CHAPTER-I

Introduction

Handloom is an important traditional rural industry spread in most parts of the country and occupies a prominent position in maintaining the heritage and culture of India. It is also a largest employment provider next only to the agriculture. This industry is closely associated with the art and culture of the country. The hand woven fabrics are the product of Indian tradition, the inspiration of the cultural ethos of the weavers. The innovative weavers with their skillful blending of myths, faiths, symbols and imagery provide the fabric appealing dynamism.

The Strength of handloom lies in the introducing innovative design and this cannot be replicated by the power loom sector. From the view points of caliber and efficiency, weaver always possesses a pride of place in the cultural life of the Indian people. Handloom industry in India has decentralized set up; it is traditional, great employment generator. The products of the Handloom industry have the worldwide reputation since long time, and it plays a very important role in Indian economy and it is an integral component of textile industry.

Indian textile industry provides employment to millions of people and has made a significant contribution towards the nation’s industrial production as well as the overall export from the country. Thus textiles and clothing have formed the single largest group of commodity in the country’s export. It has been considered as the single largest foreign exchange earner.

In regard to production, the industry is meeting around 12% of the total cloth requirements of the masses in the country. Indian weavers are not only producing enough cloth to meet the internal demand but also exporting numerous artistic varieties to the industrialized countries of the world.

Handlooms have a great potential in this regard as they hold the key not only for sustaining the existing craft persons, but for providing gainful
employment both full time and part time, to increasingly larger sections of the economically poor and dispossessed weavers. Village and cottage industries to which the handloom industry belongs are oriented towards balanced socio-economic development of our country owing to the built in mechanism that encourage weavers and craftsmen to seek an honourable place in the society.

1.1 Objective of the study:

The main objective of the proposed study is to facilitate better understanding of the growth and employment in the handloom sector in India as well as in Uttar Pradesh.

The main objects of the study are as follows:

i. To know the significance and scope of the handloom industry in our country.
ii. To explore the development of handloom sector through government programs.
iii. To analyze the growth and employment generation in handloom sector.
iv. To identify the problems of handloom sector.
v. To study the socio-economic profile of weavers, social security system and government programs for the welfare of handloom weavers.
vi. To evaluate the findings and conclusions.
vii. To suggest measures for the development of handloom sector.

1.2 Methodology:

The design of this study is based on secondary data supported by primary data. The secondary data has been collected from the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms New Delhi, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) New Delhi, National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Lucknow, Office of Planning Commission Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Handloom Directorate, Kanpur. Books, Articles and Thesis have been studied from various Libraries. The reliable websites related to handlooms also have been searched.
The primary data has been collected on the basis of a sample survey with the help of question scheduled (only one weaver from a household), and this schedule and information concerning the variable, related to the problem of handloom and workers, was gathered.

**Sample of the primary survey:**

As one of the objective of the present study, is to show the problem of handloom sector and socio-economic condition of handloom weavers, a purposive sample of 212 weavers selected on the random basis. Further the total sample was distributed in the four districts of Uttar Pradesh.

The sample distribution thus obtained was as follows –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of weavers</th>
<th>Ambedkar Nagar (A)</th>
<th>Azamgarh (B)</th>
<th>Varanasi (C)</th>
<th>Moradabad (D)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Societies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Master Weavers</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
<td><strong>71</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These districts have selected on the criteria of higher number of handloom households, looms etc. On this basis, these districts have selected and samples drawn on random basis came from these areas.

After collecting the secondary and primary data, tabulation method is adopted. Various variables have tabulated to present the growth and employment generation in handloom sector of the country and Uttar Pradesh as well. After tabulation, the data are analyzed with the help of suitable techniques like percentage analysis, charts and graphs.

To show the growth of handloom sector in India the state wise data has been analyzed while to present the growth of U.P. the district wise data have been discussed. The growth rates were estimated to compare and analyze the data collected for the study. Microsoft excel has used to organize and analyze the data wherever necessary.
1.3 Period of the Study:
This study covers the time period since 1981; the study constitutes pre-reform period and the later years. But owing to non-availability of proper data before First National Handloom Census (1987-88), the study mainly analyzed the period from 1987-88 to 2009-10.

1.4 Hypothesis:
The following hypothesis is tested in this study -
i. In U.P. the handloom weavers are getting very little part of profit.
ii. Handloom sector is mainly a women based industry.
iii. Competition from mechanized sector is the major problem before handloom industry.
iv. The employment opportunities are also decreasing because of the power loom sector.
v. The role of institutional financing is not significant in handloom sector.
vi. A major part of underage workers are engaged in the handloom sector in U.P.

1.5 Chapter plan:
The study comprises of seven chapters, which are as follows:

i. Introduction:
The first chapter tries to present the importance of handloom sectors in India as well as in Uttar Pradesh. Objectives and Limitation of the study, Methodology, Chapter scheme, Review of literature and scope of study also lays down in this chapter.

ii. Evolution and Development of Handloom Industry:
The second chapter discussed the origin and historical growth of the handloom sector and also shows the development of this sector through the government efforts since pre-independence. In this chapter an effort has been made to document the developmental policies and programs for the handloom industry in the country from pre-independence. All the committees, Boards, Policies and Acts, which
are made for the development of handloom sector, have been discussed.

**iii. Growth of Handloom Industry :**

To analyze the growth of handloom sector, the structure of the handloom industry, handloom weaver household units, looms, production, productivity, export of this sector, consumption of input and sources of input have been analyzed in third chapter. An effort has been made to analyze the growth of handloom industry at the all India level as well as Uttar Pradesh level.

**iv. Employment in Handloom Sector :**

The fourth chapter is devoted to present the employment structure and income level of the handloom industry. For the analysis of employment and income generation of this sector, various factors have been discussed in this chapter, such as total number of workers engaged in the handloom sector, total number of men, women and children involved with this industry. This chapter also analyses about employment status and nature of engagement of the handloom workers, man days worked by the handloom workers, and average income.

**v. Challenges before Handloom Sector :**

The problems of handloom sector have been described in fifth chapter. This chapter tries to explore the constraints facing by handloom industry. The researcher describes the major problems of handloom sector, majorly through the data collected from field survey.

**vi. Social Security System in the Handloom Industry :**

Sixth chapter includes meaning and benefits of social security, socio-economic profile of weavers and the government’s development schemes for the welfare of handloom weavers.

**vii. Conclusion and Policy Suggestions :**

In seventh chapter the findings of above chapter have been summed up. This chapter also discusses conclusions and suggestions on the basis of findings.
1.6 Limitation of the Study:

As it is noted earlier, that the period of this study starts since 1981, but due to unavailability of data, the proper analysis is made from 1987-88, after the introduction of national level handloom census, but this census (1987-88) had not provided the district –wise data of Uttar Pradesh. Thus, the district –wise comparative analysis could not be done of three decades.

During the collection of state level handloom data, the paucity of ground level data and information regarding handloom of the U.P. state has been felt very much by researcher. The state level government organizations, related to handloom sector were also unable to provide the data before pre reform period.

In the field survey, during the interview of handloom weavers, the desired co-operation from them was not found. Due to illiteracy and unawareness, they were not much supportive during conversation.

1.7 The Significance and scope of Handloom Industry in Indian Economy:

In India, since time immemorial, Agriculture and Handlooms have existed side by side in every nook and corner of the country. Handloom industry occupies a place of importance in our country’s economy chiefly by virtue of its employment potential, production and export orientation.

Millions of looms across the country are engaged in weaving cotton, silk, synthetic and other fibers. There is hardly a village where weavers do not exist. In the world of handlooms, there are Silken Sari and Jamdani jacquards from Uttar Pradesh, Chettinands Kanjeevarams from Tamil Nadu, Ikats, Gadwals, Mangalagiris Kalamkaris from Andhra Pradesh, Tie and Dye from Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan, Paithanis from Maharashtra, Maheshwaris and Chanderis from Madhya Pradesh, Daccai & Tangail from West Bengal and Phulakari from Punjab.
The map of India is exhibiting that almost every state of the county is famous for its handloom product; the particular state is showing their specialty in handloom fabric. As well as the textile sector in the country is one of the largest employment providers and within this sector; handloom weaving enjoys a pre-eminent status. Even prior to Independence, the father of the Nation promoted it as a gainful economic activity. The rationale was simple—it required little investment, it provided individuals with gainful employment and was seen as a means of ensuring self-sufficiency and the survival of the country’s traditional crafts and artistry.

Since independence, self sufficiency has been one of the goals of India’s planned economy. Self sufficiency of the national economy can however be built only on the edifice of the self-sufficiency of the rural units namely the villages which contribute India.

Village and cottage industries, to which the handloom industry belongs, are concerned towards socio-economic development in Indian economy due to the built in mechanism that encourages helping weaving craftsman in seeking an honorable place in the society.

Our father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi also gave the huge importance and favored to Handloom industry for the self-sufficient economy. As “economic-development of a country depends on the proper utilization of resources (both human and non human). India, at the time of her independence, had an economy with a low level of economic and technological development, low per capita income, and slow pace of development of economic and social institutions and out dated methods of production techniques. Our objective then was to attain and accelerate the economic development of the country, at the time while India started formulating planning strategies in 1951-52, and there was a debate centered on the Gandhian approach and the Nehruvian approach.

Nehru adopted modernizing approach, while Gandhi always said about the voluntary wants, the need for self - sufficient village communities and the
issues relating to better balance between man and nature. He interested in the
growth of human beings and more significantly the growth of the deprived and
under privileged group of people.

There are many strong rational for the prevention of Handloom in
Indian economy. Some major are –

i. The Handloom industry requires very little amount for investment.

ii. Being a labor – intensive industry it utilizes a large number of idle
   labor.

iii. It also controls migration from rural areas to urban areas.

iv. Handloom industry maintains the culture and art of India.

v. It removes disparity and poverty in the society.

vi. Handloom sector provides clothes to foreign market and domestic
   purpose.

vii. The handloom sector also contributing in the export earning of the
   country.

viii. It is also an environment friendly industry.

ix. It also solves the problem of seasonal unemployment in rural area.

As far as the Indian Economy is concerned, Handloom industry has a
great potential to give employment and self- sufficient life to rural poor.
Handloom is such type of industry which is concentrated both in urban as well
as rural areas of the country. The concept and definitions of handloom units
are described below.

**Handloom Household (HH) Unit:** The Handloom census of India defined
handloom household that ‘any member of the household undertaking
handloom related work (either working on loom or as pre loom and post loom
allied activity other than marketing) even for one day in the last one year,
either within the premises of the house or outside the household premises.

**Handloom Non Household Unit (NHH):** Handloom non household unit is an
establishment, which could be run by employing hired weavers.
Handloom Weaver Household Unit: As per handloom census (2009-10), it is defined as one that has any member of the household who operated a loom even for one day in the last one year either within the premises of the house or outside the household premises.

Allied Worker Household Unit: It is defined as one that has any member of the household who has undertaken pre loom and post loom activities even for one day in the last one year, either within the premises of the house or outside the household premises.

Idle Loom Household Unit: It is defined one having loom but not operated during last year and none of the members engaged in weaving or allied activity.

Other Household Unit: These are households with one or more members aged less than 18 years engaged in handloom activities but with no adult members. In India, nearly 27.83 lacs total handloom households (HH) are engaged in weaving and allied activities, out of which 87 percent are located in rural areas and remaining 13 percent in urban areas.

As far as the household size is concerned, the average size of a handloom worker household is 4.59, with rural areas reporting 4.63 and urban areas reporting 4.29. As far as employment generation is concerned, Handloom industry provides employment to 43.31 lacs workers (Weavers + Allied workers). Among total workers 50% belong to North Eastern states and remaining are distributed to other states, the major being West Bengal 7.8 lacs (17.9%), Tamil Nadu 3.5 lacs (8.3%), Uttar Pradesh 2.6 lacs (5.6%), Orissa 1.1 lacs (2.5%), Karnataka 0.9 lac (2%) and other states 2.3 lacs (5.3%).

The following map presents the current distribution of handloom sector in the country.
### 1.8 Handloom Industry in Uttar Pradesh: An Overview:

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India, is well known for its multi-hued culture, and tradition. It is a developing state, the average real GSDP of the state, around 6% during FY2002-11 and state had been ranked 16th on the basis of various parameters. This state is well known for its traditional industries, like Handlooms and Handicrafts.

It has been a traditional centre of handloom since long, and handloom industry occupies the position of largest employment provider next only to agriculture in the state. The handloom industry is concentrated with almost 30 districts in Uttar Pradesh. The handloom industry forms a very important place in the economy of Uttar Pradesh. The following map is displaying the major concentration of handloom industry in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
Uttar Pradesh is the only state which has the distinction of being able to offer the complete range of handloom products like, home furnishing floor covering, bed covers, bed sheets, dress materials, towels, table linen and a vast range of woven and printed saris made of cotton and silk and many more items. Whereas, many state of India is famous for only one or two particular products.

Varanasi Sari tradition of weaving by hands forms a precious part of the generation legacy and exemplifies the richness and diversity of our country. The element of art and crafts presents in the Uttar Pradesh handloom sector makes it a potential sector for upper segments of the market both in India as well as globally.

Figure : 1.2 Distribution of Major Handloom Concentrated Districts in Uttar Pradesh

Note: - Highlighted Green shows the major handloom concentrated districts in Uttar Pradesh
### Table: 1.1 Handloom Production Centers in Uttar Pradesh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centers</th>
<th>Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amroha</td>
<td>Picnic durries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azamgarh</td>
<td>Durries, bed sheets, furnishing, heavy dress materials and Silk Sari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agra</td>
<td>Chenille and carpets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etawah</td>
<td>Bed spreads, sheeting, dress materials, mixed fabrics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furrukhabad</td>
<td>Cotton prints, bed sheets, dress materials, durries, mixed fabrics, chenille carpets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatehpur Sikri</td>
<td>Heavy cotton fabrics, dress materials, durries, chenille cotton carpets, mixed fabrics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghaziabad</td>
<td>Jacquard furnishing, bed spreads, Terry towels, liner and home furnishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorakhpur</td>
<td>Terry towels, Toweling, furnishing, Dress materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hathras</td>
<td>Chenille rugs, cotton carpets, and fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maunath Bhanjan</td>
<td>Cotton bed spreads, Saris, Dress materials, Mixed fabrics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanda</td>
<td>Figured muslin fabrics, Jamdanis, Cotton dress materials, mixed fabrics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varanansi</td>
<td>Sari, mixed fabrics, cut-work items, dress materials, furnishings, stole, scarves, gauze and leno fabrics, brocades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitapur</td>
<td>Cotton Durries, Dhoti, Lungi, Gamchha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijnore</td>
<td>Cotton khes, bed sheets, blankets, shawls, gauge bandages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meerut</td>
<td>Printed bed covers, bed sheets, furnishing clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rampur</td>
<td>Janta Dhoti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzaffar Nagar</td>
<td>Towel, Bed sheet, Khes, Coating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhansi</td>
<td>Terry cot, Suiting &amp; Shirting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardoi</td>
<td>Cotton Dhoti, Ghamcha, Garha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligarh</td>
<td>Cotton durries, Garha, Dhoti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moradabad</td>
<td>Bed cover, Garha, Shirting, Towel, Gauze Bandages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanpur city</td>
<td>Durries, Tapestry, Gama, Dhoti, Lungi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahoba</td>
<td>Terry cot, Suiting &amp; Shirting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilibhit</td>
<td>Ghamchha, Garha, Lungi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirzapur</td>
<td>Woolen Carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulandshahar</td>
<td>Shirting, Coating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnao</td>
<td>Durries, tapestry, Gama, Dhoti, Lungi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siddharth nagar</td>
<td>Cotton, Sari, Dhoti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bareilly</td>
<td>Floor Durries, Bed sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghaziipur</td>
<td>Cotton cut work, wall hanging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badayun</td>
<td>Shirting, Garha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaunpur</td>
<td>Dress Material, Bed Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultanpur</td>
<td>Lungi, Ghamchha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballia</td>
<td>Dress Material, Woolen Durries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basti/ Sant Kabir Nagar</td>
<td>Jacquard bed cover, Towel, Terry cot Suiting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *Joint Census of Handloom & Power loom (1995-96)*
As per the U.P. development Report – “Every district of Uttar Pradesh is famous for its handloom products”. The centers of handloom products are mentioned in above table 1.1.

Handloom sector is largely a household based and carried out with labor contributed by whole family. These household spread in rural areas as well as in urban areas of almost every district of the state.

As per Handloom Census (2009-10) in Uttar Pradesh there were 1.1 lacs handloom HH(weaver + allied HH ), the share of total handloom HH units with respect to India is 4 percent. This sector the census reveals that there were 0.8 lac HH and NHH looms of which 76.1 thousand were working.

In Uttar Pradesh handloom sector provides employment to 2.57 lacs , workers (weavers + allied workers), of which 1.09 lacs were men, 1.07 lacs were women and 40.7 thousand were underage workers.

1.9 Review of Literature:

The review of literature plays a very significant role in social sciences, Therefore an attempt has been made to review on available matters of subject. A large number of studies were conducted on the handloom sector. Here the researcher focuses few studies which are reviewed, presented as follows-

**Handloom Censuses on National Level:**

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had done a survey on handloom industry in 1957. The study presented the technical aspect of the industry like winding, warping, sizing, bleaching and the kinds of looms. The study also focuses on the problems of handloom industry and inadequate assistance.

The High Powered Study Team constituted by Ministry of Commerce, 1973, under the chairmanship of B.Sivaraman. The committee suggested that All India Handloom Board should be once again brought to its premiere position. The committee also recommended the formation of a separate Directorate under a Development Commissioner for Handlooms in the Ministry of Commerce charged with the responsibility for handling only
handloom sector. The team also suggested the enhancement of the co-operative coverage, development of techniques, finance input and credit.

A study of commerce Research Bureau in 1975 focuses the importance of Handloom Industry and also reveals the pathetic conditions of weavers. The study shows the average earning of a weaver is estimated at Rs. 3.50 per day and observed the health problems of poor living weavers.

A first – ever national – level census of handlooms was undertaken by the central Govt. in 1987-88 for purpose of strengthening the data base for better development of handloom industry. The census covered all different structure of handloom industry like total number of household, total number of weavers, weaving looms, productivity and earning of handloom industry. Census also figured out total monthly production of all types of handloom fabric. About the weavers household the report presented data that there are 43.7 lacs handloom weavers in the country, of which 22.4 lacs are full time weavers and 21.3 are the part time weavers.

The data in the report shows the number of working and idle looms it is also indicated about the productivity and found that average production per loom per day is found 5.12 meters while in urban household the loom productivity is higher at 8.51 meters as against 4.47 meters in rural households. This census report covered all the aspects of Handloom industry.

The second census was carried out in 1995-96. This was a joint Handloom and Power loom census. In this census the terminology and other definitions were explained. Some new aspects added in this report like information about different sources of inputs, different sources of finance and the weavers’ awareness about central govt. schemes etc. Firstly the report presented the census procedures and major findings of survey and the process of census operation. The second census report draw a comparative picture of the first and second census, the picture clears that there is a declining trend in handlooms.
The third handloom census of India (2009-10) presents a comprehensible detail about handloom industry. First time this census provides information about socio-economic condition of handloom worker households on parameters such as the size of household, number of adult handloom workers and underage workers, their types of ration card owned, their education etc. and it is also shown that the characteristic of the North-Eastern states are very different from the rest of India.

**Literature on Other State:**

In “Economics of cotton Handloom Industry in India” P.C. Mahapatro has done a detailed analysis of handloom industry in Orissa, firstly he described the relevance of the industry, he presented the general characteristic of Orissa’s cotton handloom industry like the nature and the size of the industry, the pattern of ownership of looms, the procedures of production etc. he also analyzed organizational and capital structures of the industry as well as output, employment and income. Mahapatro also mentioned about marketing, finance, exploitation of market, govt. policy and assistance, towards the industry.

In the ‘Development of Handloom industry’ Dr. Nagen C. Das narrated the tradition, the skill and historical background of the handloom industry of Assam. He covered the socio-economic significance of the handloom sector and its contribution towards the state economy. His study emphasized the process and problem of marketing of handloom products and about the various agencies connected with marketing of handloom products. The govt. assistance through plans is also focused.

Dr. M. Soundrapandian in his study ‘Growth and Prospects of Handloom Sector in India’ describes, the historical development of handloom industry in India, he also discusses the technical growth of this sector and analyses the data to represent the growth and prospects of the handloom. His study also focuses on the impact of Multi Fibre Agreement on Indian Textile sector, the performance of the handloom sector after implementation of New Economic Policy in India is also discussed.
Seemanthini Niranjana and Soumya Vinayan in their study ‘Report on Growth and Prospects of the Handloom Industry’ (a study commissioned by Planning Commission) presented the performance of textile sector in India, after that scale and organization of weaving, the cooperative efforts, and markets are discussed about Andhra Pradesh. In this study, among weaving centers of Southern states, the comparative data of socio-economic conditions of weavers, marketing modes and capital modes have been discussed, and based on findings the conclusions and recommendations are presented.

‘Economics of Handloom weaving’ a study of Andhra Pradesh based on field work, firstly examines the problems and prospects of the handloom sector in state. This study mainly belongs to the poor performance of the cooperative sector and the pathetic economic condition of the weavers.

An article on “Problems of Handloom industry in Tamil Nadu” shows that the state is facing lack of financial facilities and the failure of commercial and District Co-operative central Banks to provide the adequate finance facilities to the weaves co-operative societies, the study also observed scarcity of yarn due to the unexpected growth of Power loom. It is suggested in the study that govt. should supply adequate yarn to the handloom industry.

Ajithan M.B., in his study ‘Impact of Globalisation on village Industries in Kerala’ mainly focused on Handloom Industry described the performance of village industries in Kerala and after the discussion of the performance of Handloom sector, he analysed a detailed picture of the Globalisation and its impact on the Handloom sector.

**Literature On Uttar Pradesh :**

During the period of data collection, it has been felt by researcher that in the state of Uttar Pradesh the statistics and literature regarding Handloom sector, is lacking. The studies on Uttar Pradesh, found by researcher are as follows-
A ‘Diagnostic study of Handloom clusters in U.P’. sponsored by National Commission on enterprises in Unorganised sector, shows the importance of Handloom industry and presents the database about number of weavers, units, power loom units in Uttar Pradesh. This study is mainly focused on the selected clusters of U.P., functioning in the districts of Azamgarh, Bijnore and Varanasi. These clusters presents the two main regions of the state namely – western region and eastern region, the study discussed about demographic, housing conditions of weavers as well as input, output, marketing conditions of this sector in selected areas. The income level of weavers is also discussed in this study.

In ‘Development of rural industries in Uttar Pradesh’ Dr. Dilshad Ahmad Ansari described about almost every rural industry such as handloom, power loom, handicrafts, jute and many more. The study firstly introduced the industrial background of India and also presented the development of industries through plans.

Biswambhar Sahai, in his study ‘Handloom, weaving industry in North India’ identifies the problems of competition from power loom and organized mill sector, Sahai suggested the use of modern techniques of production in Handloom industry and also weavers should learn modern techniques relating to handloom industry to get more earning through this sector. As well as the govt. must open training centers in the states and some special courses should be started in the villages.

“Handloom industries in Varanasi” written by M. Abdul Zahir examines the problems of handloom industry. He observed that there is scarcity of raw material, so govt. should supply necessary raw material and open supply centers, should also provide raw material directly to the weavers at subsidized rate.