

A Study of Socio-Economic Conditions of Handloom Weavers in Uttar Pradesh of India

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Abstract

This study examines the social and economic conditions of handloom weavers in Uttar Pradesh state of India. This study is primarily based on secondary data, and the data were evaluated using a simple percentage, an annual growth rate, and a compound annual growth rate. They were also shown in a pie chart and a bar chart. This study is based on the following key aspects such as location, age, gender, religion, social group, educational qualifications, type and size of family, employment status, type and ownership of dwelling units, ration card, source of loan and purpose of the loan, monthly household income from handloom-related activities, and ownership of looms. The study results indicated that most workers are men, and the number of women workers is not good. Most weavers in Uttar Pradesh are members of the Muslim religion or the OBC (Other Backward Class) social group. Most workers live in kutchha houses, especially in rural areas. In cities, more households live in pucca and semi-pucca houses than in rural areas. It was also found that most handloom workers (97.3%) have their own homes in rural areas. There aren't enough educated handloom weavers, and a study shows that most weavers have never been to school. It can be said that most of the weavers, or about 55 per cent, worked as independent weavers. About 40 per cent worked as master weavers. It was found that most, or 59.5 per cent, of weaver households, have an income of less than Rs. 5,000. It can be said that most (53.2% of the weaver households) have taken out a loan for handloom purposes. The study found that most (25.5%) handloom households got loans from the government, followed by commercial banks (21.9 per cent). It found that most weaver households (73.5% of them) work with looms and that 26.5 % of weaver household's work without looms. The study found that more male weavers (66.1%) have bank accounts than female weavers (only 33.7%). The study found that more male weavers (66.1%) have bank accounts than female weavers (only 33.7%). It found that 62.4 per cent of male weavers and 37.5 per cent of female weavers have aadhar cards. Only two transgender people have Aadhar cards. Most households (60%) have a monthly household income of less than Rs. 5,000, but the monthly household income in cities is higher than in rural areas. It also shows that most of the sales of their main products come from the local market (46.1%) and master weaver (43.3 per cent).

Keywords: Socio-economic, Handloom Weavers, Uttar Pradesh.

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INTRODUCTION

Weaving on handloom is one of the main economic activities in the country, second to agriculture. This weaving industry accounts for around 15 per cent of the total fabric output in the nation and is also responsible for producing over 95 per cent of the world's hand-woven cloth. According to the 4th All India Handloom Census 2019-20, it is estimated that the handloom industry employs 35.23 lakhs workforce directly, and about 28.20 lakhs looms spread all over India. The handloom workers include both handloom

weavers and allied workers. The total number of handloom workers is more than 35 lakhs, with which the number of weavers is more than 26 lakhs, and allied workers related to handloom are more than eight lakhs. The export of Indian Handloom products was valued at 370 million USD in 2013 and 223 million USD in 2020-21. The United States ranked as the leading importer of Indian handloom products in 2020-21, followed by the UK, Spain, Italy, Germany and UAE.

The government support for the Indian handloom sector is broadly categorised into two major

groups. The National Handloom Development Programme includes the Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) and Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme. The CHDS has various other sub-components to develop the handloom weaving industry, such as the Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Incentive, Handloom Marketing Assistance, and Development and strengthening of Handloom Institutions.

The significant problems related to handloom weaving are raw materials shortages, lack of credit availability, increased competition from the power loom and mill sector, marketing issues, decentralised unorganised nature of the handloom industry, lack of technological up gradation, poor working conditions, lack of research and training.

Handlooms weaving plays a vital role in uplifting the rural economy in Uttar Pradesh. Traditional items like sarees are produced in the state; the Banarasi saree is the state's most famous product. Varanasi is the largest handloom district, with around 86,438 looms (as per Weavers Service centre, Varanasi). Apart from Varanasi, other districts wherein handloom weaving is practised actively are Azamgarh, Mau, Moradabad, Lucknow, Meerut etc.

In Uttar Pradesh, 1.31 lakh handloom households are engaged in weaving and allied activities, of which 66.7 per cent are located in rural areas and the remaining 33.3 per cent in urban areas. It concluded that the majority of households, i.e. 66.7 per cent, prefer to live in rural areas (4th All India Handloom Census 2019-20). Currently, the handloom weavers in Uttar Pradesh are facing many challenges and striving for their survival due to globalisation, severe competition with power looms, two-faced approaches of government and changing socio-economic conditions. The handloom weaving industry constitutes an everlasting aspect of the rich cultural heritage of India. As an economic activity, the handloom sector occupies a place second only to agriculture in providing livelihood to the people.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Amit Chatterjee and Nehal Jain's (2020) study shows that weaver households in the areas looked at had low living standards and quality of life. It was found that the handloom weavers of Kota Doria live in deplorable social and economic conditions and that different government programmes have been unable to help them make more money.

Ishfaq Majeed *et al.*, (2020), this paper tries to deeply study the social and economic conditions, problems, and challenges of carpet weavers in the Pulwama district of Jammu and Kashmir. The study showed that the situation of carpet weavers is not good because they don't get enough education, have health

problems, make low wages, don't get enough help from the government, and are taken advantage of by the middleman or master weavers.

Gundet Ramesh (2018) found that the khadi weavers are not getting minimum wages. This paper also found that the Khadi weavers face problems like poor living conditions, high working hours, low wage rates and a lack of social security measures. However, finally, the paper concludes the appropriate policies to uplift the Khadi handloom weavers.

Avoid Roy and Dr Pradeep Chauhan (2017) found that most of the jobs in the industry are done by men with very little education. Weavers face several problems, such as not having enough money to buy new machines, terrible working conditions, a drop in wages, an increase in the price of yarn, a lack of government support, a lack of domestic demand and market, and so on. Plans aren't carried out well, and not all the money and facilities get to the people who need them. So it's essential to plan and implement those plans so that people in the area can use those facilities well.

Dr. B Sadanandam's (2016) study looks at the weavers' social and economic situation and comes up with ways to help them. This study is based on primary data that was gathered through interviews with 57 active societies in the Telangana State district of Warangal. The study showed that weavers face several problems: lack of money, inability to buy modern machines, terrible working conditions, low pay, and lack of government support.

Gulati S (2016) study was about the Geographical Indication (G.I.) certificate for Banarasi silk products, which fall into four categories: silk embroidery, textile goods, silk brocades, silk saris, and dress material. Geographical Indication (G.I.) certification is different because nothing is made outside of six districts in Uttar Pradesh: Varanasi, Azamgarh, Chandauli, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Sant Ravi Das Nagar (Bhadohi).

Ansari M. Shoaib's (2016) study was about the different kinds of information that weavers need, such as information about raw materials, capital, trends, and intellectual property rights (IPR).

Shaw Tanusree (2015) found that India's industrialisation has hurt the handloom weavers of Varanasi. Some reasons for the decline of the handloom industry in Varanasi are the rise of capitalist production, the invention of power looms, the rising cost of yarn, low wages, and problems with finding workers. Weavers are also in bad conditions because they can't get credit and are too far into debt to keep their businesses going. She also suggested that policymakers give the money needed to help handloom weavers.

Dr. G. Prathap and Prof. M. Chinnaswamy Naidu (2015) found that there are 54 men, 90%, and only six women, 10%. Also, 48 people are married, which is 80%, and 12 people are not married, which is 20%. Most people who weave by hand are happy to live in a joint family. The handloom weavers don't make enough money to live well. Most of the people who answered know about the health insurance scheme.

S. Tasneem and M. Abdul (2014), the study shows the main things that made women work in handlooms were economic need, unemployment, poverty, low income, inability to read or write, and having a big family. Due to economic and political factors, the handloom weaving industry in Mubarakpur town has been slowly decreasing for the last few decades. These factors have hurt the situation of female weavers. So, the government should deal with problems related to women working and come up with a plan to help poor female weavers. He also suggested things that could be done to fix these dire situations. He said that the government take steps to improve the education system, give the weavers cheaper raw materials, make sure they always have enough electricity, and open more government hospitals in the district.

G. Naga Raju and K. Viyyanna Rao (2014) explained that the handloom industry is crucial to preserving the country's heritage and culture. It is also an essential part of the country's economy. In 2011-12, the handloom sector produced 6900 million square metres, which was about 25% more than the 5493 million square metres made in 2003-04. Regarding jobs, the handloom sector is only second to agriculture in economic activity. With 23.77 million handlooms, the industry employs 43.31 million people, of which 77.9% are women and 28% are from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The handloom sector makes up about 15% of all the cloth made in the country. It also helps the country earn money from exports since 95% of all hand-woven fabric in the world comes from India. But this sector has problems like old technology, a disorganised production system, low productivity, insufficient working capital, a limited range of products, and weak marketing links. Also, the handloom sector has never been able to compete well with the power loom sector or the mill sector.

Tawheed Yousuf *et al.*, (2013) this study, we looked at the socio-economic background and problems of silk weavers in Srinagar city and tried to come up with suggestions for how to deal with the grey areas. The study's results showed that the weavers were in a bad situation. They were weak because they couldn't read or write, didn't have enough money, had health

problems, were paid very little, and didn't get much help from the government.

Beddig C. (2008) focused on the Varanasi cluster, where men mostly do weaving, and the number of weavers is thought to have grown by three times in the last 34 years. The government says that 59 per cent of the weavers can read and write. Most people who weave in the Varanasi district live in cities and work in certain parts of the cities. 90% of weavers in cities are Muslims, but only 30% of weavers in villages are Muslims. The other 70% are primarily low-caste Hindus. Sattiwalas act as middlemen between weavers and traders. They usually get a 3 per cent commission and don't do the craft themselves. Grihastha buys from weavers or master weavers and sells to Gaddedars, who take on the risk of the transaction. Gaddedars are large merchants who may hire weavers on a wage or piece-rate basis. They only do wholesale business and also sell yarn. It is thought that there are between 100 and 300 designers and between 300 and 500.

The objective of the study:

To study the socio-economic conditions of handloom weavers in Uttar Pradesh State of India.

Methodology:

A descriptive research design was adopted to conduct the study in which the researcher attempted to identify the existing socio-economic conditions of handloom weavers in Uttar Pradesh. The study is primarily based on secondary data. The sources of data have been collected from the following sources:

- 4th All India Handloom Census 2019-20, Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, NCAER
- Report of Planning Commission, Vol. 2, Uttar Pradesh, 1995-96
- Annual Reports, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India

The data will be appropriately analysed with the help of statistical techniques, averages, percentages, bar diagrams etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study covers the following key aspects of the socio-economic conditions of handloom weavers in Uttar Pradesh. The key aspects are gender, religion, social group, education level, aadhar card, bank account and employment status, dwelling units/ownership of dwelling, income from handloom related activities, debt/purpose of debt, source of the loan, the major source of sales of major handloom products, weavers with loom and without a loom.

Table 1: Gender of handloom weavers

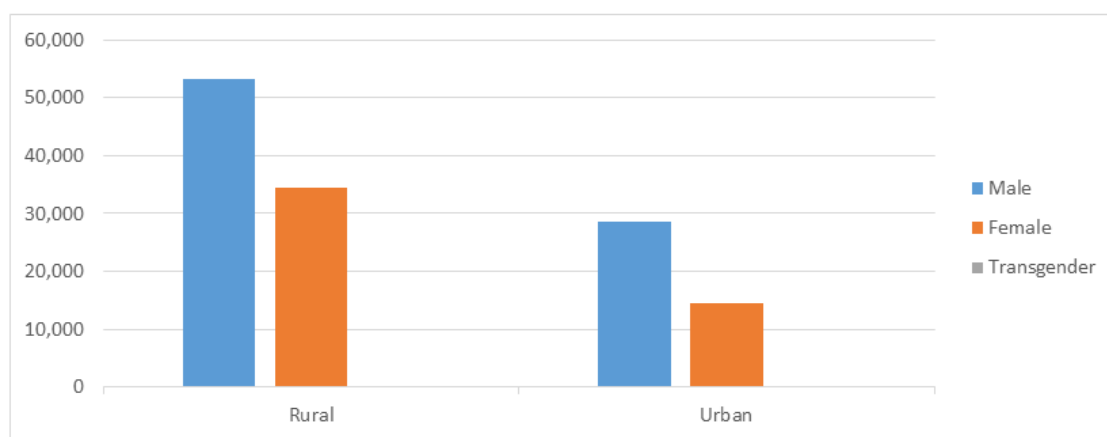
Location	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Rural	53,174	34,517	1	87,692
	(60.6)	(39.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Urban	28,570	14,515	1	43,086
	(66.3)	(33.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Total	81,805	49,071	2	1,30,878
	(62.5)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 1 shows that in rural areas, 60.6 per cent of handloom weavers are male, and 39.4 per cent are female. Similarly, in urban areas, about 66.3 per cent of handloom weavers are male and 33.7 per cent female.

The overall distribution of handloom weavers by gender in Uttar Pradesh shows that 62.5 per cent of weavers are male, 37.5 per cent female and very few members are recorded as transgender, two in number.



Graph 1: Gender of Handloom Weavers

Table 2: Religion of Handloom Worker Households

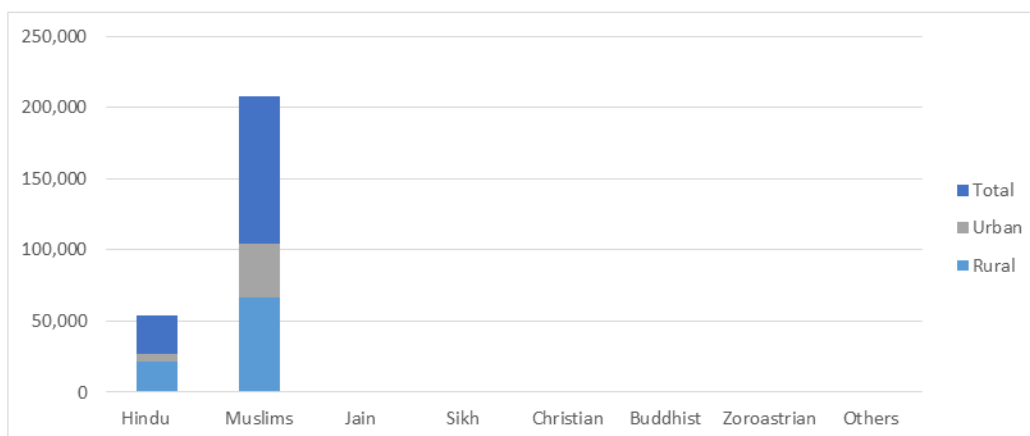
Location	Hindu	Muslims	Jain	Sikh	Christ-ian	Buddhist	Zoroas-trian	Others	Total
Rural	21,122	66,173	5	58	12	6	2	34	87,412
	(24.2)	(75.7)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Urban	5,731	37,936	4	22	8	4	0	3	43,708
	(13.1)	(86.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Total	26,853	1,04,109	9	80	20	10	2	37	1,31,120
	(20.5)	(79.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 2 shows religion-wise breakup yields that about 79.4 per cent of households are Muslim, 20.5 per cent are Muslims, 0.1 per cent are Sikh, and the remaining households are very few in numbers which cannot be shown in percentage, i.e. 9, 20, 10, 2, and 37

have Jain, Christian, Buddhist, Zoroastrian and others respectively. The study found that most handloom worker households belong to the Muslim religion, i.e. 79.4 per cent.



Graph 2: Religion of Handloom Worker Households

Table 3: Social Group of Handloom Worker Households

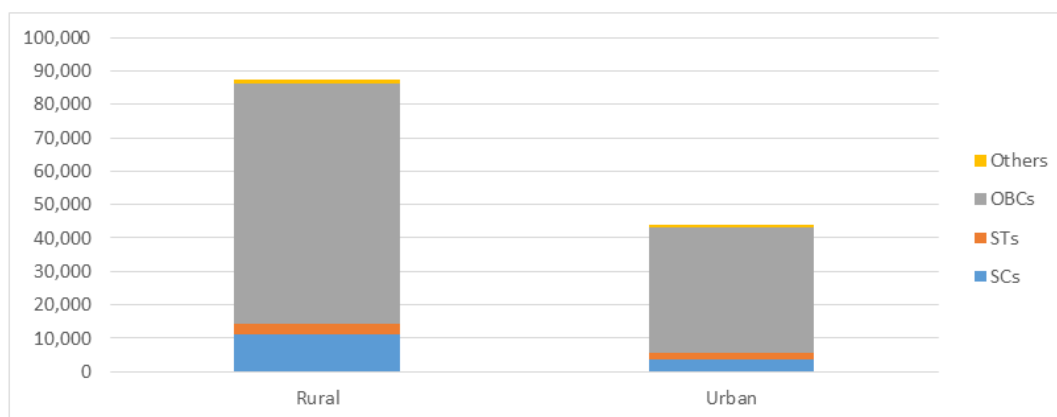
Location	S.C.s	STs	OBCs	Others	Total
Rural	11,090 (12.7)	3,276 (3.7)	71,974 (82.3)	1,072 (1.2)	87,412 (100.0)
Urban	3,835 (8.8)	1,715 (3.9)	37,703 (86.3)	455 (1.0)	43,708 (100.0)
Total	14,925 (11.4)	4,991 (3.8)	1,09,677 (83.6)	1,527 (1.2)	1,31,120 (100.0)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 3 shows that about 11.4 per cent of handloom working households belong to the Scheduled Castes (S.C.s), 3.8 per cent of households belong to the Scheduled Tribes (S.T.s), 83.6 per cent of households

are from Other Backward Castes (OBCs), and 1.2 per cent households belong to others. In Uttar Pradesh, the majority (83.6 per cent of handloom working households) belong to OBCs social group.



Graph 3: Social Group of Handloom Worker Households

Table 4: Dwelling Units of Handloom Worker Households

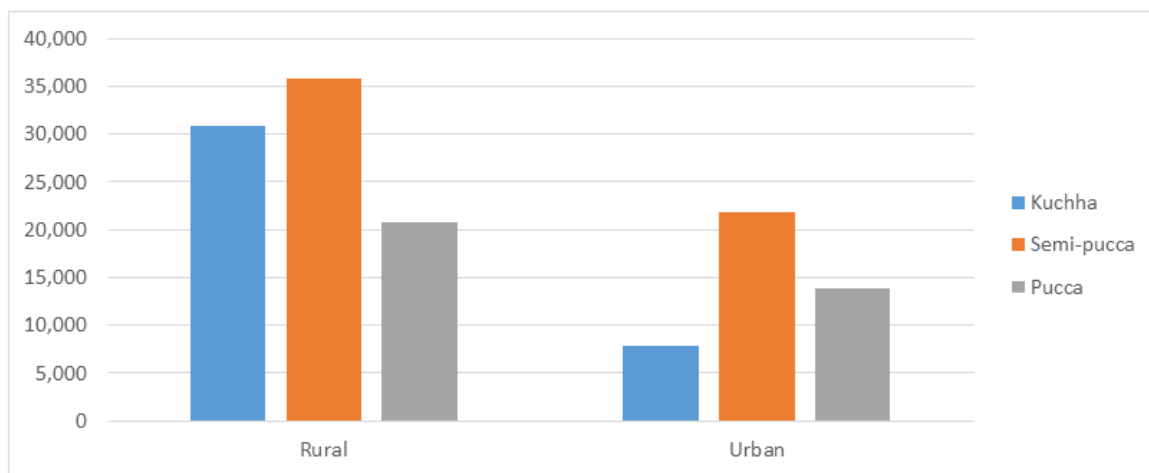
Location	Kuchha	Semi-pucca	Pucca	Total
Rural	30,801 (35.2)	35,778 (40.9)	20,833 (23.8)	87,412 (100.0)
Urban	7,915 (18.1)	21,885 (50.1)	13,908 (31.8)	43,708 (100.0)
Total	38,716 (29.5)	57,663 (44.0)	34,741 (26.5)	1,31,120 (100.0)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 4 found that most handloom households live in semi-pucca (44 per cent) houses. About 29.6 per cent of the handloom worker households live in kuchha houses, and the remaining 26.5 per cent live in pucca

houses. It is found that most of the families staying in kuchha houses are in rural areas. A relatively higher proportion of households living in pucca and semi-pucca homes are in urban areas.



Graph 4: Dwelling Units of Handloom Worker Households

Table 5: Ownership of Dwelling Units of Handloom Worker Households

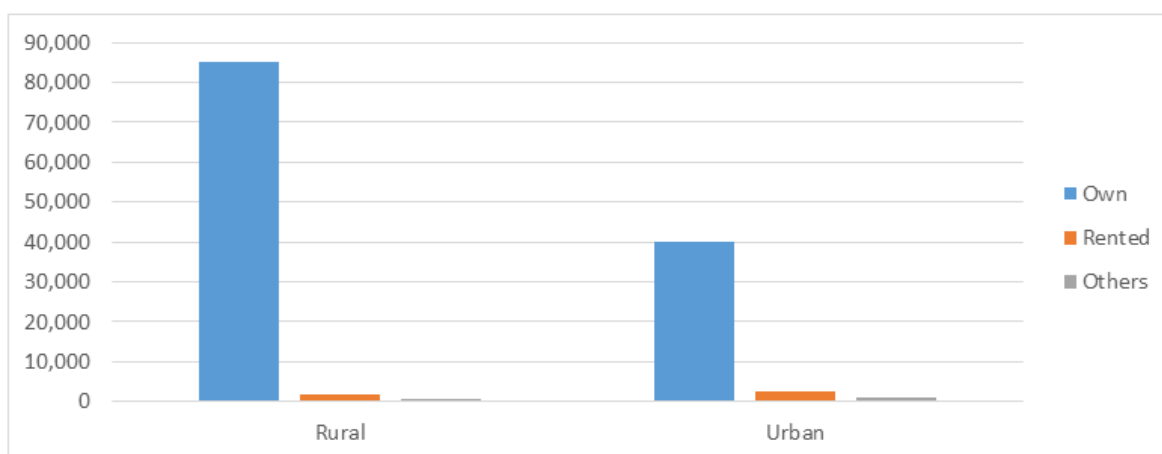
Location	Own	Rented	Others	Total
Rural	85,084 (97.3)	1,764 (2.0)	564 (0.6)	87,412 (100.0)
Urban	39,927 (91.3)	2,682 (6.1)	1,099 (2.5)	43,708 (100.0)
Total	1,25,011 (95.3)	4,446 (3.4)	1,663 (1.3)	1,31,120 (100.0)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 5 explains that 95.3 per cent of households have their own dwelling units, 3.4 per cent of households have rented houses, and 1.3 per cent of households have other kinds of house ownership

arrangements. It is found that the majority (97.3 per cent) of handloom workers have their own dwelling units in rural areas.



Graph 5: Ownership of Dwelling Units of Handloom Worker Households

Table 6: Income of Handloom Households from Handloom related Activities

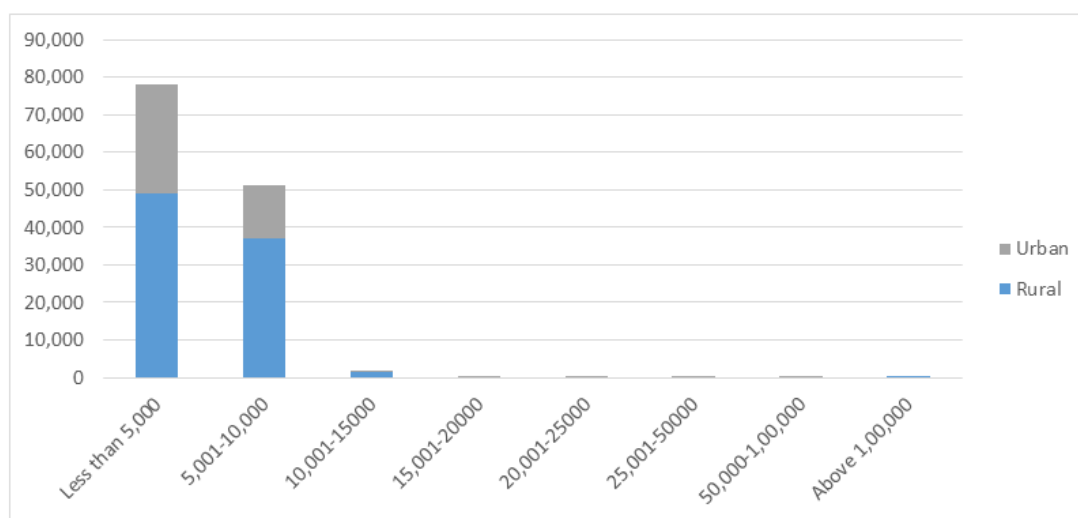
Location	Less than 5,000	5,001-10,000	10,001-15000	15,001-20000	20,001-25000	25,001-50000	50,000-1,00,000	Above 1,00,000	Total H.H.
Rural	48,892	36,914	1,454	109	30	10	0	3	87,412
	(55.9)	(42.2)	(1.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Urban	29,165	14,161	309	59	9	3	2	0	43,708
	(66.7)	(32.4)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Total	78,057	51,075	1,763	168	39	13	2	3	1,31,120
	(59.5)	(39.0)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

The income has varied between the lowest of Rs. less than 5,000 and the highest of above Rs. 1,00,000. Table: 6 shows that 59.5 per cent of the weaver households belong to the income group of Rs. less than 5,000 per month. It is fortunate for some weavers households who earn between Rs. 5,000-10,000 per month (39.0 per cent). 1.3 per cent of the weaver

households earned between Rs. 10,001-15000 per month. The table also shows very few (0.1 percent) weavers households who belongs to the income range of Rs. 15,001-20,000. It is found that majority i.e. 59.5 percent of the weaver households belong to the income group of Rs. less than 5,000.

**Graph 6: Income of Handloom Households from Handloom related Activities****Table 7: Debt and Purposes of Handloom Households**

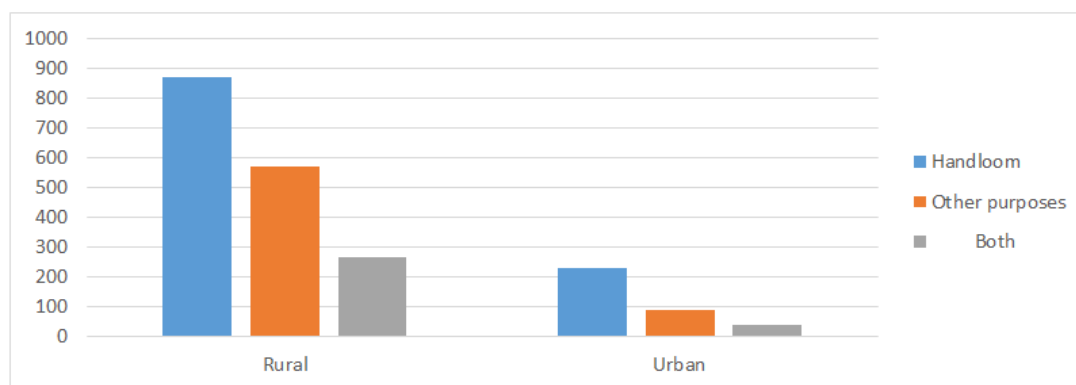
Location	Handloom	Other purposes	Both	Total
Rural	867	571	266	1,704
	(50.9)	(33.5)	(15.6)	(100.0)
Urban	232	89	39	360
	(64.4)	(24.7)	(10.8)	(100.0)
Total	1,099	660	305	2,064
	(53.2)	(32.0)	(14.8)	(100.0)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 7 shows the purpose of debt in which 53.2 per cent of handloom households have taken loans for handloom, 32 per cent of handloom households have taken loans for other purposes, and the remaining

14.8 per cent of households have taken for both purposes. It is concluded that most (53.2 percent) of the weaver households have taken loans for handloom purposes.



Graph 7: Debt and Purposes of Handloom Households

Table 8: Source of Loan of handloom households

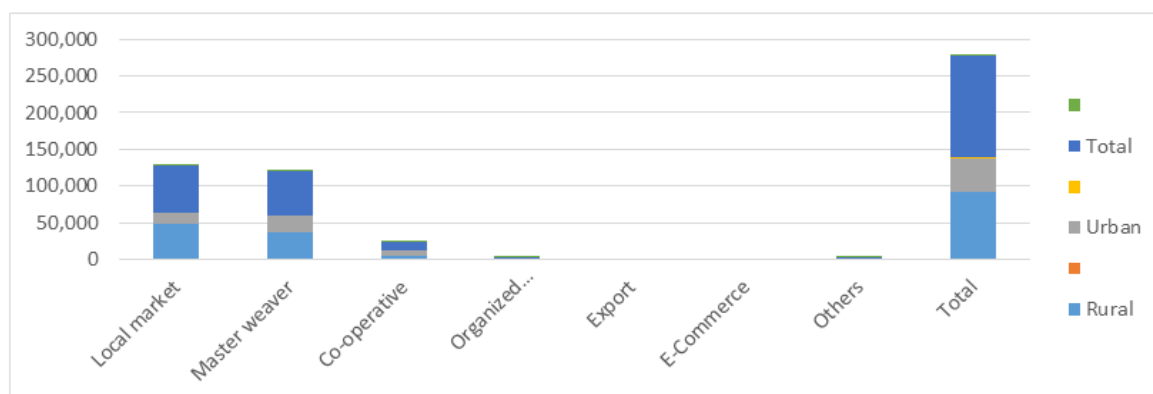
Location	Cooperative Societies	Commercial Banks	Friends/Relatives	Government	Master Weaver	Money Lender	Others	SHGs	Total
Rural	122	253	76	233	203	175	20	51	1,133
	(10.8)	(22.3)	(6.7)	(20.6)	(17.9)	(15.4)	(1.8)	(4.5)	(100.0)
Urban	24	55	7	125	46	6	6	2	271
	(8.9)	(20.3)	(2.6)	(46.1)	(17.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.7)	(100.0)
Total	146	308	83	358	249	181	26	53	1,404
	(10.4)	(21.9)	(5.9)	(25.5)	(17.7)	(12.9)	(1.9)	(3.8)	(100.0)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 8 shows that among the indebted handloom households, 25.5 per cent reported obtaining a loan from the government and 21.9 per cent from commercial banks. The next source of finance is master weaver (17.7 per cent) and cooperative society (10.4 per

cent), followed by money lenders (12.9 per cent), friends/relatives (5.9 per cent) and SHGs (3.8 per cent). The study found that most (25.5 per cent) of handloom households obtained a loan from the government, followed by commercial banks (21.9 per cent).



Graph 8: Source of Loan of handloom households

Table 9: Major Source of Sales of their Major Products

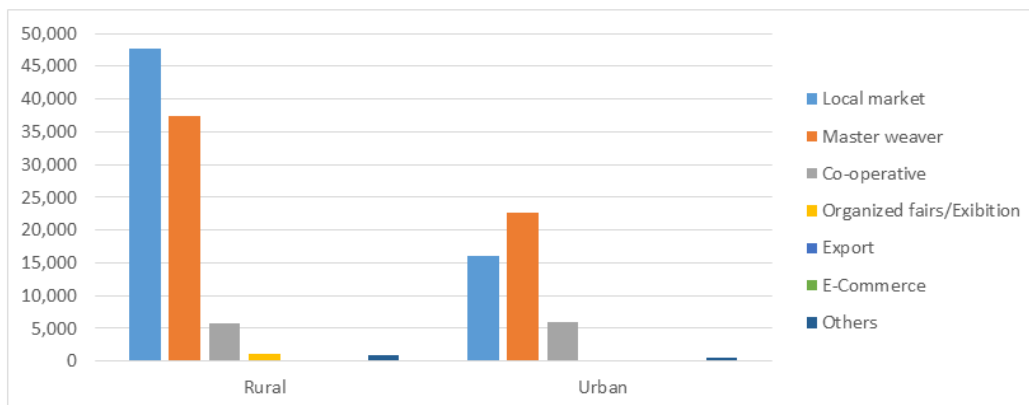
Location	Local market	Master weaver	Co-operative	Organised fairs/Exhibition	Export	E-Commerce	Others	Total
Rural	47,601	37,408	5,682	1,174	43	33	938	92,879
	(51.3)	(40.3)	(6.1)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(100.0)
Urban	16,136	22,567	5,992	169	30	26	460	45,380
	(35.6)	(49.7)	(13.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(100.0)
Total	63,737	59,975	11,674	1,343	73	59	1,398	1,38,359
	(46.1)	(43.3)	(8.4)	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(100.0)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 9 shows the major source of sales of their major products to the local market (46.1 per cent) and master weaver (43.3 per cent). It also shows that

8.4 per cent of sales are to cooperative societies and the remaining to organised fairs/exhibitions, export, e-commerce, and others.



Graph 9: Major Source of Sales of their Major Products

Table 10: Weaver Households (With Loom/Without Loom)

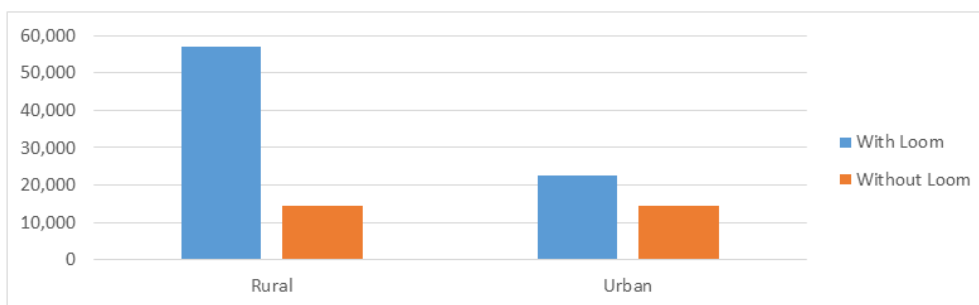
Location	With Loom	Without Loom	Total
Rural	56,972	14,339	71,311
	(79.9)	(20.1)	(100.0)
Urban	22,613	14,419	37,032
	(61.1)	(38.9)	(100.0)
Total	79,585	28,758	1,08,343
	(73.5)	(26.5)	(100.0)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 10 explains the distribution of weaver households by possession of looms in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, about 80 per cent of weaver households are working with possession of a loom, while 20 per cent are working without a loom. In urban areas, about 60 per cent of weaver households are

working with possession of a loom, while 40 per cent of weaver households are working without a loom. It concluded that the majority of weaver households (73.5 per cent) are working with a loom, and 26.5 per cent of weaver households work without it.



Graph 10: Weaver Households (With Loom/Without Loom)

Table 11: Education of Weavers

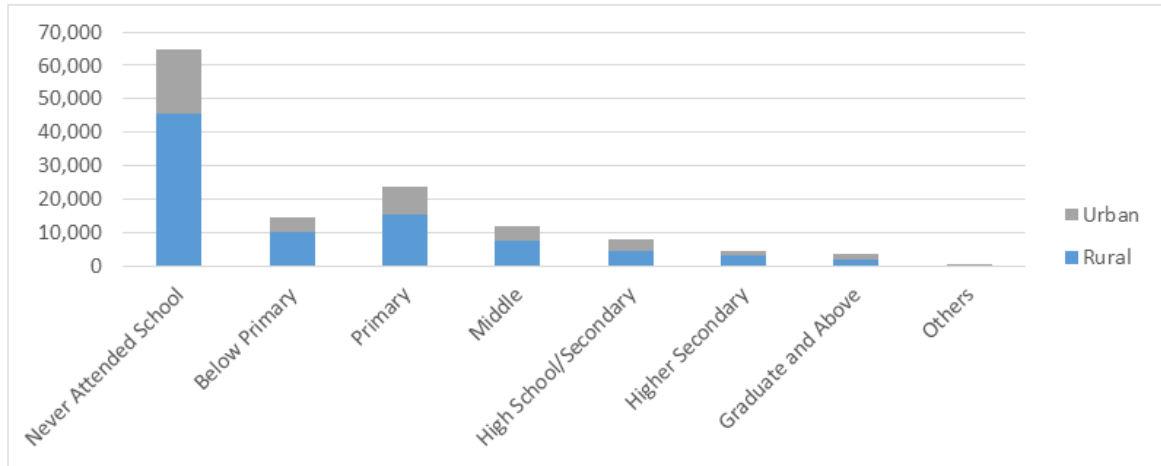
Location	Never Attended School	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	High School	Higher Secondary	Graduate and Above	Others	Total
Rural	45,584	9,911	15,258	7,620	4,422	2,956	1,902	39	87,692
	(52.0)	(11.3)	(17.4)	(8.7)	(5.0)	(3.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Urban	19,307	4,627	8,518	4,124	3,273	1,658	1,563	16	43,086
	(44.8)	(10.7)	(19.8)	(9.6)	(7.6)	(3.8)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Total	64,891	14,538	23,776	11,744	7,695	4,614	3,465	55	1,30,878
	(49.6)	(11.1)	(18.2)	(9.0)	(5.9)	(3.5)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 11 states that nearly 49.6 per cent of the weavers never attended school and are categorised under the group of illiterates. Almost 18.2 per cent of the weavers have the education of primary level schools, 11.1 per cent of weavers attended schooling below primary level, whereas 9 per cent of weavers are in the middle school category. Only 5.9 per cent of

weavers reached their high school level education whereas only 3.5 percent of weavers attended a higher secondary level of education. Very few weavers have the education of graduate and above. It is concluded from the study that the majority of weavers (49.6 per cent) have never attended school.



Graph 11: Education of Weavers

Table 12: Weavers having Bank Account

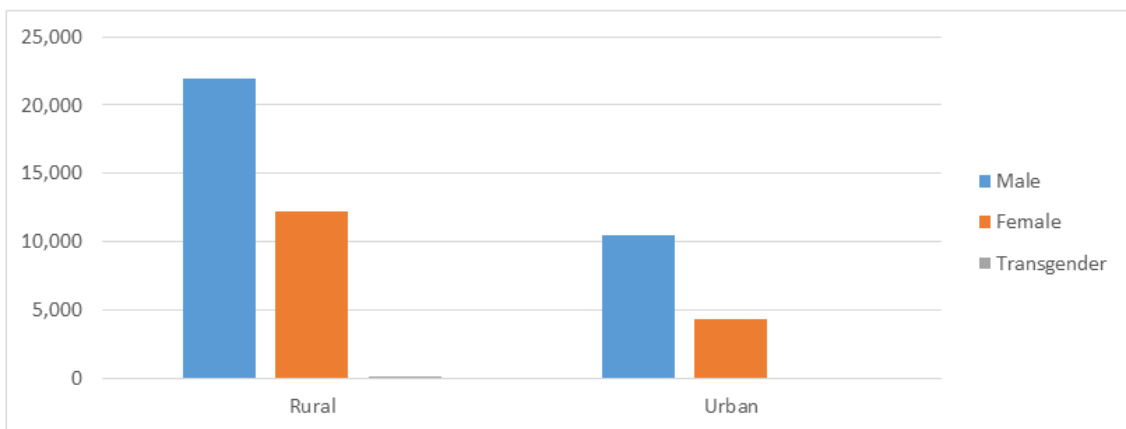
Location	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Rural	21,914 (64.3)	12,176 (35.7)	1 (0.0)	34,091 (100)
Urban	10,424 (70.8)	4,304 (29.2)	0 (0.0)	14,728 (100)
Total	32,338 (66.1)	16,480 (33.7)	1 (0.0)	48,919 (100)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 12 explains the banking penetration among weavers is higher among urban households (70.8%) than those living in rural areas (only 64.3%).

The study found that weavers having a bank account is higher among male weavers (66.1%) than female weavers (only 33.7%).



Graph 12: Weavers having Bank Account

Table 13: Weavers having Aadhar Card

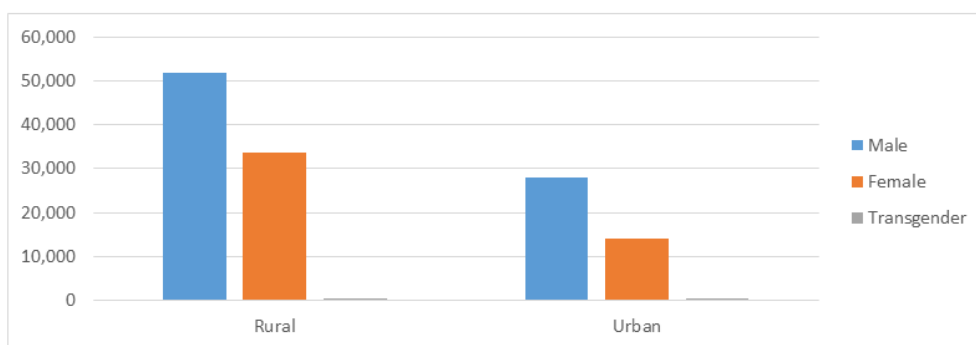
Location	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Rural	51,782	33,656	1	85,439
	(60.6)	(39.4)	(0.0)	(100)
Urban	27,857	14,189	1	42,047
	(66.3)	(33.7)	(0.0)	(100)
Total	79,639	47,845	2	1,27,586
	(62.4)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(100)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 13 states that 60.6 per cent of male weavers in rural areas have an aadhar card, while 39.4 per cent of female weavers have an aadhar card. In urban areas, 66.3 per cent of male and 33.7 per cent of female weavers have an aadhar card. It concluded that

the majority of male weavers (62.4 per cent) have an aadhar card, and 37.5 per cent of female weavers have an aadhar card. Very few two transgender also have aadhar cards.



Graph 13: Weavers having Aadhar Card

Table 14: Employment Status of Weavers

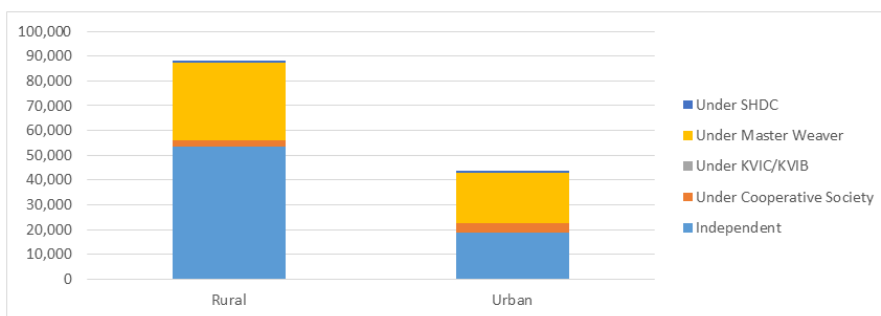
Location	Independent	Under Cooperative Society	Under KVIC/KVIB	Under Master Weaver	Under SHDC	Total
Rural	53,330	2,719	88	31,403	152	87,692
	(60.8)	(3.1)	(0.1)	(35.8)	(0.2)	(100)
Urban	18,762	3,679	52	20,515	78	43,086
	(43.5)	(8.5)	(0.1)	(47.6)	(0.2)	(100)
Total	72,092	6,398	140	51,918	230	1,30,778
	(55.1)	(4.9)	(0.1)	(39.7)	(0.2)	(100)

Source: Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019 - 20

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the respondents

Table 14 shows that 55.1 per cent were working as independent weavers, 39.7 percent weavers were working under master weavers, and 4.9 per cent were working under a cooperative society. It also depicts that very few weavers worked under

KVIC/KVIB (0.1 per cent) and SHDC (0.2 per cent). It is concluded that the majority of the weavers, i.e. about 55 per cent of weavers, were working as independent, followed by master weavers of about 40 per cent.



Graph: 14 Employment Status of Weavers

Conclusion of the study

This study has examined the socio-economic conditions of handloom weavers in Uttar Pradesh. The majority of workers are men. The women worker's participation is not in a good ratio. The weaving activity in Uttar Pradesh is shared mainly through the Muslim religion and OBCs (Other Backward Class) social group. Most workers live in kutchha houses, especially in rural areas, and a relatively higher proportion of households living in pucca and semi-pucca homes are in urban areas. It is also found that the majority (97.3 per cent) of handloom workers have their dwelling units in rural areas. There is a lack of education among handloom weavers, and the study shows that most have never attended school. It is concluded that the majority of the weavers, i.e. about 55 per cent of weavers, were working as independent, followed by master weavers of about 40 per cent. It is found that the majority, i.e. 59.5 per cent of the weaver households, belong to the income group of Rs. less than 5,000. It is concluded that the majority (53.2 per cent) of the weaver households have taken loans for handloom purposes.

The study found that most (25.5 per cent) of handloom households obtained a loan from the government, followed by commercial banks (21.9 per cent). It concluded that most weaver households (73.5 per cent) are working with a loom, and 26.5 per cent of weaver households are working without a loom. The study found that weavers having a bank account is higher among male weavers (66.1%) than female weavers (only 33.7%). The study found that weavers having a bank account is higher among male weavers (66.1%) than female weavers (only 33.7%).

It concluded that the majority of male weavers (62.4 per cent) have an aadhar card, and 37.5 per cent of female weavers have an aadhar card. Very few two transgender also have aadhar cards. Most households (60 per cent) have a monthly household income range of less than Rs. 5000, but urban areas' monthly household income is better than rural areas. It also shows that primary sources of sales of their major products are to a local market (46.1 per cent) and master weaver (43.3 per cent).

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