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**Socio-Economic Conditions of Silk Handloom Weavers in Azamgarh and
Varanasi Districts**

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Introduction

- The origin of the silk fabric can be traced back to the ancient Indus Valley civilization of India, though the majority of sources suggest China to be the originator, where it was believed to have initiated by Lady Hsi-Ling-Shih, wife of the mythical Yellow Emperor (Good et al. 2009; Texere Silk 2013).
- In order to protect himself from rain, cold and heat, he used large leaves and bark of the trees as his clothes. He started putting together a framework of sticks and putting reeds or grasses in between the sticks.
- Man also made simple mats by interlacing reeds and grasses. Unknowingly, he invented the process of weaving and eventually, the invention of a loom took place (Bryant, 1987).
- The textile industry can be broadly classified into two categories, the organized mill sector and the unorganized decentralized sector.
- The decentralized sector is engaged mainly in the weaving activity, which makes it heavily dependent on the organized sector for their yarn requirements. This decentralized sector has three major segments viz., power loom, handloom and hosiery. In addition to the above, there are readymade garments, khadi as well as carpet manufacturing units in the decentralized sector.

Handloom Sector:

- Weaving on handlooms is one of the main economic activities in the country, second only to agriculture.
- This industry accounts for around 15 percent of the total fabric output in the nation and also responsible for producing over 95% of the world's hand-woven cloth.
- According to the 4th All India Handloom Census (2019-20), it is estimated that handloom industry provides employment to 35.23 lakhs workforce directly and there is 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 are more than 35 lakhs in which number of weavers are more than 26 lakhs and allied workers related to handloom are more than 8 lakhs.
- Uttar Pradesh has 1.91 lakhs total handloom workers which include 1.31 lakhs handloom weavers and 60,179 allied workers.

- The exports of Indian handloom products are valued at 370 million USD in 2013-14 and 223 million USD in 2020-21.
- The US was ranked as the leading importer of Indian handloom products in the year 2020-21 followed by UK, Spain, Italy, Germany and UAE.
- Handlooms, power looms, and automated looms are all used to weave silk, yet the most delicate and complex silks can only be woven on traditional handlooms (Datta and Nanavaty, 2007).

Silk Weaving Centers in India:

- Bhagalpur (Bihar)
- Surat, Cambay (Gujarat)
- Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)
- Kanchipuram, Ami, Salem, Tanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
- Varanasi, Azamgarh (Uttar Pradesh)
- Bishnupur, Murshidabad, Birbhum (West Bengal)
- Dharmavaram, Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh)
- Bangalore, Anekal, Ilkal, Melekote, Kollegal (Karnataka)

Literature Review

- Review of literature helps us to know the existing literature on the topic being pursued and also on the related aspects. It finds the gaps and also the uncovered areas on the topic.
- Some important studies undertaken on the various aspects of weaving industries at international, national and regional levels which are reviewed below.
- **International Studies:** Selim Raihan and Bazlul Haque Khondker (2016), Khairul Islam et.al. (2013), Emmaniel (2012)
- **National Studies:** Dikshit J R, Basa P C, Vagreacha K (2015), Kumar P Surya (2015), Usha Patil, N (2012), Edwin Gnanadhas, M and Suja (2011), Trirunarayanaswamy M and Paramasivam J (2010), Sharada V and Gudaganavar (2009), Lakshmi Prasad, J (2009), Ajit Kanikar (2006), Gupta (2005), Subbaraj and Joseph Nelson (2004)
- **Regional Studies:** Chatterjee A and Jain N (2020), Sarkar S and Mukhopadhyay S (2019), Tamilarasi N (2019), Rao K R M and Kumar K K (2018), Gulati S (2016), Ansari M Shoaib (2016), Prathap G and Naidu M Chinnaswamy (2015), Malik Aarti (2015), Kaushik N, Jain M R (2015), Shaw Tanusree (2015), Kumudha A and Rizwana M (2013), Beddig C (2008), Ansari, T M (2002)

Research Gap

- The study which covers a review of literature on silk handloom weavers reveal that there are very few notable studies at regional level covering silk handlooms weavers. Other crucial aspects like socio-economic conditions of weavers, the policies, schemes and programmes implemented by the Government, etc. are not covered by the studies.
- This gap bridged to some extent by the studies **S. Tasneem and M. Abdul (2014)**, but in their study they have not covered whole district of Azamgarh. Some important handloom weaving clusters in Azamgarh are Autraulia, Jeeyanur, Jahanaganj and Akbarpur etc.
- **The Shaw Tanusree (2015)** study was on handloom weavers of Varanasi which focuses on the reasons such as the capitalist production, invention of power looms, increasing prices of yarn, low wages, non-availability of credit and labour problem which are responsible for the decline of handloom industry but it has not considered socio economic conditions of handloom weavers in Varanasi districts.
- Further, due to wide variations in geographic, economic, social and political conditions from state to state and from district to district within the state, broad generalization on the basis of findings of a few regional studies is not practicable. Therefore the researcher conducted an independent field survey for the present study to obtain the requisite data to fill up the gap to some extent.

Research Methodology

The research methodology contains research design, sources of data, sample design and sampling, treatment and analysis of data.

- **Research Design:** The research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted, it will take a comprehensive view of the defined objectives, analysis and interpretation of the data gathered and skillful reporting of the findings.
- **Descriptive Research:** For the present study, the descriptive research design was adopted to conduct the research process. The researcher attempted to identify the existing socio-economic conditions of silk handloom weavers located in Varanasi and Azamgarh districts of Uttar Pradesh without manipulating in anyway the scenario as it stands at present.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the present status of handloom weaving in Uttar Pradesh.
2. To study the socio-economic conditions of silk handloom weavers of Varanasi and Azamgarh districts.
3. To analyze the awareness and beneficiaries of government schemes and policy of handloom weavers in Varanasi and Azamgarh districts.
4. To analyze the problems faced by the silk handloom weavers in Varanasi and Azamgarh districts.

Research Questions:

1. What is the present status of handloom weaving in Uttar Pradesh?
2. What is the status of socio-economic conditions of silk handloom weavers in Azamgarh and Varanasi districts?
3. What is the condition of the government schemes and policies in Azamgarh and Varanasi districts?
4. What are the problems faced by silk handloom weavers in the districts of Azamgarh and Varanasi?

Sources of Data

The primary data was collected by conducting a survey on master weavers, independent weavers, working under master weaver, cooperative society weavers through structured, pre-tested interview schedule. The primary data has been supplemented by the secondary data wherever necessary. The secondary data has been mainly collected from the following sources:

- Annual Report, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India
- Development Commissioner Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India
- Joint Census of Handlooms & Power looms 1995-96, Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, NCAER.
- Handloom Census of India 2009-10, Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, NCAER.
- Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019-20, Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India
- 1995-96- Report of planning commission, vol.2, Uttar Pradesh
- District Industrial Profile of Varanasi and Azamgarh, MSME-Development Institute, Ministry of MSME, Government of India

Sample Design and Sampling

- 205 samples were selected from Azamgarh district in which 35 samples from Akbarpur, 40 samples from Atraulia, 32 samples from Jahanaganj, 28 from Jeeyanpur, 70 from Mubarakpur.
- In the same way 200 samples were selected from Varanasi in which 60 samples from Bajardiha, 50 samples from Jaitpura, 30 samples from Jallalipura, 30 from Lohta, 30 from Madanpura.

Districts/ Household Clusters	Samples Selected
Azamgarh	205
Akbarpur	35
Atraulia	40
Jahanaganj	32
Jeeyanpur	28
Mubarakpur	70
Varanasi	200
Bajardiha	60
Jaitpura	50
Jalalipura	30
Lohta	30
Madanpura	30
Grand Total	405

- Total 90 respondents working as independent were selected randomly
- Total 272 respondents working under master weaver were selected randomly
- Total 20 master weavers were purposively selected for the study.
- Total 23 respondents working under cooperative society were purposively selected for the study

Districts/Employment Status (Sample Selected)	Independent Weaver	Under Master Weaver	Under Cooperative Society	Master Weaver	Total
Azamgarh	38	146	12	9	205
Akbarpur	4	29	0	2	35
Atraulia	5	33	0	2	40
Jahanaganj	7	25	0	0	32
Jeeyanpur	11	15	0	2	28
Mubarakpur	11	44	12	3	70
Varanasi	52	126	11	11	200
Bajardiha	15	38	4	3	60
Jaitpura	17	30	1	2	50
Jalalipura	7	20	0	3	30
Lohta	6	20	3	1	30
Madanpura	7	18	3	2	30
Grand Total	90	272	23	20	405

Treatment of the Data

After collection, the data will be properly classified, processed, tabulated, analyzed and presented with the help of statistical techniques like average, percentage, annual growth rate and compound annual growth rate (CAGR), pie diagrams, bar diagrams etc.

- **Percentage (Xt)**

$$X_t = (X_t - x_{t-1} / x_{t-1}) * 100$$

- **Arithmetic Mean**

$$AM = \sum (N_1 + N_2 + N_3 \dots + N_x) / N$$

Where

\sum = sum

N = number of observation

- **Simple growth rate**

$$G_y = Y_t - Y_{t-1} / Y_{t-1}$$

Where Y = variable

T = time period

GY = Growth rate of Y

- **Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR):**

Compound annual growth rate measure the year- over- year growth rate of variables over a specific period of time in order to calculate the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) semi log model is used.

If Y_t = variable at a time t and Y_0 = initial year value of the variable, simple compounding will be $Y_t = Y_0(1+r)^t$(1)

Where r is the compound annual growth rate of Y variable, Y_t and Y_0 are the value of the variable at time period t . By taking natural Logarithm (LN) of equation 1 we can write as

$$\ln Y_t = \ln Y_0 + t \ln(1+r) \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Assuming $b_1 = \ln Y_0$ and $b_2 = \ln(1+r)$ in equation 2 we get

$$\ln Y_t = B_1 + B_2 t \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

Adding the disturbance term to the equation 3, we derived a semi log regression model

$$\ln Y_t = B_1 + B_2 t + U_t \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

The compound annual growth rate can be can be calculated by taking the antilog of estimate B_2 subtracting 1 from it and multiplying the difference by 100

$$r = \{\text{antilog}(B_2) - 1\} * 100 \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

Where r = Compound Annual growth rate in percentage

Socio-Economic Conditions of Silk Handloom Weavers in Azamgarh and Varanasi Districts

This chapter examines the following key areas:

- Age, gender, social group, religion, the level of education, marital status, type of houses, ownership of houses, types of family, types of ration cards, earlier occupation, health condition, monthly household income from weaving activities, monthly household income from all sources, monthly household consumption expenditure, sources of loan, purpose of loan etc.
- It also includes type of employment status, type of weavers, number of working looms, source of design, source of sales, type of looms, fabric produced, number of working hours per day, number of working days in a year.
- It also covers the awareness about government schemes and beneficiaries of government schemes and policies such as handloom mark, participation in fair, skill up gradation (training/workshop), marketing incentive (rebate schemes), yarn supply scheme, health insurance scheme, design training.
- It also tries to find out the problem faced by the silk handloom weavers in Varanasi and Azamgarh districts.

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Age Group of Respondents:

The age group of the handloom weavers in Varanasi and Azamgarh districts shows that the number of respondents up to 25 years of age is low. It is observed that the younger generation is not opting weaving as their preferred profession

Districts/Age Group	Up to 25 Years	26-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-55 Years	56-65 Years	Above 60 Years	Total
Azamgarh	7	45	67	65	17	4	205
	(3.4)	(22.0)	(32.7)	(31.7)	(8.3)	(2.0)	(100)
Akbarpur	1	7	14	9	2	2	35
	(2.9)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(25.7)	(5.7)	(5.7)	(100)
Atraulia	1	10	12	13	3	1	40
	(2.5)	(25.0)	(30.0)	(32.5)	(7.5)	(2.5)	(100)
Jahanaganj	0	7	9	12	4		32
	(0.0)	(21.9)	(28.1)	(37.5)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	0	7	7	12	2		28
	(0.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(42.9)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(100)
Mubarakpur	5	14	25	19	6	1	70
	(7.1)	(20.0)	(35.7)	(27.1)	(8.6)	(1.4)	(100)
Varanasi	7	42	82	54	11	4	200
	(3.5)	(21.0)	(41.0)	(27.0)	(5.5)	(2.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	1	13	26	15	4	1	60
	(1.7)	(21.7)	(43.3)	(25.0)	(6.7)	(1.7)	(100)
Jaitpura	2	13	17	14	2	2	50
	(4.0)	(26.0)	(34.0)	(28.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	1	4	15	7	3		30
	(3.3)	(13.3)	(50.0)	(23.3)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Lohta		8	12	8	1	1	30
	(0.0)	(26.7)	(40.0)	(26.7)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(100)
Madanpura	3	4	12	10	1		30
	(10.0)	(13.3)	(40.0)	(33.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(100)
Grand Total	14	87	149	119	28	8	405
	(3.5)	(21.5)	(36.8)	(29.4)	(6.9)	(2.0)	(100)

Gender of Respondents:

- It is found that nearly 91 percent of weavers were male while only 9 percent were female.
- It is observed that male handloom weavers are assisted by the female members of their family. Therefore, in the study area there is a direct employment of male handloom weavers towards handloom weaving rather than female members.

Districts/Gender	Male	Female	Total
Azamgarh	186	19	205
	(91)	(9)	(100)
Akbarpur	31	4	35
	(89)	(11)	(100)
Jahanaganj	29	3	32
	(91)	(9)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	26	2	28
	(93)	(7)	(100)
Mubarakpur	62	8	70
	(89)	(11)	(100)
Varanasi	182	18	200
	(91)	(9)	(100)
Bajardiha	55	5	60
	(92)	(8)	(100)
Jaitpura	46	4	50
	(92)	(8)	(100)
Jalalipura	27	3	30
	(90)	(10)	(100)
Lohta	27	3	30
	(90)	(10)	(100)
Madanpura	27	3	30
	(90)	(10)	(100)
Grand Total	368	37	405
	(91)	(9)	(100)

Religion of Respondents:

- In Azamgarh district, 70 percent of respondents are Muslim and 30 percent of respondents are Hindu.
- In Varanasi district, 59 percent of respondents belong to Muslim religion and 41 percent of respondents are belong to Hindu religion.
- In the study area it is found that majority (65 percent) of the weavers belonged to Muslim religion and (35 percent) of the weavers were from Hindu religion. So it is inferred that silk weaving activities are dominated by the Muslim communities.

Districts/Religion	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Azamgarh	61	144	205
	(30)	(70)	(100)
Akbarpur	13	22	35
	(37)	(63)	(100)
Atraulia	17	23	40
	(43)	(58)	(100)
Jahanaganj	6	26	32
	(19)	(81)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	5	23	28
	(18)	(82)	(100)
Mubarakpur	20	50	70
	(29)	(71)	(100)
Varanasi	82	118	200
	(41)	(59)	(100)
Bajardiha	23	37	60
	(38)	(62)	(100)
Jaitpura	24	26	50
	(48)	(52)	(100)
Jalalipura	8	22	30
	(27)	(73)	(100)
Lohta	9	21	30
	(30)	(70)	(100)
Madanpura	18	12	30
	(60)	(40)	(100)
Grand Total	143	262	405
	(35)	(65)	(100)

Social Group of Respondents:

- In Azamgarh district, 79 percent of respondents belong to OBCs (Other Backward Class), 16.6 percent of respondents are SCs (Scheduled Castes), 2.4 percent of respondents are Others and 2 percent of respondents are found from STs (Scheduled Tribes).
- On the other hand in Varanasi district, out of 200 respondents 67percent of respondents are from the OBCs (Other Backward Class) social group, 23 percent of respondents belong to SCs (Scheduled Castes) social group and 8 percent of respondents are from the Others social group and lowest from STs (Scheduled Tribes) who recorded 2 percent.
- It is found that most of the respondents i.e. 73.1 per cent belonged to OBCs social group whereas 19.8 per cent of respondents were from SCs social group. So silk weaving industry is dominated by the OBCs social group.

District/Social Group	SCs	STs	OBCs	Others	Total
Azamgarh	34	4	162	5	205
	(16.6)	(2.0)	(79.0)	(2.4)	(100)
Akbarpur	7	1	27		35
	(20.0)	(2.9)	(77.1)	(0.0)	(100)
Atraulia	10		26	4	40
	(25.0)	(0.0)	(65.0)	(10.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	5		27		32
	(15.6)	(0.0)	(84.4)	(0.0)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	2	1	25		28
	(7.1)	(3.6)	(89.3)	(0.0)	(100)
Mubarakpur	10	2	57	1	70
	(14.3)	(2.9)	(81.4)	(1.4)	(100)
Varanasi	46	4	134	16	200
	(23.0)	(2.0)	(67.0)	(8.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	14	1	43	2	60
	(23.3)	(1.7)	(71.7)	(3.3)	(100)
Jaitpura	11	2	33	4	50
	(22.0)	(4.0)	(66.0)	(8.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	4	1	22	3	30
	(13.3)	(3.3)	(73.3)	(10.0)	(100)
Lohta	5		20	5	30
	(16.7)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(16.7)	(100)
Madanpura	12		16	2	30
	(40.0)	(0.0)	(53.3)	(6.7)	(100)
Grand Total	80	8	296	21	405
	(19.8)	(2.0)	(73.1)	(5.2)	(100)

Type of Family:

- In Azamgarh district, 56.1 percent of respondents are living in nuclear families and 43.9 percent respondents are living in joint families.
- In Varanasi district, 57 percent of respondents are living in nuclear families and 43 percent of respondents are living in joint families.
- It is concluded that majority of the respondents (56.5%) have joint family and 43.5% of respondents have nuclear family.

District/Type of Family	Joint	Nuclear	Total
Azamgarh	90	115	205
	(43.9)	(56.1)	(100.0)
Akbarpur	14	21	35
	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)
Atraulia	16	24	40
	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)
Jahanaganj	14	18	32
	(43.8)	(56.3)	(100.0)
Jeeyanpur	13	15	28
	(46.4)	(53.6)	(100.0)
Mubarakpur	33	37	70
	(47.1)	(52.9)	(100.0)
Varanasi	86	114	200
	(43.0)	(57.0)	(100.0)
Bajardiha	27	33	60
	(45.0)	(55.0)	(100.0)
Jaitpura	20	30	50
	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)
Jalalipura	15	15	30
	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)
Lohta	11	19	30
	(36.7)	(63.3)	(100.0)
Madanpura	13	17	30
	(43.3)	(56.7)	(100.0)
Grand Total	176	229	405
	(43.5)	(56.5)	(100.0)

Type of House:

- In Azamgarh district, 42.4 percent of respondents are living in pucca houses, 34.6 percent of respondent are living in semi-pucca houses and 22.9 percent of respondents are living in kutcha houses.
- In Varanasi district, 79 percent of respondents are living in pucca houses, 19.5 percent of respondents are living in semi-pucca houses and lowest 1.5 percent of respondents are living in kutcha houses.
- It is found that majority of respondents (60.5 percent) are living in pucca houses, rest 27.2 percent and 12.3 percent are living in semi-pucca and kutcha houses respectively.

Districts/Type of House	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	Total
Azamgarh	47	71	87	205
	(22.9)	(34.6)	(42.4)	(100.0)
Akbarpur	14	8	13	35
	(40.0)	(22.9)	(37.1)	(100.0)
Atraulia	4	18	18	40
	(10.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(100.0)
Jahanaganj	7	19	6	32
	(21.9)	(59.4)	(18.8)	(100.0)
Jeeyanpur	11	5	12	28
	(39.3)	(17.9)	(42.9)	(100.0)
Mubarakpur	11	21	38	70
	(15.7)	(30.0)	(54.3)	(100.0)
Varanasi	3	39	158	200
	(1.5)	(19.5)	(79.0)	(100.0)
Bajardiha	0	10	50	60
	(0.0)	(16.7)	(83.3)	(100.0)
Jaitpura	0	12	38	50
	(0.0)	(24.0)	(76.0)	(100.0)
Jalalipura	0	7	23	30
	(0.0)	(23.3)	(76.7)	(100.0)
Lohta	3	6	21	30
	(10.0)	(20.0)	(70.0)	(100.0)
Madanpura	0	4	26	30
	(0.0)	(13.3)	(86.7)	(100.0)
Grand Total	50	110	245	405
	(12.3)	(27.2)	(60.5)	(100.0)

Educational Qualification:

In Azamgarh district, 31.7 percent of respondents have below primary level education, 29.3 percent of respondents are primary level education, 27.3 percent of respondents have never attended, 9.3 percent of respondents have middle level of education and 2 percent of respondents have high school, and very few in higher secondary, graduation and above levels of education.

In Varanasi district, 22 percent of respondents are never attended school, 24.5 percent of respondents have below primary level education, 28 percent of respondents have primary level of education, 14 percent of respondents have middle level education, 8 percent of the respondents in the category of high school, 2.5 percent of respondents in higher secondary and lowest 1 percent of respondents have in the category of graduate and above level of education.

Districts/Educational	Never Attended School	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	High School	Higher Secondary	Graduate and Above	Total
Azamgarh	56	65	60	19	4	1	0	205
	(27.3)	(31.7)	(29.3)	(9.3)	(2.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Akbarpur	9	10	13	2	1	0	0	35
	(25.7)	(28.6)	(37.1)	(5.7)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Atraulia	4	10	18	7	1	0	0	40
	(10.0)	(25.0)	(45.0)	(17.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Jahanaganj	16	9	7	0	0	0	0	32
	(50.0)	(28.1)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Jeeyanpur	12	13	3	0	0	0	0	28
	(42.9)	(46.4)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Mubarakpur	15	23	19	10	2	1	0	70
	(21.4)	(32.9)	(27.1)	(14.3)	(2.9)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Varanasi	44	49	56	28	16	5	2	200
	(22.0)	(24.5)	(28.0)	(14.0)	(8.0)	(2.5)	(1.0)	(100.0)
Bajardiha	12	20	16	8	2	2	0	60
	(20.0)	(33.3)	(26.7)	(13.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Jaitpura	16	13	14	6	1	0	0	50
	(32.0)	(26.0)	(28.0)	(12.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Jalalipura	10	6	7	3	2	1	1	30
	(33.3)	(20.0)	(23.3)	(10.0)	(6.7)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(100.0)
Lohta	3	8	9	5	5	0	0	30
	(10.0)	(26.7)	(30.0)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Madanpura	3	2	10	6	6	2	1	30
	(10.0)	(6.7)	(33.3)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(6.7)	(3.3)	(100.0)
Grand Total	100	114	116	47	20	6	2	405
	(24.7)	(28.1)	(28.6)	(11.6)	(4.9)	(1.5)	(0.5)	(100.0)

Earlier Occupation:

In Azamgarh district, 81.5 percent of respondents have earlier occupation as weaving, 14.6 percent of respondents have come to this occupation from agriculture, 3.4 percent of respondents have entered this occupation from private employee, 0.5 percent of respondents have chosen this occupation from government employee.

In Varanasi district, 82 percent of respondents have weaving as an earlier occupation, 13.5 percent of respondents have earlier occupation is agriculture, 3 percent of respondents have from private employee, 0.5 percent of respondents have from government employee.

Districts/Earlier Occupation	Weaving	Agriculture	Government Employee	Private Employee	Total
Azamgarh	167	30	1	7	205
	(81.5)	(14.6)	(0.5)	(3.4)	(100)
Akbarpur	28	6	1	0	35
	(80.0)	(17.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(100)
Atraulia	35	3	0	2	40
	(87.5)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	25	7	0	0	32
	(78.1)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	22	4	0	2	28
	(78.6)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(100)
Mubarakpur	57	10	0	3	70
	(81.4)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(100)
Varanasi	164	27	3	6	200
	(82.0)	(13.5)	(1.5)	(3.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	51	6	1	2	60
	(85.0)	(10.0)	(1.7)	(3.3)	(100)
Jaitpura	41	7	1	1	50
	(82.0)	(14.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	24	6	0	0	30
	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Lohta	23	5	1	1	30
	(76.7)	(16.7)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(100)
Madanpura	25	3	0	2	30
	(83.3)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(100)
Grand Total	331	57	4	13	405
	(81.7)	(14.1)	(1.0)	(3.2)	(100)

Health Condition of Respondents:

- In Azamgarh district, out of 205 respondents 105 (51.2 percent) of respondents have eye sight problem, 40 (19.5 percent) of respondents are suffer from back pain, 36 (17.6 percent) of respondents have problem of joint pain, 21 (10.2 percent) of respondents have problem of hearing and 3 (1.5 percent) of respondents have problem of high blood pressure.
- In Varanasi district, out of 200 respondents 58 (29 percent) of respondents have eye sight problem, 47 (23.5 percent) of respondents are suffer from back pain, 44 (22 percent) of respondents have problem of joint pain, 49 (24.5 percent) of respondents have problem of hearing and 2 (1 percent) of respondents have problem of high blood pressure.

District/Health Condition	Hearing	Back Pain	Joint Pain	Eye Sight	Blood Pressure	Total
Azamgarh	21	40	36	105	3	205
	(10.2)	(19.5)	(17.6)	(51.2)	(1.5)	(100)
Akbarpur	6	7	5	17		35
	(17.1)	(20.0)	(14.3)	(48.6)	(0.0)	(100)
Atraulia	7	8	7	16	2	40
	(17.5)	(20.0)	(17.5)	(40.0)	(5.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	1	5	7	19		32
	(3.1)	(15.6)	(21.9)	(59.4)	(0.0)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	0	4	5	19		28
	(0.0)	(14.3)	(17.9)	(67.9)	(0.0)	(100)
Mubarakpur	7	16	12	34	1	70
	(10.0)	(22.9)	(17.1)	(48.6)	(1.4)	(100)
Varanasi	49	47	44	58	2	200
	(24.5)	(23.5)	(22.0)	(29.0)	(1.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	13	17	14	16		60
	(21.7)	(28.3)	(23.3)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(100)
Jaitpura	12	9	8	19	2	50
	(24.0)	(18.0)	(16.0)	(38.0)	(4.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	9	6	7	8		30
	(30.0)	(20.0)	(23.3)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(100)
Lohta	10	7	7	6		30
	(33.3)	(23.3)	(23.3)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Madanpura	5	8	8	9		30
	(16.7)	(26.7)	(26.7)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Grand Total	70	87	80	163	5	405
	(17.3)	(21.5)	(19.8)	(40.2)	(1.2)	(100)

Monthly Household Income of the Respondents from handloom weaving activities:

- In Azamgarh district, 152 (74.1 percent) respondents fall in the income group of Rs. 5001-7500, 35 (17.1 percent) respondents have income group of Rs. 7500-10000, 18 (8.8 percent) respondents have income group of Rs. 2500-5000, and no respondent have found in monthly income groups of Rs. 15001-20000 and Rs. 20001- 25000.
- In Varanasi district, out of 200 respondents 104 (52 percent) respondents fall in the income group of Rs. 5001-7500, 60 (30 percent) respondents have income group of Rs. 7501-10000, 28 (14 percent) respondents have income group of Rs. 10001-15000, 6 (3 percent) respondents have monthly income group of Rs. 2500-5000 and last 2 (1 percent) respondents has monthly income group of Rs. 15001-20000.

Districts/ Monthly Household Income	2500-5000	5001-7500	7501-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	Total
Azamgarh	18	152	35	0	0	205
	(8.8)	(74.1)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Akbarpur	5	24	6	0	0	35
	(14.3)	(68.6)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Atraulia	3	30	7	0	0	40
	(7.5)	(75.0)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	4	28	0	0	0	32
	(12.5)	(87.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	6	21	1	0	0	28
	(21.4)	(75.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Mubarakpur	0	49	21	0	0	70
	(0.0)	(70.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Varanasi	6	104	60	28	2	200
	(3.0)	(52.0)	(30.0)	(14.0)	(1.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	2	31	19	8	0	60
	(3.3)	(51.7)	(31.7)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(100)
Jaitpura	1	26	14	7	2	50
	(2.0)	(52.0)	(28.0)	(14.0)	(4.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	0	16	9	5	0	30
	(0.0)	(53.3)	(30.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(100)
Lohta	3	14	9	4	0	30
	(10.0)	(46.7)	(30.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(100)
Madanpura	0	17	9	4	0	30
	(0.0)	(56.7)	(30.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(100)
Grand Total	24	256	95	28	2	405
	(5.9)	(63.2)	(23.5)	(6.9)	(0.5)	(100)

Monthly Consumption Expenditure of Household:

- In Azamgarh district out of 205 respondents, 136 (66.3 percent) of respondents have the monthly household consumption expenditure of Rs. 5001-7500, 34 (16.6 percent) of respondents have the expenditure range of Rs. 2500-5000, 27 (13.2 percent) of respondents have the expenditure range of Rs. 7501-10,000, 5 (2.4 percent) of respondents have the expenditure range of Rs. 10001-15000, 3 (1.5 percent) of respondents have the expenditure range of Rs. 15001-20,000.
- In Varanasi district out of 200 respondents, 94 (47 percent) of respondents have the monthly household consumption expenditure of Rs. 5001-7500, 72 (36 percent) of respondents have the expenditure range of Rs. 7501-10000, 23 (11.5 percent) of respondents have expenditure range of Rs. 10001-15,000, 7 (3.5 percent) of respondents have the expenditure range of Rs. 2500-5000, 4 (2 percent) of respondents have the expenditure range of Rs. 15001-20,000.

Districts/Monthly Consumption Expenditure of Household	2500-5000	5001-7500	7501-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000	Total
Azamgarh	34	136	27	5	3	205
	(16.6)	(66.3)	(13.2)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(100.0)
Akbarpur	6	24	5	0	0	35
	(17.1)	(68.6)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Atraulia	3	28	7	0	2	40
	(7.5)	(70.0)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(100.0)
Jahanaganj	4	28	0	0	0	32
	(12.5)	(87.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Jeeyanpur	6	20	2	0	0	28
	(21.4)	(71.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Mubarakpur	15	36	13	5	1	70
	(21.4)	(51.4)	(18.6)	(7.1)	(1.4)	(100.0)
Varanasi	7	94	72	23	4	200
	(3.5)	(47.0)	(36.0)	(11.5)	(2.0)	(100.0)
Bajardiha	4	27	22	6	1	60
	(6.7)	(45.0)	(36.7)	(10.0)	(1.7)	(100.0)
Jaitpura	0	22	19	9	0	50
	(0.0)	(44.0)	(38.0)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Jalalipura	0	17	12	1	0	30
	(0.0)	(56.7)	(40.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Lohta	3	13	9	5	0	30
	(10.0)	(43.3)	(30.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Madanpura	0	15	10	2	3	30
	(0.0)	(50.0)	(33.3)	(6.7)	(10.0)	(100.0)
Grand Total	41	230	99	28	7	405
	(10.1)	(56.8)	(24.4)	(6.9)	(1.7)	(100.0)

Type of Ration Card:

- In Azamgarh district, out of 205 respondents 110 (53.7 percent) of respondents have APL cards, 85 (41.5 percent) respondents have BPL Card, 7 (3.4 percent) respondents have AAY cards and 3 (1.5 percent) respondents are living without ration cards.
- In Varanasi district, out of 200 respondents 125 (62.5 percent) respondents have APL cards, 22 (11 percent) respondents are living without ration cards and 53 (26.5 percent) respondents have BPL cards.

Districts/Type of Ration Card	BPL Card	APL Card	AAY Card	No Card	Total
Azamgarh	85	110	7	3	205
	(41.5)	(53.7)	(3.4)	(1.5)	(100.0)
Akbarpur	13	20	2	0	35
	(37.1)	(57.1)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Atraulia	8	32	0	0	40
	(20.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Jahanaganj	13	16	3	0	32
	(40.6)	(50.0)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Jeeyanpur	12	14	2	0	28
	(42.9)	(50.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Mubarakpur	39	28	0	3	70
	(55.7)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(100.0)
Varanasi	53	125	0	22	200
	(26.5)	(62.5)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(100.0)
Bajardiha	20	32	0	8	60
	(33.3)	(53.3)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(100.0)
Jaitpura	17	24	0	9	50
	(34.0)	(48.0)	(0.0)	(18.0)	(100.0)
Jalalipura	4	26	0	0	30
	(13.3)	(86.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Lohta	7	21	0	2	30
	(23.3)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(100.0)
Madanpura	5	22	0	3	30
	(16.7)	(73.3)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(100.0)
Grand Total	138	235	7	25	405
	(34.1)	(58.0)	(1.7)	(6.2)	(100.0)

Purpose of Loan:

- In Azamgarh district it can be observed that 70.2 percent of total respondents were borrowed money for other purposes and 26.3 percent of respondents were borrowed for weaving purposes.
- In Varanasi district, 50.5 percent of the respondent were borrowed money for other purposes and 40.5 percent of respondents were borrowed for weaving purposes.

Districts/Purpose of Loan	Weaving	Other purposes	Both	Total
Azamgarh	54	144	7	205
	(26.3)	(70.2)	(3.4)	(100)
Akbarpur	8	27	0	35
	(22.9)	(77.1)	(0.0)	(100)
Atraulia	18	18	4	40
	(45.0)	(45.0)	(10.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	6	26	0	32
	(18.8)	(81.3)	(0.0)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	9	19	0	28
	(32.1)	(67.9)	(0.0)	(100)
Mubarakpur	13	54	3	70
	(18.6)	(77.1)	(4.3)	(100)
Varanasi	81	101	18	200
	(40.5)	(50.5)	(9.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	16	41	3	60
	(26.7)	(68.3)	(5.0)	(100)
Jaitpura	23	23	4	50
	(46.0)	(46.0)	(8.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	14	11	5	30
	(46.7)	(36.7)	(16.7)	(100)
Lohta	13	15	2	30
	(43.3)	(50.0)	(6.7)	(100)
Madanpura	15	11	4	30
	(50.0)	(36.7)	(13.3)	(100)
Grand Total	135	245	25	405
	(33.3)	(60.5)	(6.2)	(100)

Source of Loan:

- In Azamgarh district, out of 205 respondents, 64 (31.2 percent) respondents are depending on master weavers, 40 (19.5 percent) respondents are getting loan from money lenders, 32 (15.6 percent) respondents are getting from commercial banks, 30 (14.6 percent) respondents depending on friends and relatives, 26 (12.7 percent) respondents are depending on banks for indebtedness, 26 (12.7 percent) respondents are depending on cooperative societies for indebtedness and rest 13 respondents (6.3 percent) are taken from SHGs.
- In Varanasi district, out of 200 respondents, 75 (37.5 percent) respondents are depending on master weavers, 51 (25.5 percent) respondents are getting loan from money lenders, 21 (10.5 percent) respondents are getting from commercial banks, 22 (11 percent) respondents depending on friends and relatives, 21 (10.5 percent) respondents are depending on banks for indebtedness and 9 (18 percent) respondents are depending on cooperative societies for indebtedness and rest 13 respondents (6.5 percent) are taken from SHGs.

Districts/Source of Loan	Money Lender	Master Weaver	Friends/Relatives	Cooperative-Society	Commercial Banks	SHGs	Total
Azamgarh	40	64	30	26	32	13	205
	(19.5)	(31.2)	(14.6)	(12.7)	(15.6)	(6.3)	(100)
Akbarpur	6	12	7	4	5	1	35
	(17.1)	(34.3)	(20.0)	(11.4)	(14.3)	(2.9)	(100)
Atraulia	7	8	6	3	10	6	40
	(17.5)	(20.0)	(15.0)	(7.5)	(25.0)	(15.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	5	11	5	6	4	1	32
	(15.6)	(34.4)	(15.6)	(18.8)	(12.5)	(3.1)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	7	9	3	6	2	1	28
	(25.0)	(32.1)	(10.7)	(21.4)	(7.1)	(3.6)	(100)
Mubarakpur	15	24	9	7	11	4	70
Varanasi	51	75	22	18	21	13	200
	(25.5)	(37.5)	(11.0)	(9.0)	(10.5)	(6.5)	(100)
Bajardiha	14	20	6	7	9	4	60
	(23.3)	(33.3)	(10.0)	(11.7)	(15.0)	(6.7)	(100)
Jaitpura	13	20	7	2	4	4	50
	(26.0)	(40.0)	(14.0)	(4.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	8	7	4	3	5	3	30
	(26.7)	(23.3)	(13.3)	(10.0)	(16.7)	(10.0)	(100)
Lohta	10	14	2	2	1	1	30
	(33.3)	(46.7)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(100)
Madanpura	6	14	3	4	2	1	30
	(20.0)	(46.7)	(10.0)	(13.3)	(6.7)	(3.3)	(100)
Grand Total	91	139	52	44	53	26	405
	(22.5)	(34.3)	(12.8)	(10.9)	(13.1)	(6.4)	(100)

Type of employment Status:

- In Azamgarh district, out of 205 respondents, 146 (71.2 percent) respondents are working under master weaver, 52 respondents (18.5 percent) working as Independent weavers, 12 respondents (5.9 percent) are working under cooperative societies and 4 respondents (4.4 percent) are master weavers.
- In Varanasi district, out of 200 respondents, 126 (63 percent) respondents are working under master weaver, 52 respondents (26 percent) are working as independent weavers, 11 respondents (5.5 percent) are working under cooperative societies and 11 respondents (5.5 percent) working as master weavers.

Districts/Employment Status	Independent Weaver	Under Master Weaver	Under Cooperative Society	Master Weaver	Total
Azamgarh	38	146	12	9	205
	(18.5)	(71.2)	(5.9)	(4.4)	(100.0)
Akbarpur	4	29	0	2	35
	(11.4)	(82.9)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(100.0)
Atraulia	5	33	0	2	40
	(12.5)	(82.5)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(100.0)
Jahanaganj	7	25	0	0	32
	(21.9)	(78.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Jeeyanpur	11	15	0	2	28
	(39.3)	(53.6)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(100.0)
Mubarakpur	11	44	12	3	70
	(15.7)	(62.9)	(17.1)	(4.3)	(100.0)
Varanasi	52	126	11	11	200
	(26.0)	(63.0)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(100.0)
Bajardiha	15	38	4	3	60
	(25.0)	(63.3)	(6.7)	(5.0)	(100.0)
Jaitpura	17	30	1	2	50
	(34.0)	(60.0)	(2.0)	(4.0)	(100.0)
Jalalipura	7	20	0	3	30
	(23.3)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(100.0)
Lohta	6	20	3	1	30
	(20.0)	(66.7)	(10.0)	(3.3)	(100.0)
Madanpura	7	18	3	2	30
	(23.3)	(60.0)	(10.0)	(6.7)	(100.0)
Grand Total	90	272	23	20	405
	(22.2)	(67.2)	(5.7)	(4.9)	(100.0)

Number of Working Looms:

- In Azamgarh district, large proportion of weavers (73.7 percent) are working with 1 handloom, 16.1 percent of weavers are working with 2 handlooms and very few 7.3 percent weavers are working with 3 handlooms.
- On the other hand, in Varanasi district, about 50 percent of respondents are working with 1 handloom, 30.5 percent of respondents are working with 2 handlooms and 17.5 percent of respondents are working with 3 handlooms.

Districts/No of Working Looms	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Azamgarh	151	33	15	3	0	3	205
	(73.7)	(16.1)	(7.3)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(100)
Akbarpur	25	5	4	1	0	0	35
	(71.4)	(14.3)	(11.4)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Atraulia	17	15	5	1	0	2	40
	(42.5)	(37.5)	(12.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	32	0	0	0	0	0	32
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	28	0	0	0	0	0	28
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Mubarakpur	49	13	6	1	0	1	70
	(70.0)	(18.6)	(8.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(100)
Varanasi	100	61	35	2	0	2	200
	(50.0)	(30.5)	(17.5)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	31	18	11	0	0	0	60
	(51.7)	(30.0)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Jaitpura	22	17	7	2	0	2	50
	(44.0)	(34.0)	(14.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	16	8	6	0	0	0	30
	(53.3)	(26.7)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Lohta	16	8	6	0	0	0	30
	(53.3)	(26.7)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Madanpura	15	10	5	0	0	0	30
	(50.0)	(33.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Grand Total	251	94	50	5	0	5	405
	(62.0)	(23.2)	(12.3)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(100)

Source of Design:

- In Azamgarh district, 152 respondents (74.1 percent) depended upon the master weaver, 40 (19.5 percent) of respondents have their own design, 10 (4.9 percent) of the respondents depended on co-operative society and 3 (1.5 percent) of respondents depended upon the KVIC/KVIB.
- In Varanasi district, 128 respondents (64 percent) are depended upon the master weaver, 61 (30.5 percent) of respondents have their own design, 11 (5.5 percent) of the respondents depended on co-operative society.
- It is found that majority of the respondents (69.1 percent) are depended upon the master weavers.

District/Source of Design	Own	Master Weaver/Gaddidar	Cooperatives	KVIC/KVIB	Total
Azamgarh	40	152	10	3	205
	(19.5)	(74.1)	(4.9)	(1.5)	(100)
Akbarpur	6	29	0	0	35
	(17.1)	(82.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Atraulia	7	33	0	0	40
	(17.5)	(82.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	5	27	0	0	32
	(15.6)	(84.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	8	20	0	0	28
	(28.6)	(71.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Mubarakpur	14	43	10	3	70
	(20.0)	(61.4)	(14.3)	(4.3)	(100)
Varanasi	61	128	11	0	200
	(30.5)	(64.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	17	39	4	0	60
	(28.3)	(65.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(100)
Jaitpura	19	30	1	0	50
	(38.0)	(60.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	10	20	0	0	30
	(33.3)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Lohta	7	20	3	0	30
	(23.3)	(66.7)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Madanpura	8	19	3	0	30
	(26.7)	(63.3)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Grand Total	101	280	21	3	405
	(24.9)	(69.1)	(5.2)	(0.7)	(100)

Source of Sales:

- In Azamgarh district, 148 respondents (72.2 percent) are depended upon the master weaver, 45 (22 percent) sold to local markets, 9 (4.4 percent) sold through co-operative society and 3 (1.5 percent) depended upon the KVIC/KVIB.
- In Varanasi district, 128 respondents (64 percent) are depended upon the master weaver, 61 (30.5 percent) sold to local markets, 11 (5.5 percent) sold through co-operative society.
- It is found that majority of the respondents (68.1 percent) are sell their products through master weavers followed by local markets.

Districts/Source of Sales	Local market	Master Weaver/Gaddidar	Cooperative society	KVIC/KVIB	Total
Azamgarh	45	148	9	3	205
	(22.0)	(72.2)	(4.4)	(1.5)	(100)
Akbarpur	7	28	0	0	35
	(20.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Atraulia	9	31	0	0	40
	(22.5)	(77.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	5	27	0	0	32
	(15.6)	(84.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	8	20	0	0	28
	(28.6)	(71.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Mubarakpur	16	42	9	3	70
	(22.9)	(60.0)	(12.9)	(4.3)	(100)
Varanasi	61	128	11	0	200
	(30.5)	(64.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	17	39	4	0	60
	(28.3)	(65.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(100)
Jaitpura	19	30	1	0	50
	(38.0)	(60.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	10	20	0	0	30
	(33.3)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Lohta	7	20	3	0	30
	(23.3)	(66.7)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Madanpura	8	19	3	0	30
	(26.7)	(63.3)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(100)
Grand Total	106	276	20	3	405
	(26.2)	(68.1)	(4.9)	(0.7)	(100)

Type of Looms:

- In Azamgarh district, 138 (67.3 percent) respondents used pit looms, 44 (21.5 percent) respondents used pit loom with doobby or jacquard while 23 (11.2 percent) respondents used frame looms with doobby or jacquard.
- In Varanasi district, 76 (38 percent) respondents used frame looms with doobby or jacquard, 73 (36.5 percent) respondents used pit loom with doobby or jacquard while 51 (25.5 percent) respondents used pit looms.
- The study reveals that majority of respondents (46.7 percent) used pit looms but in Varanasi district, the weavers prefers frame looms with doobby or jacquard.

Districts/Type of Looms	Pit loom	Pit loom with Dobby/Jacquard	Frame loom with Dobby/Jacquard	Total
Azamgarh	138	44	23	205
	(67.3)	(21.5)	(11.2)	(100)
Akbarpur	23	10	2	35
	(65.7)	(28.6)	(5.7)	(100)
Atraulia	18	14	8	40
	(45.0)	(35.0)	(20.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	28	1	3	32
	(87.5)	(3.1)	(9.4)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	24	2	2	28
	(85.7)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(100)
Mubarakpur	45	17	8	70
	(64.3)	(24.3)	(11.4)	(100)
Varanasi	51	73	76	200
	(25.5)	(36.5)	(38.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	16	22	22	60
	(26.7)	(36.7)	(36.7)	(100)
Jaitpura	18	17	15	50
	(36.0)	(34.0)	(30.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	5	10	15	30
	(16.7)	(33.3)	(50.0)	(100)
Lohta	9	12	9	30
	(30.0)	(40.0)	(30.0)	(100)
Madanpura	3	12	15	30
	(10.0)	(40.0)	(50.0)	(100)
Grand Total	189	117	99	405
	(46.7)	(28.9)	(24.4)	(100)

Fabric Produced:

- In Azamgarh district, 179 (87.3 percent) respondents have produced sari, 23 (11.2 percent) respondents have produced dress material, suiting, shirting and long cloth, 3 (1.5 percent) respondents have produced dhoti, lungi and angavastram.
- In Varanasi district, 190 (95 percent) respondents have produced sari, 8 (4 percent) respondents have produced dress material, suiting, shirting and long cloth, 2 (1percent) respondents have produced dhoti, lungi and angavastram.
- It is found that in both district majority of respondents (91.1 percent) have produced sari.

Districts/Fabric Produced	Dhoti, Lungi, Angavastram	Sarees	Dress material, Suiting, Shirting, Long Cloth	Total
Azamgarh	3	179	23	205
	(1.5)	(87.3)	(11.2)	(100)
Akbarpur	2	29	4	35
	(5.7)	(82.9)	(11.4)	(100)
Atraulia	0	38	2	40
	(0.0)	(95.0)	(5.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	0	29	3	32
	(0.0)	(90.6)	(9.4)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	0	21	7	28
	(0.0)	(75.0)	(25.0)	(100)
Mubarakpur	1	62	7	70
	(1.4)	(88.6)	(10.0)	(100)
Varanasi	2	190	8	200
	(1.0)	(95.0)	(4.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	0	56	4	60
	(0.0)	(93.3)	(6.7)	(100)
Jaitpura	0	48	2	50
	(0.0)	(96.0)	(4.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	2	28	0	30
	(6.7)	(93.3)	(0.0)	(100)
Lohta	0	29	1	30
	(0.0)	(96.7)	(3.3)	(100)
Madanpura	0	29	1	30
	(0.0)	(96.7)	(3.3)	(100)
Grand Total	5	369	31	405
	(1.2)	(91.1)	(7.7)	(100)

Number of Working Hours/Day:

- In Azamgarh district, out of 205 respondents (64.2 percent) 132 respondents are working between 8 to 12 hours per day, (25.4 percent) 52 of respondents are working 8 hours per day, (10.2) percent 21 respondents are working above 12 hours per day.
- On the other hand, in Varanasi district, out of 200 respondents (60.5 percent) 121 respondents are working between 8 to 12 hours per day, (32 percent) 64 respondents are working 8 hours per day, (7.5 percent) 15 respondents are working above 12 hours per day only.
- The study reveals that majority of weavers (62.5 percent) are working between 8 to 12 hours.

District/Clusters	8 hours	8-12 hours	Above 12 hours	Total
Azamgarh	52	132	21	205
	(25.4)	(64.4)	(10.2)	(100)
Akbarpur	7	25	3	35
	(20.0)	(71.4)	(8.6)	(100)
Atraulia	11	27	2	40
	(27.5)	(67.5)	(5.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	10	18	4	32
	(31.3)	(56.3)	(12.5)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	6	18	4	28
	(21.4)	(64.3)	(14.3)	(100)
Mubarakpur	18	44	8	70
	(25.7)	(62.9)	(11.4)	(100)
Varanasi	64	121	15	200
	(32.0)	(60.5)	(7.5)	(100)
Bajardiha	21	33	6	60
	(35.0)	(55.0)	(10.0)	(100)
Jaitpura	11	38	1	50
	(22.0)	(76.0)	(2.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	9	19	2	30
	(30.0)	(63.3)	(6.7)	(100)
Lohta	12	16	2	30
	(40.0)	(53.3)	(6.7)	(100)
Madanpura	11	15	4	30
	(36.7)	(50.0)	(13.3)	(100)
Grand Total	116	253	36	405
	(28.6)	(62.5)	(8.9)	(100)

Number of working days in a Year:

- The study reveals that majority of the respondents (53.3 percent) are working between 251 to 300 days in both districts but in this range Azamgarh district has 22.4 percent higher than Varanasi district.
- In Varanasi district 38 percent of respondents are in range of 201-250 days which is higher than Azamgarh district by 18 percent.
- Finally the working days of respondents in the Azamgarh district are higher than the working days of respondents in Varanasi district.

District/Clusters	150-200 days	201-250 days	251-300 days	Above 300 days	Total
Azamgarh	8	37	132	28	205
	(3.9)	(18.0)	(64.4)	(13.7)	(100)
Akbarpur	1	8	21	5	35
	(2.9)	(22.9)	(60.0)	(14.3)	(100)
Atraulia	2	12	21	5	40
	(5.0)	(30.0)	(52.5)	(12.5)	(100)
Jahanaganj	3	4	21	4	32
	(9.4)	(12.5)	(65.6)	(12.5)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	0	0	24	4	28
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(100)
Mubarakpur	2	13	45	10	70
	(2.9)	(18.6)	(64.3)	(14.3)	(100)
Varanasi	18	76	84	22	200
	(9.0)	(38.0)	(42.0)	(11.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	2	24	26	8	60
	(3.3)	(40.0)	(43.3)	(13.3)	(100)
Jaitpura	3	16	26	5	50
	(6.0)	(32.0)	(52.0)	(10.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	5	14	9	2	30
	(16.7)	(46.7)	(30.0)	(6.7)	(100)
Lohta	6	11	10	3	30
	(20.0)	(36.7)	(33.3)	(10.0)	(100)
Madanpura	2	11	13	4	30
	(6.7)	(36.7)	(43.3)	(13.3)	(100)
Grand Total	26	113	216	50	405
	(6.4)	(27.9)	(53.3)	(12.3)	(100)

Awareness About the Government Schemes:

- In Azamgarh districts, 55 respondents (26.8 percent) have the knowledge of Government Schemes while 150 respondents (73.2 percent) have no idea about Government Schemes.
- In Varanasi district, 58 respondents (29 percent of weavers) have the knowledge of Government Schemes and 142 respondents (71 percent) have no awareness about Government Schemes.
- It concluded that majority (72.1 percent) of respondents have no awareness about Government Schemes and 27.9 percent have knowledge about Government Schemes.

Districts/ Awareness about Government Schemes	Yes	No	Total
Azamgarh	55	150	205
	(26.8)	(73.2)	(100)
Akbarpur	11	24	35
	(31.4)	(68.6)	(100)
Atraulia	11	29	40
	(27.5)	(72.5)	(100)
Jahanaganj	5	27	32
	(15.6)	(84.4)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	6	22	28
	(21.4)	(78.6)	(100)
Mubarakpur	22	48	70
	(31.4)	(68.6)	(100)
Varanasi	58	142	200
	(29.0)	(71.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	17	43	60
	(28.3)	(71.7)	(100)
Jaitpura	11	39	50
	(22.0)	(78.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	9	21	30
	(30.0)	(70.0)	(100)
Lohta	12	18	30
	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100)
Madanpura	9	21	30
	(30.0)	(70.0)	(100)
Grand Total	113	292	405
	(27.9)	(72.1)	(100)

Problem related to Raw Materials:

- In Azamgarh district, 178 (86.8%) of weavers have the problem of raw materials and 27 (13.2%) of weavers have no problem related to raw materials. In the district Varanasi, 154 (77%) of weavers have the problems of raw materials and 46 (23%) of weavers have no problem related to raw materials.
- It is found that in both districts, 332 (82%) of weavers have the problems of raw materials. From the above analysis it is inferred that increase in price of raw material, low quality of raw materials and scarcity of raw materials etc. are the main problems related to raw materials.

Districts/Problem related to Raw Materials	Yes	No	Total
Azamgarh	178	27	205
	(86.8)	(13.2)	(100)
Akbarpur	31	4	35
	(88.6)	(11.4)	(100)
Atraulia	36	4	40
	(90.0)	(10.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	28	4	32
	(87.5)	(12.5)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	24	4	28
	(85.7)	(14.3)	(100)
Mubarakpur	59	11	70
	(84.3)	(15.7)	(100)
Varanasi	154	46	200
	(77.0)	(23.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	48	12	60
	(80.0)	(20.0)	(100)
Jaitpura	37	13	50
	(74.0)	(26.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	23	7	30
	(76.7)	(23.3)	(100)
Lohta	24	6	30
	(80.0)	(20.0)	(100)
Madanpura	22	8	30
	(73.3)	(26.7)	(100)
Total	332	73	405
	(82.0)	(18.0)	(100)

Problem related to Marketing:

- In Azamgarh district, 166 (81%) of weavers have the problem of marketing and 39 (19%) of weavers have no problem related to marketing. In the district Varanasi, 139 (69.5%) of weavers have the problems of marketing and 61 (30.5%) of weavers have no problem related to marketing.
- It is found that in both districts, 305 (75.3%) of weavers have the problems of marketing. Hence, from the above analysis it is inferred that increase in competition from power loom and mill sector, lack of marketing support, lack of promotion and advertisement of handloom products etc. are the main problems related to marketing.

Districts/Problem related to Marketing	Yes	No	Total
Azamgarh	166	39	205
	(81.0)	(19.0)	(100)
Akbarpur	28	7	35
	(80.0)	(20.0)	(100)
Atraulia	31	9	40
	(77.5)	(22.5)	(100)
Jahanaganj	28	4	32
	(87.5)	(12.5)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	26	2	28
	(92.9)	(7.1)	(100)
Mubarakpur	53	17	70
	(75.7)	(24.3)	(100)
Varanasi	139	61	200
	(69.5)	(30.5)	(100)
Bajardiha	41	19	60
	(68.3)	(31.7)	(100)
Jaitpura	34	16	50
	(68.0)	(32.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	22	8	30
	(73.3)	(26.7)	(100)
Lohta	20	10	30
	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100)
Madanpura	22	8	30
	(73.3)	(26.7)	(100)
Grand Total	305	100	405
	(75.3)	(24.7)	(100)

Problem related to Finance:

- In Azamgarh district, 170 (82.9%) of weavers have the problem of finance related and 35 (17.1%) of weavers have no problem related to finance. In the district of Varanasi, 154 (77%) of weavers have the problems related to finance related and 46 (23%) of weavers have no problem related to finance.
- It is found that in both districts, 324 (80%) of weavers have the problems related to finance. It is also inferred that poor connections with funding agencies, high loan interest rates, a lack of knowledge about subsidies and rebate, lack of knowledge to get credit from banks, increase in indebtedness and low income compared to other profession are the main reasons for financial problems.

Districts/Problem related to Finance	Yes	No	Total
Azamgarh	170	35	205
	(82.9)	(17.1)	(100)
Akbarpur	29	6	35
	(82.9)	(17.1)	(100)
Atraulia	34	6	40
	(85.0)	(15.0)	(100)
Jahanaganj	26	6	32
	(81.3)	(18.8)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	23	5	28
	(82.1)	(17.9)	(100)
Mubarakpur	58	12	70
	(82.9)	(17.1)	(100)
Varanasi	154	46	200
	(77.0)	(23.0)	(100)
Bajardiha	47	13	60
	(78.3)	(21.7)	(100)
Jaitpura	40	10	50
	(80.0)	(20.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	21	9	30
	(70.0)	(30.0)	(100)
Lohta	23	7	30
	(76.7)	(23.3)	(100)
Madanpura	23	7	30
	(76.7)	(23.3)	(100)
Grand Total	324	81	405
	(80.0)	(20.0)	(100)

Problem related to Design:

- In Azamgarh district, 106 (51.7%) of weavers have the problem related to design and 99 (48.3%) of weavers have no problem related to design. In the district Varanasi, 83 (41.5%) of weavers have the problems related to design and 117 (58.5%) of weavers have no problem related to design.
- It is found that in both districts, 189 (46.7%) of weavers have the problems related to design and 216 (53.3%) of weavers have no problem related to design.

District/Problem related to Design	Yes	No	Total
Azamgarh	106	99	205
	(51.7)	(48.3)	(100)
Akbarpur	18	17	35
	(51.4)	(48.6)	(100)
Atraulia	19	21	40
	(47.5)	(52.5)	(100)
Jahanaganj	13	19	32
	(40.6)	(59.4)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	18	10	28
	(64.3)	(35.7)	(100)
Mubarakpur	38	32	70
	(54.3)	(45.7)	(100)
Varanasi	83	117	200
	(41.5)	(58.5)	(100)
Bajardiha	20	40	60
	(33.3)	(66.7)	(100)
Jaitpura	24	26	50
	(48.0)	(52.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	13	17	30
	(43.3)	(56.7)	(100)
Lohta	14	16	30
	(46.7)	(53.3)	(100)
Madanpura	12	18	30
	(40.0)	(60.0)	(100)
Grand Total	189	216	405
	(46.7)	(53.3)	(100)

Problem related to Technological Up-gradation:

- In Azamgarh district, 170 (82.9 %) of weavers have the problem related to technological up gradation and 35 (17.1%) of weavers have no problem related to technological up gradation. In the district Varanasi, 165 (82.5%) of weavers have the problems related to technological up gradation and 35 (17.5%) of weavers have no problem related to technological up gradation.
- It is found that in both districts, 335 (82.7%) of weavers have the problems related to technological up gradation and 70 (17.3%) of weavers have no problem related to technological up gradation.

Districts/Problem related to Technological Up-gradation	Yes	No	Total
Azamgarh	170	35	205
	(82.9)	(17.1)	(100)
Akbarpur	29	6	35
	(82.9)	(17.1)	(100)
Atraulia	33	7	40
	(82.5)	(17.5)	(100)
Jahanaganj	27	5	32
	(84.4)	(15.6)	(100)
Jeeyanpur	22	6	28
	(78.6)	(21.4)	(100)
Mubarakpur	59	11	70
	(84.3)	(15.7)	(100)
Varanasi	165	35	200
	(82.5)	(17.5)	(100)
Bajardiha	51	9	60
	(85.0)	(15.0)	(100)
Jaitpura	41	9	50
	(82.0)	(18.0)	(100)
Jalalipura	25	5	30
	(83.3)	(16.7)	(100)
Lohta	24	6	30
	(80.0)	(20.0)	(100)
Madanpura	24	6	30
	(80.0)	(20.0)	(100)
Grand Total	335	70	405
	(82.7)	(17.3)	(100)

Major findings of the study

- The age group of the handloom weavers in Varanasi and Azamgarh districts shows that the number of respondents up to 25 years of age is low. It is observed that the younger generation is not opting weaving as their preferred profession.
- It is found that nearly 91 percent of weavers were male while only 9 percent were female. It is observed that male handloom weavers are assisted by the female members of their family.
- In the study it is found that majority (65 percent) of the weavers belonged to Muslim religion and (35 percent) of the weavers were from Hindu religion. So it concluded that weaving in Varanasi and Azamgarh districts are dominated by Muslim weavers.
- It is found that most of the respondents i.e. 53.3 per cent of respondents belonged to OBCs social group whereas 40 per cent of respondents were from SCs social group.
- It is observed that less educated respondents are opting for handloom weaving in larger number because handloom weavers prefer their traditional occupation immediately rather than qualifying further.

- Majority of respondents (60.5 percent) are living in pucca houses, rest 27.2 percent and 12.3 percent are living in semi-pucca and kutchha houses respectively.
- Most of the respondents i.e. 81.7 percent from the weaving background. It is also noteworthy to mention that very small proportion of the people entered this occupation outside the weaving.
- Majority of the respondents (63.2 percent) in both the districts have the monthly household income which is between Rs. 5001 to 7500. Finally the respondents in Varanasi district has monthly household income is better than the respondents in the Azamgarh district.
- Majority of respondents (56.8 percent) in both districts have monthly household consumption expenditure range of Rs. 5001-7500.
- It can be found that 34.3 percent of respondents are depending on master weavers as source of loan and 22.5 percent of respondents are getting loan from money lenders.

- The study reveals that majority of weavers (85.7 percent) have own and operate looms in their own house, 11.9 percent have own and operate looms at a place other than his/her residence.
- It is found that majority of the respondents (69.1 percent) are depended upon the master weavers as source of design.
- It is found that majority of the respondents (68.1 percent) are sell their products through master weavers followed by local markets.
- The study reveals that majority of weavers (62.5 percent) are working between 8 to 12 hours and 53.3 percent of the respondents are working between 251 to 300 days in both districts.
- About 72 percent of respondents have no awareness about Government Schemes and about 30 percent have knowledge about Government Schemes.

- It is found that in both districts, 82% of weavers have the problems of raw materials, 75.3% of weavers have the problems of marketing, 80% of weavers have the problems related to finance, 46.7% of weavers have the problems related to design, and 82.7% of weavers have the problems related to technological up gradation.

Policy Recommendations

- It is observed that the younger generation is not opting weaving profession. So, every possible efforts should be made to attract younger generation as their preferred profession.
- To raise the standard of living of weavers, their monthly household income should be increased.
- A raw material bank may be established where all kinds of inputs for handloom weaving made available for effective and timely distribution to weavers.
- Effective awareness programmes should be organized for the handloom weavers to spread awareness regarding various schemes sponsored by the government of India and Uttar Pradesh.
- Training programmes for design and technological up gradation should be conducted time to time to make them to develop their unique art of design and learn new skills.
- Assistance on marketing of products should be provided including participation in trade fairs and exhibitions at national and international level.
- Credit facilities should also be extended for handloom weavers on easy terms.

THANK YOU