households engaged in the handicraft	No. of persons other than the head of household engaged in the handicraft	Part of the dwelling house	
				No. of head of the households engaged	No. of persons other than head of the household engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-14	Less than 5 years	—	3	—	3
	5–9	—	—	—	—
	10-19	—	—	—	—
	20 +	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	—	3	—	3
15-34	Less than 5 years	3	4	2	4
	5–9	4	2	4	2
	10–19	18	18	15	7
	20 +	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	25	24	21	13
35–59	Less than 5 years	3	—	2	—
	5–9	1	6	—	2
	10–19	11	9	8	7
	20 +	19	1	14	—
	Sub Total	34	16	24	9
60 +	Less than 5 years	—	—	—	—
	5–9	—	—	—	—
	10–19	3	—	3	—
	20 +	2	—	—	—
	Sub Total	5	—	3	—
	Grand Total	64	43	48	25

Table IV.2(Concld.)

Place of work—workshop			
Owned by the household where		Owned by the others where	
No of head of the households engaged	No. of persons other than head of the house holds engaged	No. of head of the households engaged	No. of perons other than head of the households engaged
7	8	9	10
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	
—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—
3	11	—	—
—	—	—	—
3	11	1	—
—	—	1	—
1	4	—	—
1	2	2	—
4	—	1	1
6	6	4	1
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—
2	—	—	—
11	17	5	1

Note - All the head of the households were male in the three surveyed villages

All the heads of 64 households and 43 other working members of their families engaged in the weaving of woollen carpet are males. The largest number (50) of weavers belong to the age-group 35-59 years closely followed by (49) by the age-group 15-34 years. However, the number of weavers belonging to the younger age-group 0-14 and of old age i.e., 60 years and over are negligible. There is no training cum-production centre in any of the 3 villages selected for the craft study. Village-wise statistics can be seen in annexure IX.

All the 107 weavers have reported that the place of their work is adequate. It is interesting to note that in case of 73 persons the place of their work is part of their dwelling units while in case of 31 it is situated within the distance less than one

Km However, there is one who has to travel 3-4 kms and 2 have to go more than 5 kms from the place of their residence. Out of 34 persons whose place of work is other than their dwelling units, 32 reach their place of work on foot while the remaining 2 living beyond 3 kms from the place of their work reach there by the bi-cycles. Households owning the place of work classified by area occupied and number of person working therein is shown in table IV.3.

Table IV.3

Households owning place of work classified by area occupied and number of persons working therein

Place of work owned by the household	No of households owning place of work noted in col 1	Number of households having occupied area					
		Less than 3 sq mts and number of persons engaged there in			3-5 sq. mts and number of persons engaged therein		
		Single	2-5	6-10	Single	2-5	6-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Part of dwelling house	48	1	—	—	4	2	—
2. Workshop	16	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	64	1	—	—	5	2	—

Number of households having occupied area					
6-10 sq mts and number of persons engaged therein			11-16 sq mts and number of persons engaged therein		
Single	2-5	6-10	Single	2-5	6-10
9	10	11	12	13	14
11	3	—	8	7	—
1	—	—	4	5	—
12	3	—	12	12	—

Number of households having occupied area					
17-24 sq mts and number of persons engaged therein			25 + sq mts and number of persons engaged therein		
Single	2-5	6-10	Single	2-5	6-10
15	16	17	18	19	20
2	2	—	5	3	—
1	2	—	2	—	—
3	4	—	7	3	—

It can be seen from the table IV.3 that a majority of households have the area of their place of work between 6 to 16 sq.mts which is sufficient according to their requirement. Village-wise details are presented in the annexure X.

Purity and pollution

The survey figures reveal that there is no such concept attached to hand made woollen carpet industry. The entry to carpet weaving is open for all The weavers are not looked down upon in the society on the grounds of their occupation No household has reported necessity for observing purity and pollution associated with the craft

Handicraft objects

Only carpet is produced in all the 3 villages selected for craft study Apart from woollen hand made carpets, drugget, rugs, durries and namdas are some of the other main woollen handicraft objects produced at different production centres in India. These objects are also exported to the foreign countries. But the main item of export is hand knotted woollen carpet for which Bhadohi-Mirzapur carpet belt is prominent all over the world. The designs used in weaving of these carpets are basically of persian origin. But now-a-days Indian designers have developed their own design with the help of persian design. Low, medium and lower fine quality carpet is produced in Bhadohi-Mirzapur belt whereas fine quality is produced in Agra, Jaipur and Amritsar but carpets woven in Srinagar are far superior to the carpets woven at any other place in India.

The table IV.4 presents distribution of households manufacturing woollen carpet for purpose as related to educational level of head of the household.

Table IV.4

Distribution of households manufacturing handicraft items for purpose as related educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	Name of handicraft items manufactured	No. of households manufacturing handicraft items	Number reporting purpose for which the particular item is used		
			1–Floor covering	2–Bedding	3—Wall decoration
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Malethu			
1. Illiterate	Carpet	12	7	5	—
2 Literate without educational level	"	3	3	—	—
3. Primary or Junior Basic	"	5	3	2	—
4. Middle	"	1	1	—	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	1	1	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	"	—	—	—	—
Total		22	15	7	—

Table IV.4(Concld)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Lalanagar			
1. Illiterate	Carpet	11	11	2	—
2. Literate without educational level	"	8	8	—	—
3. Primary or Junior Basic	"	1	1	—	—
4. Middle	"	1	1	—	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	"	—	—	—	—
Total		21	21	2	—
		Bhainsa			
1. Illiterate	Carpet	10	6	5	2
2. Literate without educational level	"	6	5	3	—
3. Primary or Junior Basic	"	2	2	—	—
4. Middle	"	2	2	—	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma not equal to degree	"	1	1	—	—
8. Graduate and above	"	—	—	—	—
Total		21	16	8	2

Table IV-4 (Concld.)

1		2	3	4	5	6
			Grand total			
1.	Illiterate	Carpet	33	24	12	2
2.	Literate without educational level	"	17	16	3	—
3.	Primary or Junior Basic	"	8	6	2	—
4	Middle	"	4	4	—	—
5	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—	—
6	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	"	1	1	—	—
7.	Technical diploma not equal to degree	"	1	1	—	—
8	Graduate and above	"	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total		64	52	17	2

Note:-Some of the households have made carpets for more than one purpose

It can be seen from the table IV.4 that woollen carpets have been manufactured for the purpose of floor covering, bedding and wall decoration. Some of the households have prepared carpets for more than one use. Considering the literacy level of the weaving households it has been observed that more than fifty per cent of them are illiterate while only two, one each holding non-technical diploma and technical diploma not equal to degree are better qualified.

Seasonal variation in production and use of raw materials

Mostly landless agricultural labourers and marginal farmers are engaged in carpet weaving hence their weaving activities are bound to be influenced by the agricultural operations. For example at the time of sowing, irrigation and harvesting the weavers are involved in these activities which causes hinderance in weaving work. Besides this shortage of raw material and skilled labour have also affected the carpet industry adversely. There are several seasonal factors which have bearing on the working of carpet industry. For instance, during the rainy season the transportation of raw material and woven carpets as well becomes very difficult due to lack of proper link road. Similarly, drying of dyed woollen yarn and washed carpet also becomes very difficult in rainy season. Both woollen and cotton yarns are arranged systematically in the open which get disturbed in rainy season while shifting them from one place to the other in order to protect them from heavy showers. In summer season heat affects the efficiency of weavers badly. All these factors account for the lowering the productivity However, winter is the best season for carpet weaving when weavers are free from the tensions created due to the environmental affects described earlier.

The table IV 5 presents distribution of households manufacturing various objects of handicraft.

Table IV.5

Distribution of households manufacturing handicraft objects by number of item manufactured in a month and seasonal variation in the production of the items as related to educational level of the head of the household

Educational level	Name of handicraft item manufactured	No. of households manufacturing handicraft item	Number reporting numbers of items manufactured in a month					Number of households reported having seasonal variation in the production of item			
			Less than 10	10–25	26–50	51–100	101 +	No. of households	D—1 (Production low in rainy season)	D—2 (Production low in Summer season	D—3 (Production high in winter season
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Illiterate	Carpet	33	33	—	—	—	—	13	3	4	6
2. Literate without educational level	"	17	17	—	—	—	—	10	3	2	5
3. Primary or Junior Basic	"	8	8	—	—	—	—	7	-	—	5
4. Middle	"	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		64	64	—	—	—	—	33	8	7	18

* D– Denotes 'description'

It can be seen from the table IV.5 that all 64 households have manufactured woollen carpets in the range of less than 10 carpet in a month. It is also observed that comparatively educated craftsmen have better productivity than the illiterates. Out of 64 households, 33 have reported seasonal variation in production. Village level position is shown in the annexure XI. The distribution of persons classified by relationship with the head, period engaged in the draft and nature of work performed is presented in the table IV 6

Table IV.6

Distribution of persons classified by relationship with the head, period engaged in the craft and nature of work performed

Period engaged in the craft	No. of persons engaged in craft	Number of persons related to the head engaged in the craft and who performed stretching of warp and weaving					
		Self (Head of the household)	Wife	Son	Brother	Brother's Son	Father's brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Malethu				
Less than 5 years	5	3	—	2	—	—	—
5–9	3	2	—	1	—	—	—
10–19	11	9	—	1	1	—	—
20 +	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	22	—	4	1	—	—
			Lalanagar				
Less than 5 years	10	2	—	7	—	1	—
5–9	5	—	—	4	1	—	—
10–19	12	5	—	6	—	1	—
20 +	19	14	—	2	2	—	1
Total	46	21	—	19	3	2	1
			Bhainsa				
Less than 5 years	10	5	—	1	4	—	—
5–9	5	2	—	—	3	—	—
10–19	18	13	—	2	3	—	—
20 +	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	21	—	3	10	—	—
			Grand Total				
Less than 5 years	25	10	—	10	4	1	—
5–9	13	4	—	5	4	—	—
10–19	41	27	—	9	4	1	—
20 +	28	23	—	2	2	—	1
Grand Total	107	64	—	26	14	2	1

All the weavers have performed the work of stretching warp and weaving. Of the 107 weavers, 25 are engaged in carpet weaving for less than 5 years, 13 weavers 5-9 years, 41 weavers 10-19 years while 28 are engaged in carpet weaving for more than 20 years.

Average monthly consumption of raw materials showing seasonal variation for manufacturing different items of handicraft is presented in the table IV.7

Table IV.7

Average monthly consumption of raw material by seasonal variation for manufacturing different items of handicraft classified by educational level of head of the household

Educational level of head of the household	No. of handicraft items manufactured	No. of households manufacturing handicraft items	Average monthly consumption of each raw material (in kgs)	
			Raw material 1	Raw material 2
			Sut (cotton thread)	*Kati* (woollen thread)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Illiterate	Carpet	33	10.736	20.060
2. Literate without educational level	"	17	9.444	22.298
3. Primary or Junior Basic	"	8	10.633	22.133
4. Middle	"	4	10.300	21.333
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	1	12.300	15.000
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	1	6.800	7.000
8. Graduate and above	"	—	—	—
Total		64	10.145	19.594

Number reported having seasonal variation in the *consumption* of raw materials				
No. of Households	Raw material-1 *Sut*		Raw Material-2 *Kati*	
	Due to summer and rainy season the quantity is low	Output is higher due to winter season	Due to summer and rainy season raw material used low	Due to winter season demand of raw material is high
6	7	8	9	10
13	7	6	7	6
10	5	5	5	5
7	3	5	3	5
2	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
33	15	18	15	18

The table IV.7 indicates that 64 households from 3 villages selected for the study have on an average 10 kgs of cotton yarn and 20 kgs of woollen yarn in a month for the preparation of carpets. The monthly consumption of raw materials in village Bhainsa is much lower than the villages Malethu and Lalanagar which indicates slow weaving process in the village Bhainsa. Of the 64 households, 33 have reported seasonal variation in the production i e. less production in rainy and summer seasons whereas 31 have not indicated any such reason affecting the productivity. This may be due to the fact that these 31 households may have sufficient up land for preparation of *tana* (stretching of warp) and proper workshops for performing various operations during the rainy season Further, probably their place of work is airy and hence it is convenient for them to work for longer hours Village-wise details can be seen in annexure XII

Woollen/cotton yarn and design maps of carpet to be woven are supplied by the manufacturers/ contractors to the weavers. Usually the weavers collect raw materials from the contractor who works as a middle man between the manufacturers and the weavers. They can however receive these material from the manufacturers directly also. Generally they bring raw materials by head load or on bicycle and deliver the carpet after weaving to the manufacturers by same mode. However, in some cases they utilize the services of *rickshaw* and *tanga* wherever these facilities are available. They work on piece-rate basis But the piece wage is determined by the number of knots to be weaven. Generally weaving of 6,000 knots is equal to a *dihari* (a day's wage) which varies between Rs 8 to Rs 12/ The weavers are paid nothing for the collecting of raw materials from the manufacturers/contractors and delivering them the carpets after weaving. Thus they have to waste their own time and bear transportation charges for bringing raw materials from the manufacturers/contractors and returning the carpet after weaving.

Raw materials

Woollen and cotton yarn are the two main raw materials required for weaving. Raw wool is procured from the sheep. There is not only actute shortage of raw wool in the country but the quality of the wool available is also rough which affects the quality of the carpets manufactured. Soft and fine quality wool is produced only in Jammu and Kashmir but the yeild is very low and insufficient to cater to the need of entire carpet industry. For Bhadohi woollen carpet industry, woollen yarn is brought from Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab. However, some better quality wool is imported from the foreign countries like New-Zealand and Australia. There are a number of wool spinning mills in Rajasthan, Haryana, and Punjab which supply woollen yarn to the carpet industry of Bhodohi. For that matter the wool spinning mills of Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali (Rajasthan), Panipat (Haryana) and Amritsar (Punjab) are worth mentioning. The quality of wool locally procured at Bhadohi is very poor hence the same is mainly used for making woollen durries. Besides mill made woollen yarn, hand spun woollen yarn is also used in carpet manufacturing. Presently the ratio of mill made woollen yarn and hand spun used in carpet manufacturing is 70% and 30% as against earlier 30% and 70%. The main factor responsible for the insufficient yield of indigeneous variety of wool are export of live sheep, sheep meat and rearing of mainly local variety of sheep. In addition to this, the raw wool is also exported to other countries, though in limited quantity.

It was estimated that 35 million kgs. of wool was produced in 1974-75 which has now declined to 25 million kgs. However, the total requirement of wool in the country is about 30 million kgs. Out of 25 million kgs wool produced in the country hardly 12 million kgs. is worth carpet manufacturing while presently the demand is of 16 million kgs. The wool requirement for manufacturing carpets is expected to increase in future by 10 million kgs. due to rise in the level of production in order to achieve the target of exporting woollen hand knotted carpet worth Rs 300 crores annually. If at all this target is to be achieved it would be necessary to supply woollen yarn of fine quality at reasonable rate.

Raw wool is processed, spun and dyed in different colours for the use in weaving carpets. Thus dye is one of the most important raw material used in carpet industry Previously natural colours procured from vegetables and herbs were used but presently chemical dye is more prevalent since it does not fade away and remains as such for quite long. There is, however, no problem in getting fast dye in the country.

Owing to the shortage of woollen yarn and high demand its price has increased from Rs. 40/- per kg. to Rs 70/-. The price of cotton thread has also increased about one and a half times in the last

few years. With the result the price of carpet has gone up considerably. The over all impact of rising cost is that carpets prduced in our country are not in a position to compete in the world market. It is high time for the Govt. to consider for the import of duty free raw wool of finer variety by slashing down the 20 per cent import duty presently imposed on raw wool. Besides this, the indigenous production of raw wool should be encouraged by promoting sheep breeding and sheep rearing activities in various parts of the country.

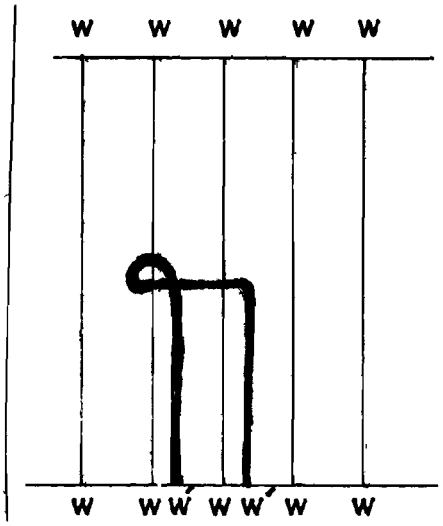
Coal is another raw material used in dyeing plants. The people of the All India Carpet Manufacurers Association (AICMA) reported that coal is not supplied timely and regularly to them which causes hindrance in their work. It was also reported that the District industries Centre (DIC) takes too much time in completing official formalities and issuing coal permits to the manufacturers. There is thus necessity for streamlining the supply of coal so that it is available to the manufacturers in time according to their needs

Stages of carpet manufacturing

As described earlier the hand knotted carpet passes through various stages before final shape is given to it. Spinning of woollen yarn from processed and carded wool, dying of woollen yarn with chemicals, drying, winding of woollen yarn, stretching of warp and framing it on the loom are some of the major preliminary stages of weaving operations. The preparatory work is done by the weaver with or without the help of members of his family before actual weaving operations commences. Besides preparatory work the main stages are weaving, inspection, clipping, brushing, washing, drying, embossing and finishing. Weaving and pre-final clipping at weaver's level and beating of knots are the main operations at the weaving stage while inspection, final clipping, brushing, washing dying, embossing and finishing are the post weaving stage operations

Carpet weaving

The actual carpet weaving work is taken up after completing preparatory work which includes coil making of cotton and woollen yarn and stretching of warp on loom. The preparatory work takes about 8 days, for which wages are not paid to the weaves. Generally women and children assist the weavers in opening of yarn and coiling while stretching of *tar*(warp) on loom is done by the weavers themselves according to the size of the carpet to be woven. Warping is done with cotton thread. In the initial stage of weaving a narrow band of about one inch is woven with *tharri* (thinner cotton weft) to secure knots of the end of the carpet. This band is locally called *khatti.* After this woollen *bana* (weft) is used. The method of weaving consists of weaving a row with *kati* (woollen yarn) by giving *tapka* (knotting) followed by passing a row with thinner cotton thread for fixing the woollen yarn and then a row with *both* (thicker cotton yarn) for accelerating the process of weaving. Indian weavers use Persian knot which is tied with a strand of yarn around two adjacent warp threads leaving some of the threads free at either side for the lateral selvages. The method of knotting is given in the figure below:



W—cotton warp

W'–woollen yarn

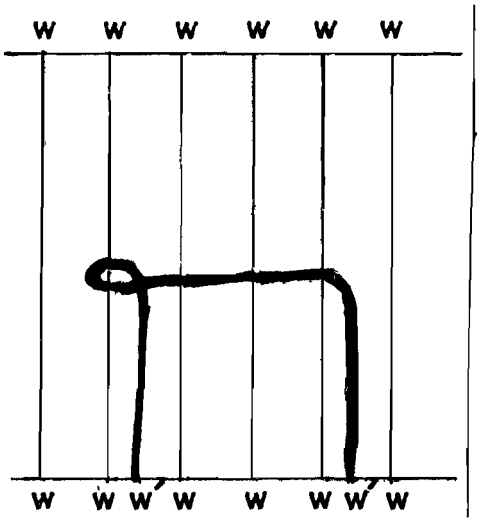
The design map is hanged on the wall with a *khunti* (peg) in the front of the weaver. The shade to be given to the carpet is indicated in left side lower corner of the design map while colour combination is indicated in *tikki* at the bottom of the design map. The weavers uses colourful *kati* inweaving very carefully avoiding the incidence of *rangkata.* The length and breadth of carpet and also the number of knots to given in per square inch are shown in the design map. The deviation in weaving from these specifications affects the quality of the carpet. Number of knots per square inch and quality of woollen yarn are the main criterion for determination of the quality of the carpet. If the number of knots is

higher and the quality of woollen yarn is better the quality of the carpet will also be better. It is always better to start weaving from the south-west corner. However it can also be initiated from the centre or south-east corner. He has to hold woollen yarn in left hand and knife in right hand The *lachhi/ Kawli* (coils of woollen yarn and cotton yarn) are hanged from the ceiling of the house with a peg in order to remove the strain from the hand. Only an end of the coil is left hanging in front of the weaver for use while weaving. The weavers draws yarn from the coil according to his convenience when needed. After giving knots he has to cut the woollen yarn with knife efficiently and quickly without committing *baitha* and at the same time he has to take care of his fingures of the left hand so that they are not injured. Irrespective of all precautions during the process of weaving, particularly the new entrant has to face the problem of scratches on fingers of the left hand.

The process is repeated again and again during the course of weaving. The sequence of using woollen weft, thinner cotton weft and then thicker cotton weft remains the same till the whole carpet is woven except both the *khattis* (edges) which are woven with thinner cotton weft. After weaving a few rows beating with *punja* (comb) is also repeated frequently so that knots are fixed properly. As the weaving work progresses, the weaver performs beating of weft followed by clipping at his level and wrapping the carpet in roller (lower beam). The final clipping is, however, done in the workshed of the exporter. The weaver imitates the design by using the same colour combination of woollen yarns as depicted in the carpet design map at the time of weaving. The carpet design map is generally one-fourth (a corner) of the carpet to be woven. The craftsman completes the weaving process of the carpet on the basis of this design. The expansion of non-fourth design into full size in actual weaving needs a high standard of skill. Proper colour combination makes the carpet more attractive and fascinating. The weaving process is closed by weaving *Khatti* (a band of about one inch) with cotton weft. After weaving the carpet, the weaver delivers it to the manufacturer/ contractors and receives his wages.

There is a common practice among weavers to take some money in advance from the manufacturers/contractors which is adjusted against their wages. This practice, in fact, creates bitterness among the manufacturers and weavers. The manufacturers are blamed for deducting wages due to manufacturing defects. It was reported during the survey that in most of cases wages are wrongly deducted by giving false excuses. The weavers are blamed by the manufacturers for taking advance and later on causing delay in weaving. In reality by taking advance the weavers are under obligation and therefore exploited on that score. As a matter of fact, they have to remain hand to mouth throughout their life by loossing their bargaining power due to this obligation.

The weavers are also blamed for cheating the manufacturers by applying *derh tapakiya (false knotting).* The manufacturers have reported *that by adopting this practice of knotting the weavers save some woollen yarn and sell them in the market and earn additional income. Under this system of knotting one tapka (knot) serve the purpose of two knots. Derh tapakiya* is shown in the figure given below:



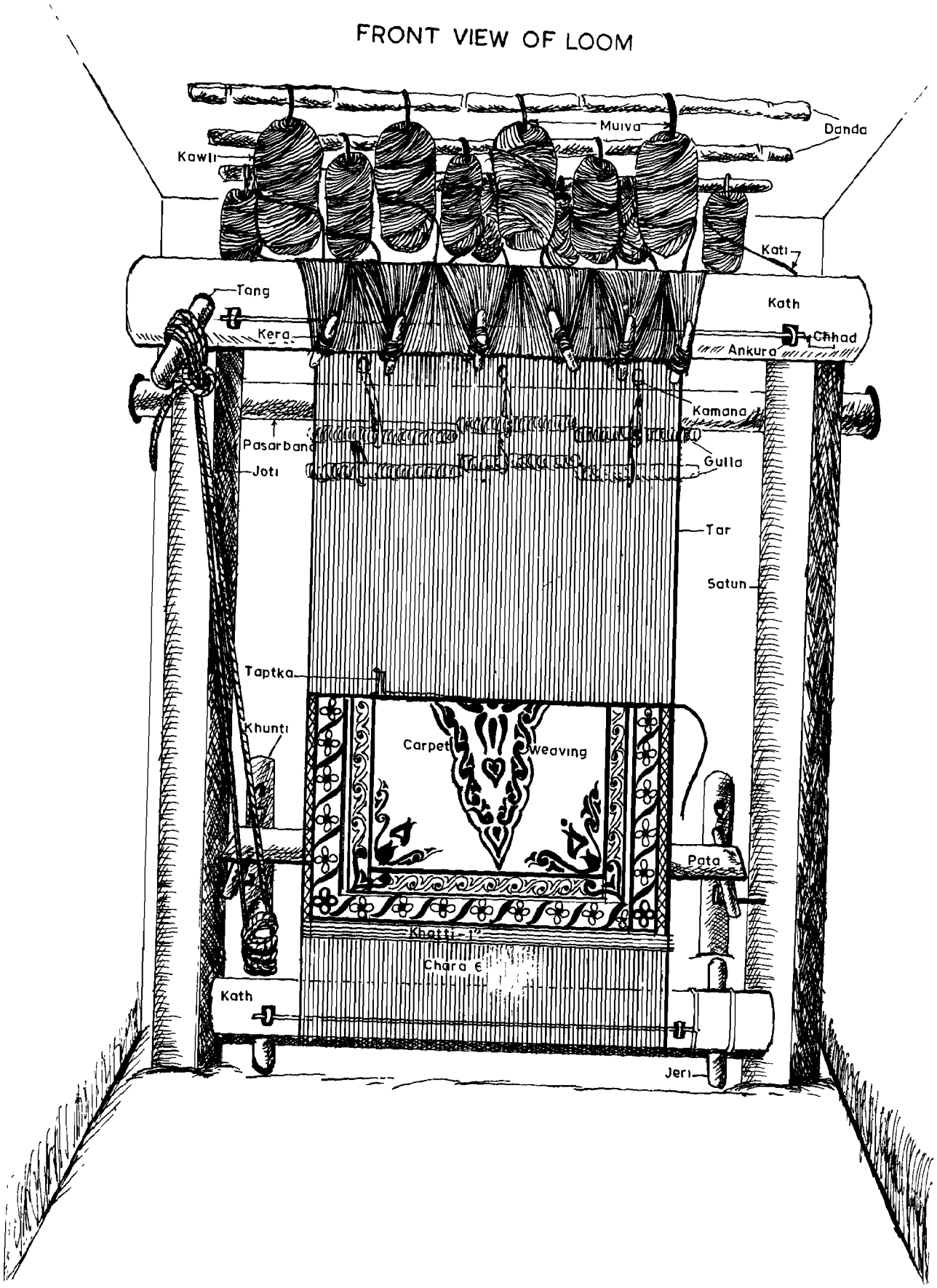
W—cotton warp

W'—woollen yarn

But the case of *derh tapakiva* can not go undetected from the eyes of the experts at the time of inspection. However, not even a single case of derh tapakiya was shown to the survey team. Further inquiries have revealed that this practice is uncommon. Probably exporters take this excuse for reducing the wages of weavers.

Inspection

After weaving the next process done at the workshed of the manufacturers by the skilled labour is the inspection of the product. Under this


FRONT VIEW OF LOOM
Muiva
Danda
Kawli
Kati
Tang
Kath
Kera
Chhad
Ankura
Kamana
Pasarband
Gulla
Joti
Tar
Satun
Taptka
Khunti
Carpet
Weaving
Pata
Khatti-1"
Chara €
Kath
Jeri

process the carpet is thoroughly examined by the manufacturers at the time of taking delivery from the weavers. Various aspects looked into thoroughly are measurement, knots, pile hight, design, and colour combination of the carpet. Measuring tape is used for taking measurement of the carpet. If the quality of the carpet woven does not match the design provided by the manufacturer, the weaver is penalised for the same by deducting his wage.

Clipping

Under this process unwanted *bujbun* (woollen yarns) are removed from the surface with the help of scissors. If necessary *sujja* is also used for adjusting threads spreading over the surface of the carpet. This process is performed very carefully and minutely. Clipping is locally known as *gultarasi.*

Brushing

Brushing is done for making the carpet dust free. Brush is applied for removing woollen fibre and shank machine for removing the dust from the carpet. This process is locally called *berai karna.*

Washing and drying

Washing platforms have been constructed by the carpet exporter for washing purpose. There are two types of carpets-washable and non-washable. Only washable carpets are washed with caustic soda, bleaching powder, acetic acid, soap and water and dried afterwards. *Fawara* is the main tool used in washing.

Embossing

Embossing is the latest and additional design which is done on the surface of the carpet design. Although embossed design is used in limited carpets yet this practice is getting popular day by day. Embossing is generally done on the low quality carpets in order to make them more attractive and good looking. *Kainchi* is the main tool used in embossing.

Finishing

Finishing is the last stage of manufacturing process of carpet. At this stage carpet is completed in all respects. Two/three *charas* (fringe) are tied together so that the knots of the carpet are perfect and safe. There after it is given final shape. It is mainly a process of beautification of carpets in order to make them more attractive.

Important tools and implement

1. Loom

It is locally called *kath* and is made of wood. It is used for weaving the carpet. Looms are of the different sizes depending-upon the size of the carpets to be woven. However, on the bigger looms smaller sizes of carpets can be woven. It has different accessories. *kath* (upper and lower beams) *satun (pillers,) dam, tang, jeri, kera chhar, ankura, joti, paserbanda/kamana, gulla* are the main parts of looms which have their definite functions and are utilized at different stages of weaving.

2. Knife

It is locally known as *chhura.* It has wooden handle, curved iron blade and is used for cutting woollen yarn after knotting.

3. Scissors

It is made of iron and locally called *kainchi.* It is used for clipping the surface of the carpet and is of different shape from the ordinary one used by tailors. Normally the length of scissor used in carpet industry is about 16 inches.

4. Comb

It is made of iron and is used for beating weft. It is about 10 inches in length. It is used time and again so that weft are driven home perfectly. It is locally called *panja.*

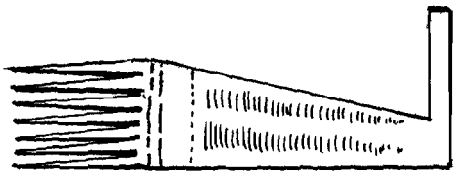
5. Charkhi

It is made of iron and is used for making coil of the woollen as well as cotton yarn.

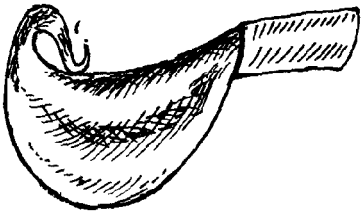
6. Plank

It is wooden board meant for sitting of the weaver (s) at the time of weaving. It matches with the horizontal size (length) of the loom and is installed near and paralell to it. It is locally called *pata.*

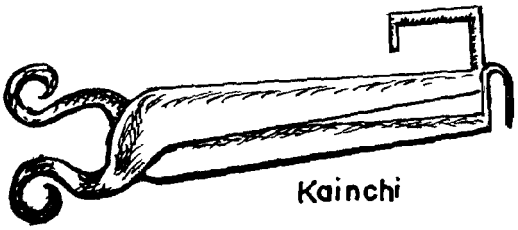
MAIN TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS USED AT THE TIME OF WEAVING



Panja



Chhura



Kainchi

7. Sujja

It is made of iron with a wooden handle and is used for final clipping of the carpet.

8. Brush

It is used for removing waste woollen fibre from the carpet after clipping in the workshop.

9. Spade

It is locally known as *fawara*. It has soft brush with wooden handle. It is used for washing the carpet.

10. Spinning wheel

Locally known as *charkha*, it is made of wood, except *tekuwa* which is made of iron. It is used for spinning of woollen yarn from the carded raw wool. However, the indigenous system of spinning with charkha is loosing its charm with the invention of modern spinning machines.

Use of moderntechnology in woollen carpet industry

Although the tools and implements used in carpet weaving are traditional, yet the hand made carpet indutry has largely been influenced by the modern scientific inventions and technologies. The areas where in development of new techniques have come into force are of spinning, producing colours, dyeing of woollen yarn, designing and imparting training in weaving, washing and finishing through training centres, sheep rearing and publicity and advertising to promote sale of carpets. Now the govt. is trying various measures to improve the quality of indegenous wool and raise the level of production by establishing research centre to conduct researches in sheep breeding and sheep farming. Central sheep and wool Research Institute, Bikaner and Central Sheep Research Institute Avikanagar (Rajasthan) have done commendable work in this direction. In addition to this several spinning mills have been set up in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab for the speedy and large scale production of woollen yarn to meet the increasing demand of carpet industry. A woollen spinning mill has already been opened in Bhadohi itself in 1975. Consequently the use of mill made woollen yarn has increased considerably. Now chemical colours are used instead of using traditional natural vegetable colours which used to fade away very soon. Under the traditional system of dyeing, vegetables and herbs were used for preparation of dye Pink colour was prepared from the *madder* root, green from grass and brown from *kikar* tree Now some big exporters have installed automatic dying plant which dyes wollen yarn and also dry it quickly. With the introduction of fast colouring device which is more attractive and lasting longer, the woollen carpet industry has entered into a new era. Now new carpet designs have been developed with the help of persian designs according to changing taste and requirement of the time. Training centres have been opened for imparting training in carpet weaving, washing and finishing. The Govt. sends trade delegation to foreign countries and participated in carpet exhibition and fairs in order to provide wider publicity and also to explore markets. Publicity and advertising media is now used abundantly In fact, it has proved one of the most important tools for gaining markets. Thus the impact of modern tools and techniques on woollen carpet weaving industry are aspectacular though the weaving is done manualy and traditionally. This industry presents a beautiful synthesis of old and modern technologies.

Design

Carpet design and pattern of production differ from place to place. For instance, the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh are producing the hand knotted woollen carpet mostly on Tibetan pattern. Likewise Bhadohi, Agra, Jaipur, Amritsar and Srinagar, the main carpet producing centres within the country have adopted different pattern with slight variation in designs. In Bhadohi—Mirzapur carpet best designs like Saruk, Kashan, Bidjar, Hamdar, Abussan, Chines, Masad and Mir are used in weaving hand knotted woollen carpets in different qualities such as 9x60, 20x20, 11x19, 10x20, 5x20, 13x13, 10x14 and 9x60. These designs are most popular in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Some others important carpet manufacturing centres, Guldasta, Tebriz, Tree of life, Mothesha, Basket, Sheena, Kasham Kirman, Bokha, Turkman and Henu designs are used in producing different quality carpets as 9x60, 20x20, 11x19, 10x20, 5x20, 13x13, 10x14 and 9x60. Some importers supply the carpet design of their choice to Indian manufacturers alongwith purchase orders. The manufacturers get the

desired carpets woven by the weavers by employing the designs provided by the exporters and after weaving they send it to the buyers. In other cases the manufacturers themselves arrange to prepare carpet design map by the local designers as per the specification design-plate (just like photograph of carpet) given by the buyers. Some big manufacturers have their own design section in their workshop. Graph paper, colours, brush, pencil and waste (old) cloths are the main raw materials for preparing the carpet design map After design preparation is over, old cloth is pasted on the back side of the design in order to make it durable. In fact, design making is conversion of design plate in the carpet designs on graph paper in desired quality. During the course of field study it has been reported by the weavers that some of their young boys have learned carpet designing. They prepare the carpet design after getting orders from the carpet manufacturers and sell it to them. They imitate the persian design and develop new ones according to requirement of the carpet producers. Almost all of these designs are colourful and floral with some modifications.

The table IV 8 shows the reasons for introducing new design classified by period and broad age-group of the head of the household.

Table IV.8

Reasons for introducing new design classified by period and broad age-group of the head of the household

Broad age-group	No. of households engaged in the craft	Number of households		Number of households reported having introduced
		Continuing with the traditional designs (floral)	Introduced new designs (floral)	Less than 5 years due to attraction of customers
1	2	3	4	5
		Malethu		
15-34	12	3	9	9
35-59	10	5	5	5
60 +	—	—	—	—
Sub Total	22	8	14	14
		Lalanagar		
15-34	7	2	5	5
35-59	12	2	10	10
60 +	2	—	2	2
Sub Total	21	4	17	17
		Bhainsa		
15-34	6	—	6	6
35-59	12	—	12	12
60 +	3	—	3	3
Sub Total	21	—	21	21
		Grand total		
15-34	25	5	20	20
35-59	34	7	27	27
60 +	5	—	5	5
Grand Total	64	12	52	52

Note:-1 In all three villages only floral designes have been used.
2. No person is reported under age group 0-14 years.

It can be seen from the above table IV.8 that all the carpet designs are local. However, 52 households, out of 64, have reported to have adopted new floral designs within 5 years. Remaining 12 households have been preparing carpets on the basis of traditional designs. There are no myths and legends connected with these designs.

CHAPTER—V

MARKETING

Production

Marketing is an important aspect which plays a vital role in the development and survival of an industry. In the absence of organised marketing facilities, it will not be possible for the producers to earn adequate profit and meet the challenges of cut throat competition. Moreover, if the cycle of production and marketing goes on smoothly, the producers investment is not blocked. Specially in case of goods produced mainly for export purpose this aspect needs careful attention because of world wide open competition. The woollen carpet industry of our country has to go through all these hazards. Bhadohi woollen carpet industry is in no way exception to it.

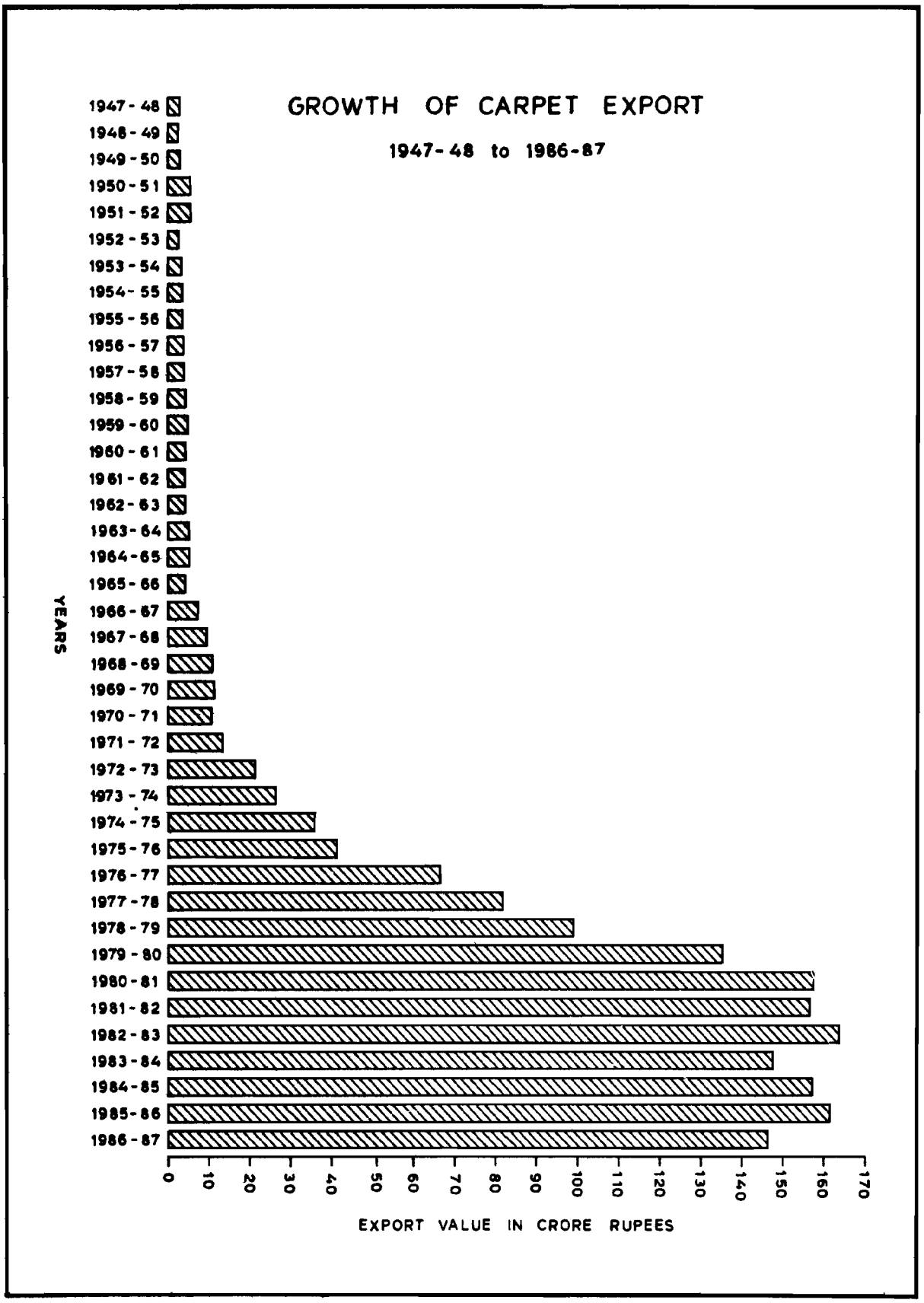
In case of woollen carpets produced at Bhadohi the weavers are generally working on wages and prepare carpets with the raw material provided by manufacturers contractors. Hence, the entire responsibility of further processing and exploring markets for the product is on their shoulders. The hand knotted carpet is mainly an export item as barely 5 per cent of the total product is sold locally. It is a source of earning foreign exchange worth crores of rupees. In terms of quantity the carpet production was estimated to be 5 million square metres in the country in 1981 of which Bhadohi—Mirzapur carpet belt produced 4 million square metres of carpet. Besides wollen carpets, woollen *durries*, rugs, druggets and namdas are also exported. But the woollen carpet constitutes the major part of it.

The table V.1 shows the number of households manufacturing handicraft items classified by quantity produced and purpose for which produced by religion, caste/community of head of the household in 3 selected villages.

Table V.I

Number of households manufacturing handicraft items—carpet and number of carpets manufactured

Religion/Caste/Community of the head of the household	No. of household manufactured carpets	No. of carpets anufactured	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Hindu			
Ahir (Yadav)	9	92	All the households reported as having produced the carpets on wage basis and entirely for other community and for export
Bind (Kewat)	2	24	
Brahmin	2	24	
Chamar (S.C.)	17	301	
Dharkar (S.C.)	1	6	
Gaderiya (Pal)	2	20	
Giri	6	69	
Kayasth (Srivastava)	2	16	
Kumhar	3	24	
Lohar (Vishwakarma)	4	56	
Pasi (S.C)	5	27	
Teli	1	12	
Muslim			
Ansari	7	87	
Mansuri	1	11	
Siddiqui	2	18	
Total	64	787	


GROWTH OF CARPET EXPORT
1947-48 to 1986-87
YEARS
1947-48
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54
1954-55
1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
1968-69
1969-70
1970-71
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
1976-77
1977-78
1978-79
1979-80
1980-81
1981-82
1982-83
1983-84
1984-85
1985-86
1986-87
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170
EXPORT VALUE IN CRORE RUPEES

It can be seen from the table V.1 that in all the three villages selected for the study only woollen carpet is woven. The entire quantity produced is meant for export. The combined average annual production per household comes to 12 for three villages. Village Malethu is at the top (15) followed by villages Bhainsa (11) and Lalanagar (10). The weavers have reported that they obtain raw materials from the manufacturers/contractors and prepare carpet on payment of wages. After weaving, the carpet is handed over to the manufacturers/contractors for further processing and thereafter the same is exported to foreign countries. Village wise details can be seen in annexure XIII.

Export performance

As has already been mentioned the hand made woollen carpets produced in our country are mainly for export purposes. Only 5 per cent of the total product is sold locally. In fact, its cost is beyond the reach of common man in our country. About 98 per cent of the total produce from Bhadohi—Mirzapur belt is exported. Out of the total requirement of woollen carpets in the world our country accounts for about 10 per cent. Although the export of woollen carpets has been increasing since independence yet the pace of development of this industry is slow. According to the available statistics the export of woollen carpets in 1947-48 was worth Rs. 3.22 crores which went up to Rs. 146.30 crores in 1986-87. In fact, the general trend of export of carpet has been rising but it has been fluctuating from time to time depending upon the availability of raw materials and its demand in the foreign market.

Initially the carpet trade was confined to the Britain but with the passage of time it has gradually expanded in other western countries. Presently carpets made in India are popular in almost all the continents of the world. United States of America, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Netherland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, U.K. USSR and other countries are buying the Indian hand made woollen carpet. In fact, India is the second major supplier of carpets in the world market after Iran.

The table V.2 presents the growth of carpet export from 1947-48 to 1986-87.

Table-V.2

Growth of carpet export during 1947-48 to 1986-87

Year	Export	year	Export (Value in Rs. crores)
1	2	1	2
1947 -48	3.22	1960-61	4.88
1948-49	2.61	1961-62	4.42
1949-50	3.31	1962-63	4.49
1950-51	5.56	1963-64	5.43
1951-52	5.88	1964-65	5.66
1952-53	2.80	1965-66	4.62
1953-54	3.69	1966-67	7.79
1954-55	3.87	1967-68	9.76
1955-56	3.97	1968-69	11.15
1956-57	4.10	1969-70	11.69
1957-58	4 10	1970-71	10.94
1958-59	4.60	1971-72	13.69
1959-60	5.02	1972-73	21.44
1973-74	26.42	1980-81	157.66
1974-75	36.05	1981-82	156.69
1975-76	41.43	1982-83	163.86
1976-77	66.41	1983-84	147.69
1977-78	81.96	1984-85	157.18
1978-79	99.37	1985-86	161.48
1979-80	135.38	1986-87	146.30

Source :- 1 Export figures for the years 1947-48 to 1974-75 Census report 1974 (on carpet looms and weavers of Varanasi, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Allahabad of

In; to Table V.2

Uttar Pradesh) published by All India Carpet Manufacturers Association, Bhadohi, U.P

2. Export Figures for the year 1975-76 to 1983-84 (Carpet-e-World by Dr. G. Nath Agarwal, 1986 edition Vol. VIII, page 175, Purvanchal publication)
3. Export figures for the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 (inclusive of woollen rugs, durries, druggets and namdas also) Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

It can be seen from the above table that the export of carpet had got momentum since 1966-67 and touched the highest level during 1982-83. However. the export figures declined during 1981-82, 1983-84 and 1986-87. It is mainly due to the fact that Indian Carpet Industry is facing stiff competition with the Iranian, Pakistani and Chinese carpets since 1980-81. Carpets from these countries are sold at lower prices than Indian carpets. Now Iran is facing shortage of labour and is gradually lagging behind in the world market. Thus Pakistan and China are the main competitors. In these countries exporters are provided more incentive than Indian exporters so they are able to maintain competitive prices of their product. The cost of woollen yarn, cotton yarn and dyes have gone up during the last few years which has enhanced the cost of production. This has adversely affected our competitive position in the world market. During the field survey it was reported by the All India Carpet Manufacturers Association that Indian carpets are being sold in the international market at a rate even lower than the cost of production Had the government not given subsidy to the manufacturers the position would have been still worse. In fact there has not been any significant rise in the production of carpet in terms of quantity after 1980-81 although in terms of value it has gone up. This is mainly due to increase in cost of production and inflationary position prevailing in the country. Moreover, the quality of indigenous wool is rough with the result quality of carpet produced in our country, as compared to Pakistan, China and Iran is poor, However, the wool produced in Jammu & Kashmir is of good quality but the quantity produced is very insignificant to meet the demand.

Recently synthetic mill made carpets have also appeared in the European markets which may pose challenge to the existence of the hand knotted woollen carpet industry. But All India Carpet Manufacturers Association (AICMA) has expressed different views According to the AICMA, mill made carpet made of synthetic or woollen fibre can not be a perfect substitute of hand made woollen carpet because of the fact that mill made carpet lacks designal flexibility Human hands can adopt any design without much difficulty as per consumers taste and fashion but for the machine it is not possible without changing the mechanical system which is not only time consuming but needs careful designing of the same. Moreover, it is not economically feasible also for the manufacturers producing mill made synthetic carpet to 'devise and adopt new techniques so frequently Thus the impact of mill made synthetic carpets over the hand knotted carpet industry seems to be negligible

Though carpet export has touched the figure of Rs. 146.30 crores in 1986-87 as against Rs 3 22 crores in 1947-48, yet it is presently lower than the level of 1980-81 It has been pointed out by the exporters at the time of the survey that some new entrants are exporting carpets of poor quality which has created bad impression among the overseas buyers and has adversely affected our export business In order to to keep our competitive power alive in the international market it is necessary to impose curb on such exporters and allow only standard quality carpets for export

Our export performance has not been very impressive irrespective of the fact that the government has taken various measures to boost the production of carpets and its export Training programmes for the weavers have already been taken up in order to provide skilled labour who can produce carpets of a standard quality It will not ony generate additional employment opportunities in the rural areas but also side by side help for the expansion of this industry The establishment of a woollen spinning mill in Bhadohi for the supply of woollen yarn is a major achievement in this direction. The art of manufacturing hand knotted woollen carpet is reserved for handicraft sector with a view to protect it from mill made carpet Air cargo complex has been established at Babatpur airport, Varanasi to facilitate the

process of carpet export In addition to this, the import of duty free wool of good variety from Australia and New Zealand against the export of carpets has been allowed. The import duty on wool has also been reduced from 40 to 20 per cent so that finer variety of wool can be imported easily. Besides this Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) is also being given to the exporters on the basis of FOB (Free on Board) value of the export product and its variety The Carpet Export Promotion Council has been set up by the government for the promotion of carpet trade. For exploring markets for sale two sales-cum-study teams have been sponsored-one for west European countries and other for south-east Asian countries. Besides this, exhibitions are being organised by handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd. in gulf countries. Indian producers participate in carpet fairs, almost in every year, organised in European countries In 1986 a delegation visited China to study the working of the hand knotted carpet weaving industry in that country in order to acquire knowledge about the improved technologies of carpet weaving. All these efforts are meant for providing better marketing facilities

The table V.3 shows export statistics in respect of hand made woollen carpets, rugs, druggets and durries for the year 1984-85 to 1986-87.

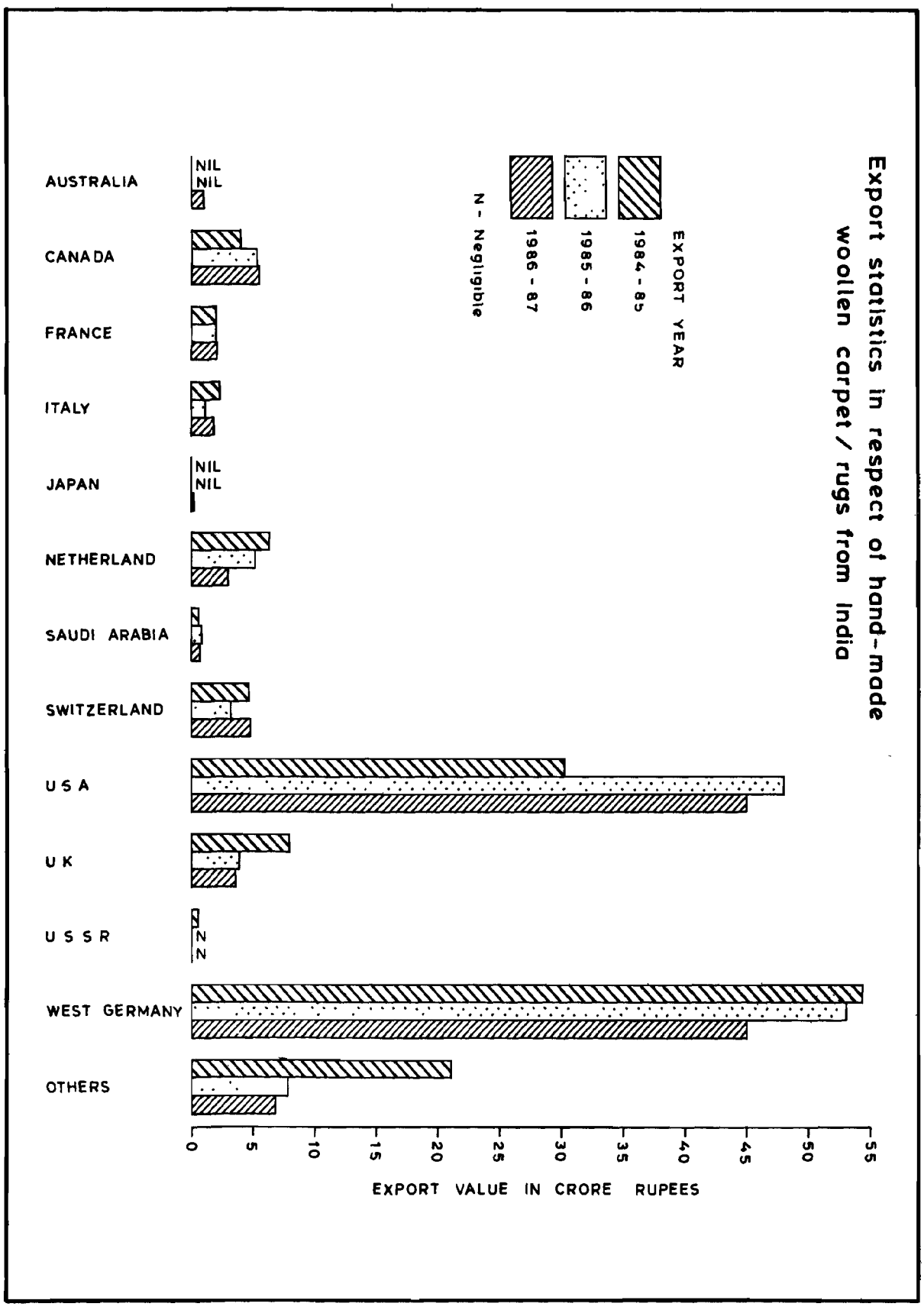
Table V.3

Export statistics in respect of hand made woollen carpets. rugs, durries and druggets for the year 1984-85 to 1986-1987 (value in Rs crores)

Country	1984–85		1985–86		1986–87	
	Woollen carpets/ rugs	Woollen durries/ druggets	Woollen carpets/rugs	Woollen durries/ druggets	Woollen carpets/ rugs	Woollen durries/ druggets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Australia	—	—	—	—	1.09	0.33
2. Canada	4.05	0.37	5.38	0.77	5.49	1.13
3. France	2.02	0.21	2.02	2.35	2.14	0.62
4. Italy	2.35	0.60	1.21	1.26	1.84	0.95
5. Japan	—	—	—	—	0.18	0.27
6. Netherlands	6.37	0.30	5.22	0.23	2.97	0.56
7 Saudi Arabia	0.60	0.40	0.81	0.17	0.71	0.21
8. Switzerland	4.72	0.02	3.24	0.13	4.78	0.39
9. U.S.A.	30.27	8.22	48.06	16.70	45.03	14.28
10. U.K.	7.95	2.01	3.94	0.70	3.61	0.69
11. U.S.S.R.	0.61	N	0.02	0.39	0.03	0.09
12. West Germany	54.39	4.48	53.08	2.46	45.07	2.10
13. Others	21.05	6.19	7.80	5.54	6.80	4.94
Total	134.38	22.80	130.78	30.70	119.74	26.56

Source:- Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi
N— stands for negligible.

Canada, Netherlands, U.S.A., England and West Germany are the biggest buyers of Indian hand knotted woollen carpets. However, during the year 1986-87 the export to these countries has come down considerably except Canada. In fact, the decline in total value of export during the year 1986-87 from 1985-86 has been more than three fold when compared with the decline in 1985-86 from 1984-85.


Export statistics in respect of hand-made woollen carpet / rugs from India
EXPORT YEAR
1984 - 85
1985 - 86
1986 - 87
N - Negligible
AUSTRALIA
NIL
NIL
CANADA
FRANCE
ITALY
JAPAN
NIL
NIL
NETHERLAND
SAUDI ARABIA
SWITZERLAND
U S A
U K
U S S R
N
N
WEST GERMANY
OTHERS
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
EXPORT VALUE IN CRORE RUPEES

Export Channel

As has already been stated woollen carpet manufacturing is a village based industry. It is manufactured in the villages by the weavers who work on daily wage while washing, drying, clipping, brushing, embossing and finishing are done in the workshop of the manufacturers. After finishing, it is packed with polythene papers and wrapped with hessian cloth before the export.

There are two channels involved in export process, 1—producer-buyer, 2—producer-export agencies-buyers. The former is the most common channel of export and bulk of the out put is exported through this channel. Under latter channel Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation (U.P.E.C.), Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. and All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Societies Ltd. Bhadohi, are working as link between the producers and buyers. Besides these, banks, insurance company, customs houses, Office of the Dy. Chief Controller Import and Export, Varanasi etc, are also engaged directly or indirectly in the export process. Largely carpet is sent to importers by air from New Delhi. However, in some cases it is sent by ship from Bombay.

The exporters get incentive against the export on the recommendation of the office of the Dy. Chief Controller, Import and Export, Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, Varanasi. The carpets to be exported are sent to Delhi by trucks from where they are air lifted to foreign countries. Recently Air Cargo complex has been established at Babatpur (Varanasi) after the persistent demand of the exporters. But the services available at this complex are very slow because the Air cargo Authorities wait for the full load of the plane. This causes delay in sending goods to the buyers. The goods are first either air lifted or transported in the trucks to Delhi from where it is sent to the destination by air, after getting customs clearance. The goods are insured against fire and damage. During survey exporters pointed out that sending goods to Babatpur air port and then to Delhi by air is costlier than sending directly by trucks from Bhadohi to Delhi. Arrangement should also be made for air lifting the carpets directly from Babatpur air port to its destination instead of sending it to Delhi and then to buyer's country.

The government has fixed a minimum price of Rs. 65.00 per square metre for non-washable carpet and Rs. 85.00 per square metre for washable carpet. Below this rate export is not allowed. However, the prevailing rate varies between Rs. 2500.00 to 3000.00 per square metre.

The Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, is playing an important role for the promotion and expansion of carpet trade by sponsoring trade delegation, sales study teams to foreign countries particularly in exhibitions and fairs, undertaking publicity in the world market and working as link between the exporters and importers and also between exporter and the government. It has now established a branch office at Bhadohi for looking after the interest of the carpet industry.

Direct export to the overseas buyers

The overseas buyers contact the sellers to negotiate purchase, select carpets of their choice and place order for the purchase. But some times the buyers provide design map of carpets along with purchase order. On receiving the design map and order of purchase from the buyers the exporter gets the carpets woven from the weavers, pays the weaving charges and exports them. They receive the payment through the banks. Generally big exporters sell carpet goods directly to the buyers after obtaining clearance from the Dy. Chief Controller, Import and Export, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, Varanasi.

Export through Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation (UPEC):

The Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation has directly been involved in the export of handicrafts objects including woollen carpets to the foreign buyers. It has exported woollen hand knotted carpets worth Rs. 20.51 lakhs in 1984-85, Rs. 19.33 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs. 23.58 lakhs in 1986-87 to countries like U.S.A., Australia, U.S.S.R. and other Eurpean and Middle East countries. It has headquarters at Kanpur and branches at different places of India such as

Saharanpur, Bhadohi, New Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad, Bhopal, Nagpur, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Calcutta for external and internal marketing.

Export through Handicraft and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. (HHEC):

Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. is also engaged in export activities of handicrafts items mainly hand knotted woollen carpets, handlooms, fabrics, readymade garments and golden jewellery. Besides exports of these items it is engaged in exploring new markets also through its branches located abroad by organising exhibition. It has branches in New York (USA), Paris (France) and Humbarg (West Germany). HHEC organises a big exhibition of Indian oriental carpets in Humbarg every year in the month of January. It has a large warehouse in Humbarg for carpets. It maintains procurement and inspection offices in *Bhadohi,* Mirzapur and Kashmir carpet belt. The table V.4 gives HHEC's export turnover of various handicraft object during the last 5 years including woollen carpet.

Table V.4

Export of Handicraft items (including woollen carpet for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87 by HHEC)

Year	Export (in Rs. crores)
1	2
1982-83	87.59
1983-84	129.66
1984-85	129.91
1985-86	95.24
1986-87	98.90
Total	541.30

Generally small exporters send carpets through HHEC in order to ensure the payment of their consignment.

Export through All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd.

The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd is a national level co-operative society engaged in the export of woollen carpet and druggets. It has handloom houses in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Ernakulam, Baroda, Vishakhapatnam and Mangalore and Handloom export houses in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and New Delhi. It has branches abroad also in Kualalampur, Singapur, Lagos, Mauritious and Humbarg.

Margin of profit

The exportrs reported during the survey that Indian carpet industry is facing tough competition.

Position of supply of finished product

The carpet industry is experiencing a lot of problems now-a-day. The prominent one is the substantial increase in the prices of raw materials mainly of woollen yarns during the last few years which has discouraged the production. Hence, the exporters are unable to meet the demand and face challenge in the international market. The non availability of raw materials at reasonable prices and in sufficient quantity is thus the root cause of short fall in production and supply in the world market. So far as sale in local market is concerned only the rich families can purchase and maintain such costly item. Hence, the demand in local market is very insignificant.

It has been reported by the All India Carpet Manufacturers Association, Bhadohi that carpets worth Rs. 6.5 lakhs (1000-2000 square metres) are sold within the state of Uttar Pradesh and of Rs. 16 lakhs (5000-6000 square metres) are sold within the country. Besides rich people of India, Government offices also purchase hand made woollen carpets for the use in offices.

Problems connected with marketing

Some of the main problems experienced in the field of marketing are as follows:-

1. Indian hand made carpet is facing stiff competition in the world market from Pakistan, Iran and China. In order to face the challange the cost of production should be brough down, so that it can be made available at lower price For reducing the cost of production, raw material

snould be made available at subsidised rates and programme for sheep rearing should be intensified. Moreover, imporved variety of sheep should be introduced to make the country self sufficient for the production of wool of good quality. There is 20 per cent duty on import of raw wool It was suggested that duty free import of raw wool should be allowed

2 The exporters complained that adequate funds are not made available to them at reasonable rate of interest Hence, they demand that funds should be provided to them at concessional rate of interest according to their requirement.

3 In order to neutralise the effets of excise and import duty on raw wool and other taxes the government is giving cash credit compensatory support to the exporters at the rate of 8%, 15% and 18% depending on the FOB (Free on Board) value of the carpet On higher rate of FOB (Free on Board) value cash compensatory support (CCS) is given with higher rate and vice-versa. But the same does not provide cent per cent neutralisation Hence, keeping in view the state of competition faced by the industry in the world market the amount of Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) should be raised to 20 per cent in order to maintain the earlier position

4 Presently pre-shipment credit facility is allowed for 180 days at the concessional rate 12 per cent per annum) of interest. But after 180 days it is raised to 16.5 per cent. The exporters want this period should be increased in order to give them some more time for shipping

5. The export of carpet from Bhadohi to different countries via Delhi is costlier and time consuming. Under the prevalent procedure the carpet is airlifted from New Delhi after custom clearance Therefore, a branch office of custom house should be opened in Air Cargo Complex, Babatpur in Varanasi and arrangements should be made to send carpet directly from this place to overseas buyers.

6. The import and export policy is changed very frequently which disturbs the working process of the industry. There should be long term import and export policy for the carpet industry. The incentive to be given to the exporters should be announced well in advance so that maximum number of exporters can be benefited.

7. There are several types of taxes such as excise duty, sales tax, local taxes and import duty etc. on raw wool/carpet which ultimately increase the cost of production and price of the product. The exporters want the carpet industry should be exmpted from the local taxes to bring down the cost of production

8. Lack of proper co-ordination among the different concerned agencies/persons also creates problems in smooth functioning of the industry. Therefore, close and proper co-ordination among weavers, exporters, bankers insurance companies, clearing agents and shipping agents should be maintained for the efficient functioning of the industry.

9 Bhadohi, the main carpet trading centre has not yet developed fully. There is neither proper road nor proper facility for drinking water. The electricity supply is also not dependable. Telephone lines do not work properly and there is no hotel in this town. The overseas buyers generally come to Bhadohi for carpet business but they have to stay in Varanasi due to lack of lodging and boarding facilities This state of affair is trouble some for them. Although Bhadohi Industrial Development Authority (BIDA) is making best efforts to provide civic amenities and other infrastructural facilities, yet it has not brought desired results so far. These problems need immediate attention of the concerned authorities.

10. The fluctuation in carpet price also creates problem for the exporter.

CHAPTER — VI
CRAFT AND EMPLOYMENT

India is predominantly an agricultural country. It employs bulk of the work force. But at present the position is such that the pressure on agricultural land is surmounting day by day due to the rise in population. On the other hand unemployment is burning problem in the country which has its far reaching socio-economic consequences. The net result is that the population growth is enormous while employment opportunities are not keeping pace with that growth. Above all, our country is industrially backward, hence there is lot of pressure on agriculture and service sectors of the economy. As a matter of fact both these sectors are now unable to sustain the pressure. Under these circumstances the only ray of hope can be expected through the development of handicraft and small scale industries sector since it can be carried on with small amount of investment and can provide more employment opportunities.

The hand knotted woollen carpet industry is a village industry in which weaving is done by mainly illiterate and unskilled persons This industry has high potentialities to generate mass employment opportunities in the rural areas It has been estimated that presently about 5 lakh weavers are engaged in woollen carpet industry in the country out of which about 2.5 lakh are working in Bhadohi-Mirzapur belt alone Besides, weavers, a large number of exporters, contractors, dyers, clippers, washers, embossers etc , are also engaged in this industry.

Bhadohi is small town which is world famous for carpet manufacturing and marketing Bhadohi woollen mill is located here. Traditional system of spinning by *charkha* is also prevalent though in limited quantity There are several show rooms of carpet throughout Bhadohi township apart from indigenous and modern machines meant for dyeing and drying of woollen yarns Similarly there are a number of workshops wherein post-loom operations such as inspection, clipping, brushing, washing, drying, embossing and finishing of carpets brought from the rural areas are done Finished product is first wrapped in polythene and then packed in hessian cloth before export

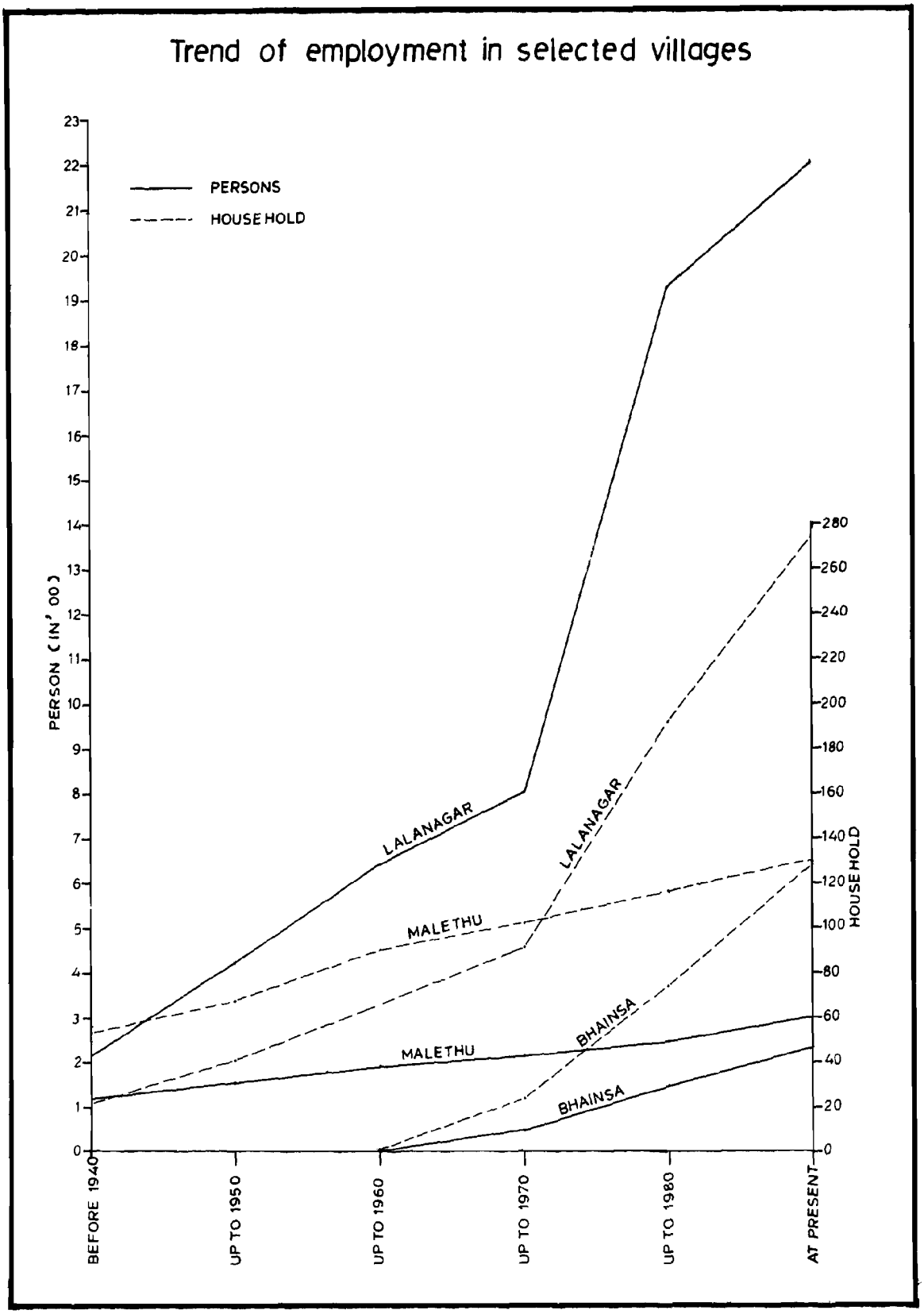
It was observed during the survey that mostly persons of scheduled castes and other backward classes, landless agricultural labours, small and marginal farmers are employed in carpet weaving. The agricultural operations generally take about 6 months time in a year thereafter the landless agricultural labours, small and marginal farmers engage themselves in carpet weaving in order to supplement their income. At the initial stage mostly people from Muslim community were engaged in this occupation but later on people from the lower strata of Hindus religion also adopted this profession.

Growth of employment

The number of weavers employed in the hand made carpet industry has been increasing steadily. Now this craft is being practiced in 44 districts of Uttar Pradesh and in some parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu. Bhadohi, Mirzapur, Agra, Jaipur, Gwalior, Amritsar and Srinagar are among the major carpet producing centres in the country employing a large number of weavers. In 1960, the All India Handicraft Board estimated the number of weavers nearly 50,000 in Bhadohi-Mirzapur carpet belt. The All India Carpet Manufacturers Association conducted a survey in 1974 on carpet looms and weavers of Varanasi, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Allahabad districts of Uttar Pradesh with the approval and financial assistance of the Govt of India. These four districts are the major constituents of the Bhadohi-Mirzapur carpet belt. The survey results revealed that there were 73,420 weavers working on 26,731 looms in these districts Presently about 2.5 lakh weavers are engaged on 60,000 looms in this belt. These figures are indicating towards the continuous growth of the carpet industry.

State of employment in 3 selected villages

In order to have a deeper insight about the viability of carpet industry, its role in shaping the economy and providing employment opportu-


Trend of employment in selected villages
PERSONS
HOUSE HOLD
PERSON (IN '00)
HOUSE HOLD
LALANAGAR
LALANAGAR
MALETHU
MALETHU
BHAINSA
BHAINSA
BEFORE 1940
UP TO 1950
UP TO 1960
UP TO 1970
UP TO 1980
AT PRESENT

nities and also to have first hand knowledge about the problems faced by the industry and the weavers, as stated earlier, 3 villages *viz.*, Malethu (tahsil Mariyahun district Jaunpur), Lalanagar (tahsil Gyanpur district Varanasi) and Bhainsa (tahsil and district Mirzapur) where carpet weaving is being practiced have been selected Further, for detailed study two types of household, practicing and non-practicing (but who have practiced earlier) have been selected from each of the 3 villages mentioned above. The study reveals that the craft (carpet weaving) work was for the first time started between 1885-1890 in the village Malethu and in 1890 in the village Lalanagar while in village Bhainsa the craft work commenced in between 1960-1965. There is, however, no unanimity among the informants regarding origin of the craft in the villages, Malethu and Bhainsa. In all the three villages, the number of weavers has been constantly increasing with the passage of time. On examining the employment position in these villages it was found that only one person from village Lalanagar in the age-group 15-34 educated upto B.A., was un-employed while in remaining two villages, Malethu and Bhainsa none was reported to be unemployed. The state of position prevailing in these villages is mainly due to the fact that the craft work has provided them ample employment opportunities.

On the basis of information given by 64 households selected for indepth study, the number of households and persons engaged in carpet weaving during different periods have been estimated and presented in the table VI.1

Table VI.1
Trend of employment in the craft in 3 selected villages.

Name of Village	Before 1940		Upto 1950		Upto 1960	
	Number of Households	Persons	Number of Households	Persons	Number of Households	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malethu	53	121	67	156	90	190
Lalanagar	23	213	41	426	66	648
Bhainsa	—	—	—	—	1	2

Upto 1970		Upto 1980		At present	
Number of Households	Persons	Number of Households	Persons	Number of Households	Persons
8	9	10	11	12	13
102	214	116	248	130	301
92	802	192	1924	274	2208
24	49	74	128	128	233

It is evident from table VI.1 that the general trend of the employment in carpet weaving industry has been rising. However, after 1970, this industry has expanded rapidly in the villages Lalanagar and Bhainsa.

Practicing households

There are 130 (43.62%) practicing households out of a total of 298 in the village Malethu, 277 (80.76%) from 343 in the village Lalanagar and

128 (29.91%) out of 428 in the village Bhainsa. Sixtyfour households (22 households from the village Malethu and 21 each from Lalanagar and Bhainsa) have been selected for the study.

Review of employment position in the craft

The table VI.2 presents reasons reported by households for variation in the number of house-

Table VI.2

Reasons reported by households for variation in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades classified by age-group of the head of household

Broad age group of the head of the household	No. of household engaged in the craft	Increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades						
		Lucrative Job	No problem of finance	Ready market for finished product	No problem of raw material	No problem of trade	source of livelihood	Subsidiary work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0–14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–34	25	6	1	5	21	22	19	1
35–59	34	6	—	3	31	32	30	—
60 +	5	—	—	—	5	5	5	—
Total	64	12	1	8	57	59	54	1

Broad age group of the head of the household	Number of households reported reasons for							
	No substantial increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades				Decrease in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during the last four decades			
	Hereditary occupation of few household	Educated persons are not interested	Difficulty in getting raw material	Raising fund difficult	Very little demand of finished product	Educated persons not interested	Difficulty of raw material	Very little demand of finished product
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0–14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–34	1	—	3	4	3	1	1	3
35–59	—	2	4	2	1	—	2	5
60 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	2	7	6	4	1	3	8

holds and persons engaged in the craft work during last four decades classified by age group of the head of household.

Most of the informants have reported increase in the number of household and persons engaged in the craft work during the last four decades due to various reasons. The prominent among them is that there is no problem of selling

the product due to high demand in the international market. Moreover, it is producers' headache to dispose of the product. The weavers get wages from the manufacturers/contractors for weaving the carpet. Similarly the raw material is also supplied to the weavers by the manufacturers directly or through the contractors. Although the job in woollen carpet industry can be obtained easily and seems to be lucrative yet according to some of the craftsmen this profession now does not have any charm. Some of the households have expressed their disinterest in this profession and would not like their future generations to take up this job. On the other hand the manufacturers/contractors have to face difficulties not only in getting raw material but have also to bear the brunt of tough competition in the international market for the disposal of the finished product. Village-wise details can be seen in annexure XIV.

Adoption of the craft as a profession

The table VI.3 presents circumstances reported by household which compelled/motivated them to take up the occupation.

Table VI.3

Households reported circumstance which compelled/motivated them to take up the occupation of carpet weaving with period engaged in the craft classified by religion, caste/community of the head of the household

Religion, caste/tribe/community of the head of the household		No. of household in the craft	Number of Less than 5 years under	
Religion	Caste/tribe/community		Compulsion or motivation -1 Tradition	Compulsion or motivation-2 Livelihood
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	9	—	—
	Bind (Kewat)	2	—	—
	Brahmin	2	—	1
	Chamar (S.C)	17	—	2
	Dharkar (S.C)	1	—	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	2	—	—
	Giri	6	—	—
	Kayasth (Srivastava)	2	—	—
	Kumhar	3	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	4	—	—
	Pasi (S.C.)	5	—	1
	Teli	1	—	—
Muslim	Ansari	7	—	—
	Mansuri	1	—	—
	Siddiqui	2	—	—
Total		64	—	4

Table VI.3(Concld.)

the households taken up the craft since					
5–9 years under		10–19 years under		20 +years under	
Compulsion or motivation–1 Tradition	Compulsion or or motivation–2 livelihood	Compulsion or motivation–1 Tradition	Compulsion or motivation–2 Livelihood	Compulsion or or motivation–1 Tradition	compulsion or motivation–2 Livelihood
6	7	8	9	10	11
—	—	—	3	4	2
—	—	—	—	2	—
—	1	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	11	2	1
—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	1	2	1	2
—	—	—	2	—	—
—	—	1	2	—	—
—	—	1	1	1	1
—	—	—	3	1	—
—	—	—	—	1	—
2	—	2	—	3	—
—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—	—
2	2	9	24	17	6

The table VI.3 indicates that the involvement of more and more castes in woollen carpet work is still increasing day-by-day. It is also seen that the traditional reason for taking up the craft work is loosing its importance while economic reasons are becoming prominent factors in choosing profession. It indicates that people are now wage conscious and tend to adopt more profitable work. As a matter of fact wage element seems to be determining factor for the adoption of occupation rather than one's attachment for the parental occupation. However, engagement of villagers in larger number in this craft due to non-availability of alternative job can not be denied. This state of affair corroborated by some of the reporting of the weavers who are ready to leave this profession in case renumerative work is available in the village. Village level information is presented in the annexure XV.

The table VI.4 shows reporting of households about the craft as a source of livelihood in the past or non-lucrative job classified by religion, caste/community of the head of the household and reason reported for considering the craft as non-lucrative job.

Table VI.4

Households reported about the craft as a source of livelihood in the past or as non-lucrative job classified by religion, caste/community of the head of the household and reason reported for considering the craft as non-lucrative

Religion, caste/community of the head of the household		No. of households engaged in the craft	Number of households considered the craft in the past as a			
			Source of livelihood	Non-lucrative job due to reason		
Religion	Caste/community			low rate of wages	Daily wages labour	No profitable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	9	5	1	1	2
	Bind (Kewat)	2	1	1	—	—
	Brahmin	2	1	—	—	1
	Chambar (S.C.)	17	11	—	3	3
	Dharkar (S.C.)	1	1	—	—	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	2	2	—	—	—
	Giri	6	6	—	—	—
	Kayasth (Srivastava)	2	1	1	—	—
	Kumhar	3	2	1	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarama)	4	3	—	—	1
	Pasi (S.C.)	5	2	—	2	1
	Teli	1	1	—	—	—
Muslim	Ansari	7	7	—	—	—
	Mansuri	1	1	—	—	—
	Sidduqui	2	2	—	—	—
Total		64	46	4	6	8

It can be observed from the table VI.4 that 46 (71 88%) households have admitted that the craft work provided sufficient means of livelihood in the past while 18 (28.12%) have reported this profession as non-lucrative in the past. The reasons forwarded for considering this work as non-lucrative are low wages and no share in the profit earned by the exporters. Village wise statistics can be seen in the annexure XVI.

The table VI.5 gives the household reported having associated traditionally with the craft with period of association

Table-VI.5

Households reported having associated traditionally with the craft with period of association classified by religion, caste/community of the head of the household.

Religion caste/community of household		No. of household	Number of household reported their association with the craft		Number of household reported their association with the craft traditionally since			
Religion	Caste/ community	engaged in the craft	Traditionally	Not traditionally	One generation	Two generation	Three generation	Four generation
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	9	4	5	—	4	—	—
	Bind (Kewat)	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
	Brahmin	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Chamar (S.C.)	17	2	15	—	2	—	—
	Dharkar (S.C.)	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
	Giri	6	2	4	—	2	—	—
	Kayasth (Srivastava)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Kumhar	3	1	2	—	1	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	4	2	2	—	2	—	—
	Pasi (S.C.)	5	1	4	—	1	—	—
	Teli	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Muslim	Ansari	7	7	—	—	4	2	1
	Mansuri	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Siddiqui	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
Total		64	28	36	—	22	4	2

The table VI.5 indicates that out of 64 practicing households, 28 (43.75%) are associated with carpet weaving traditionally and remaining 36 (56.25%) non-traditionally. Out of traditionally associated households twentytwo have reported their association with the woollen carpet industry for the last two generations, 4 since three generations and 2 since four generations. In the village Bhainsa all the 21 households have been associated with the craft non-traditionally. A glance through religion-wise engagement reveals that in the village Malethu, Ansari and Mansuri (Muslims) are associated with this craft work for the last four generations and in the village Lalanagar, Siddiqui and Ansari (Muslims) and Bind (Hindu) have been associated with the craft since three generations. Later on with the growth of population gradually more and more caste got involved in carpet weaving work. During the survey it was found that the process of transformation is still going on. Village-wise details can be seen in annexure XVII

Level of job satisfaction

The table VI.6 gives number of households who have reported satisfaction/dis-satisfaction with the occupation (carpet weaving)

Table VI.6

Households reported having satisfaction/dis-satisfaction with the occupation (craft) with reasons thereof classified by educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of household	No. of households engaged in the craft	Number of households reported their satisfaction with the occupaton due to		Number of households reported their dis-satisfaction with the occupation due to	
		Livelihood	Profitable	Low wages	Not profitable
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Illiterate	33	7	8	16	2
2 Literate without educational level	17	3	1	9	4
3 Primary or Junior Basic	8	—	3	4	1
4. Middle	4	—	1	2	1
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—
6 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	—	—	1	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	—	—	1	—
8. Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—
Total	64	10	13	33	8

Of the 64 practicing households 23 (35.94%) have reported their satisfaction with the craft because it is a source of their livelihood and profitable work to them while 41 (64.06%) have expressed their dissatisfaction with the job on account of low wages. Now the majority of weavers consider carpet weaving as less lucrative because their income is insufficient to support their family. The proportion of dis-satisfaction among the literate heads of the household is higher (74.19%) than the illiterate (54.55%). As literate heads of the household have already spent some money on education so it is natural for them to expect more wage than the illiterates and probably this factor is responsible for their dis-satisfaction with the occupation of weaving. Village-level data can be seen in the annexure XVIII.

The table VI 7 gives number of households who have expressed dis-satisfaction with their occupation (carpet weaving).

Table VI.7

Households reported having expressed dis-satisfaction with their occupation (craft weaving) future plan and period of implementation classified by educational level of the head of household

Educational level of head of household	No. of household engaged in the craft	No. of households		No. of households intending to leave the occupation and their future plan	
		Intending to leave the occupation	No intending to leave the occupation	plan and period of implementation (period not specified)	
				Govt. job	Agriculture
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Malethu			
1. Illiterate	12	4	8	2	2
2. Literate without educational level	3	1	2	—	1
3. Primary or Junior Basic	5	2	3	1	1
4. Middle	1	1	—	1	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	1	—	1	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—
Sub Total	22	9	13	5	4
		Lalanagar			
1. Illiterate	11	9	2	4	5
2. Literate without educational level	8	7	1	4	3
3. Primary or Junior Basic	1	1	—	1	—
4. Middle	1	1	—	1	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non- Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—
Sub Total	21	18	3	10	8

Table VI.7 Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Bhainsa		
1. Illiterate	10	7	3	4	3
2. Literate without educational level	6	5	1	2	3
3. Primary or Junior Basic	2	—	2	—	—
4. Middle	2	1	1	1	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	1	—	1	—
8. Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	21	14	7	8	6
			Grand Total		
1. Illiterate	33	20	13	10	10
2. Literate without educational level	17	13	4	6	7
3. Primary or Junior Basic	8	3	5	2	1
4. Middle	4	3	1	3	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not	1	1	—	1	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate note	1	1	—	1	—
8. Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	64	41	23	23	18

It can be observed from the table VI.7 that 41 (64.06%) out of 64 households intend to leave the craft work which indicates the extent of their dis-satisfaction with job. Twentythree households have expressed their desire to join some govt. job probably due to job security, better wages and other benefits while 18 households prefer to take up job in agricultural operations.

Old craft among the new generations

The table VI.8 provides an account of households, who desire or do not desire that their off springs should be engaged in the carpet weaving with reasons thereof.

Table-VI.8

Households wanting/not wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the craft with reasons thereof classified by educational level of the head of the household.

Educational level of the head of the household	No. of household engaged in the craft	Number of household wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the same craft due to				Number of households not wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the same craft due to			
		Profitable	Poverty	For livelihood	Traditional work	Low wages	No profit	Not interested	Hard Labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Illiterate	33	1	2	6	2	5	—	8	9
2. Literate without educational level	17	—	1	3	1	4	1	2	5
3. Primary or Junior Basic	8	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	1
4 Middle	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	64	3	3	11	3	14	1	14	15

The table VI.8 indicates that only 20 (31.25%) households have reported that their sons and daughters would join in carpet weaving as they consider this occupation their traditional source of livelihood and profitable. However, 44 (68.75%) households do not want their children to take up this work as the wages paid are low and there is no adequate reward in comparison to the amount of hard labour put in by them. Details can be seen in the annexure XIX.

The table VI.9 presents households reported about younger generation of their community taking/not taking interest in the craft.

Table VI.9

Households reported about younger generation of their community by religion, caste/community of the head of the household

Religion, caste/community of the head of household		No. of house hold engaged in the craft	No. of household reported about the younger generation		No. of household reported about the younger generation taking interest in the craft due to		No. of household reported about the younger generation not taking interest in the craft due to	
			Taking interest in the craft	Not taking interest in the craft	Livelihood	Profitable	Low wages	Want Govt job
Religion	Caste/community							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	9	4	5	3	1	5	—
	Bind (Kewat)	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Brahmin	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
	Chamar (S.C)	17	10	7	7	3	6	1
	Dharkar (S.C)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Giri	6	5	1	4	1	1	—
	Kayasth (Srivastava)	2	1	1	1	—	1	—
	Kumhar	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	4	3	1	1	2	1	—
	Pasi (S.C.)	5	2	3	—	2	3	—
	Teli	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Muslim	Ansari	7	4	3	3	1	3	—
	Mansuri	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Siddiqui	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
Total		64	34	30	23	11	27	3

The heads of the 34 households have reported that their younger generation is taking interest in carpet weaving because they consider it profitable and a source of earning, while 30 have reported that their younger generation is not at all taking interest in the craft work due to low wages and prefer to join Government job. village wise information is shown in annexure XX.

Non-practicing households

A total number of 15 non-practicing households (5 households; from each of the 3 villages), who were earlier associated with the craft work but have now abandoned, were selected for the study. The field investigation reveals that about 47 per cent of these households have skill in

carpet weaving but they are not practicing on account of low wages and hence they have discarded this profession.

Economic utility of the craft

The table VI.10 shows households reported reasons for giving up the craft.

Table VI.10

Household reported reasons for giving up craft classified by religion, caste/community of the head of household

Religion, caste/community of the head of household		No. of house-hold	Number of household having given up the craft since less than 5 years due to			
Religion	Caste/community		Inade-quate for livelihood	Suffering from paralysis	Less wages	Short income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	1	—	—	—	—
	Bind (Kewat)	2	1	—	—	—
	Brahmin	4	—	—	1	3
	Chambar (S.C.)	2	—	1	—	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	1	—	—	—	—
	Jaiswal	1	—	—	—	—
	Kayastha (Srivastava)	1	—	—	1	—
	Kurmi (Patel)	1	—	—	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	1	—	—	1	—
Muslim	Siddiqui	1	—	—	1	—
	Total	15	1	1	4	3

5-9 years due to	10-19 years due to		— 20 + years die to	
Short income	Inadequate for livelihood	Deduction in wages	Poverty	Short wages
8	9	10	11	12
—	—	—	—	1
—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—
—	1	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
1	2	1	1	1

It can be seen from the table VI.10 that the number of households, who have left carpet weaving has increased (except duration 5-9 years) with the passage of time. The main reason reported for leaving this work was low wages. Details for 3 villages can be seen in annexure XXI.

The table VI.11 presents number of households reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft in recent past.

Table VI.11

Households reported reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft in recent past and given suggestions to develop the craft classified by broad age-group of the head of the household

Broad age/ group of the head of the household	No. of household	No. of households reporting reasons for prosperity adversity of the craft			No of households given sugges tion measures to develop the craft	
		Reason for prosperity		Reason for adversity	Raw material should be available in village	Govt. aid should be given
		Demand of craft	Wages given in high rate	craft not developed due to short-age of money		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Malethu			
15–34	1	—	1	—	1	—
35–59	3	1	—	2	1	2
60 +	1	—	—	1	1	—
Sub total	5	1	1	3	3	2
			Lalangar			
15–34	1	1	—	—	—	1
35–59	2	1	1	—	1	1
60 +	2	—	1	1	1	1
Sub total	5	2	2	1	2	3
			Bhainsa			
15–34	1	—	1	—	—	1
35-59	2	1	1	—	1	1
60 +	2	—	—	2	1	1
Sub total	5	1	2	2	2	3
			Grand Total			
15-34	3	1	2	—	1	2
35-59	7	3	2	2	3	4
60 +	5	—	1	4	3	2
Grand total	15	4	5	6	7	8

Note:- 1 All the the head of household are males
2. None of the head is of less than 15 years of age

Out of 15 households interviewed, 9 have reported that the craft work has brought prosperity either due to high demand of product or higher wages. However, 6 households have reported that the craft work cannot bring prosperity as there is shortage of money for its expansion. In fact, due to lack of funds they cannot carry on this work on their own and have to take up job on daily wages basis.

They have suggested remedial measures for the improvement of the woollen craft industry. The prominent one is that the raw material should be made available to the weavers in their respective villages by the exporters/contractors and likewise arrangements should be made to lift the carpet by the manufacturers/contractors from the place of work of weavers so that they are relieved from these botherations. Under th arrangement they will be free from the burden transporation charges which they have to pay f taking the delivery of raw materials from man facturers/contractors and giving them the wove carpets. It was also suggested that Govt. shoul provide loan to the weavers at reasonable rate interest payable in easy instalments for purchas of loom and construction of building for th installation of looms.

Accounts of skill of craftsmen

The table VI.12 presents distribution of house holds having members with necessary skill t produce the craft and reported reasons for no practicing.

Table VI.12

Distribution of households having members with necessary skill to practice the craft and reported for not practicing classified by religion, caste/community of the head of household

Religion, caste/community of the head of the household		No. of household	No. of household having no members with necessary skill to practice the craft	No. of households having members with necessary skill to practice the craft but not practicing the same due to			
Religion	Caste/ community			Deduction in wages	Short wages	Low income	Inadequate for livelihood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Bind (Kewat)	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Brahmin	4	1	—	1	2	—
	Chamar (S.C.)	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Jaiswal	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Kayasth (Srivastava)	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Kurmi (Patel)	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	1	1	—	—	—	—
Muslim	Siddiqui	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total		15	8	1	3	2	1

It can be observed from the table VI.12 that 8(53.33%) households do not possess necessary skill of weaving while 7(46.67%) have skill but not practicing the craft mainly due to low wages. It has also been reproted by 5 out of 7 households having members with necessary skill of carpet weaving (presently not practicing the craft) that they are considering again to take up the craft work as an occupation. During the course of field study it was reported that a majority of the households have discarded carpet weaving because of low wages and in anticipation of getting better job. In the absence of any alternate job they remained unemployed for pretty long time hence they are re-considering for taking up their traditional occupation of craft work. Village wise statistics can be seen in annexure XXII.

CHAPTER—VII

CONCLUSION

The hand knotted woollen carpet industry is an ancient handicraft of India. It was given encouragement during the regime of Emperor Akbar about four centuries ago. As a matter of fact carpets are artistic creations of human beings which are praised for their beauty and preserved for the novelty. In India, it is a rural based traditional handicraft and Bhadohi is the main manufacturing and exporting centre. It is located in tahsil Gyanpur of district Varanasi. There is a carpet belt consisting of Varanasi, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Allahabad districts with Bhadohi as nucleus point. This whole region is popularly known all over the world as Bhadohi-Mirzapur carpet belt Now it has spread over some adjoining areas of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh states also. The carpets manufactured at this centre are known for their beauty, individuality and quality all over the world. In fact, due to its originality and prominence almost all quality conscious carpet buyers of the world now confidently buy Indian hand made carpets.

The woollen carpet industry is on one hand a labour intensive, employing a large chunk of rural work force from Mirzapur-Bhadohi carpet belt and export oriented on the other. It has been estimated that about 5 lakh weavers are engaged in the country out of which about fifty per cent are from the Bhadohi-Mirzapur carpet belt alone working on about 60,000 looms. In Gyanpur tahsil of Varanasi district alone there are about 1,00,000 weavers engaged in woollen carpet industry.

At the initial stage people from only Muslim community took up the job of woollen carpet weaving but later on other communities also got involved gradually in this craft. Mostly people belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes are employed in carpet weaving and other related activities such as dyeing, drying, washing, clipping, finishing etc associated with it. Generally landless agricultural labourers small and marginal farmers are engaged in carpet weaving. The pressure on agricultural land is rising due to the growing population in rural areas with the result people from other communities are now entering in the field of carpet weaving in order to supplement their earnings.

The survey conducted in 79 households selected from 3 villages indicates that the occupation of carpet weaving was remunerative in the past but presently it has become non-profitable due to low wages. It was also reported during the survey that some of them are engaged in carpet weaving because no alternative job is available in the village In fact, most of the weavers are not in favour of employing their children in carpet weaving due to low wages. This state of affair has been confirmed by the reporting of a large number of households that the younger generation is not taking interest in carpet weaving because they consider this occupation as non-lucrative This is not a healthy sign for the development of this industry. In fact, the wages are much lower in relation to the amount of hard labour put in by the weavers. On the other hand the exporters who started working for the woollen carpet industry with a very little amount of money are now quite well off. In the mids of such circumstances the econmic condition of weavers is becoming deplorable day-by-day.

The poor plight of the weavers is further aggravated due to their exploitation by the manufacturers/contractors. After putting in hard labour of about 12 hours in a day they get wages on an average varying between Rs 8/- to 12/- Under the circumstances the reason put forward for not employing their children in carpet weaving seems to be genuine.

It was revealed during the survey that even unskilled construction labourer earns more wages than a carpet weaver But astonishingly despite low amount of wages being paid to the weavers their number is increasing day-by-day

Some castes like *Lohar* (black-smith), *Kewat* (boatman), *Pal* (shepherd) etc. have left their traditional occupation and have now adopted

carpet weaving. Their participation in this activity is because it provides them job in the village itself and does not require any substantial amount of investment. Further, this industry provides part time jobs to the rural masses. After completing agricultural operations which hardly need 6 months time in a year, marginal farmers can utilize their leisure time in carpet weaving and thereby supplement their income. As a matter of fact rhe earnings of the marginal farmers from cultivation are inadequate hence they are tempted to taking up carpet weaving in order to supplement their family income

Since woollen carpet industry is labour intensive and the same is available in abundance hence there is much scope for the development of this industry provided proper incentive is given and necessary infrastructure is made available. There is, however, at present shortage of skilled weavers who can develop new varieties of colourful designs on their own. The weavers are of the opinion that the Govt. should take some strong step in order to protect them from exploitation by exporters/contractors.

The Government has set up a target of exporting woollen hand made carpet worth Rs 300 crore annually which would require more production. However, in order to achieve this target it is desirable on the part of the Govt to explore market and ensure the quality of product. This will require intensive and proper training to the weavers. For this purpose, though the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation have started conducting training programme in carpet weaving but there is still shortage of training centres in view of the increasing number of aspirants for training

Further, in order to protect carpet weavers from the exploitation of producers/contractors there is a need to strengthen the co-operative sector. Only then poor craftsman would be in a position to share the fruits of their hard labour.

For popularising the carpet weaving it has to be made more lucrative by increasing wages so that people are gainfully employed in this occupation Existing labour laws meant for the welfare of the carpet workers should be strictly implemented. This study has revealed that the manufacturers are earning good margin of profit through exports and also getting benefits from the govt. in the form of subsidy and other incentive yet the weavers are deprived of the reward for their hard labour. The manufacturers are not in favour of wage revision. They plead that owing to revision of wage structure the cost of production would increase with the result our product would not be in a position to meet the cut throat competition prevailing in the world market. The weavers were on total strike during the months of Jan.-Feb., 1988 to press their demand for wage revision which has resulted into loss of foreign currency worth crores of rupees. In order to keep pace with the rise in the cost of living it seems desirable to revise the wages structure. The Govt. should intervene in this matter and find out some solution which can protect the interests of manufacturers as well as that of weavers. The manufacturers should be provided loan at a reasonable rate of interest and be given more subsidy and incentive.

India is a developing country and has abundance of labour force. Under the circumstances weaver may not find it convenient to switch over to another job unless they get more remunerative employment, though there persists a lot of job dis-satisfaction among them. In fact, non-availability of alternative employment would contains them to remain in carpet weaving. Under the state of situation they are in dilemma. If they leave the craft weaving work on account of low wages, they face unemployment, if not, they have to face poverty caused by their exploitation. In spite of heavy toll of problems and difficulties being faced by weavers the future of the woollen carpet industry is bright in view of its heavy demand in foreign markets. Hence the need of the hour is to give them attractive wages and provide some incentives, as are given to the exporters. Apart from this, if at all we want to see this craft flourishing, the better thing would be to control the prices of raw materials, strengthen the infrastructural facilities and give more subsidy to the manufacturers. As carpet weaving can be done in the residential premises women can also be employed in this craft by imparting them training in carpet weaving Thus there exists a wide scope of women participation in this industry. The woman have comparatively greater patience to sit and work for hours together and can do better than

men. Thus this industry has great potentialities to absorb rural unemployed, youths of both the sexes.

Low wages, lack of training, medical, health, credit and infrastructural facilities in rural areas are the main problems faced by the weavers. Some of the main problems are described below:

1. As already stated the wages of weavers are very low and insufficient to maintain a minimum standard of living. After hard labour they get on an average daily wages ranging between Rs. 8.00 to 12.00 with this meagre amount they are always hand to mouth and have to take loan in order to buy items needed for their daily use. They generally take loan from the manufacturers which affects their bargaining power in the labour market. As a result of this situation they are not paid for the work performed by them at the pre-weaving, stage. For example, it takes about eight days time for taking raw materials from the manufacturers/contractors, preparation of weaving work at pre-weaving stage and returning carpets to them after weaving. This is a sort of exploitation by the manufacturers. This problem is common for all the weavers. Hence not only the amount of wages paid but conditions of payment etc, also need reconsideration.

2. There is no institutional training facilities in these three villages. In fact, training centres started by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), New Delhi and Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation, are very limited. The learning process takes a minimum period of 6 months and in some cases even 2 years for which the aspirants have to invest their own time and in a few cases they have to pay some amount of money to the trainers. Thus while under training the prospective weaver finds it very difficult to pull on well since most of them are poor. Sophisticated carpet designs in the present situation has also made the learning process difficult to the some extent. Therefore more training centres should be opened to provide better training facilities to the weavers.

3. The weavers some times suffer from scratch on the first finger of left hand while using knife at the time of weaving which takes time to recover because proper medical facilities are not available. The dusty fabrics may cause tuberculosis to the weavers. Further, since carpet weaving is highly fine work i causes strain on their eyes which ultimately weaken the eye sight. Arrangement should, therefore, be made in such a manner that the weaver and their families get medical facilities free of cost. Only a good health can yield better output. The poor weavers are presently denied of this facility.

4. The weavers face problems in obtaining loan for the installation of looms, construction of building for the workshop and for other family affairs. The looms alone costs Rs. 4 to 5 thousand. They have to take loan for these purposes from the manufacturers/contractors and money lenders which ultimately leads to their exploitation. In view of the circumstances credit facilities should be made available to the weavers at reasonable rate of interest particularly to the young boys who have received training in carpet weaving, to start their own carpet manufacturing unit. Schemes for encouraging women to engage in carpet weaving should also be initiated which will help in augmenting their family income. It would be better to build up a strong co-operative sector for the weavers so that they are not exploited by the manufacturers/contractors and money lenders and are in a position to enjoy the fruits of their labour.

5. Poor infrastructural bases in rural areas is also a problem for the weavers. The factors directly affecting the weaving work are absence of proper road, transport facilities and availability of electricity. So the villages predominantly inhabited by carpet weaver should be linked by the road with the main carpet producing centres for transporation of raw materials and carpts. Human settlements should be electrified so that weavers can get better lighting for weaving. In rural areas houses are generally conjested and lack proper ventilation. Specially during winters and rainy seasons due to absence of sun-shine, there is dim light which creates problem for the weavers mainly to those who works in early morning and at late in the evening. Electrification will certainly provide better light, thus better working condition for the weavers which will not only boost the efficiency of the weavers but also increase productivity.

6. The weavers do not get any other benefit except wages for their work. Hence the govt. should launch welfare schemes such as medical leave, provident fund and pension facilities under the provision of existing labour laws, apart from medical facilities. The manufacturers can not look after the interest of the weavers so the government should initiate programmes for the welfare of the weavers.

7. It is reported that large number of children are employed in carpet industry In fact, these children are a helping hand to their poor parents and source of earning. They are playing crucial role in the economy of the households by supplementing the family income. They can do weaving work with their nimble fingers more efficiently than the adult workers. The government of India has passed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act) 1986 according to which the employment of children below the age of 14 is prohibited. It is a good step for protecting children from exploitation but the immediate impact of its implementation will deprive the weaving community of their additional income earned by their children. Apart from this the rehabilitation of child labours on the other hand will be a problem for their parents if they are denied employment at an early age. Hence the affected households should be compensated suitably in order to ensure effective implementation of the Act It would be better if proper arrangements are made for their schooling and providing them vocational training. For solving child labour problem it is suggested that an integrated long term perspective programme should be launched for educating and training the children of weaving communities, so that they are not ignorant of their weavers rights and duties.

The main problems faced by the manufacturers/ exporters are given below -

1 Under the present set of arrangement the exporters have to send carpets to Delhi from where it is air lifted to its destination after completing the formalities of custom clearance The exporters want that a branch office of custom house be opened in air cargo complex at Babatpur in Varanasi and arrangement should be made to air lift the carpet goods from the air cargo complex at Babatpur to buyers countries directly. This arrangement will not only facilitate the export process but also ensure quick delivery of the consignment.

2. Presently the hand knotted woollen carpet industry is facing a number of problems. Non-availability of raw-materials, mainly good quality of woollen yarn at reasonable price and in sufficient quantity according to the requirement of the industry is the most serious problem. The prices of raw materials (woollen yarn, cotton yarn and dyes) have increased significantly during a few years which has resulted into rise in the cost of production For overcoming these problems indigenous wool production should be encouraged by providing incentive to the sheep rearers. Improved variety of sheep should be introduced. Till we are not in a position to meet the requirement of woollen yarn through our local produce the Government. should allow duty free import of woollen yarns.

3. There has been unexpected price rise of raw materials in the recent years which has affected production and has weakened our competitive power in the world market. According to the experts the value of exported woollen carpet has increased but that is mainly due to the inflationary factors and not due to actual rise in production during the last few years.

4. The Indian hand knotted woollen carpet industry is facing tough competition from Pakistan, China and Iran in the world market However, on account of shortage of labour, Iran is virtually coming out of international market leaving Pakistan and China as the main competitors. In these countries their Government is providing more incentive to the carpet manufacturers as compared to India So they enjoy better competitive position than Indian exporters

5 The lack of civic amenities in Bhadohi also causes lot of inconvenience to the overseas buyers. There is thus utmost necessity to provide civic ameneties and other infrastructural facilities at Bhadohi. A major development in this direction is the establishment of Bhadohi Industrial Development Authority. It is expected that in near future this organisation would provide amenities which are lacking in this area With this

advancement it would be possible to make optimum and efficient utilization of resources. This will also bring down the cost of production

The process of spinning wool, washing, dyeing and drying can be modernised in order to reduce the cost of manufacturing. Mill spun yarn is better than hand spun yarn. It can be produced in lots by the machine within a short time and at a lower cost. Similarly chemical dyes used for dyeing woollen yarn are brighter than the vegetable colours and lasts for long time. For the better and quick performance automatic drying and dyeing machine should be introduced.

Besides this, drying of woollen yarn and carpets becomes a problem for the producers in the rainy season and in winter also when days are short and sun light is dim. Hence drying in these seasons takes more time which leads to higher cost due to more labour charges and low level of production. It also causes hinderance in maintaining timely supply of the product. Thus there is a possibility for modernisation of the industry for reducing the cost of production without endangering the traditional charcter of the product.

ANNEXURE TABLES

Annexure-I: Population classified by age, sex and marital status of selected praticing households in the village

Age-group	Never married			Married			Widow			Divorced/separated			Total population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Malethu															
0-4	21	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	9	12
5-9	32	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	20	12
10-14	12	8	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	9	4
15-19	5	5	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	2
20-24	—	—	—	10	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	7
25-29	—	—	—	14	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	6
30-34	—	—	—	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	2
35-44	—	—	—	9	4	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	10	5	5
45-54	—	—	—	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3
55-69	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
70 +	1	1	—	6	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	5	3
Total	71	43	28	59	31	28	3	2	1	1	1	—	134	77	57
Lalanagar															
0-4	27	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	15	12
5-9	23	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	15	8
10-14	21	16	5	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	16	9
15-19	5	5	—	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	12	7
20-24	1	1	—	16	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	9
25-29	—	—	—	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	3
30-34	—	—	—	10	4	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	4	7
35-44	—	—	—	18	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	8
45-54	—	—	—	7	4	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	10	6	4
55-69	—	—	—	5	3	2	4	1	3	—	—	—	9	4	5
70 +	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	1	3
Total	77	52	25	84	42	42	11	3	8	—	—	—	172	97	75
Bhainsa															
0-4	41	24	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	24	17
5-9	35	17	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	17	18
10-14	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	3
15-19	3	2	1	13	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	5	11
20-24	—	—	—	26	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	13	13
25-29	—	—	—	16	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	7
30-34	1	1	—	11	7	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	13	9	4
35-44	—	—	—	17	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	9	8
45-54	—	—	—	6	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	4	3
55-69	—	—	—	5	3	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	8	5	3
70 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	90	51	39	94	47	47	5	3	2	1	1	—	190	102	88

Annexure-II Population classified by age, sex and marital status of selected non-practicing households in the village

Age group	Total population			Never married			Married			Widowed			Divorced/separated		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Malethu															
0-4	10	5	5	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	8	6	2	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-29	4	1	3	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-34	6	2	4	—	—	—	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-69	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
70 +	4	2	2	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	42	22	20	21	12	9	20	10	10	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lalanagar															
0-4	9	3	6	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	3	1	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	4	2	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	10	5	5	3	2	1	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	6	3	3	—	—	—	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-29	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-34	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44	3	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
55-69	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 +	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.N.S.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	44	20	24	19	8	11	24	12	12	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bhainsa															
0-4	6	2	4	6	2	4	—	—	—						
5-9	4	2	2	4	2	2	—	—	—						
10-14	6	4	2	5	4	1	1	—	1						
15-19	5	3	2	2	2	—	3	1	2						
20-24	6	4	2	2	2	—	3	1	2						
25-29	3	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	1						
30-34	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1						
35-44	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1						
45-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
55-69	4	2	2	—	—	—	4	2	2						
70 +	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—						
			17	18	12	7	19	9	10						

Annexure-III: Population classified

Age-group	Total population			Illiterate		Literate without educational level	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Malethu
All ages	134	77	57	38	56	18	1
0-4	21	9	12	9	12	—	—
5-9	32	20	12	10	12	9	—
10-14	13	9	4	1	4	3	—
15-19	9	7	2	3	2	2	—
20-24	10	3	7	1	6	—	1
25-34	20	12	8	1	8	1	—
35 +	29	17	12	10	12	3	—
							Lalanagar
All ages	172	97	75	53	72	25	3
0-4	27	15	12	15	12	—	—
5-9	23	15	8	8	7	7	1
10-14	25	16	9	4	8	8	1
15-19	19	12	7	3	7	1	—
20-24	17	8	9	5	9	1	—
25-34	20	10	10	4	9	2	1
35 +	41	21	20	14	20	6	-
							Bhainsa
All ages	190	102	88	65	81	18	4
0-4	41	24	17	24	17	—	—
5-9	35	17	18	12	17	3	1
10-14	10	7	3	2	3	3	—
15-19	16	5	11	1	8	1	1
20-24	26	13	13	5	11	3	1
25-34	29	18	11	11	11	3	—
35 +	33	18	15	10	14	5	1

by age, sex and educational level

Educational level											
Primary or Junior Basic		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2	9	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annexure-IV: Households classified by traditional occupation, religion and caste/community of head of the household

Name of religion	Name of caste/ community	No. of household	Number of household where traditional occupation of head of household					
			Carpet weaving	Agri-culture	Agri-cultural labourer	Kumhari (To make earthen pots)	Lohari	Tailoring
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Malethu				
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Bind (Kewat)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Brahmin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Chamar (S.C.)	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Dharkar (S.C.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Giri	6	1	5	—	—	—	—
	Kayasth (Srivastava)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kumhar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwakstms)	3	—	1	—	—	2	—
	Pasi (S.C.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Teli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	18	1	10	4	1	2	—
Muslim	Ansari	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Mansuri	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Siddiqui	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	22	5	10	4	1	2	—
				Lalanagar				
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Bind (Kewat)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Chamar (S.C.)	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Dharker (S.C.)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Kumhar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Pasi (S.C.)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Teli	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	15	15	—	—	—	—	—

Annexure - V(Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muslim								
	Ansari	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Siddiqui	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total	21	21	—	—	—	—	—
				Bhainsa				
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Brahmin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Chamar (SC)	10	—	—	10	—	—	—
	Kayasth (Srivastava)	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Kumhar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Pasi (S.C.)	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Sub Total	21	—	4	14	1	—	2
Muslim								
	Ansari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siddiqui	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total	21	—	4	14	1	—	2

Annexure-V: Workers and non-workers classified by sex and educational level

Educational level	Total population			Number of					
				Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Malethu					
1. Illiterate	94	38	56	13	13	—	81	25	56
2. Literate without educational level	19	18	1	2	2	—	17	16	1
3. Primary or Junior Basic	15	15	—	9	9	—	6	6	—
4. Middle	5	5	—	2	2	—	3	3	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	134	77	57	27	27	—	107	50	57
				Lalanagar					
1. Illiterate	125	53	72	23	23	—	102	30	72
2. Literate without educational level	28	25	3	11	11	—	17	14	3
3. Primary or Junior Basic	11	11	—	8	8	—	3	3	—
4. Middle	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Annexure V(Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Non-technical diploma or certficate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	172	97	75	49	49	—	123	48	75
				Bhainsa					
1. Illiterate	146	65	81	27	27	—	119	38	81
2. Literate without educational level	22	18	4	10	10	—	12	8	4
3. Primary or Junior Basic	8	6	2	5	5	—	3	1	2
4. Middle	10	9	1	4	4	—	6	5	1
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
6 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
8 Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	190	102	88	49	49	—	141	53	88

Annexure-VI Non-workers by sex, age and type of activity.

Age-group	Total number of non-workers			Infant		Number of non-workers by the type of activity and sex							
						Full time student		Household duty		Seeking employment		Any other dependent	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Malethu							
0-14	66	38	28	1	—	20	1	—	—	—	—	17	27
15-19	5	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
20-24	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
25-29	9	3	6	2	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
30-39	7	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
40-49	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
50-59	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
60 +	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Total	107	50	57	4	—	24	1	—	23	1	—	21	33
						Lalanagar							
0-14	72	43	29	10	10	18	4	—	2	—	—	15	13
15-19	11	4	7	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	1
20-24	10	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—
25-29	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
30-39	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
40-49	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
50-59	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
60 +	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Total	123	48	75	10	10	22	4	—	41	1	—	15	20
						Bhainsa							
0-14	86	48	38	16	5	12	11	—	—	—	—	20	22
15-19	13	2	11	—	—	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
20-24	14	1	13	—	—	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
25-29	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
30-39	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40-49	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
50-59	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2
60 +	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Total	141	53	88	16	5	15	11	—	46	—	—	22	26

Annexure- VII Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by

Relationship with the head	Number of persons engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft								
		Father for the period of								
		Less than 6 months and paid remuneration			6 months to one year and paid remuneration			2 + years and paid remuneration		
		Obligatory	Remuneration 1 cash	Remuneration 2 Kind	O	C	K	O	C	K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Self (Head)	22	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Son	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Self (Head)	21	5	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—
Son	19	2	—	—	15	—	—	2	—	—
Brother	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Father's Brother	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	46	7	—	—	21	—	—	3	—	—
Self (Head)	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

relationship with head, the person imparted Training, period of training and relationship.

who received training from

Brother for the period of									Father's Brother for the period of								
Less than 6 months and paid remuneration			6 months to one year and paid remuneration			2+ year and paid remuneration			Less than 6 months and paid remuneration			6 months to one year and paid remuneration			2+years and paid remuneration		
O	C	K	O	C	K	O	C	K	O	C	K	O	C	K	O	C	K
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Malethu																	
—	—	—	4	—	—	-	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1 (50)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lalanagar																	
1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shainsa																	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	5	1 (30)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	5	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annexure Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by

Relationship with the head	Brother's son for the period of								
	Less than 6 months and paid			6 months to one year and paid remuneration			2 + years and paid remuneration		
	O	C	K	O	C	K	O	C	K
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Self (Head)	—	—	—	—	1 (20)	—	—	—	—
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Self (Head)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Father's Brother	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self (Head	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Relationship with head the person inperted training period of training and relationship

Not related								
Less than 6 months and paid remuneration			6 months to one year and paid remuneration			2 + years and paid remuneration		
O	C	K	O	C	K	O	C	K
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Malethu								
4	1 (15)	—	5	—	—	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1	—	5	—	—	2	—	—
Lalanagar								
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
—	—	—	3	—	—	-	—	—
Bhainsa								
3	—	—	7	1(60)	—	7	1(100)	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	7	1	—	7	1	—

Note Figures within bracket indicate amounts paid in rupees.

Annexure VIII. Distribution of households and persons engaged in the craft to place of work

Place of work of the head of the household	Number of households where place of work of head of the the households (as noted in column 1)	Place of work of person other-than the head of the household is same as that of head of household
1	2	3
Malethu		
1. Part of the dwelling house	22 (27)	5
2. Work-shop (a) Owned by the household	—	—
(b) Owned by the others	—	—
3. Training-cum-production centre (a) Owned by the household		
(b) Owned by others	—	—
4. Any other	—	—
Total	22 (27)	5
Lalanagar		
1. Part of the dwelling house	11 (20)	9
2 Work-shop (a) Owned by the household	7 (22)	15
(b) Owned by the others	3 (4)	1
3. Training-cum-production centre		
(a) Owned by the household	—	—
(b) Owned by others	—	—
4. Any other	—	—
Total	21 (46)	25
Bhainsa		
1. Part of the dwelling house ,	15 (26)	11
2. Work-shop (a) Owned by the household	4 (6)	2
(b) Owned by the others	2 (2)	—
3. Training-cum-production centre		
(a) Owned by the household	—	—
(b) Owned by the others	—	—
4 Any other	—	—
Total	21 (34)	13

Annexure IX· Households classified by broad age-group, place of work and duration of work in the handicraft in relation to head of the household and other members.

Age group	Duration of work in the handi-craft	No. of heads of the house-holds engaged in handi-craft		No of persons other than the head of household engaged in the handi-craft		Place of work: Part of the dwelling house — No of head of house-hold engaged		Place of work: Part of the dwelling house — No. of per-son other than head of the households engaged		Workshop: Owned by the household where — No of head of the house-holds engaged		Workshop: Owned by the household where — No. of persons other than the head of the households engaged		Workshop: Owned by the Others where — No of persons other than head of the households engaged			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
									Malethu								
0–14	Less than 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5–9 yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10-19 yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 + yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–34	Less than 5 years	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5–9 yrs	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10–19 yrs	8	—	2	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 + yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	12	—	3	—	12	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annexure-X(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
35–59	Less than 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5–9 yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10–19 yrs	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	20 + yrs	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	10	—	2	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 +	Less than 5 yers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5–9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10–19 vrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	22	—	5	—	22	—	5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								Lalanagar									
0–14	Less than 5 years	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5–9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10–19 yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 + years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–34	Less than 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5–9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10–19 yrs	7	—	16	—	5	—	5	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
	20 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	7	—	16	—	5	—	5	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
35–59	Less than 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5–9 years	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
	10–19 yrs	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	20 + yrs	9	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Sub Total	12	—	6	—	6	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	1	—

Annexure IX(Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
60 +	Less than 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5–9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10–19 yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 + yrs	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	21	—	25	—	11	—	9		7	—	15	3	—	1	—	
									Bhainsa								
0–14	Less than 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5–9 yers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10–19 yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 + yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–34	Less than 5 years	2	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	5–9 years	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10–19	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 + years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	6	—	5	—	4	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
35–59	Less than 5 years	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	5–9 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10–19 yrs	7	—	7	—	6	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	20 +	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	12	—	8	—	8	—	6	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
60 +	Less than 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5–9 yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10–19 yrs	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 + yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	21	—	13	—	15	—	11	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—

Annexure X: Households owning place of work classified by area occupied and number of persons working there in

Place of work owned by the household	No. of households owning place of work noted in col.1	Number of households having occupied are															25 + sq mts and number of persons engaged therein		
		Less than 3 sq mts and number of engaged therein			3-5 sq mts and number of persons engaged therein			6-10 sq mts and number persons engaged therein			11-16 sq mts and number of persons persons engaged therein			17-24 sq mts and number of persons persons engaged there in					
		Single	2-5	6-10	Single	2-5	6-10	Single	2-5	6-10	Single	2-5	6-10	Single	2-5	6-10	Single	2-5	6-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Malethu																			
1. Part of dwelling house	22	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
2 Workshop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	—	—	—	3	2	—	8	—	—	5	2	-	1	—	—	1	—	—
Lalanagar																			
1 Part of dwelling house	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	3	—
2 Workshop	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
Total	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	6	—	2	3	—	3	3	—
Bhainsa																			
1 Part of dwelling house	15	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
2 Workshop	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	21	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	5	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—

Annexure XI: Distribution of households manufacturing handicraft objects by number of item manufactured in a month and seasonal variation in the production of the items as related to educational level of the head of the households.

Educational level	Name of handicraft item manufactured	No. of households manufacturing handicraft items	Number reporting number of items manufactured in a month					Number of households reported having seasonal variation in the production of item			
			Less than 10	10-25	26-50	51-100	101 +	No. of households	D-1* (Production low due to rainy season)	D-2* (Production low due to summer season)	D-3* (Production is high due to winter season)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Malethu					
1. Illiterate	Carpet	12	12	—	—	—	—	8	2	1	5
2. Literate without educational level	"	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1
3 Primary or Junior Basic	"	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	4
4. Middle	"	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
7 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Graduate and above	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		22	22	—	—	—	—	18	4	2	12

Annexure XI(Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Lalanagar			
1. Illiterate	Carpet	11	11	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	1
2. Literate without educational level	"	8	8	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	4
3. Primary or Junior Basic	"	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
4. Middle	"	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	"	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total		21	21	—	—	—	—	11	2	3	6
								Bhainsa			
1. Illiterate	Carpet	10	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
2. Literate without educational level	"	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
3. Primary or Junior Basic	"	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
4. Middle	"	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		21	21	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	—

* D- denotes description

Annexure XII: Average monthly consumption of raw materials by seasonal variation for manufacturing different items of handicraft classified by educational level of head of the household

Educational level of head household	Name of handicraft items manufactured	No. of households manufacturing handicraft items	Average monthly consumption of each raw material (in kgs.)		Number reported having seasonal variation in the consumption of raw material				
			Raw material 1 Sut (cotton thread)	Raw material 2 Kati (woollen thread)	No. of household	Raw material 1 *Sut*		Raw material 2 (kati)	
						In summer and rainy season the quantity used low	Out put is higher due to winter season	Due to summer and rainy season raw material used low	Due to winter season demand of raw material is higher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Malethu					
1. Illiterate	Carpet	12	10.991	20.854	8	3	5	3	5
2. Literate without educational level	"	3	9.333	29.833	3	2	1	2	1
3. Primary or Junior Basic	"	5	6.600	9.000	5	1	4	1	4
4. Middle	"	1	20.000	40.000	1	—	1	—	1
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	1	12.300	15.000	1	—	1	—	1
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		22	10.236	19.988	18	6	12	6	12

Annexure XII (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Lalanagar					
1. Illiterate	Carpet	11	14.518	30.618	4	3	1	3	1
2. Literate without educational level	"	8	14.750	30.062	6	2	4	2	4
3. Primary or Junior Basic	"	1	19.800	50.400	1	—	1	—	1
3. Middle	"	1	5.500	11.500	—	—	—	—	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		21	14.428	30.438	11	5	6	5	6
				Bhainsa					
1. Illiterate	Carpet	10	6.700	8.710	1	1	—	1	—
2. Literate without educational level	"	6	4.250	7.000	1	1	—	—	—
3. Primary or Junior Basic	"	2	5.500	7.000	1	1	—	1	—
4. Middle	"	2	5.400	12.500	1	1	—	2	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	"	1	6.800	7.000	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		21	5.766	8.338	4	4	—	4	—

Annexure- XIII. Number of households manufacturing handicraft items-craft and number of carpets manufactured

	Religion/caste/ Community of the head of manu-factured the household carpets	No. of household	carpets manu-factured	Remarks
	1	2	3	4
		Malethu		
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	3	36	All the households of three villages reported as having producted the carpets on wages basis and entirely for for other community and export
	Brahmin	1	20	
	Chamar (S.C)	4	103	
	Giri	6	69	
	Kumhar	1	12	
	Lohar (Vishwa-karma)	3	43	
Muslim	Ansari	3	34	
	Mansuri	1	11	
	Total	22	328	
		Lalanagar		
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	3	28	
	Bind (Kewat)	2	24	
	Chamar (S.C.)	3	35	
	Dharkar (S.C)	1	6	
	Gaderiya (Pal)	2	20	
	Kumhar	1	8	
	Lohar (Vishwa-karma)	1	13	
	Pasi (S.C.)	1	10	
	Teli	1	12	
Muslim	Ansari	4	53	
	Siddiqui	2	18	
	Total	21	227	
		Bhainsa		
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	3	28	
	Brahmin	1	4	
	Chamar (S.C)	10	163	
	Kayastha (Srivastava)	2	16	
	Kumhar	1	4	
	Pasi (S.C)	4	17	
	Total	21	232	

Annexure XIV Reasons reported by households for variation in the number of households and persons

Broad age-group of the head of the household	No. of house-holds engaged in the craft	Number of households reported reasons for						
		Increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades						
		Lucrative job	No prob-lem of finance	Ready market for finished product	No prob-lem of raw material	No prob-lem of trade	Source of livelyhood	Subsidiary work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Malathu
0-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-34	12	2	—	1	12	9	11	1
35-59	10	3	—	—	10	8	9	—
60 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	5	—	1	22	17	20	1
								Lalanagar
0-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-34	7	—	—	—	7	7	7	—
35-59	12	—	—	—	12	12	12	—
60 +	2	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Total	21	—	—	—	21	21	21	—
								Bhaisa
0-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-34	6	4	1	4	2	6	1	—
35-59	12	3	—	3	9	12	9	—
60 +	3	—	—	—	3	3	3	—
Total	21	7	1	7	14	21	13	—

engaged in the craft during last four decades classified by age-group of the head of household

No substantial in crease in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during the last four decades				Decrease in the number of households and reassons engaged in the craft during the last four decades.			
Here ditary few occu-pation of few house-hold	Educated persons are not interested	Difficulty in getting raw material	Raising fund difficult	Very little demand of finished product	Educated person not interested	Difficulty of raw material	Very little demand of finished product
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Malethu							
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lalanagar							
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhainsa							
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	3	4	3	1	1	3
—	2	4	2	1	—	2	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	2	7	6	4	1	3	8

Annexure XV Households reported circumstances which compelled motivated them to take up the occupation of carpet weaving with period engaged in the craft classified by religion, caste/community of the head of the household.

Religion/caste/ community of the head of the household		Number of households in the craft	Number of the household taken up the craft since							
			Less than 5 years under		Sicne 5-9 years under		10-19 years under		20 years under	
Religion	Caste/		complusion or motivation -1 Tradition	complusion or motivation -2 livelihood	compulsion or motivation -1 Tradition	compulsion or motivation -2 livelihood	Compulsion or motivation -1 Tradition	Compulsion or motivation -2 livelihood	Compulsion or motivation -1 livelihood	Compulsion or motivation -2 livelihood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Malethu					
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	Brahmin	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Chamar (SC)	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
	Giri	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
	Kumhar	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Lohar (Wishwa-karma)	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Muslim										
	Ansani	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
	Mansuri	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Total	22	—	—	1	1	4	8	4	4

Annexure XV(Concld.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Lalanagar					
Hindu										
	Ahir (Yadav)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	Bind (Kewat)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	Chamar (S.C)	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
	Dhankar (SC)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Gaderiyal (Pal)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	Kumhar	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Lohar (wishwa-karma)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Pasi (SC)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Teli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Muslim										
	Ansari	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
	Siddiqui	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	-	—
	Total	21	—	—	1	—	5	1	13	1
					Bhainsa					
Hindu										
	Ahir (Yadav)	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
	Brahmin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chamar (SC)	10	—	2	—	1	—	6	—	1
	Kayastha (Srivas-tava)	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Kumhar	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Pasi (SC)	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
	Total	21	—	4	—	1	—	15	—	1

Annexure XVI. Households reported about the craft as a source of livelihood in the past or as non-lucrative job classified by religion, Caste/Community of the head of the household and reasons reported for considering the craft as non-lucrative

Religion, Caste/Community of head of household		Number of household engaged in craft	Number of household considered the craft in the past as a			
Religion	Caste/ community		Source of livelihood	Non-lucrative job due to reason		
				Low rate of wages	Daily wages labour	Not profitable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Malethu			
Hindu						
	Ahir (Yadava)	3	2	1	—	—
	Brahmin	1	1	—	—	—
	Chamar (SC)	4	4	—	—	—
	Giri	6	6	—	—	—
	Kumhar	1	1	—	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwa-karma)	3	3	—	—	—
Muslim						
	Ansari	3	3	—	—	—
	Mansuri	1	1	—	—	—
	Total	22	21	1	—	—
			Lalanagar			
Hindu						
	Ahir (Yadav)	3	3	—	—	—
	Bind (Kewat)	2	1	1	—	—
	Chamar (SC)	3	3	—	—	—
	Darikar (SC)	1	1	—	—	—
	Gaderia (Pal)	2	2	—	—	—
	Kumhar	1	1	—	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwa-karma)	1	—	—	—	1
	Pasi (SC)	1	1	—	—	—
	Teli	1	1	—	—	—
Muslim						
	Ansari	4	4	—	—	—
	Siddiqui	2	2	—	—	—
	Total	21	19	1	—	1
			Bhainsa			
Hindu						
	Ahir (Yadav)	3	—	—	1	2
	Brahmin	1	—	—	—	1
	Chamar (SC)	10	4	—	3	3
	Kayasth (Srivastva)	2	1	1	—	—
	Kumhar	1	—	1	—	—
	Pasi (SC)	4	1	—	2	1
	Total	21	6	2	6	7

Annexure XVII. Household reported having associated tradionally with the craft with period of association classified by religion, Caste/community of the head of the household

Religion Caste/Community of the household		Number of house-hold engaged in the craft	No of household reported their assication with in craft		Number of household reported their classification with the craft traditionally since			
Religion	Caste/Community		Traditio-nally	Not Tra-ditionally	One genera-tion	Two genra-tion	Three genra-tion	Four genra-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Malethu					
Hindu	Ahir (Yadav)	3	1	2	—	1	—	—
	Brahmin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Chamar (SC)	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
	Giri	6	2	4	—	2	—	—
	Kumhar	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	3	2	1	—	2	—	—
Muslim								
	Ansari	3	3	—	—	1	1	1
	Mansuri	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Total	22	9	13	—	6	1	2
			Lalanagar					
Hindu								
	Ahir (Yadav)	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
	Bind (Kewat)	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
	Chamar (SC)	3	2	1	—	2	—	—
	Dharkar (SC)	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Gaderia (Pal)	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
	Kumhar	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Pasi (SC)	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Teli	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Muslim								
	Ansari	4	4	—	—	3	1	—
	Siddique	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
	Total	21	19	2	—	16	3	—
			Bhainsa					
Hindu								
	Ahir (Yadav)	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Brahmin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Chamar (SC)	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
	Kayasth (Srivastava)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Kumhar	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Pasi (SC)	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
	Total	21	—	21	—	—	—	—

Annexure XVIII: Households reported having satisfaction dis-satisfaction with the occupation (craft) with reasons thereof classified by educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	No. of households engaged in the craft	No. of household reported their satisfaction with the occupation due to		Number of households reported their dis-satisfaction with the occupation due to	
		Livelihood	Profitable	Low wages	not profitable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Malethu			
1. Illiterate	12	4	3	5	—
2. Literate witout education level	3	2	1	—	—
3. Primary or Junior Basic	5	—	3	2	—
4. Middle	1	—	—	1	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	—	—	1	—
7. Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and Above	—	—	—	—	—
Totla	22	6	7	9	—
		Lalanagar			
1. Illiterate	11	2	—	8	1
2. Literate without educational level	8	1	—	4	3
3. Primary or Junior Basic	1	—	—	—	1
4. Middle	1	—	—	—	1
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and Above	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	3	—	12	6
		Bhainsa			
1. Illiterate	10	1	5	3	1
2. Literate without educational level	6	—	—	5	1
3. Primary or Junior Basic	2	—	—	2	—
4. Middle	2	—	1	1	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	—	—	1	—
8. Graduate and Above	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	1	6	12	2

Annexure XIX: Households wanting not wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the craft with reason there of classified by educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	No. of households engaged in the craft	Number of households wanting their sons/ daughters enagged in the same craft due to				Number of households wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the some craft due to			
		Profitable	Poverty	For live-lihood	Traditional work	Low wages	No profit	Not interest	Hard labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Malethu					
1. Illiterate	12	—	1	4	2	3	—	1	1
2. Literate without educational level	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
3. Primary or Junior Basic	5	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
4. Middle	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secon-dary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certi-ficate not equal to degree	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7. Technical dip-loma or certi-ficate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	—	1	8	2	6	—	4	1

Annexure XIX(Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Lalanagar					
1. Illiterate	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	5
2. Literate without educational level	8	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	4
3. Primary or Junior Basic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Middle	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate ar above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	—	2	1	1	2	—	5	10
				Bhainsa					
1. Illiterate	10	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	3
2. Literate without educational level	6	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1
3. Primary or Junior Basic	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
4. Middle	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Non technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma ir certificate not equal to degree	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	3	—	2	—	6	1	5	4

Annexure XX Household reported about younger generation of their community by religion, caste/community of head of the household

Religion, caste/community of head of the household		No of household engaged in the craft	Number of household reported about the younger generation		Number of household reported about the younger generation taking interest in craft due to		Number of household reported about the younger generation not taking interest in the craft due to	
Religion, caste/community			taking interest in the craft	Not taking interest in the craft	Livelihood	Profitable	Low-wages	want job
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Malethu				
Hindu								
	Ahir (Yadav)	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Brahmin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Chamar (S.C)	4	3	1	3	—	1	—
	Giri	6	5	1	4	1	1	—
	Kumhar	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	3	3	—	1	2	—	—
Muslim								
	Ansari	3	3	—	2	1	1	—
	Mansuri	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Total	22	18	4	14	4	4	—
				Lalanagar				
Hindu								
	Ahir (Yadav)	3	1	2	—	1	2	—
	Bind (Kewat)	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Chamar (S.C)	3	1	2	1	—	2	—
	Dhanikar (S.C)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Kumhar	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Pasi (S.C)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Teli	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Muslim								
	Ansari	4	1	3	1	—	3	—
	Siddiqui	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
	Total	21	7	14	5	2	12	2
				Bhainsa				
	Ahir (Yadav)	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
	Brahmin	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Chamar (S.C)	10	6	4	3	3	3	1
	Kayastha (Srivastava)	2	1	1	1	—	1	—
	Kumhar	1	—	1	—	—		—
	Pasi	4	2	2	—	2	2	—
	Total	21	9	12	4	5	11	1

Annexure XXI: Household reported reasons for giving up craft classified by religion and caste/ community of the head of the household.

Religion, caste/ community of the head of the household		No. of house-hold	Number of household having given up the craft since				5-9 years due to	10-19 years due to			20 + years due to
			Less than 5 years due to								
Religion	Caste/ community		Inade-quate for livelihood	Suffering from paralysis	Less wages	Short Income	Short Income	Inqde-quate for live-lihood	Deduc-tion in wages	Poverty	Short wages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Malethu						
Hindu											
	Brahmin	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Kurmi (patel)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwa-karma)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	5	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
					Lalanagar						
Hindu		•									
	Bind (Kewat)	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Gaderiya (Pal)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Jaiswal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Muslim											
	Siddiqui	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	5	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
					Bhainsa						
Hindu											
	Ahir (Yadav)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Brahmin	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chamar (S.C)	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Kayastha (Srivastava)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1

Annexure XXII: Distribution of households having members with necessary skill to practice the craft and reported for not practicig classifid by religion, caste/community of the head of the household.

Religion, Caste/community of the head of the household		Number of household	Number of household having no members with necessary skill to practice the craft	Number of households having members with necessary skill to practice the craft but not practicing the same due to			
Religion	Caste/ community			Deduction in wages	short wages	Low income	Inadequate for livelihood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Malethu				
Hindu							
	Brahmin	3	1	—	—	2	—
	Kurmi (Patel)	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Lohar (Vishwakarma)	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Total	5	3	—	—	2	—
			Lalanagar				
Hindu							
	Bind (Kewat)	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Gaderia (Pal)	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Jaiswal	1	—	1	—	—	—
Muslim							
	Siddique	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Total	5	3	1	—	—	1
			Bhainsa				
Hindu							
	Ahir	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Brahmin	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Chamar (S C)	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Kayastha	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Total	5	2	—	3	—	—

GLOSSARY OF LOCAL TERMS

1.	*Ankura:*	Iron hook fitted with upper and lower beams
2.	*Baitha*	During knotting and cutting woollen thread when lengths of pile exceeds the prescribed limit; it results in wastage of woollen yarn and is called *baitha*
3.	*Berai Karna*	Brushing of carpet just after clipping
4.	*Bodh*	Thicker cotton thread
5.	*Bujbun*	Waste woollen fibres which come out as a result of clipping of carpet
6.	*Chara*	Fringe (loose worps at both ends of the carpet)
7.	*Chhar*	Iron rod
8.	*Charkha*	Spinning wheel
9.	*Charkhi*	It is a tool used for winding/unwinding cotton and woollen yarn
10.	*Chhura*	Knife
11.	*Dam*	Bamboo piece; an accessory of loom
12.	*Derh tapakiya*	False knotting
13.	*Dihari*	Daily wages
14.	*Fawra*	Tool used in carpet washing
15.	*Galicha*	Carpet
16.	*Gulla*	Bamboo piece; an accessory of loom used for separating the 2 sets of alternate warps
17.	*Gultarasi*	Clipping
18.	*Jeri*	Iron rod fitted with lower *kath* (beam). It works as handle for rolling the beam up and down as per requirement
19.	*Joti*	Rope
20.	*Kainchi*	Scissors
21.	*Kath*	Wooden beam (lower and upper)
22.	*Kati*	Woollen yarn
23.	*Kera*	Small pieces of bamboo twig (about 1 feet in length) used at the upper end of *tana* for tightening it with the help of upper beam.
24.	*Khatti*	Stripe of about 1 inch at both the ends of carpet woven with thiner cotton thread
25.	*Khunti*	Peg pierced in the wall for hanging woollen/cotton thread coils.
26.	*Kikar*	A plant used for preparing vegetable colour
27.	*Lachhi/Kawli*	Coil of woollen/cotton yarn
28.	*Madder*	A plant used for preparing vegetable colour
29.	*Muiya*	Set of woollen yarn about 1 feet in length around which coil is made
30.	*Panja*	Comb used for beating knots
31.	*Passerbanda/ Kamana*	**Accessory of loom**
32.	*Pata*	Plank for sitting the weaver at the time of weaving
33.	*Rangkata*	Overlaping of shade
34.	*Satun*	Accessory of loom; woollen pillars jointing lower and upper beam
35.	*Sujja*	Tool used at the time of clipping for adjusting unwanted thread
36.	*Sut*	Cotton thread
37.	*Tang*	Iron handle fitted with upper beam. With the help of tang upper beam is rolled up and down as required
38.	*Tapka*	Knot
39.	*Tar*	Warp
40.	*Tekuwa*	Small accessory of charkha which is used for spinning
41.	*Tharri*	Thinner cotton thread
42.	*Tikki*	Colour index given on the carpet design map made on graph paper



Office of the Carpet Export Promotion Council and All India Carpet Manufacturers Association, Bhadohi, Varanasi



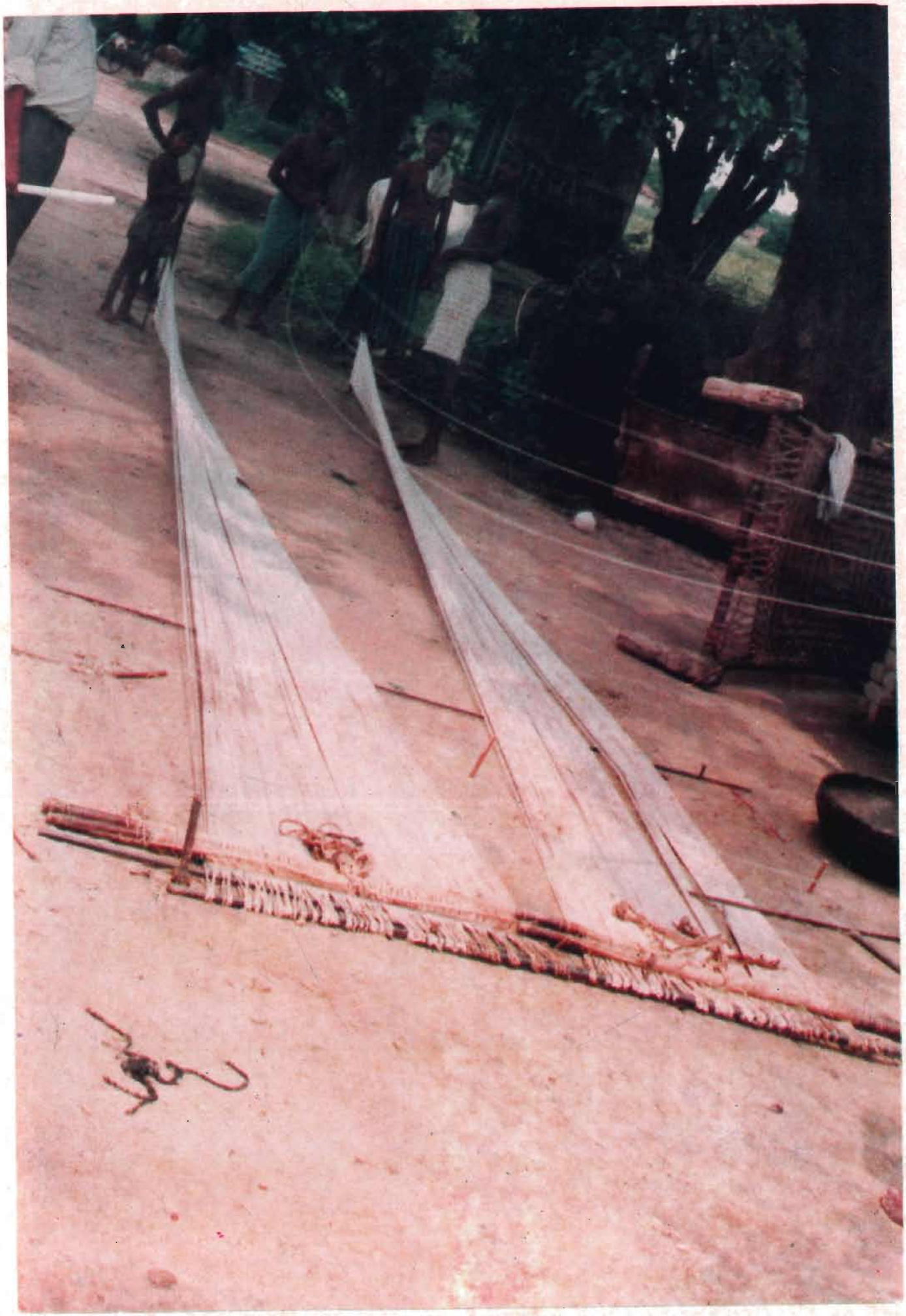
Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Carpet Weaving Training Scheme, Field Administrative Cell, Varanasi



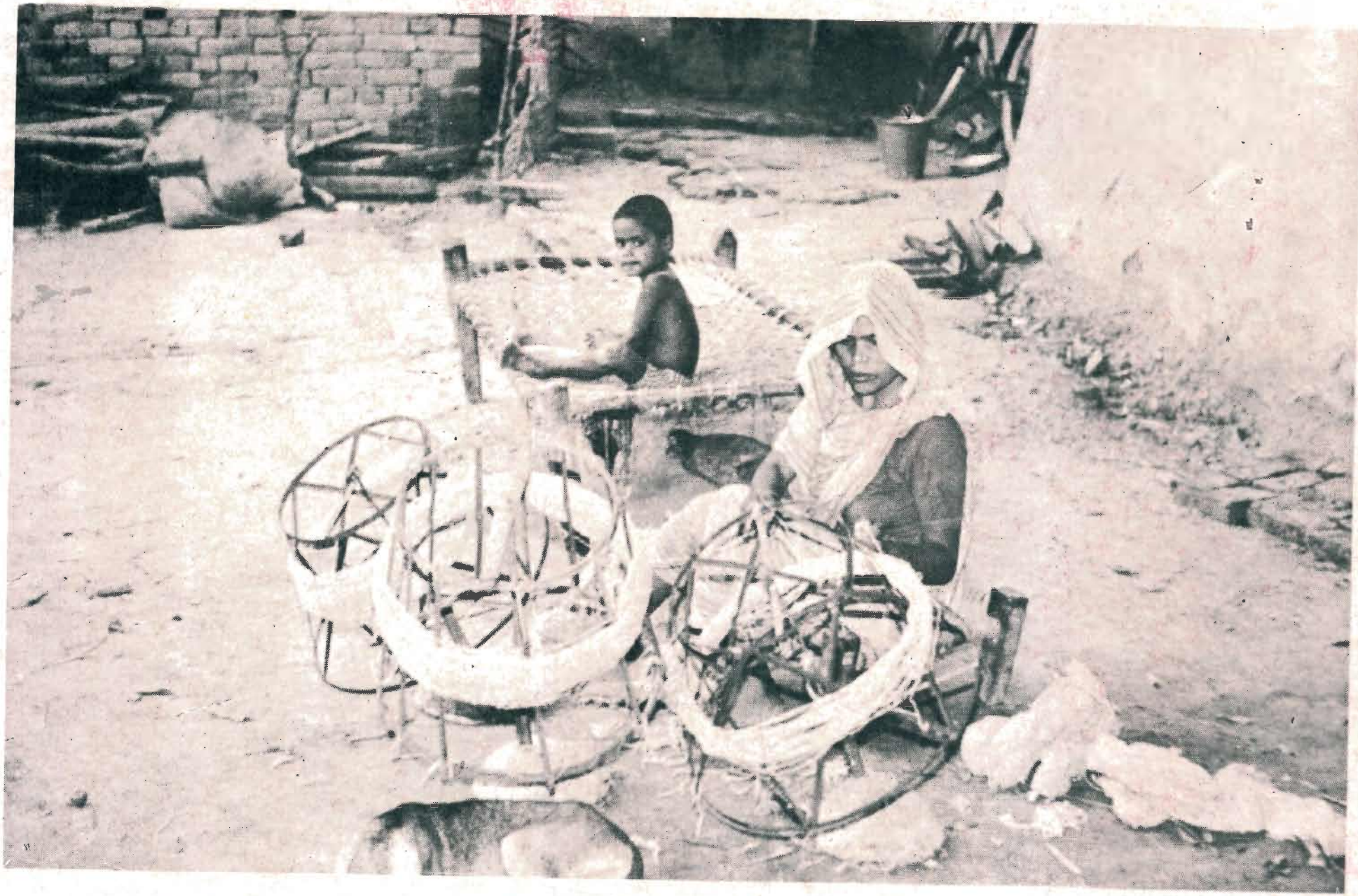
Carpet Warehouse of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. Bhadohi



Stetching of warp on the ground.



Stetching of warp on the ground



Woman opening woollen yarn with the help of *Charkhi*



Minor girls learning carpet weaving



Front view of workshop of a weaver



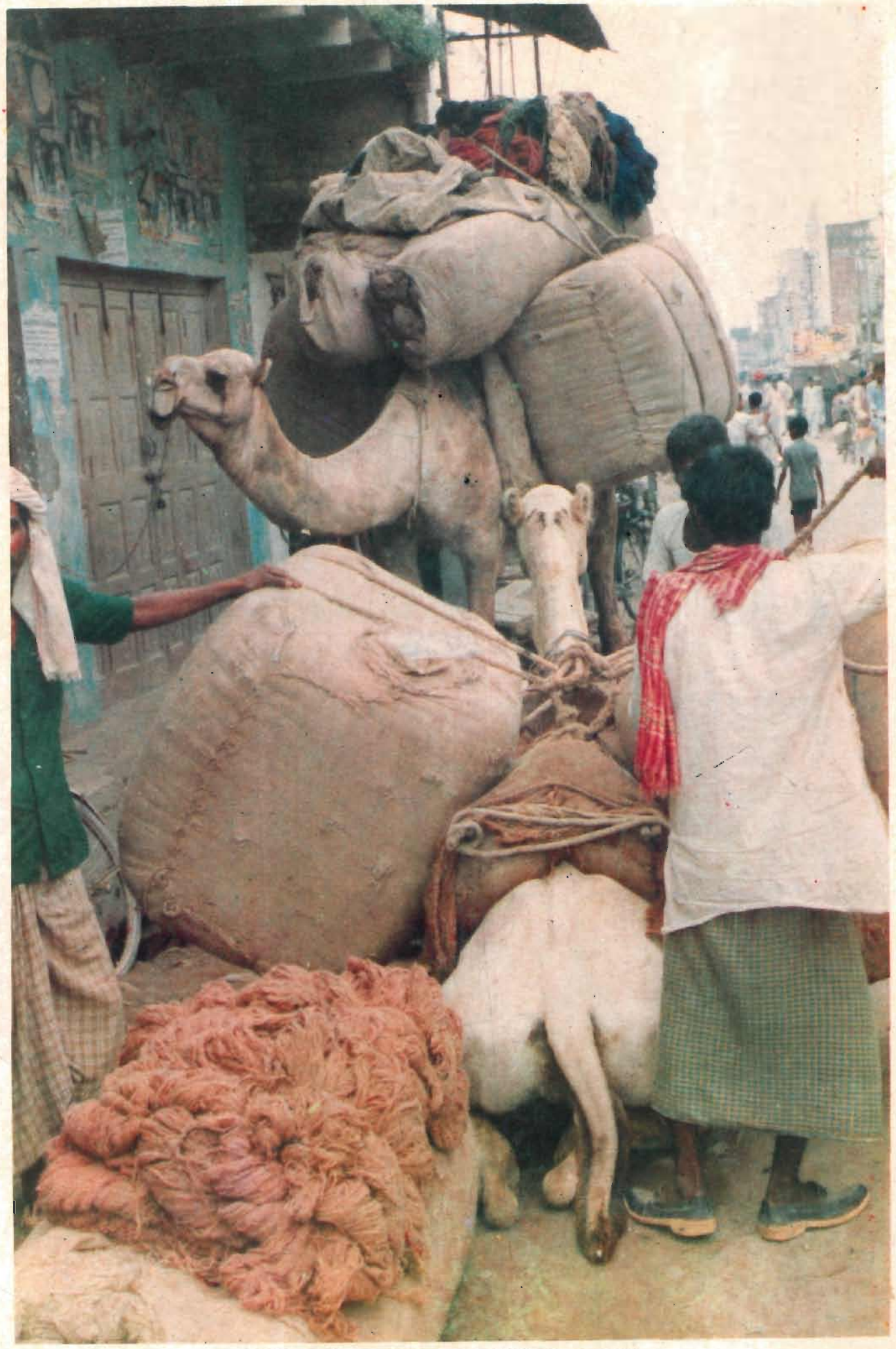
Workshop of a weaver under thatched roof



Finished carpet



Transportation of raw materials by rickshaw



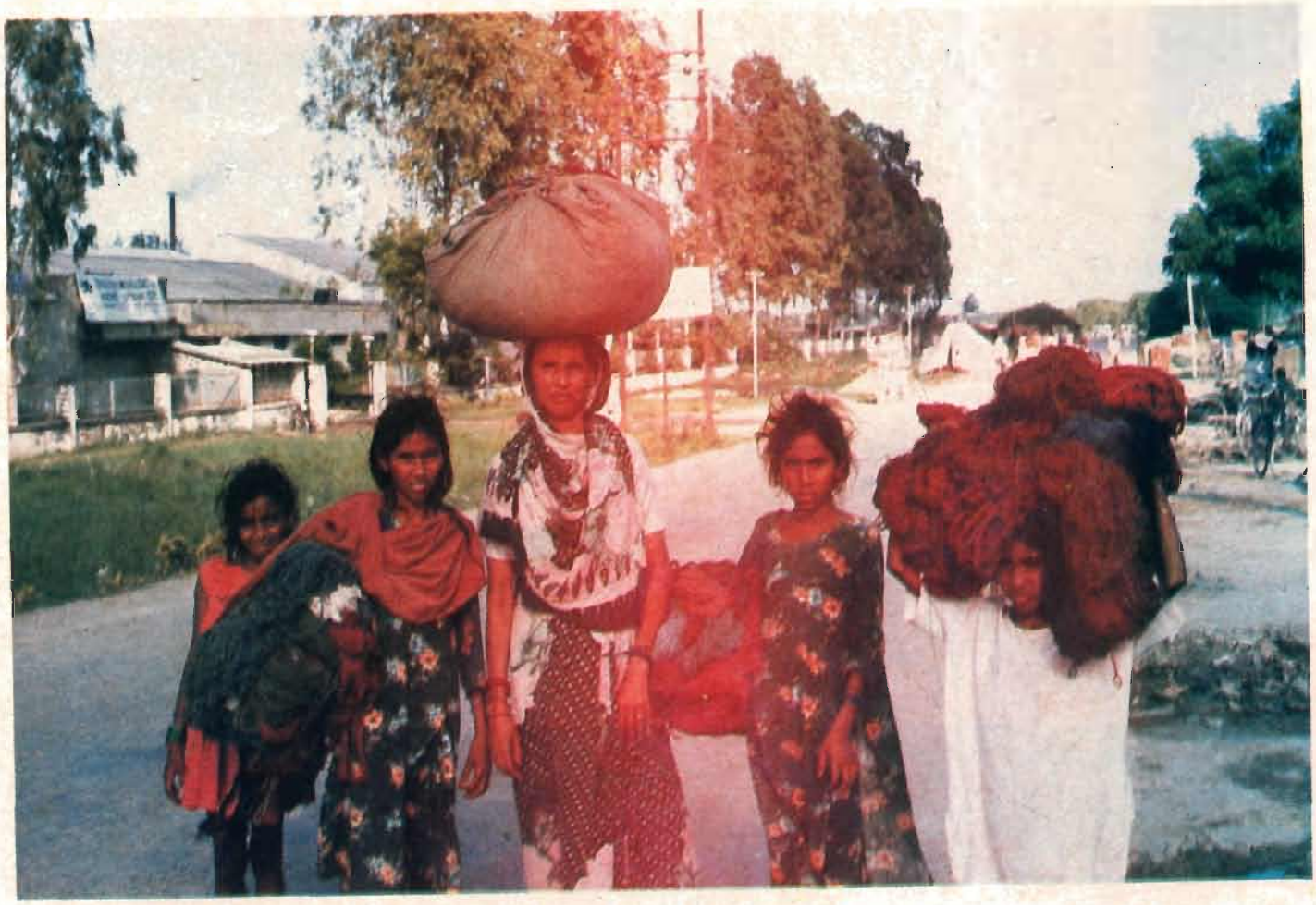
Transportation of raw materials by camel



Transportation of raw materials by handcart



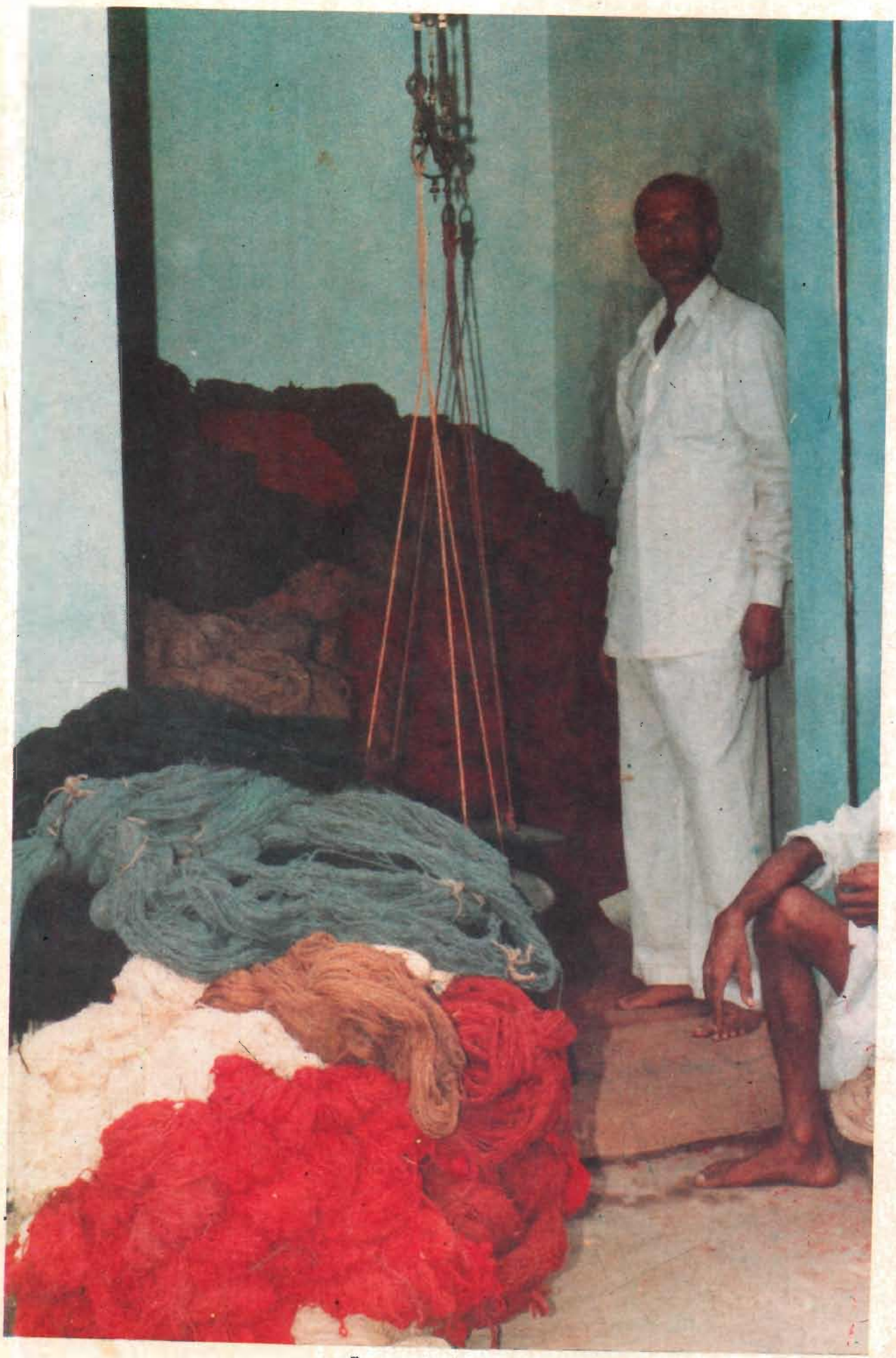
An old weaver carrying raw materials on his head



Females carrying raw materials to their house



Raw material shop



Raw material shop



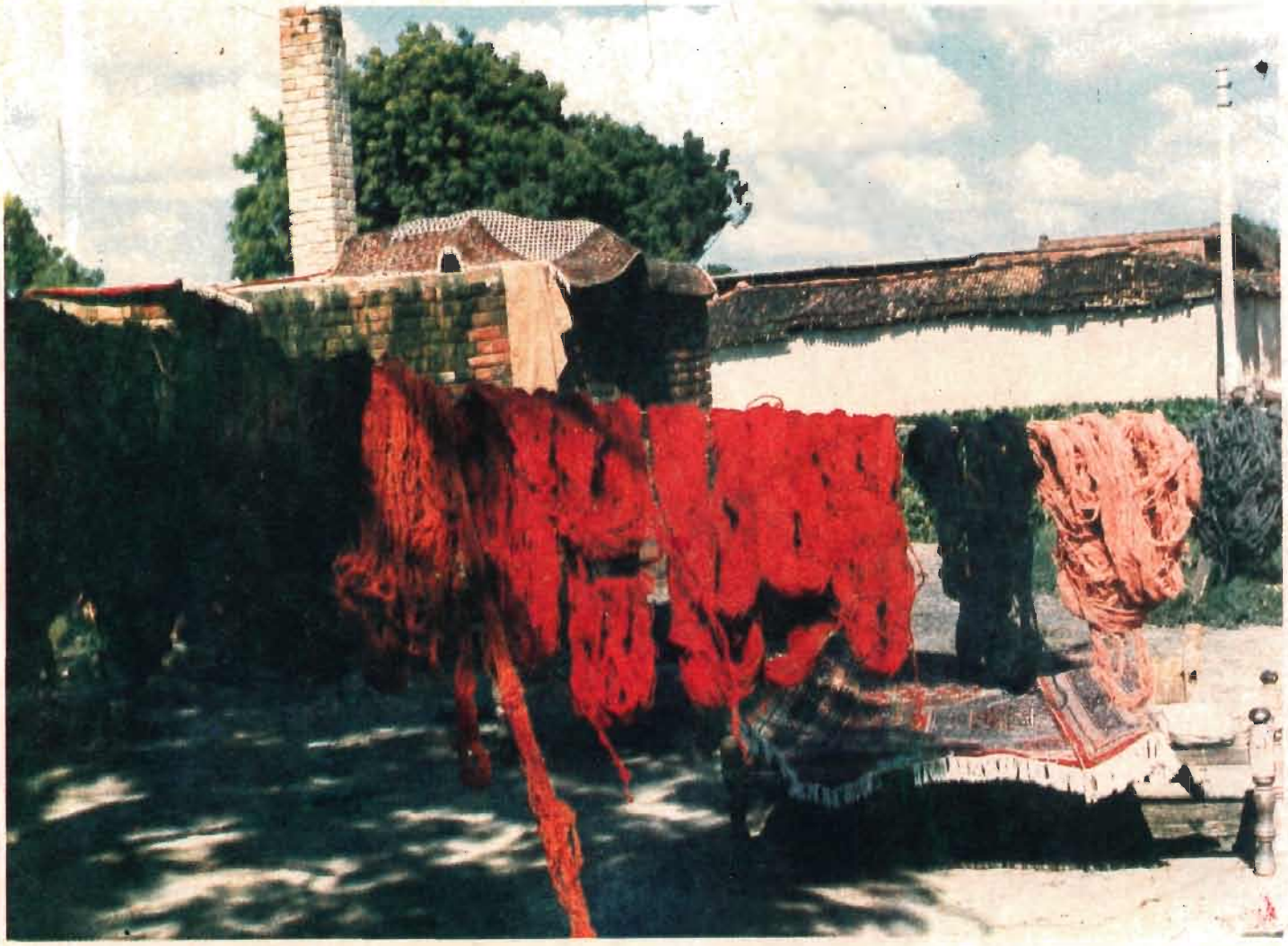
Flock of sheep grazing in the field



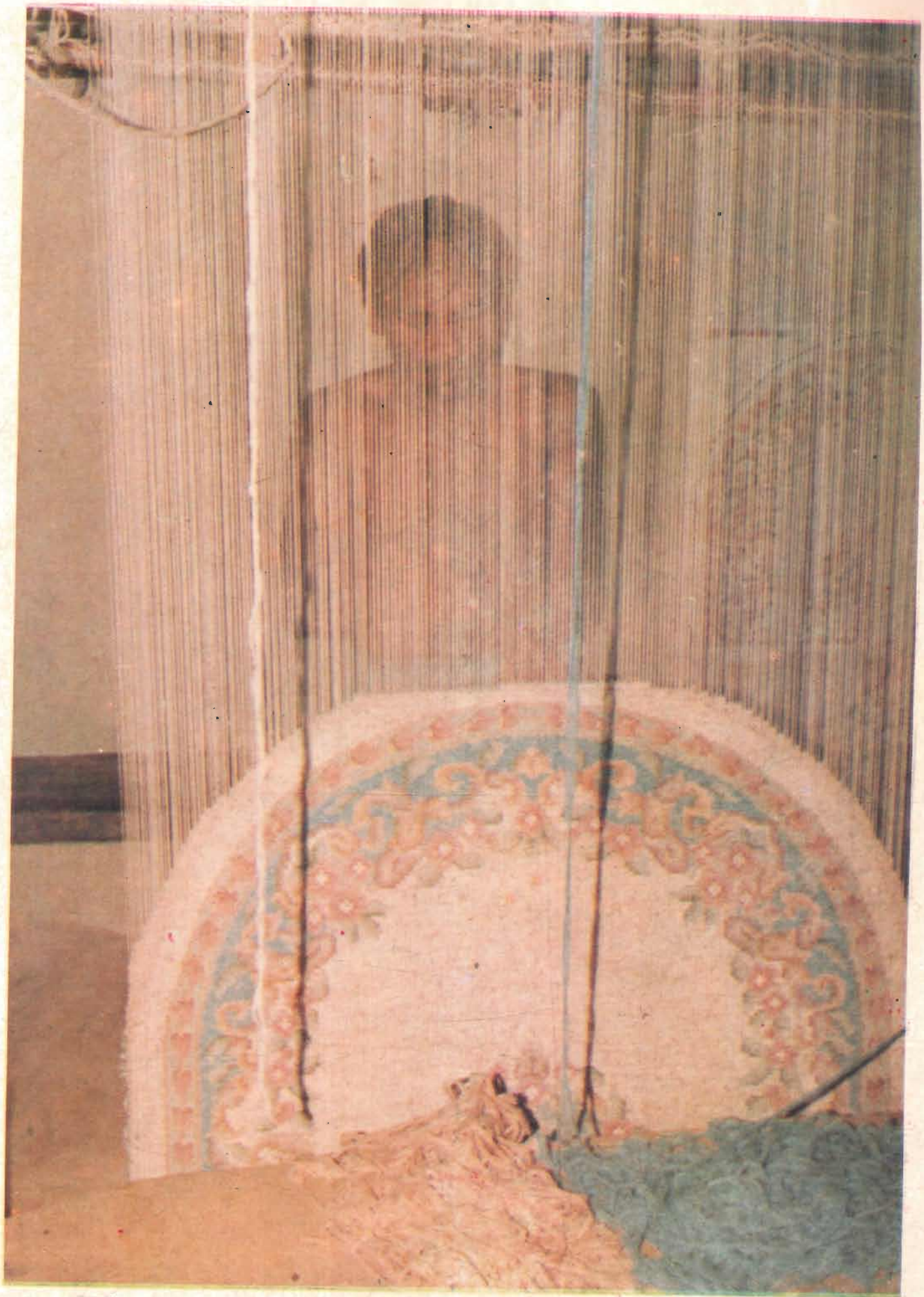
Woman engaged in spinning woollen yarn on *Charkhi*



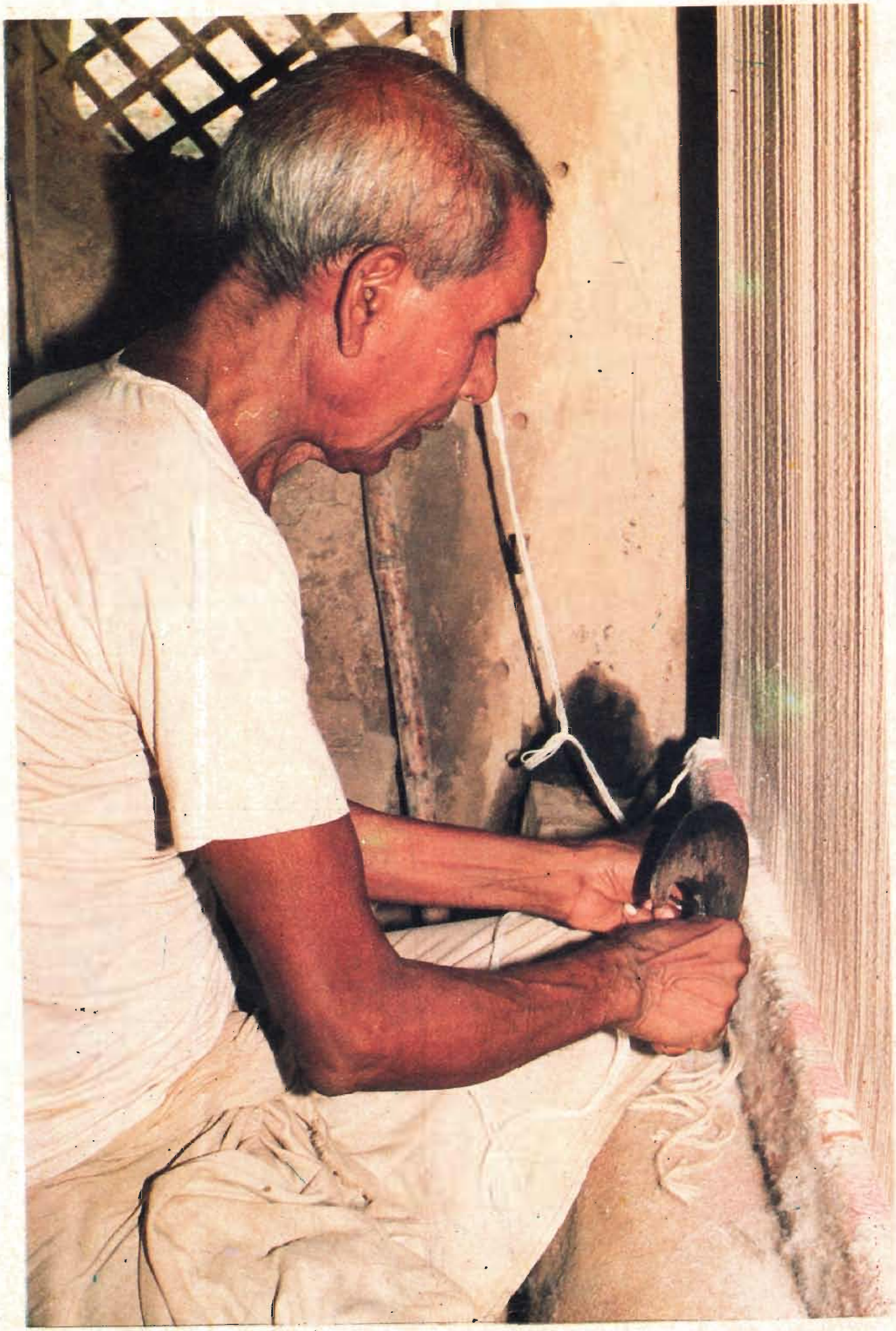
Dyeing of woollen yarn by traditional method



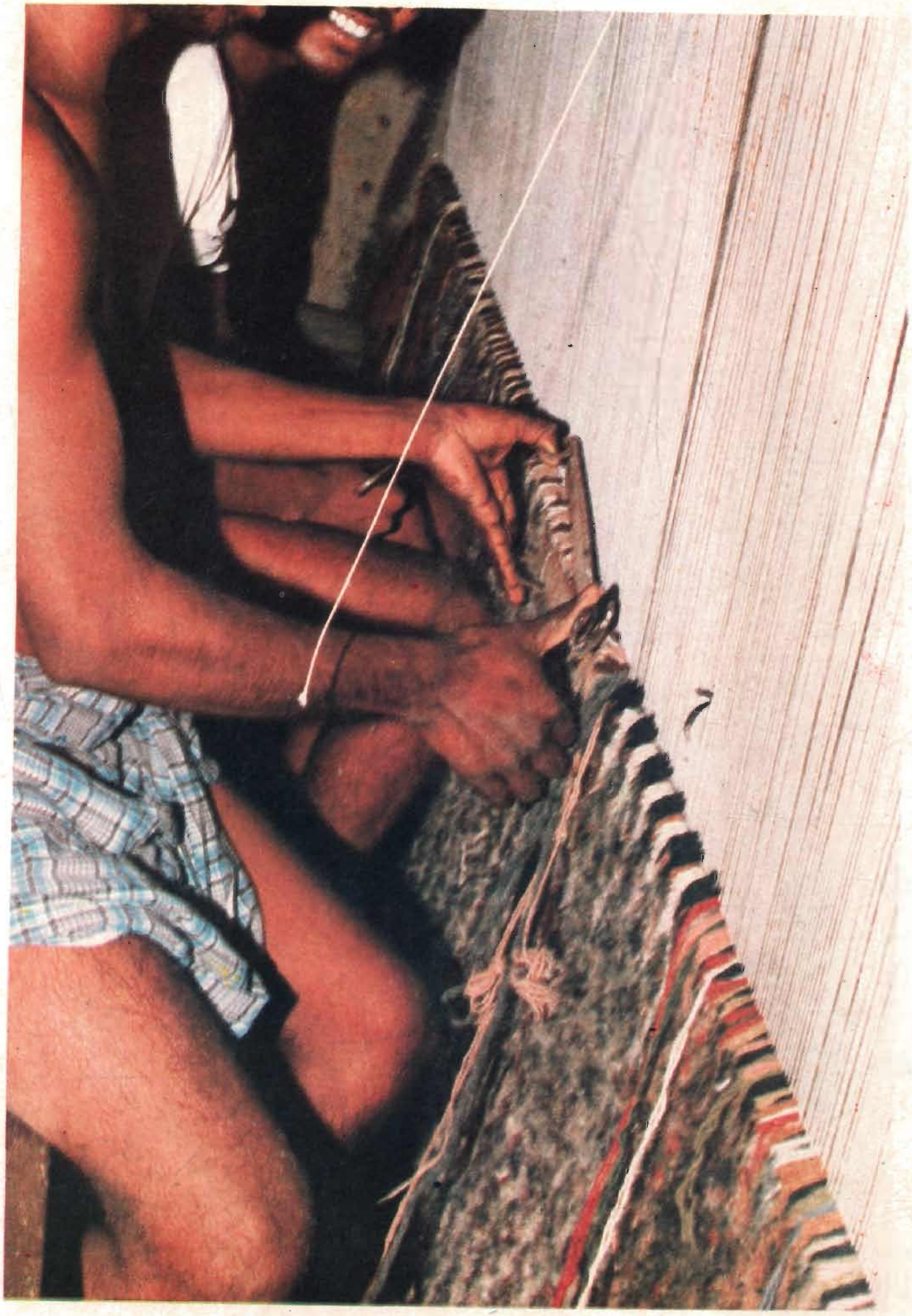
Drying of dyed woollen yarn in the sun



A weaver weaving circular shaped carpet (Back side of the carpet)



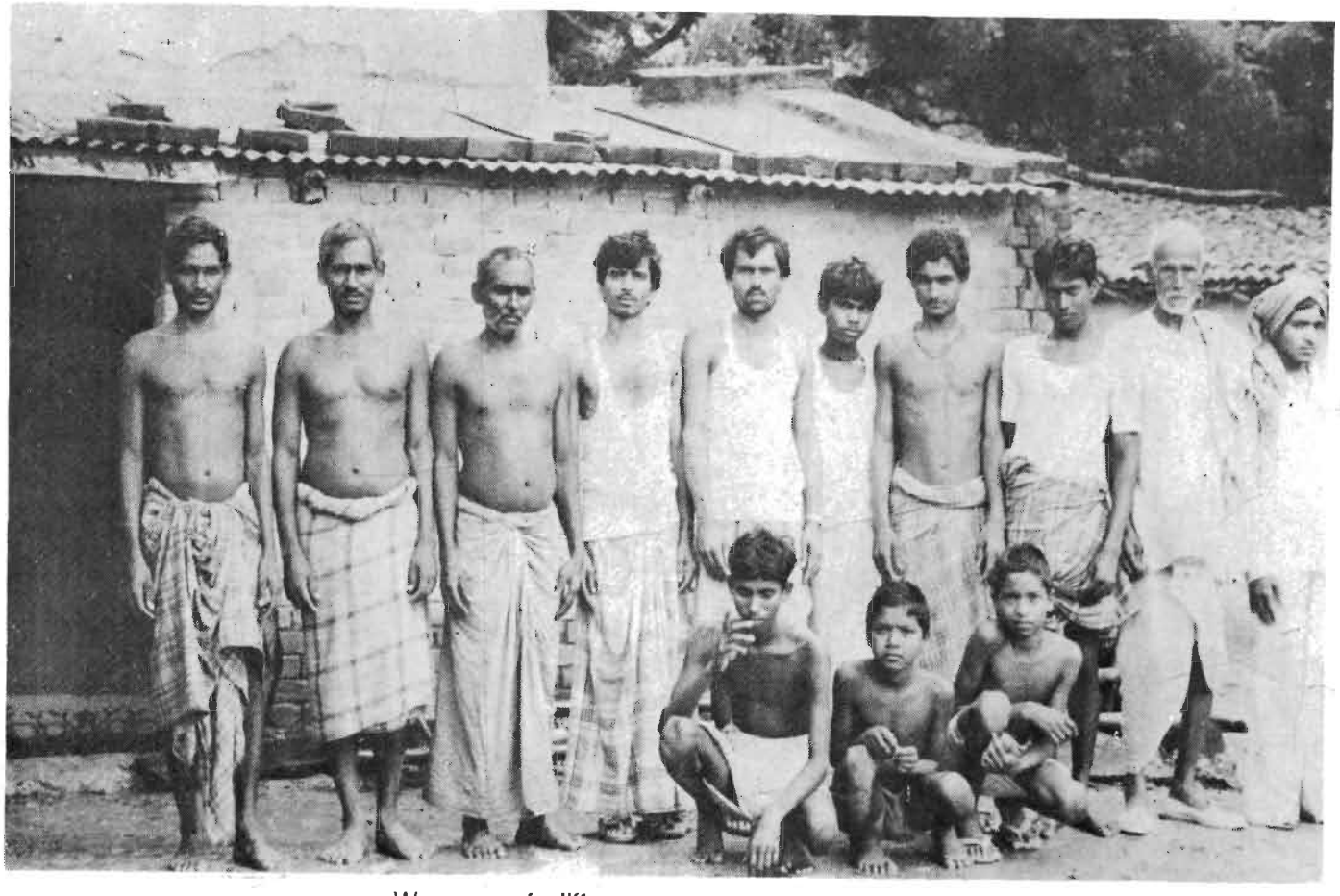
An old craftsman at work



Weavers engaged in pre-final cupping at weaving stage



Children engaged in carpet weaving



Weavers of different ages of village Malethu



Weavers of different ages of village Lalanagar



Carpet design Colour index is also shown at the bottom alongwith specimen of coloured woollen yarn.



Different carpet design kept one above the other



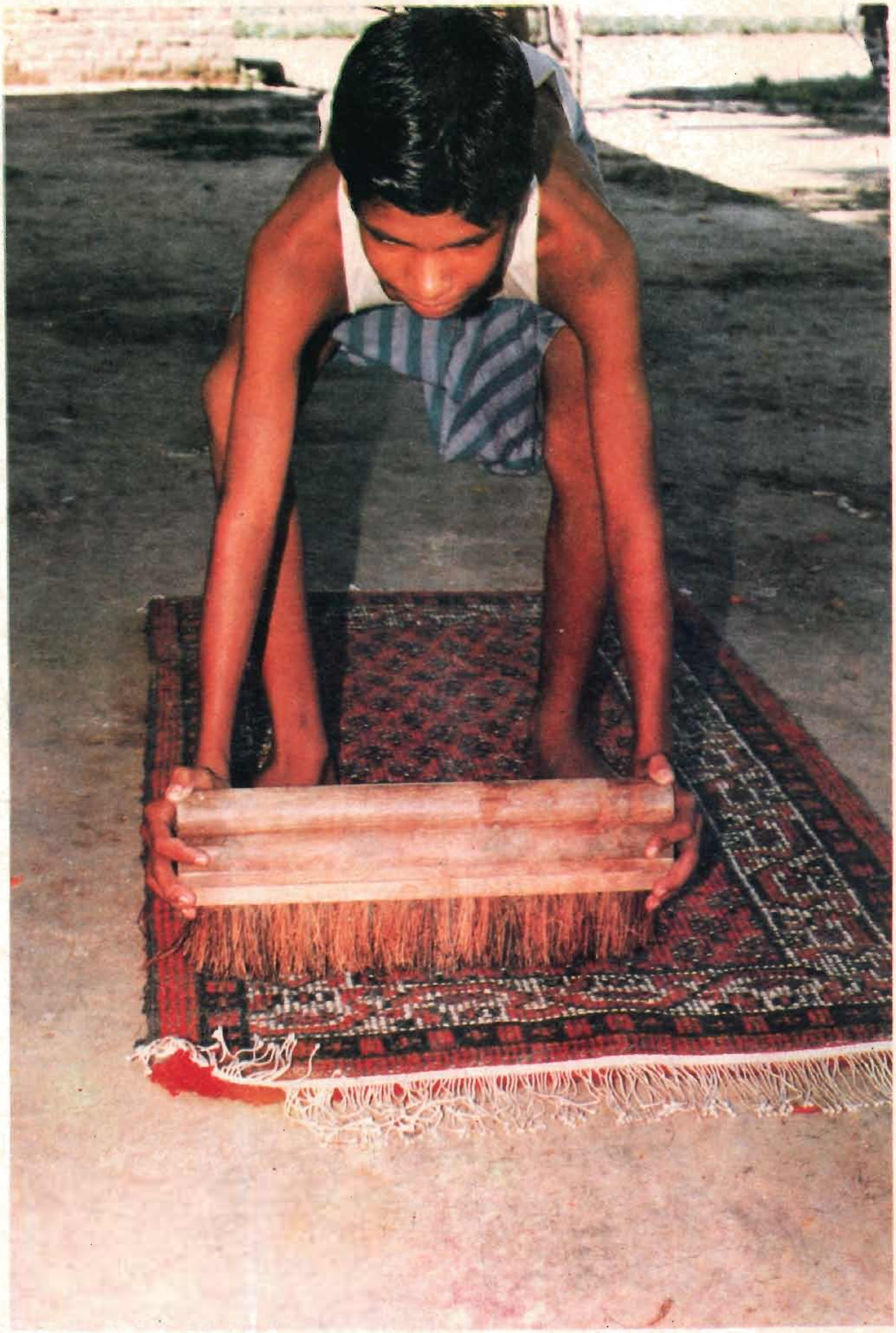
Woven carpet



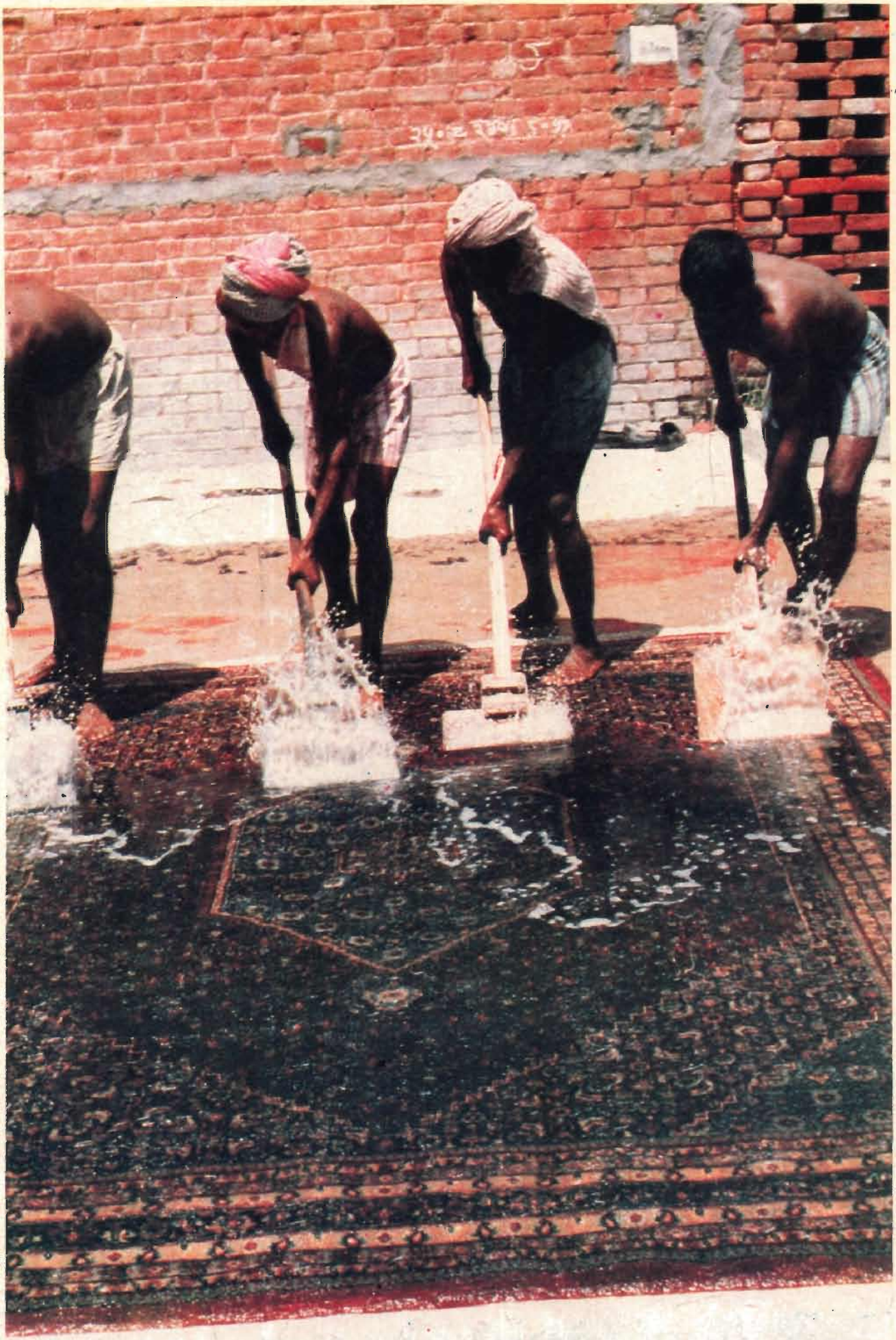
Expert inspecting the woven carpet in the workshop of manufacturer



Worker adjusting unwanted thread to separate the colour



A young worker brushing the carpet to remove the waste woollen fibre after clipping



Workers engaged in washing carpet



Washed carpets are spread in the open and fixed on the ground with pegs just after washing to avoid shrinkage in carpet



Washed carpets are being dried in the sun



Worker busy in embossing of carpet



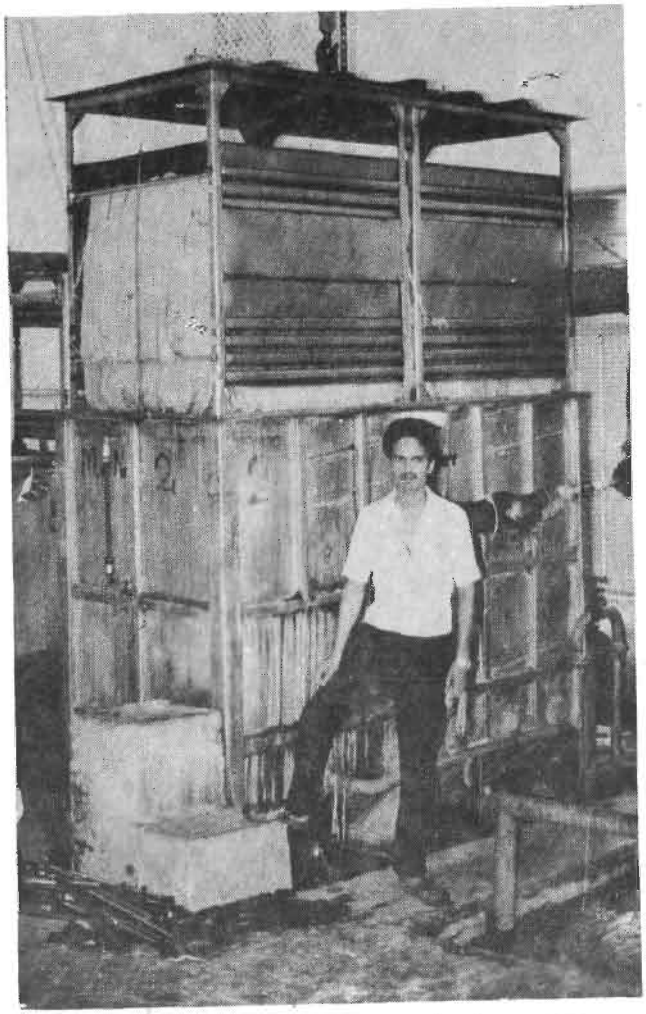
Weaver carrying woven carpet on bicycle to give the delivery to the producer



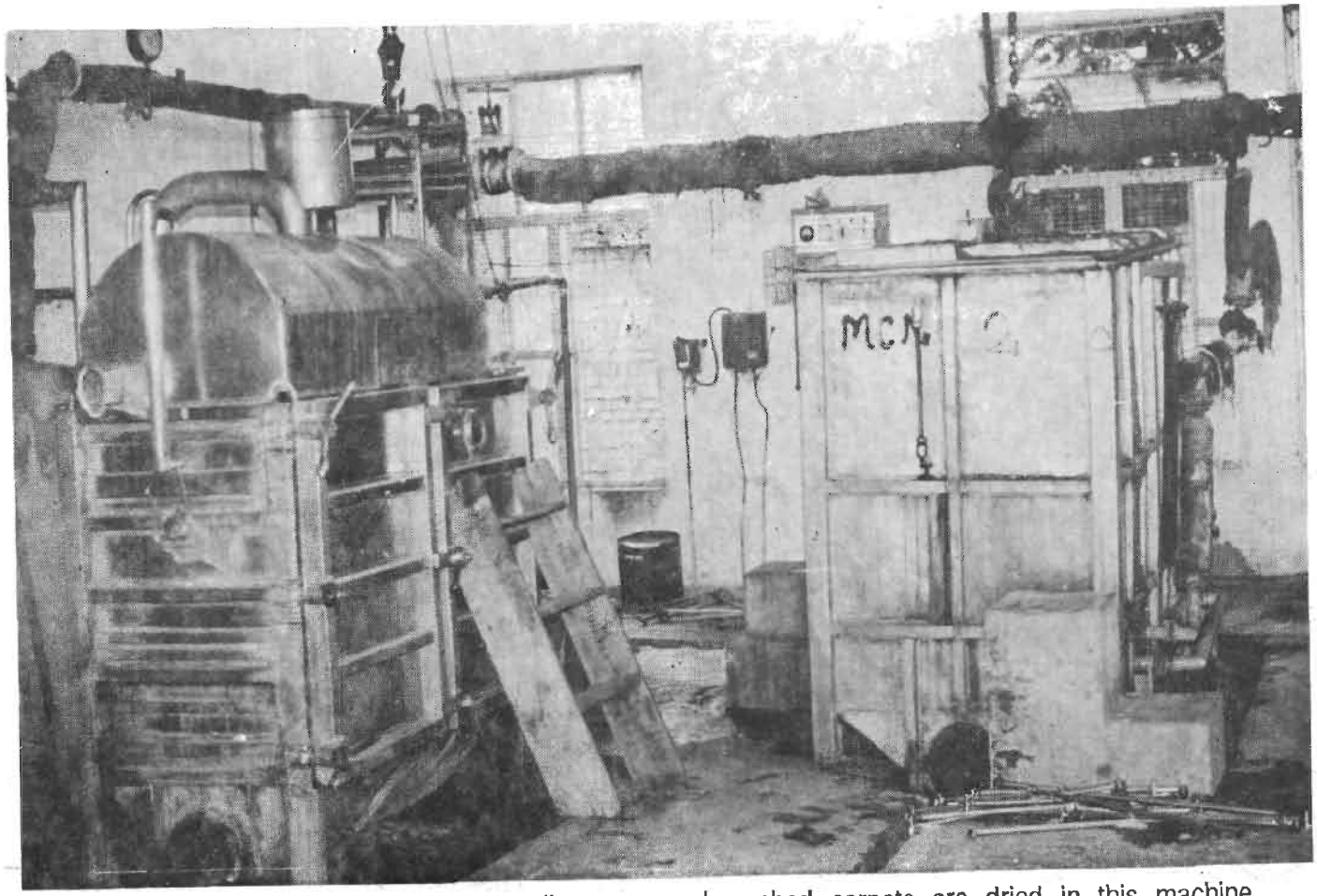
Local tranasportation of carpets by *tanga*



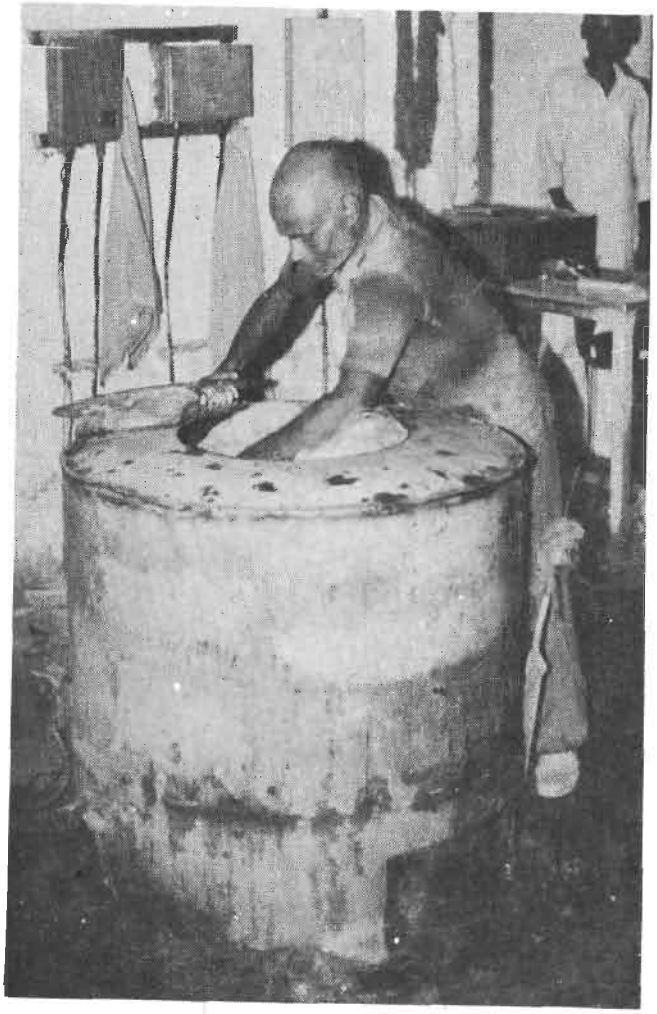
Local tranasportation of carpets by bullock cart



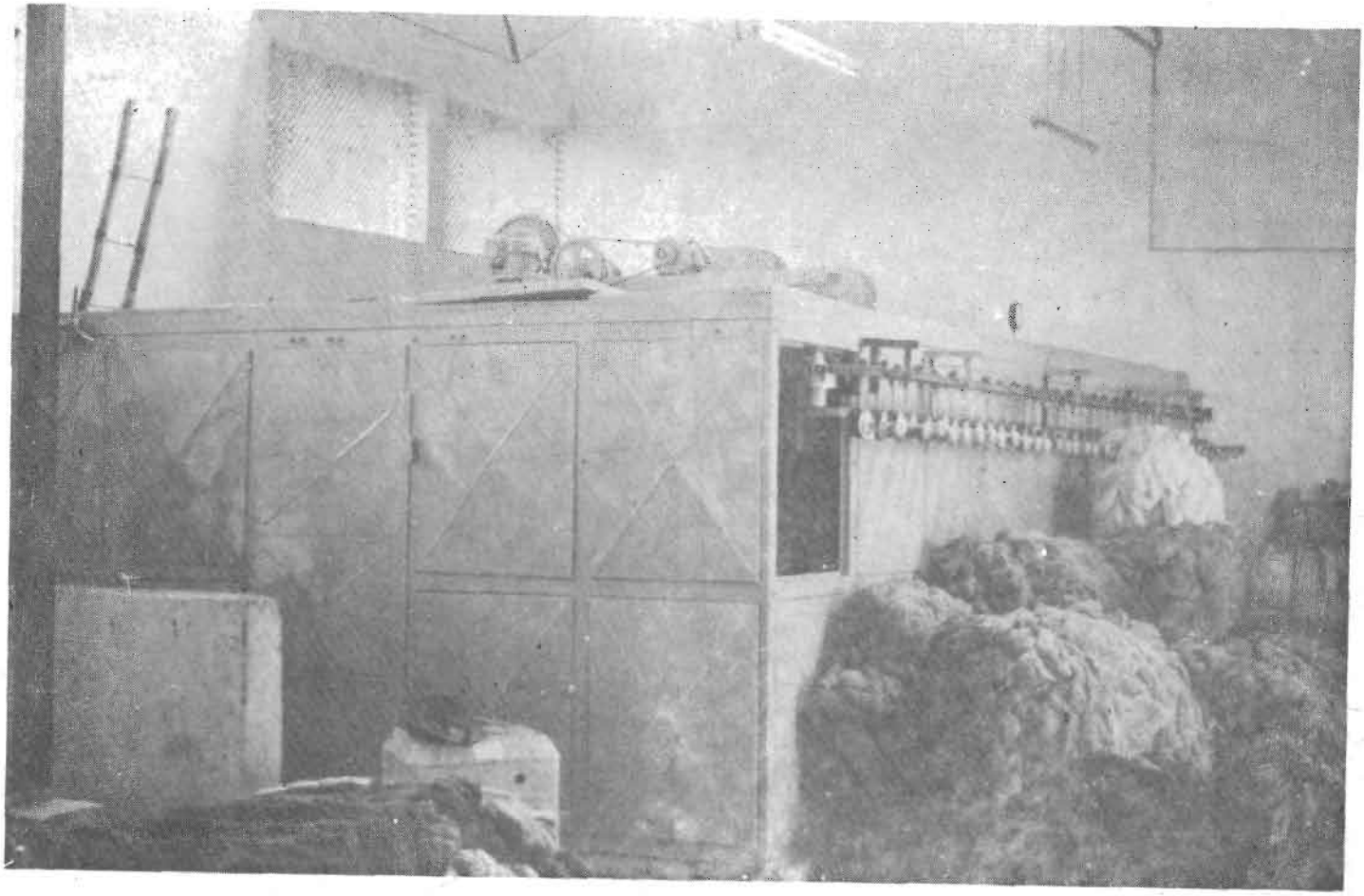
A portion of woollen yarn dyeing plant



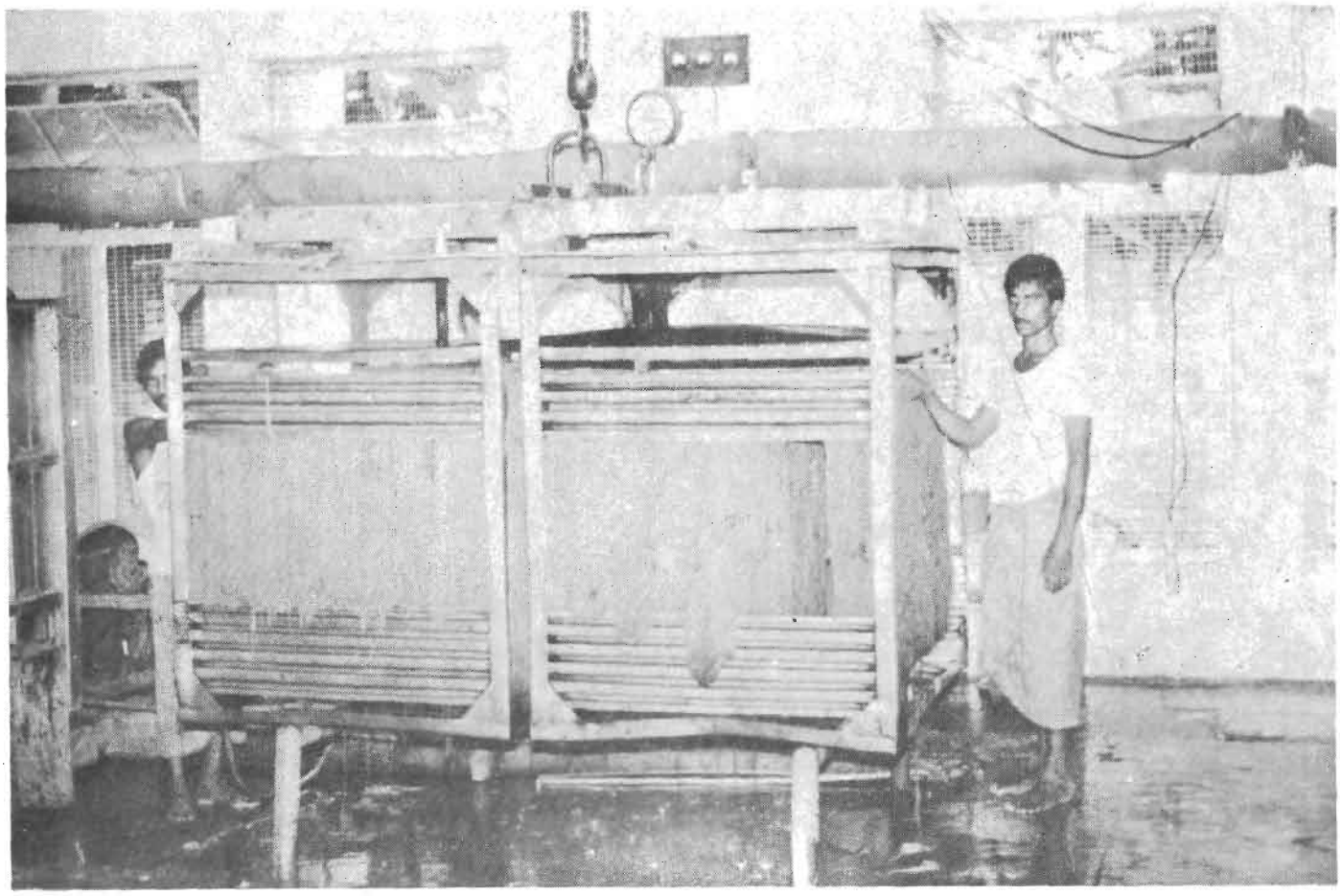
A portion of drying/plant. Dyed woollen yarn and washed carpets are dried in this machine



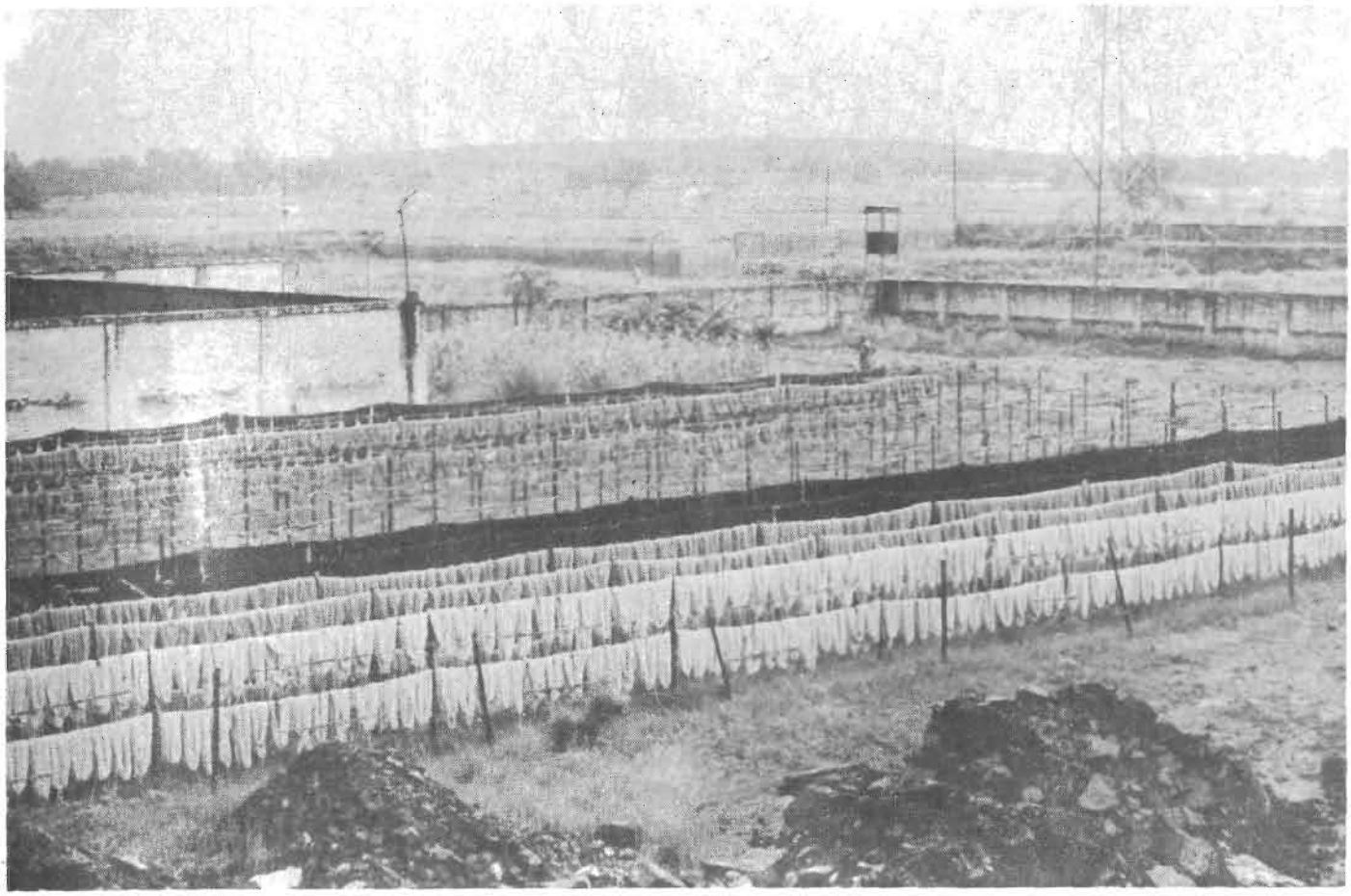
Dyed woollen yarn is being wrought in the machine



Automatic dyeing and drying plant under installation



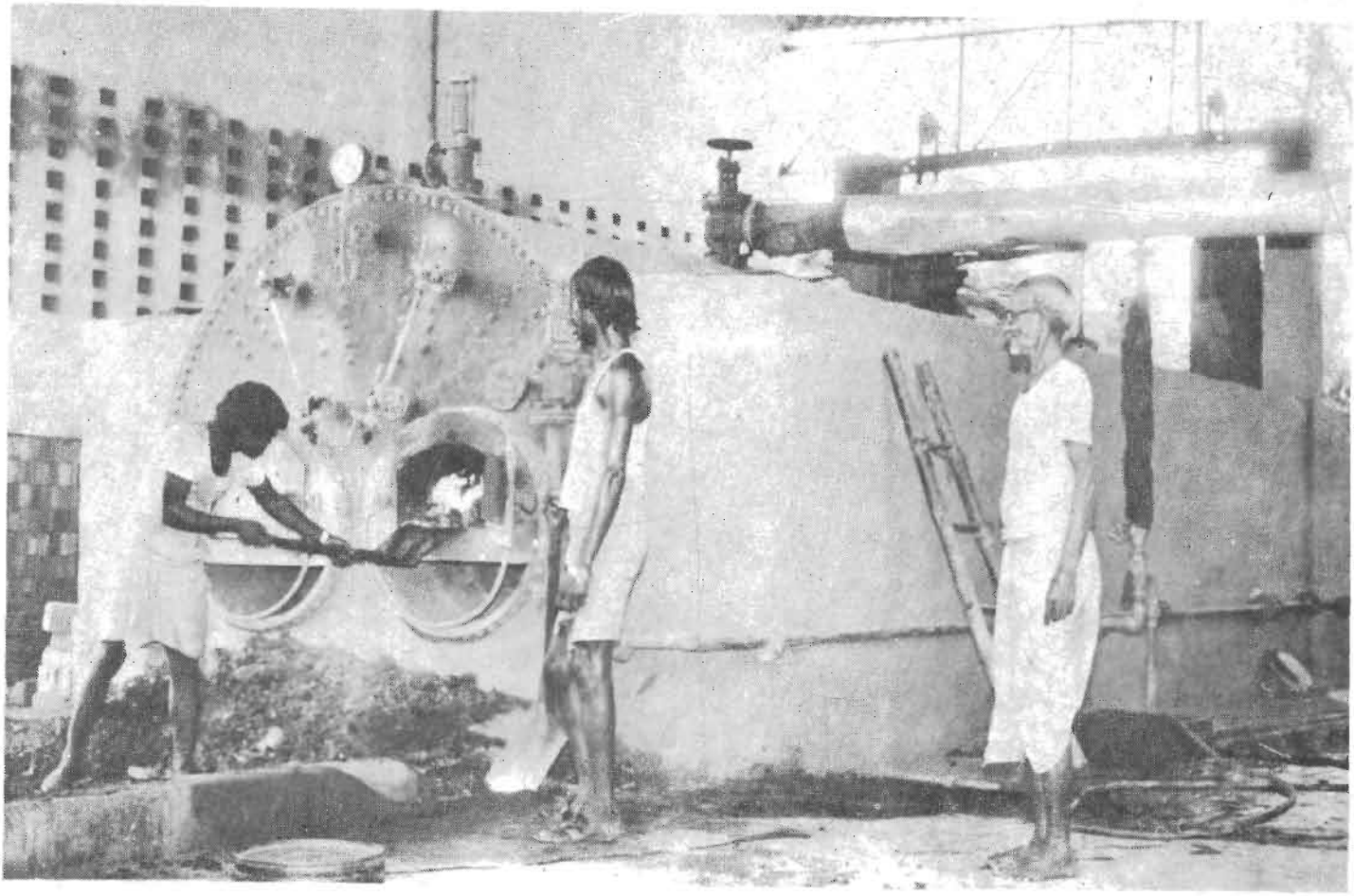
A portion of dyeing plant



Dyed woollen yarn is being dried in the bright sun light in the premise of dyeing plant



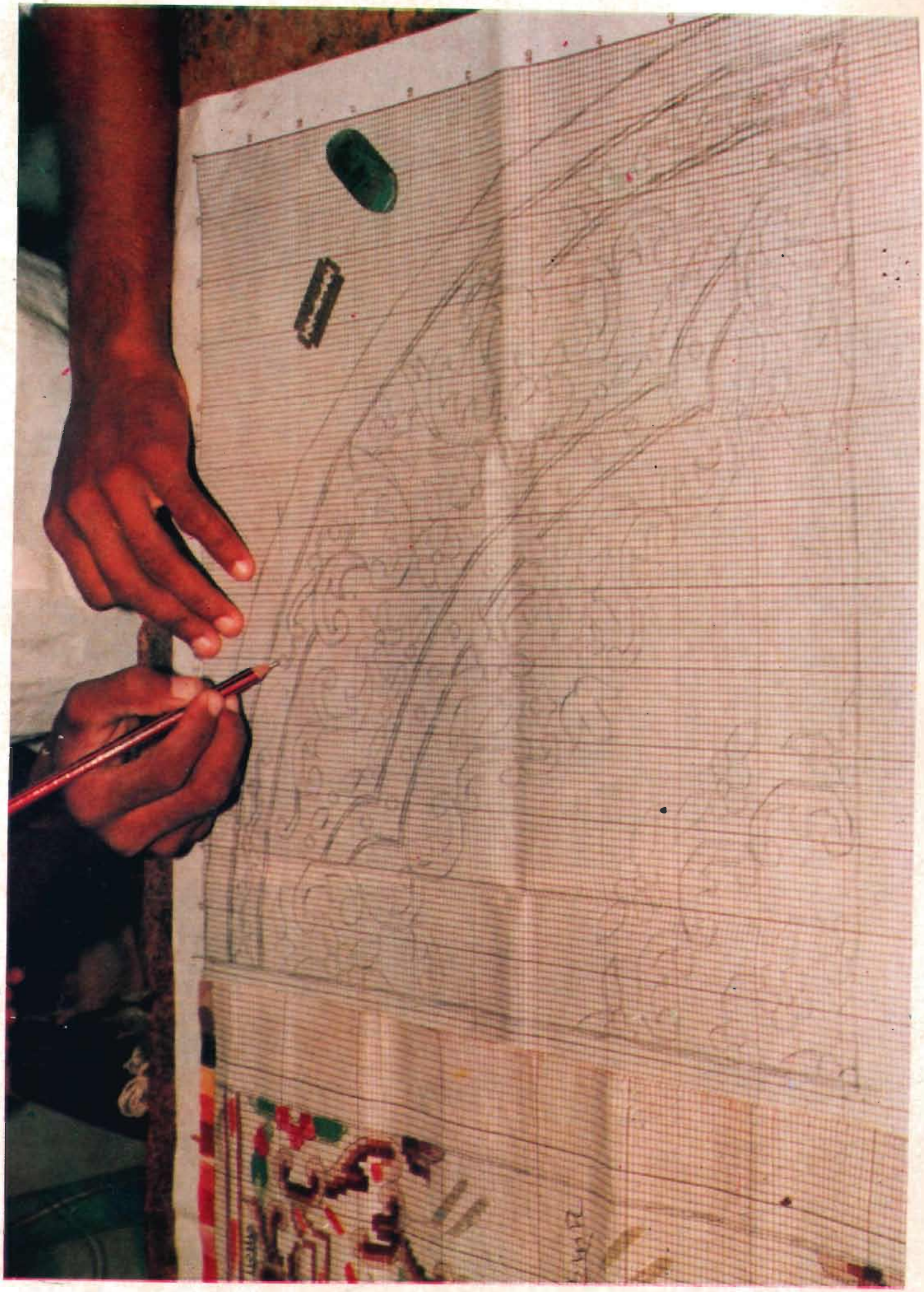
Inner side of the dyeing plant



Power plant of the dyeing plant



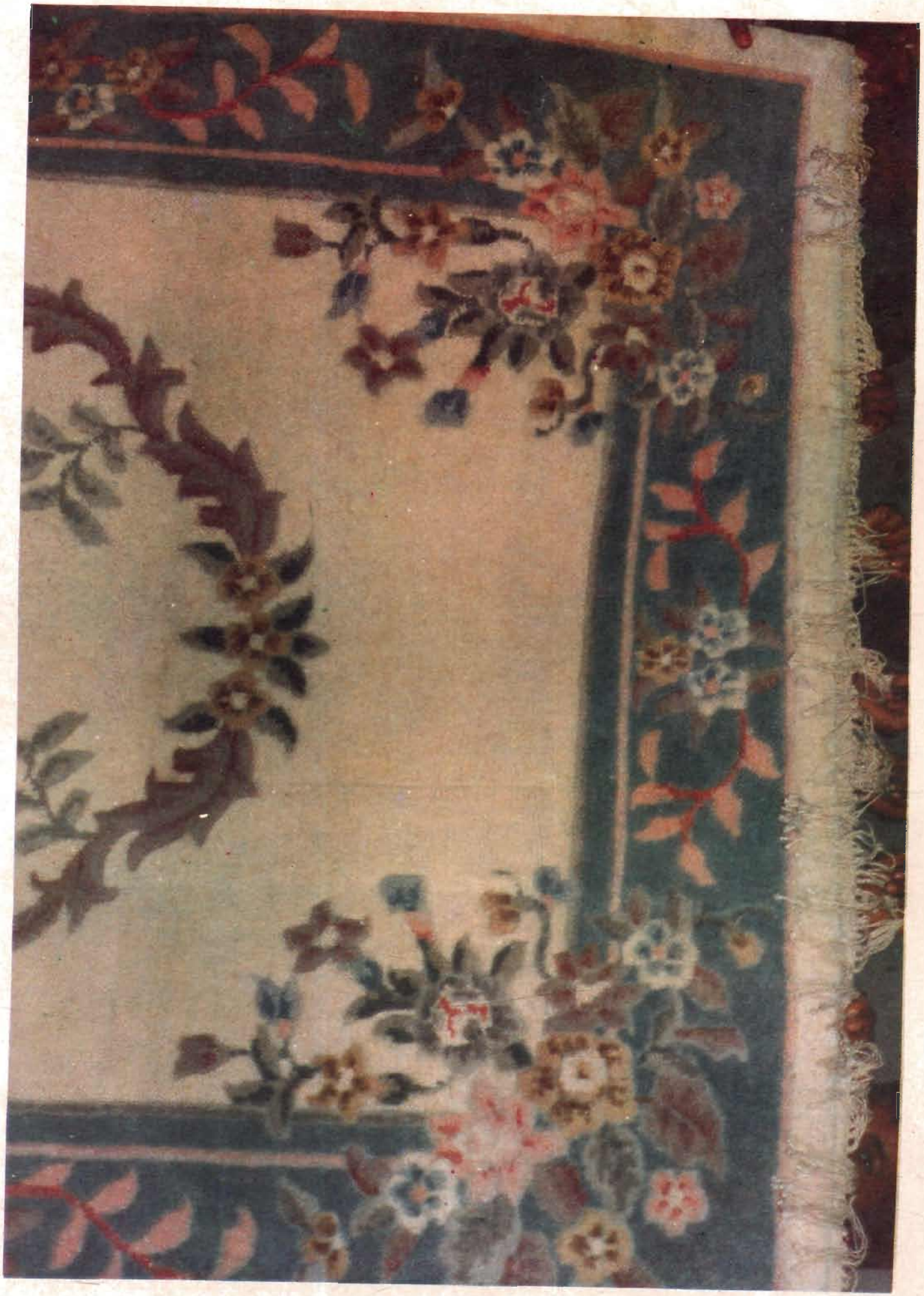
Front view of Bhadohi Woollen Mill



Designer engaged in drawing carpet design on graph paper



Colouring of design by the designer



Finished carpet



Packed carpets ready for export

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