



# HANDLOOM CENSUS OF INDIA

2009-10

## Primary Handloom Census Abstract

Sponsored by  
Development Commissioner (Handlooms)  
Ministry of Textiles Government of India

National Council of Applied Economic Research





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Third National Census of Handloom Weavers and Issue of  
Photo Identity Cards to Weavers and Allied Workers

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MINISTRY OF TEXTILES  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI 110 011

## MESSAGE



I am pleased to know that the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) has come out with report of the 'Third National Handloom Census of Weavers and Allied Workers', which provides comprehensive statistical information of the Handloom Sector. Apart from the opportunity of comparing the results with the Second Census (1995-96), this report succinctly presents the findings related to the household and non-household handloom units in existence and functional across the country, scale and pace of their functioning, and inputs for streamlining the development approaches and strategies for this sector.

In a world increasingly inclined to mechanisation and standardisation, the handloom sector provides a refreshing change of unique richness of manual skill and diversity. The sector is also recognised as the second largest employment provider after agriculture and, therefore, a force to be reckoned with. The Third Handloom Census (2009-10) Report provides valuable inputs for the use of all stakeholders of this sector for facilitating important development and business decisions to help in the growth of the handloom sector.

All the stakeholders look up to the Government Departments for reliable and authentic data regarding the sector. I am sure that the Third National Handloom Census report will be of immense value to various users.

The committed team of the Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) have done a commendable job. The State Governments and Union Territories willingly participated in the whole exercise and their inputs were used to supplement the Census work in order to reflect the ground realities. I warmly congratulate the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) for its commendable work.

New Delhi  
December 23, 2010

Dayanidhi Maran  
Minister of Textiles  
Government of India



MINISTRY OF TEXTILES  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI 110 011

## MESSAGE



**I**t is a matter of great pleasure that the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) has come out with the report on the Third National Handloom Census, which provides comprehensive details of the handloom sector in the country. Not only does it provide a database of weavers and allied workers and handlooms throughout the country, it also has a photo-linked database of all eligible handloom weavers and allied workers in the handloom sector. The issue of Photo Identity Cards (PIC) to handloom weavers will ensure that only genuine weavers get the benefits of the various schemes being implemented by the Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) in a hassle free manner. It will be an effective tool in achieving growth in the handloom sector.

I am sure that the Census report will be of immense value to various users across the country who will be benefited by the various development programmes that are designed for them.

I congratulate the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) for this excellent work.

New Delhi  
December 23, 2010

Panabaaka Lakshmi  
Minister of State for Textiles  
Government of India





MINISTRY OF TEXTILES  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI 110 011

## MESSAGE



I am glad to know that the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) has come out with the report on the Third National Handloom Census, which provides comprehensive details of the handloom sector in the country. The Third Census is special in that it provides not only a database of handloom sector, weavers and allied workers and looms, but has a photo-linked data base of all eligible handloom weavers and allied workers.

An individual's unique real time identification will ensure that the benefits meant for genuine handloom weavers are not diverted and genuine weaver will get benefits of various schemes being implemented by this office for their growth and sustained development, in a hassle free manner.

I am sure that the Third National Handloom Census report will be of immense value to various users and with the issuance of the Photo Identity Cards (PIC), the genuine weavers across the country will effectively benefit from development programmes that are designed for them.

I congratulate the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in bringing out this useful Report.

New Delhi  
December 23, 2010

Rita Menon  
Secretary (Textiles)  
Government of India





MINISTRY OF TEXTILES  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI 110 011

## FOREWORD



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**T**he work of conducting the Third Handloom Census and the Issuance of Photo Identity Cards (PIC) to eligible weavers and allied handloom workers

was undertaken in 2009-10. The objective was to update the database for the handloom sector that had been created by the two earlier rounds of Census (1987 and 1995), to enable better planning and execution of handloom development schemes. The work was assigned to National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER).

The Census was carried out in all States and Union Territories by NCAER. The survey for the Census was undertaken using Personal Digital Assistance (PDA) mobile technology by professional survey agencies selected by NCAER, and included AC Nielsen ORG-MARG, UP Industrial Consultants Ltd. (UPICO) and Indian Council of Market Research (ICMR). NCAER, as the nodal agency, was responsible for all technical inputs in the survey, including supervision of training and survey implementation, random check of survey results, data analysis and for bringing out the Census Report. An Advisory Committee was constituted which included representatives from the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and eminent professionals from the Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI), Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Central Sample Survey Organization (CSSO), National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI). Dr. Md. Nazmuddin, Additional

Development Commissioner (Handlooms), deserves special mention for his contribution and guidance to NCAER during the entire Census exercise.

The survey involved identification of all household and non-household units undertaking handloom activity in the almost all villages and towns known to have handloom weaver concentrations as identified by State/UT governments. These units were surveyed at household or non-household unit level and photographs were taken of all eligible handloom workers available at the time of enumeration. The survey data was consistently checked and monitored by NCAER's supervisory team to ensure data quality.

The broad information covered under the Census are the number of functional household and non-household units pursuing handloom activities; the number and status of functional weavers and allied handloom workers; the number, status and types of looms; yarn consumption; production of different fabrics; annual earnings of handloom worker households; etc.

The report of the Third handloom Census has been published on the eve of the formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. I hope the findings of the Census will facilitate in formulating a more effective policy for the development of the handloom sector and the welfare of weavers and allied workers.

New Delhi  
December 23, 2010

R.N. Choubey  
Development Commissioner (Handlooms)



## PREFACE



**T**he handloom sector forms an important part of the Indian economy. It is the country's second largest employment provider after agriculture. It also represents

a traditional art form of the country that has been patronised and promoted since time immemorial. State intervention in the form of financial assistance as well as various development and welfare schemes have helped it withstand the pressures and competition as a result of economic and technological developments and advancements.

The First Census of Handloom Workers which covered only handloom units was conducted at the national level in 1987-88 covering 27 States/ Union Territories. The data collection for this was entirely undertaken by the Central Government. The objective was to build a reliable database for the handloom sector in recognition of the need to understand the differential impact of policies by planners and policy makers. It was decided then to repeat the exercise periodically in order to obtain updated information for the sector. The Second Census was conducted in 1995. NCAER was the nodal agency for the second round.

The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handloom) entrusted the work of the 'Third Census of Handloom Workers and Issue of Photo Identity Cards to eligible Weavers and Allied Workers' to NCAER in March 2008. The third round had been planned with involvement of professional survey agencies, under the overall guidance and surveillance of NCAER. There was an additional challenge for this round of survey as it included the photography of eligible handloom workers

for the issuance of PICs.

NCAER has been guided by the Advisory Committee in the development of census methodology and survey implementation. The Third Handloom Census adopted innovation in data collection technology by using Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) devices to collect the data and photographs in an integrated database system, which reduced the errors involved in the synchronisation of photographs with data. As per the protocol approved by the Advisory Committee, the Census enumeration was conducted primarily in the list of locations provided by state/UT governments, which was further extended based on the information gathered during Census enumeration. Apart from this, all information collected from eligible households was based on their self-declaration.

The Third Census covered covered 3,336 towns and 27,745 villages across 440 handloom concentrated districts in 29 States and Union Territories. A total of 43.32 lakh handloom workers in 27.83 lakh handloom weaver and allied worker households and non-households, as well as 23.77 lakh handlooms were enumerated. Comparing the findings from only weaver households, it is seen that 25.25 lakh weaver households as per the Second Census have declined to 22.68 lakh weaver households as per the Third Census.

The effort involved in undertaking the Census operations has been huge, and I would like to place my appreciation for all who have contributed to make this a success. I would especially like to express our appreciation and gratitude to Shri R.N.Choubey, Development Commissioner (Handloom). Our thanks also go to Dr. Md. Nazmuddin, Additional Development Commissioner, for his intellectual contribution and guidance at every stage of the project. Acknowledgement is due to each State and UT handloom directorate, who assisted NCAER in the conduct and validation of the survey. I would also like to thank the AC Nielsen which was our main survey partner for the Census, and our other survey partners such as UP Industrial Consultants Ltd. (UPICO) and Indian Council of Market Research (ICMR) for their contribution towards field survey. Last, but not the least, my thanks to the NCAER team lead by Dr. Rajesh Shukla for leading, organizing and implementing this mammoth exercise.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



**T**he National Council of Applied Economic Research

(NCAER) extends its appreciation to the Ministry of Textiles, particularly to Thiru. Dayanidhi Maran, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles and Smt. Rita Menon, Secretary (Textiles). A special appreciation is extended to the Office of Development Commissioner, Ministry of Textile, particularly the then Development Commissioner, Mr. B K Sinha, for his initiative and entrusting NCAER with the task of conducting Third Handloom Census. Thanks are also due to Dr. J.N. Singh and Mr. S.S. Gupta, Former Development Commissioner (Handloom) as well. Our special thanks to Shri R.N. Chaubey, Development Commissioner and Dr. Md. Nazmuddin, Additional Development Commissioner for taking forward and facilitating the validation of the data base leading to

completion of the survey.

The officials of the State Handloom Directorates in all states and Union Territories covered by the Census provided critical inputs in the execution of the Census including the lists of villages/towns with handloom weaver concentrations and facilitated the conducting of the survey in their respective states. The State Handloom Directorates have also been partners in checking and validating the Census database. The officials from the Weaver Service Centres in the states covered by us in the survey have provided invaluable for their technical inputs during the training of field investigators. We extend our deep felt appreciation to both these institutions.

NCAER's Advisory Committee was the beacon of light which guided the census operations from the inception stage. We are extremely grateful and indebted to Prof. N.S. Sastry, Ex-Director General, CSO and NSSO, (Chairman), who ably chaired the Advisory Committee meetings and extended valuable guidance throughout. We are also grateful to the members of the Advisory Committee, especially Dr. Md. Nazmuddin, Addl. Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Dr. A.K. Chaubey, Technical Director, National Informatics Centre (NIC), Dr. R.A. Dwivedi.

Director, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Dr. Anand Kumar, Director, Registrar General of India (RGI) and Dr. Anil Rai, Principal Scientist, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), New Delhi, for their keen interest and inputs in every stage of the project especially during the selection of the appropriate technology for the survey and in finalising the methodology for the survey.

Our sincere acknowledgement and thanks to AC Nielsen ORG-MARG for conceptualising the innovation in data collection and for executing the major portion of the fieldwork. The overall guidance and support provided by Dr. Ashish Panigrahi, Executive Director of the organisation is highly appreciable. The efforts of the team led by Ms. Sharmistha Baig, Director, in completing the mammoth survey with such commitment and accuracy over many difficult and challenging circumstances deserve special mention. We also acknowledge the contribution by our other survey partners such as UP Industrial Consultants Ltd. (UPICO) team lead by Dr. Prakash N. Srivastava, and Indian Council for Market Research (ICMR) team lead by Ms. Namita Chhettri, President and Mr. Subrata Bandopadhyay, Senior Research Manager.

The NCAER research team deserves credit for guiding and monitoring this huge survey and coming out with incisive analyses of this huge database. Special thanks are for Mr. Khursheed Anwar Siddiqui, who led the NCAER team from the headquarters. He was ably helped by Mr. Prabir Kumar Roy. Deep appreciation is also acknowledged for the NCAER team who looked after the survey operations in different states - Mr. Om Prakash Sharma for managing the work in the North-Eastern states, Mr. Prabir Kumar Ghosh for supervising the work in the eastern states, Mr. Kosar Jamal Khan for the southern states and Mr. Rakesh Kumar Srivastava for managing the work in the north and west and the database for the identity cards. Special mention needs to be made for Mr. Bijay Chouhan for managing the huge database and its analysis. Credit is also due to the NCAER support teams who have helped in checking the data and preparing the identity cards. We place on record our sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. Vikas Jain who edited the report.

A survey of this magnitude would not have been possible without the unstinted cooperation from lakhs of respondents who have participated in the survey. To each such person, NCAER accords its heartfelt thanks for their time, patience and willingness to share their information.

I am sure this document will be a rich source of information to national as well as state level administrators for undertaking programmatic decisions and planning interventions, in order to preserve and develop the rich cultural heritage imbedded in the Indian handloom sector.

New Delhi  
December 23, 2010

Rajesh Shukla  
Team Leader,  
NCAER



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# Figures at a glance

## A. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HANDLOOM RELATED ACTIVITIES

### A1: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

Type of households	Number of households			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Weaver households	1,985,186	282,822	2,268,008	82.0	78.1	81.5
Allied workers households	316,009	75,116	391,125	13.1	20.7	14.1
Idle loom households	78,495	2,761	81,256	3.2	0.8	2.9
Others (households with no adult worker)	41,427	1,455	42,882	1.7	0.4	1.5
Total	2,421,117	362,154	2,783,271	100.0	100.0	100.0

### A2: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY SOCIAL GROUPS

Social groups	Number of households			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Scheduled castes (SCs)	236,188	36,868	273,056	9.8	10.2	9.8
Scheduled tribes (STs)	598,574	16,703	615,277	24.7	4.6	22.1
Other backward castes (OBCs)	928,613	210,332	1,138,945	38.4	58.1	40.9
Others	657,742	98,251	755,993	27.2	27.1	27.2
Total	2,421,117	362,154	2,783,271	100.0	100.0	100.0

### A3: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY RELIGION

Religion	Number of households			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Hindus	1,893,464	267,027	2,160,491	78.2	73.7	77.6
Muslims	337,579	80,949	418,528	13.9	22.4	15.0
Christians	154,824	10,054	164,878	6.4	2.8	5.9
Sikhs	1,610	352	1,962	0.1	0.1	0.1
Buddhists	23,018	1,658	24,676	1.0	0.5	0.9
Others	10,622	2,114	12,736	0.4	0.6	0.5
Total	2,421,117	362,154	2,783,271	100.0	100.0	100.0



#### A4: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY PURPOSE OF USAGE OF LOOM

Purpose	Number of households			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Domestic	768,743	17,091	785,834	31.8	4.7	28.2
Commercial	1,168,058	309,683	1,477,741	48.2	85.5	53.1
Both domestic and commercial	405,821	32,619	438,440	16.8	9.0	15.8
Idle loom	78,495	2,761	81,256	3.2	0.8	2.9
Total	2,421,117	362,154	2,783,271	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### A5: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY POSSESSION OF LOOM

Possession of loom	Number of households			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
With loom	1,669,408	182,698	1,852,106	69.0	50.4	66.5
Without loom	751,709	179,456	931,165	31.0	49.6	33.5
Total	2,421,117	362,154	2,783,271	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### A6: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF RATION CARD

Type of ration card	Number of households			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Antodaya anna yojana (AAY) card	253,110	17,805	270,915	10.5	4.9	9.7
Below poverty line (BPL) card	843,040	183,656	1,026,696	34.8	50.7	36.9
Above poverty line (APL) card	844,656	114,631	959,287	34.9	31.7	34.5
No ration card	480,311	46,062	526,373	19.8	12.7	18.9
Total	2,421,117	362,154	2,783,271	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### A7: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT

Type of dwelling unit	Number of households			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Kuchha	1,441,473	77,159	1,518,632	59.5	21.3	54.6
Semi-pucca	678,024	177,554	855,578	28.0	49.0	30.7
Pucca	301,620	107,441	409,061	12.5	29.7	14.7
Total	2,421,117	362,154	2,783,271	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### A8: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING UNIT

Ownership of dwelling unit	Number of households			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Owned	2,249,957	280,740	2,530,697	92.9	77.5	90.9
Rented	76,827	68,460	145,287	3.2	18.9	5.2
Others	94,333	12,954	107,287	3.9	3.6	3.9
Total	2,421,117	362,154	2,783,271	100.0	100.0	100.0

**B. HANDLOOM WORK FORCE****B1: DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL HANDLOOM WORKERS BY AGE GROUPS**

Age group	Number of workers			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Less than 18 years	400,931	84,110	485,041	11.0	12.0	11.2
18-35 years	1,818,593	310,027	2,128,620	50.1	44.4	49.1
36-45 years	752,574	139,998	892,572	20.7	20.0	20.6
46-60 years	529,654	123,901	653,555	14.6	17.7	15.1
Above 60 years	131,404	40,684	172,088	3.6	5.8	4.0
Total	3,633,156	698,720	4,331,876	100.0	100.0	100.0

**B2: WORK PARTICIPATION RATE - TOTAL WORKERS**

	Number of workers		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Household size	4.63	4.29	4.59
Average number of workers (all ages) per household	1.50	1.93	1.56
Work participation rate (%)	32.4	45.0	33.9

**B3: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY GENDER**

Gender	Number of workers			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	588,171	260,302	848,473	18.2	42.4	22.1
Female	2,644,054	354,308	2,998,362	81.8	57.6	77.9
Total	3,232,225	614,610	3,846,835	100.0	100.0	100.0

**B4: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY SOCIAL GROUPS**

Social groups	Number of workers			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Scheduled castes (SCs)	331,994	58,439	390,433	10.3	9.5	10.1
Scheduled tribes (STs)	678,165	18,767	696,932	21.0	3.1	18.1
Other backward castes (OBCs)	1,359,355	378,188	1,737,543	42.1	61.5	45.2
Others	862,711	159,216	1,021,927	26.7	25.9	26.6
Total	3,232,225	614,610	3,846,835	100.0	100.0	100.0



### B5: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Level of education	Number of workers			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Never attended school	931,324	199,121	1,130,445	28.8	32.4	29.4
Below primary	402,961	84,754	487,715	12.5	13.8	12.7
Primary	574,365	127,244	701,609	17.8	20.7	18.2
Middle	782,295	100,248	882,543	24.2	16.3	22.9
High school/secondary	328,493	63,347	391,840	10.2	10.3	10.2
Higher secondary	155,269	23,907	179,176	4.8	3.9	4.7
Graduate & above	52,186	12,867	65,053	1.6	2.1	1.7
Others	5,332	3,122	8,454	0.2	0.5	0.2
Total	3,232,225	614,610	3,846,835	100.0	100.0	100.0

### B6: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY TYPE OF WORKERS

Type of worker	Number of workers			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Weavers	2,522,121	386,659	2,908,780	78.0	62.9	75.6
Allied workers	710,104	227,951	938,055	22.0	37.1	24.4
Total	3,232,225	614,610	3,846,835	100.0	100.0	100.0

### B7: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment status	Number of workers			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Independent workers	2,173,343	178,279	2,351,622	67.2	29.0	61.1
Under master weavers/private owners	907,855	391,146	1,299,001	28.1	63.6	33.8
Under institutions	151,027	45,185	196,212	4.7	7.4	5.1
Total	3,232,225	614,610	3,846,835	100.0	100.0	100.0

### B8: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT

Nature of engagement	Number of workers			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Full-time	1,977,572	494,409	2,471,981	61.2	80.4	64.3
Part-time	1,254,653	120,201	1,374,854	38.8	19.6	35.7
Total	3,232,225	614,610	3,846,835	100.0	100.0	100.0

## B9: AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULT HANDLOOM WORKERS (AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE) PER HOUSEHOLD

Type of workers	Workers per household			
	Rural		Urban	Total
Weavers	1.04		1.07	1.05
Allied workers	0.29		0.63	0.34
Total workers	1.34		1.70	1.38

## B10: AVERAGE PERSON-DAYS WORKED BY ADULT (AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS DURING 2009-10

Type of workers	Person-days per worker		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Weavers	173	248	183
Allied workers	210	241	217
Total workers	181	245	191



## C. NUMBER OF LOOMS

### C1: DISTRIBUTION OF LOOMS BY WORKING STATUS

Working status	Number of looms			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Working	1,866,155	280,277	2,146,432	90.3	90.0	90.3
Idle	199,798	31,101	230,899	9.7	10.0	9.7
Total	2,065,953	311,378	2,377,331	100.0	100.0	100.0

### C2: DISTRIBUTION OF LOOMS BY TYPE

Type of loom	Number of looms			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Pit looms with dobby/jacquard	232,515	128,616	361,131	11.3	41.3	15.2
Other pit looms	209,547	52,500	262,047	10.1	16.9	11.0
Frame looms with dobby/jacquard	57,790	29,172	86,962	2.8	9.4	3.7
Other frame looms	1,207,715	72,219	1,279,934	58.5	23.2	53.8
Pedal looms	23,208	11,075	34,283	1.1	3.6	1.4
Loin looms	294,263	14,487	308,750	14.2	4.7	13.0
Other looms	40,915	3,309	44,224	2.0	1.1	1.9
Total	2,065,953	311,378	2,377,331	100.0	100.0	100.0

### C3: DISTRIBUTION OF LOOMS BY PURPOSE OF USAGE

Purpose	Number of looms			Per cent distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Domestic	869,037	24,835	893,872	42.1	8.0	37.6
Commercial	495,124	199,459	694,583	24.0	64.0	29.2
Both domestic and commercial	516,227	55,983	572,210	25.0	18.0	24.1
Idle	185,565	31,101	216,666	9.0	10.0	9.1
Total	2,065,953	311,378	2,377,331	100.0	100.0	100.0



# Highlights

## Handloom worker households

- In India, nearly 27.83 lakh handloom households are engaged in weaving and allied activities, out of which 87 per cent are located in rural areas and remaining 13 per cent in urban areas.

- The majority (82%) of handloom working households are weaver households, which means that at least one member of every such household is engaged in weaving activities. Nearly 14 per cent are allied worker households, 3 per cent are idle loom households and about 1 per cent are other handloom households having no adult handloom workers.

- In the North-East, 90 per cent of the handloom worker households are weaver households. The allied worker households are mostly found in the states outside the region, and form 29 per cent of the total handloom worker households in these states.

- A caste-wise breakup yields that about 10

per cent handloom working households belong to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), 22 per cent households belong to the Scheduled Tribes (STs), 41 per cent households are from Other Backward Castes (OBCs) and 27 per cent households belong to Others.

- There is major difference in the caste composition of handloom worker households in the North-East and other states. In the North-East, ST (36%) and OBC (33%) households have similar proportions of almost a third of the total households, followed by Others category households (24%), while SC households (7%) are far less in number. In states outside the North-East, more than half (53%) of the handloom worker households are OBCs, followed by households from Others (31%). SC households account for 14 per cent of the total, while ST households have a very small presence.

- The caste distribution of handloom weaver households has not undergone any significant changes. In the second

handloom census, the OBCs formed the dominant social group, followed by STs and Other category households, while SC households form the minority group. In the third handloom census too, OBC households form the majority group and SC households are the minority group. There is, however, a slight increase in the Other category households accompanied with minor decreases in the proportion of ST and SC households.

- A religion-wise breakup yields that about 78 per cent households are Hindus, 15 per cent households are Muslims, 6 per cent households are Christians, and the remaining households are Buddhists, Sikh or from other religions.

- There are differences in the religion-wise composition of handloom workers households in the North-East and other states. In the North-East, 82 per cent of the households are Hindus, and 12 per cent households follow Christianity and other religions. The proportion of Muslim



households is small (6%). In states outside the North-East, the proportion of Hindu households (70%) is comparatively less, and there is a major increase in the proportion of Muslim households (29%). Households from other religions account for only 1 per cent of the total. Uttar Pradesh (85%) and West Bengal (37%) emerge as special cases with high proportions of Muslim households.

- Nearly 53 per cent of the handloom worker households are into commercial production, and nearly 16 per cent households undertake a mix of domestic and commercial production. Thus, a total of 69 per cent of the handloom households undertake commercial production.

- Nearly 28 per cent of the handloom worker households are into purely domestic production and mostly located in the North-Eastern states.

- Nearly 3 per cent of the handloom households have idle looms and, therefore, no functional handloom worker in the house. Most of such households are in rural areas.

- Nearly 67 per cent are households have looms, which may or may not be owned by them. In case of non-ownership of the looms, these are placed in their houses by master weavers, cooperative societies or private owners. Most (90%) households having looms in the house are in rural areas.

- Nearly 33 per cent of the handloom worker households do not have looms. These households are either engaged in hired weaving activities, and their members have to go to other locations with looms (like master weaver's premises, cooperative society work sheds or factories) to do the weaving activity; or these households undertake handloom allied work. A comparatively higher proportion of loomless households live in urban India.

- Nearly 47 per cent of handloom worker households own Below Poverty Line (BPL) ration cards, and 10 per cent households own other BPL cards or the Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) ration cards. Together, therefore, total BPL households account for 57 per cent of the total handloom households.

- Households with Above Poverty Line (APL) ration cards account for 35 per cent of the households, while the remaining households have no ration cards.

## COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE SECOND AND THIRD HANDLOOM CENSUS

States	Number of households (Lakh)				
	Second Census (1995)	Third Census (2010)			
	Weaver households	Weaver households	Increase/decrease	All households	Increase/decrease
NE states	14.6	15.1		16.8	
Other than NE states	10.8	7.6		11.0	
West Bengal	2.2	2.4		4.1	
Andhra Pradesh	1.5	1.3		1.8	
Tamil Nadu	2.0	1.6		1.9	
Uttar Pradesh	1.4	0.8		1.1	
Other states	3.7	1.4		2.2	
ALL-INDIA	25.3	22.7		27.8	

- Most of the handloom households live in kutchha (54%) or semi-pucca (31%) houses. Only 15 per cent of the households live in pucca houses. Most of the households staying in kuchha houses are in rural areas. A relatively higher proportion of households living in pucca and semi-pucca houses are in urban areas.

- Nearly 91 per cent households live in their own dwelling units, 5 per cent households live in rented houses, while 4 per cent households reside in other kinds of house ownership arrangements.

- The average household size of a handloom worker household is 4.59 persons, with rural areas reporting 4.63 and urban areas reporting 4.29 household members.

- The work participation rate in rural handloom households is 32.4 per cent, while the corresponding rate in urban areas is 45 per cent, notching a national average of 33.9 per cent.

- The number of person days of work generated by the adult handloom workers per household is 264 person days - 241 person days in rural areas and 416 person days in urban areas. The number of days worked by weaver households has increased from the second (197 person days) to the third (234 person days) census.

- The total weaver household units recorded a decline from the first (29.9 lakh weaver households), to the second (25.3 lakh weaver households) and the third (22.6 lakh weaver households) handloom Census, indicating

that the sector has exhibited a declining trend for over the two decades. In contrast to the national trend, the North-Eastern states recorded an increase in the number of such households from the first (14.6 lakh weaver households) to the third (15.1 lakh weaver households) census.

### Total handloom workers

- There are 43.31 lakh handloom workers in the country, out of which 36.33 workers stay in rural areas and 6.98 workers stay in urban areas.

- An age-wise distribution reveals that adult (aged 18 years and above) handloom workers account for 89 per cent of the workforce, while under-age workers (aged less than 18 years) account for 11 per cent of the workforce.

- Also, nearly 70 per cent of the handloom workforce is in the productive age group, that is, 49 per cent are aged 18-35 years, and 21 per cent are aged 36-45 years. About 15 per cent of the workers are in the age group 46-60 years, while 4 per cent of the workers are aged more than 60 years.

### Adult (18 years and above) handloom workers

- There are 38.46 lakh adult (aged 18 years and above) handloom workers in India.

- Most of the workers are female (77%) and the number of male workers (23%) is comparatively smaller. Most of the female workers are located in rural areas. As opposed to this, a relatively higher proportion of male handloom workers are located in urban areas.



- There are major differences in the gender composition of the adult handloom work force between the North-Eastern and other states. The North-Eastern states have a predominantly female (99%) adult work force. In states outside the North-East, male handloom workers are present in significant numbers (44%). States that have a high proportion of male handloom workers are Uttar Pradesh (50%), Andhra Pradesh (49%), Tamil Nadu (47%) and Karnataka (46%).

- Of the total handloom workforce, 29.08 lakh are weavers and they constitute 76 per cent of the adult workforce. On the other hand, 9.38 lakh are allied workers, constituting 24 per cent of the adult workforce.

- 64 per cent of all handloom workers work full-time whereas and 36 per cent work part-time. A relatively higher proportion of full-time workers live in urban areas as compared to part-time workers.

- 61 per cent of the handloom workers are independent workers. They purchase raw material from the market, make cloth or allied handloom products/services, and sells the finished product in the markets-all on their own. Thus, their earnings and profitability depend on market conditions, their own productivity levels and managerial skills. Most independent handloom workers live in rural areas.

- 39 per cent of all handloom workers are contractual and are under some form of employment structure: 34 per cent are employed under master weavers/private owners and 5 per cent with institutions. Almost a third of hired handloom workers stay in urban areas.

- There are major differences in the employment structure of adult handloom workers in the North-East and other states. 96 per cent of all adult handloom workers in the North-East work in independent production systems, though a large proportion of them domestic workers. In comparison, 76 per cent of all adult handloom workers are contract workers in other states: 66 per cent work under master weavers or private owners, and 10 per cent work under institutions.

- A caste-wise distribution of the adult handloom workforce reveals that 10 per cent of the workers are SC, 18 per cent are ST, 45 per cent are OBC and 27 per cent are from Other Castes.

- A majority (60%) of adult handloom workforce has attained little or no schooling. 29 per cent of all adult handloom workers have never attended school, 13 per cent have studied below primary level, 18 per cent have completed primary school, 23 per cent middle school, 10 per cent high school (secondary education), 5 per cent higher secondary and 2 per cent workers are graduates or higher degree holders. More handloom workers are educated in the North-East than in other states. Uttar Pradesh (60%), Andhra Pradesh (42%), Karnataka (39%) and West Bengal (37%) are instances where a high proportion of adult handloom workers reported of never having attending school.

- There is an average of 1.38 handloom workers per household, comprising 1.05 weavers and 0.33 allied workers.

- Adult handloom workers report an average of 191 days of work. For adult weavers this is 183 days, while for an adult

allied worker, the corresponding figure is 217 days.

- A comparison of the weavers enumerated in the second and third census shows a decline in the number of weavers from the second census (33.26 lakh) to the third (29.09 lakh).

- The proportion of full-time weavers was found to have increased from the second (44.3%) to the third (63.5) census.

- There is a decline in the percentage of handloom worker households that reported less than a metre of fabric production per weaver per day from second census (68%) to third census (46%).

- There is an increase in the proportion of households who report more than 60 per cent of income from handloom sources from the second census (31%) to the third census (35%).

### Number and type of looms

- There are a total of 23.77 lakh looms in India, spread across household and non-household handloom units. Of the total number of looms, 20.66 lakh are in rural areas and 3.11 lakh are in urban areas.

- 90 per cent of the looms are working and 10 per cent are idle.

- Of all looms, 58 per cent are frame looms (4% with dobby/jacquard, while the majority 54% are other frame looms), 26 per cent are pit looms (15% with dobby/jacquard and 11% are other pit looms), 13 per cent are loin looms, 1 per cent are pedal looms, and 2 per cent are other kinds of looms.

- There are major differences in the type of looms found in handloom households in

## A SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS COMPARED BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD HANDLOOM CENSUS

Selected indicators	Second Census (1995)	Third Census (2010)
Handloom weaver households (Lakh)	25.25	22.68
Handloom weavers (Lakh)	34.71	29.09
Total man-days worked by weaver households (Lakh) during census year	4,977	5,313
Man-days worked per weaver household during census year	197	234
Share of full-time weavers to total weavers	44%	64%
Share of weaver households reporting less than a metre production (weaving) per day	68%	46%
Share of weaver households reporting more than 60 per cent income from handlooms and related activities	31%	35%
Share of Idle looms	10%	4%

the North-East and other states. Frame looms (78%) and loin looms (21%) account for the majority in the North-East. On the other hand, pit looms (74%) dominate all other states, even though there are frame looms (19%) and pedal looms (4%) as well.

- Of all looms, 53 per cent are used fully or partially for commercial production, with some being used only for commercial production (29%) and others being used in a mix of domestic and commercial

production (24%). 38 per cent of the looms are used for domestic production and 9 per cent are idle looms.

- Most of the looms undertaking domestic production are in rural areas, and a large majority of them is located in the North-Eastern states. Most of the looms undertaking mixed production are in the rural areas as well. A relatively higher proportion of commercial looms are found in urban areas.

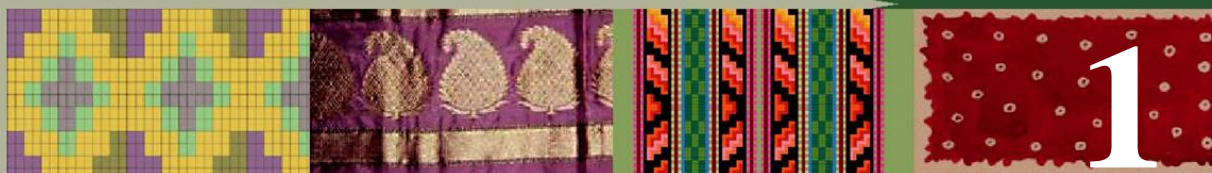
- A large majority of looms in the North-Eastern states engage into domestic production (62%) , and a relatively less proportion is into mixed production (34%). In states outside the North-East, 82 per cent of the looms are purely for commercial production and 14 per cent for mixed production.

- There was a decline in the number of idle looms from the second (10%) to the third (4%) census.





Chapter



# Introduction

The First Census of Handloom Workers was conducted at the national level in 1987-88 and it covered 27 States/ Union Territories. The objective was to build a reliable database for the handloom sector in recognition of the need to understand the differential impact of policies by planners and policy makers. The adverse effect due to this differential access and benefit of such policies, if any, on the handloom sector could then be assessed and corrected. It was decided to repeat the exercise periodically to obtain updated information with a view to provide inputs for planning purposes as well as monitoring and evaluating the effects of past and current policy measures related to the sector.

The First Handloom Census was conducted entirely by the Central Government, and covered only handloom units, with the data collection being organised by the Department of Textiles. The Second Census included both handlooms and power looms (the first in case of power looms) and was launched by the Office of the Development Commissioner, Hand-looms, in August/September 1995. On behalf of the Central Government, the National Council of Applied Economic

Research (NCAER) was appointed as the nodal consultant. The actual exercise of data-collection was deputed to be the responsibility of state governments through their own enumerators and supervisors. Enumerators were drawn from different department/bodies of the state government (BDOs, village school teachers, rural development agencies, gram sevaks, etc.).

NCAER was asked to conduct the 'Third Census of Handloom Workers and Issue of Photo Identity Cards to Weavers

and Allied Workers' by Development Commissioner (Handloom) in April 2008. Unlike the previous census exercises, the entire census work for this round was entrusted to NCAER. The challenge for this round was not only the coverage of eligible households and workers, but also to photograph all adult handloom workers for the issuance of photo identity cards. The survey for the Third Census was initiated in September 2009 and covered all the 30 States/ Union Territories of India, across both rural and urban locations. The coverage of the third census of handlooms

in 2009-10 is larger compared to the earlier census exercises conducted in 1987-88 and 1995-96.

## Objectives of Third Handloom Census

The primary purpose of the Third Census of Handloom Units and Allied Activity Workers was to obtain the total number of units - both household and non-household - engaged in handloom activities, the number of workers (weavers and allied workers)



involved in such activities, photograph and individual details of all handloom workers (weavers and allied activity workers) aged 18 and above for the issuance of photo identity cards, and the count of looms (working and idle) available with both household and non-household units. The key objectives included:

- Assessment of the total number of units - both households and non-households - engaged in handloom activities;
- Assessment of the total number of workers (weavers and allied workers) involved in the activities of weaving, pre-loom activities (dyeing of yarn, warping/winding, weft winding, sizing, testing, etc.) and/or post-loom activities (dyeing of fabric/calendering/printing of fabric, made ups, etc.);
- Assessment of the total number of looms - both households and non-households - and assessment of working and idle looms;
- Assessment of the employment structure of the handloom sector for weavers and allied workers; and
- Undertake the photography of all handloom weavers and allied activity workers aged 18 and above, and collect their individual details for photo identity cards.

### Geographical coverage and defining the 'Census' methodology

The Handloom Census operation is a mammoth exercise with countrywide reach. To undertake it in its true spirit, each village and town has to be covered and every household checked. This is extremely time consuming and requires huge commitment of national resources. Thus, it was decided to cover concentrated villages/urban blocks (having at least 5 weaver households) in order to minimise the cost of data collection. One of the prerequisite of primary data collection is the availability of a list of all such villages/urban localities in the country. In this context, it was decided that Development Commissioner (Handlooms) would provide district-wise lists of villages/urban localities with known handloom weaver concentrations. These were to form the basis of the survey for the Third Handloom Census, and this was clearly mentioned in the NCAER proposal submitted to Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and clarified during the First Advisory Committee meeting.

To meet this goal, Development Commissioner (Handlooms) convened a

meeting of Directors of all State Handloom Directorates on April 30, 2008, to inform them of the census exercise and its importance, and asked them to provide district-wise list of handloom concentrated villages and urban localities in their respective states, along with the approximate number of weaver households to NCAER to plan the primary data collection work.

*To call it a "Census", NCAER is expected to cover all the weaver households and allied workers in the list of villages/urban localities provided by Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and, additionally, cover other nearby villages with handloom weaver concentrations which are not in the list, if any, by enquiring from villagers/local authorities, subject to covering a maximum of 22.5 lakh weaver households. The Advisory Committee including Development Commissioner (Handlooms) agreed to call this methodology a "Census" and the Committee members suggested that this be clearly mentioned in the report.*

### Target population and eligibility for inclusion under 2010 Census

The *target population* of the current census covers both household and non-household handloom units. Household handloom units are defined as households where one or more members were engaged in handloom related activities (weaving, preparatory and post-loom activities) for even one day in the past year (from the date of survey), with or without complete looms in their premises. It also includes households that have complete looms in their premises, but with no members engaged in handloom related activities. On the other hand, non-household handloom units includes all establishments that are owned by institutions or private owners, and undertakes handloom work for commercial purposes. These units may or may not own looms.

The qualifying criteria or eligibility for the inclusion/enumeration of a weaver household in the *earlier Census* was the *operation of a loom for at least 7 days* during the past one year by any member of household, either within the premises of the household (with loom household) or outside the premises of the household (without loom household). Thus, households with members engaged exclusively in allied activities were not enumerated in earlier census. In contrast to this, the eligibility criteria of the Third Census (2009-10) included *persons who had undertaken weaving or allied handloom activity even for one day in the year preceding*

the date of survey. Thus, due to the change in the eligibility criteria for the Third Census, the coverage included the enumeration of allied workers as well. The Third Census, having the dual purpose of estimating the handloom workers and looms (be they working or idle), also provided for the coverage of households with idle looms, that is, household units which have looms but could not operate them even for a single day during the last year for some reason or the other and thus kept the loom idle.

### Issues of enquiry

The key areas of enquiry included the background of handloom worker households, information on looms, fabric, yarn consumption, production, and handloom activity related details of workers themselves. A copy of questionnaire is given in Annexure III. The following are issues included under the different areas of enquiry:

**General characteristics of weaver household:** This includes information on household size and composition in terms of age and gender; the social group to which the household belongs; the religion of the head of the household; the economic status of the household vis-à-vis details of the ownership of ration card and its type (APL, BPL, AAY); the type of dwelling unit, (kuchha, semi-pucca or pucca) and its ownership; the annual income from all sources and the annual income from handloom activity separately; the annual expenditure of the household; and details of indebtedness, the purpose of taking loan and the major source of loans.

**Information about looms:** This includes the types of loom possessed by households (pit looms with and without dobby/ jacquard, frame looms with and without dobby/jacquard, pedal looms, loin looms and other types of looms); the total number of looms present in the house (working and idle); ownership of looms; the type of usage (domestic, commercial or mixed); and the type of yarn mostly used on the looms (mill spun or hand spun yarn).

**Information on production, inputs and sale:** This includes information on three (or less) major fabrics (sari, dhoti, mekhla chaddar, towels/napkins, bedsheets, etc.) produced by households and the major yarn (cotton yarn of different counts; muga, eri, mulberry or other kinds of silk yarn; wool; viscose and blends; polyester; jute; etc.) that are used for weaving these

fabrics; major source for hank yarn, dyed yarn, and dyes and chemicals; place of sale of major products (local markets, master weavers, cooperative societies, traders, fairs/melas/exhibitions, etc.); average length (in metres) of fabric produced by per weaver per day; and the average consumption of yarn (in kilograms) per weaver per day.

#### Information on family members engaged in weaving and allied activities

during the last one year: This includes information on the number of total handloom workers (all ages) in a household and the number of handloom workers in the age groups of (i) 18 years and above and (ii) 14 years to less than 18 years; and gender-wise breakup for each age group separately and all workers taken together.

#### Profile of adult (18 years and above) family members engaged in weaving and allied activities during the last one year:

This includes information on age, gender, level of educational attainment, type of handloom activity (weaving, pre-loom allied activity, post-loom allied activity), days of work in handloom activity in the last one year, nature of engagement (full-time or part-time); and the employment structure (independent production system, under master weaver/private owner or institutional). Every person available during the period of survey from whom these details were collected was photographed.

**Other miscellaneous information:** This includes information on the membership of a household in cooperative societies dealing with handloom activity; the household's opinion on whether the children will pursue weaving or other handloom related activities; and whether the household perceives a threat to handloom activities from mills and power looms.

#### Data collection and finalisation

Latest technology was deployed in the exercise of the data collection. Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) with softwares that allowed capture of survey data and photographs as part of the household data record were used. This process reduced possible errors involved in linking the photograph with the household data, which otherwise could have been mismatched. The survey on PDAs also meant that a soft copy of the data was being created at the survey stage, thus eliminating non-sampling errors linked

with coding and data entry (Annexure I). The data finalisation process was undertaken in four parts: (i) address check and correction, (ii) checking household data, (iii) checking the spellings of names of eligible card holders and their translation in local languages, and, (iv) checking the clarity and editing of photographs. Address checking was done with reference to Census 2001 data. As the address was a crucial part of the information, the survey data was checked and corrected for the spellings of village/town/block/municipality/district/state which had weaver and allied worker households and their Census codes.

The database was checked for outlier values and these figures were validated with the help of the hard copy log sheets maintained by each enumerator, which had handwritten information of key indicators for each surveyed household.

The checking and editing of photographs was undertaken centrally at the main analysis offices of the survey agencies. A team under the guidance of a professional photographer was mobilised to check photo quality based on criteria fixed by NCAER, which included clarity of the photograph and availability of facial details from shoulder to top of head. The photographs found having quality issues were shared with a professional photo-edit team for car-rying out corrections. However, the photo-graphs that could not be edited had to be deleted from the database.

#### Quality assurance

The quality assurance on data quality was ensured at different stages of the data collection process. At the outset, with the survey on PDAs, the data range, consistency and logic check, relevant skips were incorporated in the questionnaire application, which greatly limited the errors in data collection. Also, with no intermittent steps of coding and post-survey data entry, the non-sampling errors associated these processes were also eliminated. A detailed census process is given in Annexure I.

During data collection, the survey agencies carried out 15 per cent back-checks. The draft database with the 15 per cent back-check was submitted on a weekly basis to NCAER. 3 per cent to 5 per cent of the data was checked by NCAER throughout the period of the survey. Where the error was more than 3 per cent, the data was verified and corrected, or re-surveyed by the survey agency.

After the data was finalized and processed, NCAER satisfied itself with the

quality of data through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and validation of key demographic parameters with nationally recognized databases like the Census 2001 and the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS 3). In areas where current trends differed from past data, local knowledge and perception was included to arrive at reasons that could account for the differences.

There has been some departure in the operative definition of "handloom worker" as it was used in the first two rounds and the Third Census. In the first two rounds, the coverage included only weaver households, although all workers (weaver and allied workers) within the households were covered. In the Third Census, while the coverage included all weaver households, it also included allied worker households.

### 3

(that is, households with no weavers or looms, but members undertaking pre-loom and/or post-loom work) and idle loom households in its principle of inclusion of all handloom workers and all complete looms.

The report for the Third Handloom Census was released on December 23, 2010. The report includes socio-economic data of handloom worker households on parameters such as the household size; the number of handloom workers in the adult (18 years and above) and under-age (less than 18 years) groups; the social group; the type of ration card owned; type and ownership of dwelling unit; the current state of indebtedness and purpose of taking the loan; and the annual household income from different sources, including the income from handloom work. Other parameters included are age, gender, level of education, type of handloom work primarily undertaken (weaving or allied activity), number of days worked in handloom activity in the previous year, nature of employment (full-time or part-time), employment status (independent, under institutional structure like cooperative societies/KVIC/SHDC, or working under private employment like master weaver).

Finally, the report details the information on complete looms (both household and non-household). The information presented on this includes the type of loom, its functional status (working or idle), the purpose of usage (domestic, commercial or mixed), the type of yarn primarily used on the loom (hand spun or mill spun), the kind of fabric woven and the average consumption of yarn per weaver per day, as well as the average production in

length of fabric per weaver per day.

The data is presented at the national and regional levels. The data trends have shown that the characteristics of the North-Eastern states (which are primarily into domestic weaving) are distinctly different from the rest of India, where it is mostly commercial work. It would be important for data users to adopt a certain degree of caution while making analysis and drawing inferences. The concepts and definitions used in the Third Census have to be carefully studied and issues related to ground situations encountered during the canvassing of the household questionnaire have to be recognised in order to appreciate the limitation of the data collected in such a mammoth exercise. Though all humanly possible precautions were put in place to ensure data accuracy and validation, the possibility of small processing errors

cannot be totally ruled out. Though the data has to be understood in proper perspective, it must be clarified that unintended errors, if any, should not affect any policy planning exercise or analysis.

### Limitations of the Census

As in the case of all large surveys, this Third Handloom Census also has its limitations, and the data should be viewed in light of these limitations.

The census coverage is based on the list of districts, villages and towns which

have a concentration of handloom weavers provided by State and Union Territory governments. In areas where these lists are not updated or inaccurate, there is always a possibility that some handloom weaver locations have been missed in the coverage. The survey teams, however, tried their best to locally (within listed districts) validate the survey lists in the listed districts and blocks, and cover other unlisted concentrations by snowballing information of local knowledgeable persons and district and block government officials. However, districts which have not been listed by the state governments have not been covered.

In each location, field teams consulted local knowledge leaders - gram panchayat members in villages and ward councillors in towns - to identify locations with handloom weaver concentrations. The field teams snowballed this information to undertake enumerations as complete as possible. However, if there are concentrations of handloom weavers in remote locations such as small hamlets unknown even to local persons, they could have been missed out in the enumeration process.

In every survey location, there were households that were not available on the days of survey. Such households were visited three times during the census operations, and those that remained unavailable, could not be included in the coverage.

The census information was collected

by the 'self declaration approach'. All information provided in the survey is by adult respondents in handloom worker households. Only part of this information was checked by enumerators, and these include information on looms and the handloom activity pursued by members of the households.

The data collection in the census is a mix of alphanumeric data and photographs. This data was collected by persons who are trained to undertake survey exercise. In preparation for different data forms in the census, they were also trained to use PDAs to photograph all eligible persons. However, the investigators lacked specific photography skills. Thus, though most of the photographs were reasonably good, about 10 per cent of the photographs had to be deleted from the final database due to a lack of clarity in them. Additionally, some of the handloom workers eligible for photo-identity cards were not available at the time of their household interview despite follow-up visits. Such persons could not be photographed, and account for 3 per cent to 5 per cent of the total eligible population.

**Results presented in this report are based on the population covered and information reported by the respondent. It is important to keep these limitations in mind while drawing any conclusion from results presented in this report.**







Chapter

2

# Basic Concepts and Definitions - Handloom Census 2010

**I**t is important for the readers and data users to familiarise themselves with the concepts and definition of the terms that have been used for proper appreciation of the data contained in this publication. This understanding will allow meaningful comparisons with the census data of the previous rounds of the Handloom Census, and similar data generated by other agencies.

The concepts and definitions adopted at the Third Handloom Census, 2010, are as given below:

**Rural-urban areas:** The rural and urban areas of the country are taken from Census 2001, for which the required information is available with the Survey Design and Research Division of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The lists of Census villages as published in the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) constitute the rural areas. The lists of cities, towns, cantonments, non-municipal urban areas and notified areas constitute urban areas. The definition of urban areas adopted for this study is the same as that used in the 2001

Census. Accordingly, urban areas include:

- All places with a municipality/corporation, cantonment board or a notified town area committee;
- All other places satisfying the following criteria:
  - Minimum population of 5,000,
  - At least 75 per cent of the male workforce is engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and
  - A population density of over 400 per sq km (1,000 per sq mile).

For the Third Handloom Census, a list of rural and urban locations with handloom clusters in identified districts of different states and Union Territories has been listed

by individual State and Union Territory governments, and was the basis for census coverage. During the census operations, other known handloom concentrations outside this list have also been covered, if information about their presence was made available to the survey teams by local authorities and panchayats.

## Structure of dwelling unit:

- **Kuchha house:** Kuchha house is one whose walls and roof are made of non-pucca materials. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc.
- **Semi-pucca house:** A semi-pucca house is a structure that has have either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials.
  - **Pucca house:** A pucca house is a structure whose walls and roof are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven-burnt bricks, stone, iron, timber, tiles, slate, plywood, and artificial wood of synthetic material.

**Household:** A household is defined as a person or a group of persons who live under the same roof and share the same kitchen and have been living together for more than six months. Household members may include servants, lodgers, farm workers and other such individuals who live and take meals within the household, even though they may have no blood-relation to the household head. Thus, household members do not necessarily have to belong to one family. If a person was out for more than six months on the date of canvassing, he/she was not treated as a member of the household. Those entering the household on account of marriage or other alliances and new-born babies were counted as members of the household, even if they lived with the household for less than six months.

People who live in the same dwelling but do not share food expenses or eat meals

employing hired weavers.

- **Cooperative society:** The cooperative structure in the handloom sector is twofold: apex society and primary society. The apex society is an umbrella body for primary societies. Hence, weavers are basically members of primary societies.
- **Master weavers:** A master weaver also refers as a generic term to people who get the yarn sized, supply beams to smaller owner, get the fabric woven and get the cloth processed. This system of master weaver has evolved over years. In the past, master weavers used to advance yarn to weavers working in their own houses. In recent years, many master weavers have set up common sheds for weaving, where hired weavers come and undertake production activities.

#### Types of handloom households:

- **Weaver household:** A *weaver household unit* is defined as one that has any member of the household who operated a loom even for one day in the last one year (preceding the survey date), either within the premises of the house (classifying the household as a 'with loom household') or outside the household premises (classifying the household as 'without loom household'). The following combinations would describe a weaver household:
  - a. Households who own and operate looms in their household premises;
  - b. Households who own and operate looms at a place other than their household premises;
  - c. Households who don't own looms but engage in weaving activities and have loom(s) placed in their household premises; and
  - d. Households who don't own looms but engage in weaving activities (outside the household premises) and who are without any loom in the house premises.
- **Allied worker household:** An *allied worker household unit* is defined as one that has any member of the household who has undertaken pre-loom (dyeing of yarn, warping/winding, weft winding, sizing, testing, etc.) and/or post-loom activities (dyeing of fabric/calendaring/printing of fabric, made ups, etc.), even for one day in the last one year (preceding the survey date), either within the premises of

the house or outside the household premises. These households did not have any members engaged in weaving activity within or outside the premises, nor did they have a loom within their premises.

- **Idle loom household:** An *idle loom household* is defined one having a loom but not operated during last year and none of the members engaged in weaving or allied activity.
- **Other households:** These are households with one or more members aged less than 18 years engaged in handloom activities but with no adult members (18 years and above) engaged in handloom activities.

#### Types of handloom households by ownership of looms:

- **With loom household:** These are households that have looms in their premises (which maybe or may not be owned by the household) with or without any member of the household engaged in handloom related activities.
- **Without loom household:** These are households that do not have any loom within the household premises. These could either be hired weaver households or allied worker households.

#### Types of handloom households by activity status:

- **Domestic:** Handloom work that is undertaken primarily for non-commercial purposes such as making fabrics for domestic consumption may be regarded as domestic handloom activity.
- **Commercial:** Handloom work - including weaving and allied work - that is undertaken as an occupation, and the product or service is primarily made for market consumption may be regarded as commercial handloom activity.

#### Child, children and adults work force:

Since different legislations regarding children have come into existence with different and specific purposes, a uniform definition of who is a "child" may not be possible. For instance, the age of consent for sexual intercourse would be lower than 18 because consensual sex above the age of 16 is fairly widespread and routine. Similarly, the objective behind the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, is to ban child labour completely below the age of 14 and regulate it above that age and, therefore, the definition of a child is in tune with these objectives.

together were not considered members of the same household. For example, if two brothers, each having his own family, lived in the same house, but maintained separate food budgets and cooking facilities, they would constitute two separate households. Likewise, people who ate together but did not sleep in the same dwelling were not considered members of the same household. However, exception to this rule could be made in the case of those persons who would normally take their meals together and for all purposes lived together, but may sometimes sleep in other places for security reasons (for example, with livestock, in shop or other places of business).

**Handloom household unit:** A *handloom household unit* is defined as one that has any member of the household undertaking handloom related work (either weaving on the loom, or as pre-loom or post-loom allied activity, other than marketing) even for one day in the last one year (preceding the survey date), either within the premises of the house or outside the household premises.

**Handloom non-household unit:** A *handloom non-household unit* is an establishment, which could be run by a private owner or a society, such as a master weaver, cooperative societies, handloom development corporation, etc. These could be placed in work sheds in the premises of non-household units, or else, they could be distributed in the houses of the hired weavers. In some cases, a mixed arrangement could be followed, with some of the looms on the premises, and the rest distributed in the houses of the hired weavers. Usually the non-household units operate by



Not all work is bad for children. Some social scientists point out that some kinds of work may be completely unobjectionable, except for one thing about the work that in some way may harm or exploit them (physically, mentally, morally, or by blocking children from education). Thus, for the purpose of the current census, it was decided in consultation with Development Commissioner (Handlooms) that *all the persons below 14 years of age will be considered as "CHILDREN" and photo identity cards will be issued only to those weavers and allied workers who attained 18 years and above, who are referred to as adult*, and therefore details of only weavers and allied workers aged 18 years and above were to be considered and only their photographs taken.

- **Adult handloom worker:** An handloom worker who is aged 18 years and above, and is eligible for survey for issuance of handloom photo identity card.
- **Handloom worker aged less than 18 years** are the under-age workers in handloom activity, whose details have not been separately captured, and are therefore not eligible for issuance of photo identity cards under the Third Handloom Census.

#### Full-/Part-time handloom workers:

Persons who operate looms or work on allied work on a full-time basis, that is, those who engage exclusively on handloom activity should be treated as full-time workers. However, part-time handloom workers are persons engaged in occupations other than weaving or allied handloom work and who operate looms or undertake handloom allied activity only during their leisure hours or when the regular weavers/allied workers are out on lunch, tea, etc.

#### Independent workers:

An independent worker describes a production system in which the worker purchases raw materials from the market, makes cloth or allied activity product/service (warp product, weft product, sizing, calendaring, made ups, etc.) and sells the woven finished products or services in the market independently, all on his own. Earnings and profitability of the worker depends on market conditions, productivity, managerial skill, etc., and they are fully exposed to market/business risks.

#### Hired workers:

Under the bani/contract system, a worker is not exposed to business risks. In this system, workers get raw materials from

master weavers/mahajans or traders and return finished products or services to them. In return, the weaver gets wages, which are paid in accordance with work performed by them. Hired workers may work under an institutional structure like a cooperative society, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, State Handloom Development Corporation, etc. They may also work under private entrepreneurs like master weavers or traders.

#### Level of Education:

- **Never attended school:** A person classified under this category has never attended school or studied in the school at any time of his/her life. He/she may be literate or illiterate. For instance, a person who cannot both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as *illiterate*. If a person can both read and write with understanding in any language, but has not attended formal school or studied in a formal school in any time of his/her life may be classified as *literate without formal schooling*.
- **Below primary school level:** A person classified under this category has attended school, but has not passed 5th standard.
- **Primary school level:** A person classified under this category has passed 5th standard.
- **Middle school level:** A person classified under this category has passed 8th standard, but has not passed 10th standard.
- **High school/secondary school level:** A person classified under this category has passed 10th standard/ matriculation/secondary, but has not passed 12th standard/ intermediate/ higher secondary.
- **Higher Secondary school level:** A person classified under this category has passed 12th standard/ intermediate/ higher secondary, but has not completed graduation.
- **Graduate and above:** A person classified under this category has completed graduation/B.Tech./BBA/BCA/ MBBS. The person might have completed only graduation or might have done Masters/Post Graduation/ MTech/ MCA/ MD/ Equivalent or PhD.
- **Others (with different educational attainment):** This category includes persons with other qualifications such as non-technical/technical diploma or certificate not equivalent to degree.

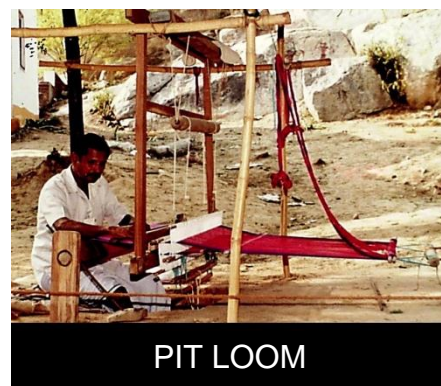
**Complete looms:** A complete loom is one which has all parts intact, and can be put to use at any time. All looms enumerated under the Third Handloom Census - either working or idle - are only of this type. There would be occasions when some of the looms are dismantled and kept in the storage areas. Such looms have to be checked and assessed to ensure that all the key components are available and not damaged.

- **Working looms:** A working loom is defined as a complete loom that has been operated at least for one day during the last one year or is at present working.
- **Idle looms:** A complete but idle loom is defined as the loom that has not been used for even a single day during the last one year. If some looms with households remain idle at the time of enumerator's visit temporarily, such

idleness should not be taken into account.

#### Types of looms:

- **Pit looms with dobby/jacquard:** These are fly shuttle pit looms fitted with Dobby/Jacquard. A Dobby loom is a type of pit loom that controls warp threads using a device called a Dobby, short for "draw boy" which refers to the weaver's helpers who used to control the warp thread by pulling on draw threads. The other accessory for controlling the design element in the fabric is the 'Jacquard', which operates through a series of punch cards.
- **Other pit looms:** A pit loom is one where the weaver sits in a pit and operates the loom and the loom itself is fitted into the pit. The pedals for working the shedding motion (tana) are placed in the pit. There can be two different types of pit looms. In the first case, the shuttle that moves across the loom inserting the weft (bana) yarn is thrown manually by the weaver from one side to other, and so this loom does not have a slay (a set of strings



PIT LOOM





FRAME LOOM

which operates the shuttle) attached to the frame. In the second type of pit loom, the shuttle with the weft automatically flies from one side to the other with the movement of slay.

There may be certain types of improved pit looms that are raised above the ground. All these looms were recorded under the pit looms.

- **Frame looms with dobby/jacquard:** The frame loom can be fitted with either a Dobby or a Jacquard for introducing embroidery in the fabric. Thus, a frame loom with a Dobby or a Jacquard makes embroidered hand woven fabrics such as saris, other kinds of embroidered cloths, furnishings, etc.
- **Other frame looms:** An ordinary frame loom is fitted into a frame above the ground. Frame loom followed basically the same principles as ground or pit looms. The loom was originally made out of wood sticks and boards attached at right angles (producing a box-like shape), which meant that it was portable and could even be held in the weaver's lap. Today, frame looms are much larger, with strong rectangular wooden rods replacing the earlier sticks, although the frame is still in the shape of a large box or case. This can be moved, but is usually kept at one place on the ground, with the weaver seated at an elevated bench at one end. This is less expensive and a more compact alter-native to a table or floor loom. The frame loom is a very versatile loom and can make many kinds of fabrics, usually medium to course, and for such looms, production is faster than a pit or loin loom.

- **Pedal looms:** Pedal looms are semi-

automatic looms, with the only activity manual being the shedding motion (tana) with the use of the pedal. The other motions of weaving including the picking (bana) and the beating motion are done automatically. The loom itself almost looks like a power loom, with the metallic frame. Usually, simple fabrics are woven on this loom like dhotis, angavastram, etc. Usually attachments like Dobby or Jacquard are not used, so most of the fabrics produced have no embroideries over and above the weave. The production is much faster as compared to other kinds of handlooms. Some pedal looms have all weaving motions undertaken automatically, but the pedal is automatically operated providing power to the loom.

- **Loin looms:** Loin looms are largely found in the North-Eastern states of the country. This is a simple device where one end of the loom is tied normally to the trunk of a tree or any other fixture like a pole, etc., while the other end is rested at the loin of the weaver, and there is usually a belt tied around the weaver's waist to keep the frame taut. There is no pedal for the shedding motion, and every weaving motion is done by hand. Usually fabrics like shawls, chaddars, and sometimes wall-hangings and small durries are woven on these frames. This is a portable looms and can be carried by the weaver anywhere.
- **Other looms:** Semi-automatic looms are those where part of the operations, namely, shedding, picking and beating or warp let-off and cloth let-off are automatic. These include Chittaranjan looms, Inchakaranji looms, modernized Malabar looms, etc. All these looms and also other types of looms, if any, were covered under other looms.

LOIN LOOM



## OTHER FRAME LOOM

**Number of days work per household for all adult handloom worker:** Under this head, the total days of work quoted by all adult handloom workers in a household was counted.

**Average number of days work per adult handloom worker:** This is the total days of work quoted by all adult handloom workers in a household divided by total adult handloom workers in the household.

**Average number of days of work per adult handloom weaver:** This is the total days of work quoted by all adult handloom weavers in a household divided by total adult handloom weavers in the household.

**Average number of days of work per adult handloom allied worker:** This is the total days of work quoted by all adult handloom allied workers in a household divided by total adult handloom allied workers in the household.

**Work participation rate of handloom workers:** This is defined as the percentage of total handloom workers (full-time and part-time) to total population of handloom worker households. Thus,

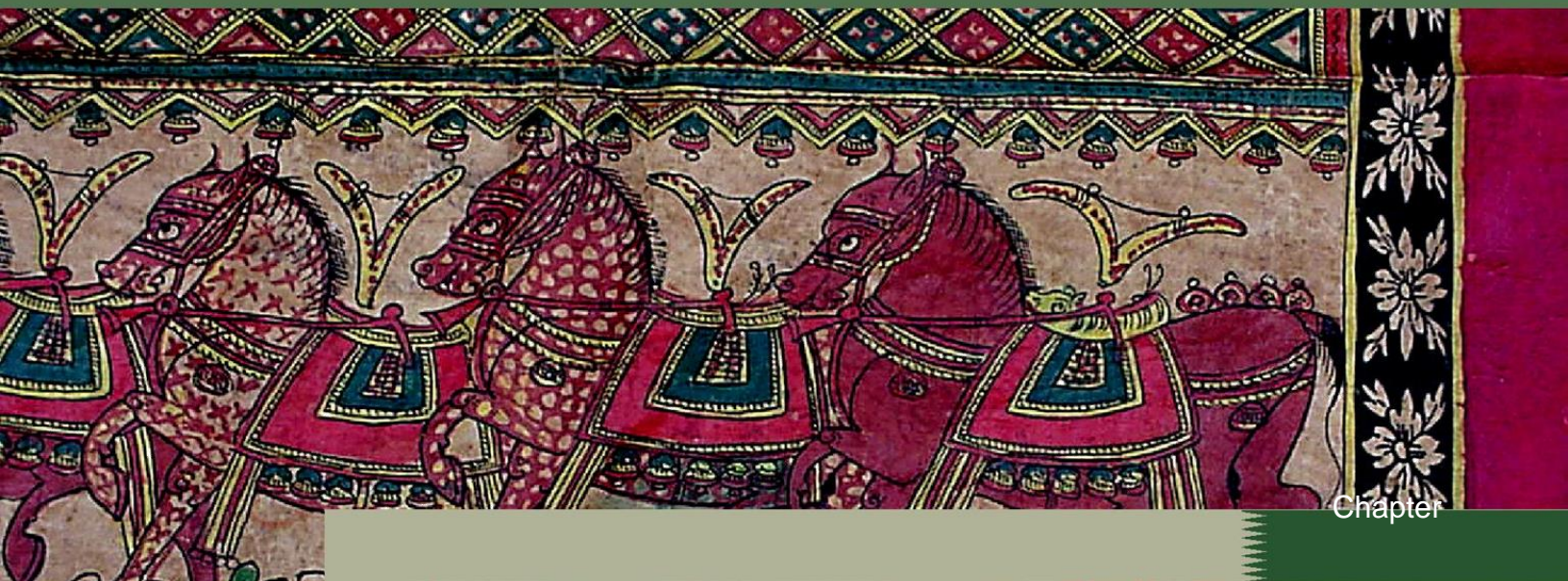
$$\text{Work participation rate of handloom workers} = \frac{\text{Total handloom workers (full-time and part-time)} \times 100}{\text{Total population of handloom worker households}}$$

**Literacy rate of adult handloom workers:**

The census defines the literacy rate as the percentage of literates to the total population aged 7 years and above. In the Third Census, the literacy rate of adult handloom weavers has been defined as the percentage of total literate adult handloom workers to total adult handloom workers. Thus,

$$\text{Literacy rate of adult handloom workers} = \frac{\text{Total literate adult handloom workers} \times 100}{\text{Total adult handloom workers}}$$





# Demographic Profile of Handloom Worker Households

In the Third Handloom Census, 2010, nearly 27.83 lakh handloom worker households have been enumerated across 29 states and

Union Territories of India. Of this, nearly 87 per cent are in rural areas and remaining 13 per cent in urban areas (see Figure 3.1). The average family size of households engaged in handloom related activities is 4.59 persons (4.63 in rural areas and 4.29 for urban areas).

It is of interest to note the geographical location of people engaged in this sector to know where the skills and potentials are largely concentrated, so that due focus and incentives could be channelled into building up the industry. As is well-known, the reservoir of handloom skills is concentrated in the North-Eastern states, who together account for 16.83 lakh (60.5%) handloom households (Table 3.1). Assam alone accounts for 12.41 lakh (44.6%) handloom households, whereas Manipur and Tripura have 1.79 lakh (6.4%) and 1.21 lakh (4.3%) such households, respectively.

Other states with comparatively large handloom household concentrations are:

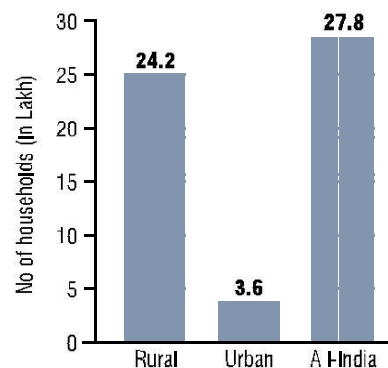
- West Bengal: 4.07 lakh (14.6%).

- Andhra Pradesh: 1.77 lakh (6.4%).
- Tamil Nadu: 1.89 lakh (6.8%).
- Uttar Pradesh: 1.11 lakh (4.0%).

## Distribution of handloom worker households by social groups

Across all social configurations, handloom work is primarily undertaken by Other Backward Castes (OBC) households, and OBCs are found to be the dominant caste group among handloom worker households. A good proportion is found to be from the Scheduled Tribes (ST) category, and this proportion is high especially in the North-Eastern states (other than Assam). Scheduled Castes (SC) households form a relatively small proportion of handloom worker

FIGURE 3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS



Annexure II: Table 3.1

households, and almost one-fourth of all handloom households belong to the other category (Figure 3.2). A caste-wise distribution of such households is given below:

- OBCs: 11.39 lakh (40.9%).
- Others: 7.56 lakh (27.2%).
- STs: 6.15 lakh (22.1%).

TABLE 3.1: STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS

States/UTs	Total handloom worker households ('000)	Per cent distribution	Share (%) to total households in state
Assam	1,241	44.58	21.7
West Bengal	407	14.61	2.1
Tamil Nadu	189	6.79	1.2
Manipur	179	6.43	33.7
Andhra Pradesh	177	6.36	1.0
Tripura	121	4.33	17.6
Uttar Pradesh	111	3.97	0.4
Nagaland	61	2.19	9.7
Orissa	41	1.46	0.5
Mizoram	39	1.42	18.9
Karnataka	38	1.35	0.3
Arunachal Pradesh	30	1.09	12.7
Bihar	25	0.92	0.2
Rajasthan	23	0.81	0.2
Jammu & Kashmir	17	0.62	0.8
Jharkhand	14	0.51	0.3
Kerala	12	0.42	0.1
Meghalaya	11	0.41	2.3
Uttaranchal	11	0.38	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	9	0.31	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	7	0.25	0.5
Haryana	6	0.23	0.1
Gujarat	4	0.13	0.0
Chhattisgarh	3	0.10	0.1
Punjab	2	0.09	0.0
Maharashtra	2	0.07	0.0
Delhi	2	0.07	0.0
Puducherry	2	0.06	0.7
Sikkim	1	0.02	0.5
All India	2,783	100.0	1.26

Annexure II: Table 3.1

- SCs: 2.73 lakh (9.8%).

About 87 per cent of all handloom households of different caste groups live in rural areas, but the proportion of ST households living in rural areas (97.3%) is much higher than other social groups (Table 3.2).

The caste distribution of handloom household units across major handloom concentrated states shows wide differences (Figure 3.3).

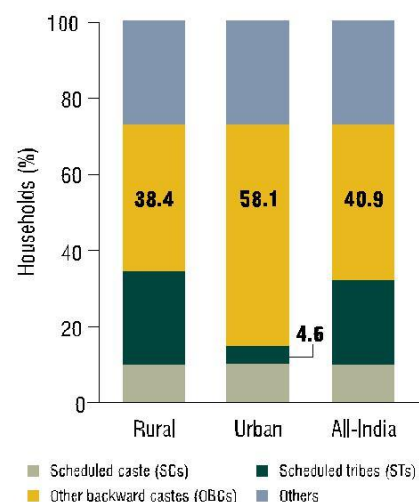
However, we noted a few exceptions to this general pattern as below:

- The North-Eastern states have a very different caste distribution, and include OBCs (32.8%), STs (35.7%) and Others (24.4%) as major handloom household groups. SC households, although present, are few (7.1%). This caste distribution is somewhat

reflective of the rural caste distribution of the combined population in the North-East. This is primarily because handloom weaving is part of the culture across all social groups, and a majority of households, especially in rural areas, have a good part of the domestic fabric requirement produced within the house. Thus, weaving in such cases is not undertaken by any particular caste or occupational group.

- In states outside the North-East, caste distribution is significantly different. In these states, of all handloom households 53.3 per cent are OBCs. The other social group taking up handloom work is the 'Others' group, which accounts for 31.4 per cent of the total handloom households. SC

FIGURE 3.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY SOCIAL GROUPS



Annexure II: Table 3.2

households form a small 14 per cent, while ST households form less than 2 per cent of the total.

The caste distribution of the handloom worker households in states outside the North-East is as follows:

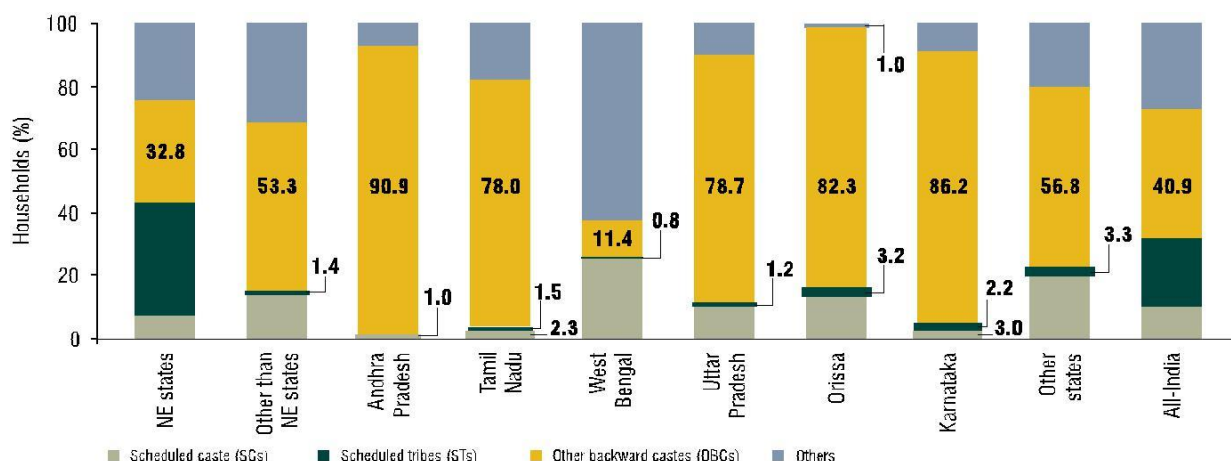
- Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have OBC households as the dominant social group, and the remaining households mainly belonging to Others.
- West Bengal has 62.6 per cent of handloom households belonging to the Others, and another 25.2 per cent households are from the SC category.
- In Orissa, most handloom households are OBC, with SC households comprising less than a sixth of the total households.
- Uttar Pradesh and other states have mostly OBC handloom households, but also have significant proportion of SC and Others households.

### Distribution of handloom worker households by religion

The majority (77.6%) of handloom worker households follow Hindu religion, though about a sixth are Muslims (Table 3.3). About 7.3 per cent of handloom households are from other faiths, mostly Christians. While Hindu and Muslim handloom households are to be found in most states, the North-Eastern states account for a large proportion of Christian handloom households. The rural share of the Hindu Handloom



FIGURE 3.3: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY SOCIAL GROUPS



Annexure II: Table 3.2

TABLE 3.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY SOCIAL GROUPS

Social groups	Households (Lakh)	Distribution of households (%)	Rural share (%)
Schedule castes (SCs)	2.73	9.8	86.5
Schedule tribes (STs)	6.15	22.1	97.3
Other backward castes (OBCs)	11.39	40.9	81.5
Others	7.56	27.2	87.0
Total	27.83	100.0	87.0

Annexure II: Table 3.2, Page No.

TABLE 3.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY RELIGION

Religion	Households (Lakh)	Distribution of households (%)	Rural share (%)
Hindus	21.60	77.6	87.6
Muslims	4.19	15.0	80.7
Others	2.04	7.3	93.1
Total	27.83	100.0	87.0

Annexure II: Table 3.3

households follows similar trends of the overall rural share of the handloom households. However, it is seen that a comparatively higher proportion of Muslim handloom households are located in urban areas, while a comparatively higher proportion of households of other religions (including Christians) are located in rural areas.

A state-wise distribution shows that Hindu households are the majority in most states (Figure 3.4), with exceptions in:

- Uttar Pradesh, where 85.4 per cent households are Muslim,
- West Bengal, where 36.6 per cent households are Muslim, and
- The group termed 'other states', where 44.2 per cent households are Muslim.

If one contrasts the religion-wise distribution of households in the North-East with other states, it is seen that there is a small proportion which is not Hindus. Of these, the proportion of other religion households (11.6%) - primarily Christian households - is more than Muslim households (6.1%). In states other than the North-East, though the majority is still formed by Hindu handloom worker households, the proportion of Muslim households (28.7%) is

significant, while Christian and other religion households (less than 1%) have a very small proportion.

### Distribution of handloom worker households by possession of loom

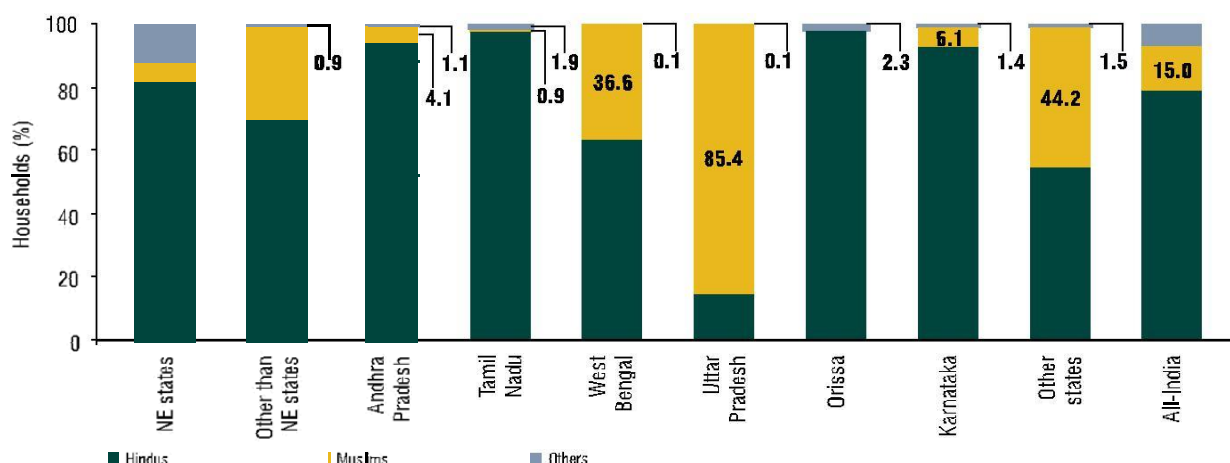
One of the major ways of classifying handloom households is by the (non)availability of a loom. The presence of looms would indicate weaver households, except where the looms are idle. However, this is not to say that all handloom households without looms are in allied handloom work; there are many households without looms who work as hired weavers in other premises for wages. There is also a very small proportion of households who are forced to keep their looms in a neighbour's or relative's house due to space constraints. Likewise, all households that have looms are not owners of looms, nor are they independent workers. There are many households with looms which belong to master weavers/traders/cooperative societies, and such households work under an employment system for wages. There are also some households who own looms, but are working under a

contract system for wages.

At the all-India level, it is seen that a majority of handloom households are those with looms, with the proportion of such households being higher in rural areas. It can be inferred from this that there are more hired weavers in urban areas, and more independent weavers in the rural areas (Annexure II: Table 3.4). A percentage breakup of households with and without looms and their rural/urban location is as follows:

- Households with looms (66.5%): 69 per cent and 50.4 per cent in rural and urban areas, respectively.
- Households without looms (33.5%): 31 per cent and 49 per cent in rural and urban areas, respectively.

FIGURE 3.4: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY RELIGION



Annexure II: Table 3.3

TABLE 3.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

Type of households	Households (Lakh)	Distribution of households (%)	Rural share (%)
Weaver households	22.68	81.5	87.5
Allied worker households	3.91	14.1	80.8
Idle loom households	0.81	2.9	96.6
Others (households with no adult worker)	0.43	1.5	96.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.83</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>87.0</b>

Annexure II: Table 3.1

There are state-wise variations as well on the proportion of households with looms, which is as follows:

- North-Eastern states: 80.2%.
- States other than the North-East: 45.7%.

A state-wise distribution of loom owning households outside the North-East is as follows:

- Orissa: 77.5%.
- Tamil Nadu: 55.6%.
- Karnataka: 52.8%.
- Uttar Pradesh: 52.4%.
- Andhra Pradesh: 42.5%.
- West Bengal: 42.8%.
- Other states: 27.9%.

### Distribution of handloom worker households by type

Most handloom worker households are weaver households and only less than a sixth of the total households pursue only allied work. Weaver households form the majority of handloom worker households located in rural India. This follows the pattern of most weaver households being found in villages (Table 3.4). A distribution is as follows:

- Weaver households: 22.68 lakh household units (81.5%).
- Allied households: 3.91 lakh household units (14.1%).
- Weaver households located in rural areas: 87.5%.
- Allied households located in rural areas: 80.8 %.

Regional distribution of handloom worker households by type gives two categories (Figure 3.5). The first category is

of states where handloom worker households are mostly weaver households, as in the case of the North-Eastern states. The second category of states includes all states of India outside the North-East, with West Bengal showing a particularly high proportion of households into allied handloom work.

In the Third Handloom Census, the households were classified based on a combination of indicators including loom ownership and type of activity undertaken, with inference to the employment structure. Thus, the main classifications of handloom worker households were:

I. *Independent weaver households (A):* These are households that own and operate looms in their own house.

II. *Independent weaver households (B):* These are households that own and operate looms at a place other than their residence.

III. *Hired weaver households with handloom activity in the premises:* These are households that do not own looms but engage in weaving activities with loom placed in their premises.

IV. *Hired weaver households with weaving undertaken in their premises outside the house:* These are households that do not own looms but engage in weaving activities without any loom placed in premise.

V. *Allied worker households:* These are households that do not own looms but engage in allied activities.

VI. *Idle loom households:* These are households that own looms but did not operate them during the last one year.

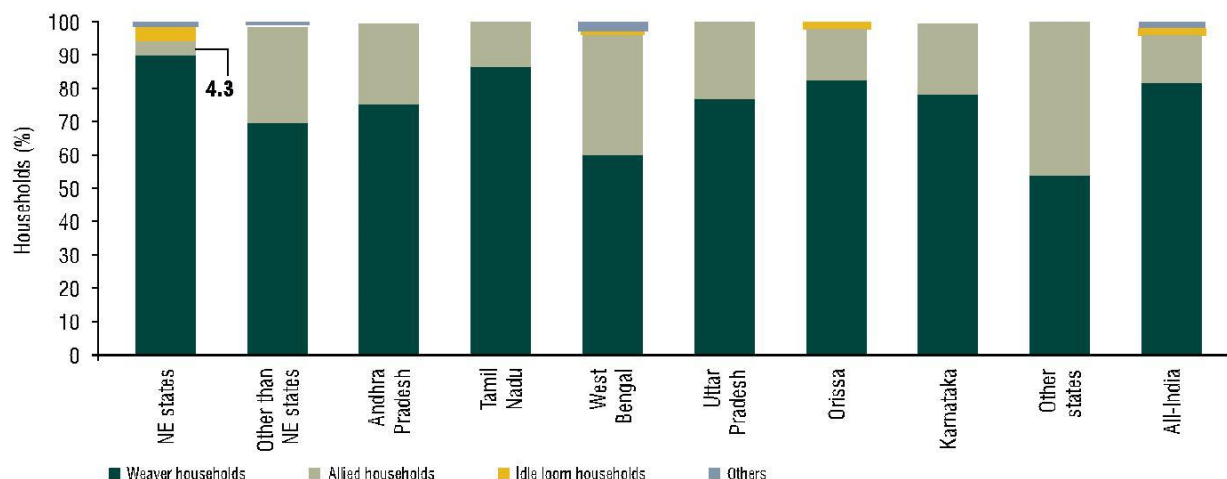
VII. *Households with idle looms, but member undertaking weaving or allied activity outside the house as hired worker:* These are households that own looms but did not operate then during last the one year. However, they engaged in weaving and allied activity.

The majority of the handloom worker households (26.67 lakh or 95.8%) belong to the first 5 categories and the major attributes of such households are:

#### I. Independent weaver households with looms placed in their premises

- They constitute about 53 per cent of the total households (26.67 lakh).
- While the average number of adult

FIGURE 3.5: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE



Annexure II: Table 3.1

family members engaged in handloom activities is about 1.55, there is higher representation of female members than male members. • About 0.21

workers per household

are engaged in pre-loom allied activities but rarely in post-loom allied activities.

• Average number of days worked per weaver household is 229 days.

• Among such households, a higher proportion of households who own and operate looms in their houses have Below Poverty Line (BPL) ration cards (36.5%) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards (11.3%).

## II. Independent weaver households with looms placed outside the premises

- Such households are about 7 per cent of total households (26.67 lakhs).
- While the average number of adult family members engaged in handloom activities is about 1.30, there is higher representation of female members than male members.
- Average number of days worked per weaver household is 253 days.
- Most (46.5%) in this group of households do not have ration cards, and most of the remaining have a BPL card (34.5%)

## III. Hired weaver households with handloom activity in the premises

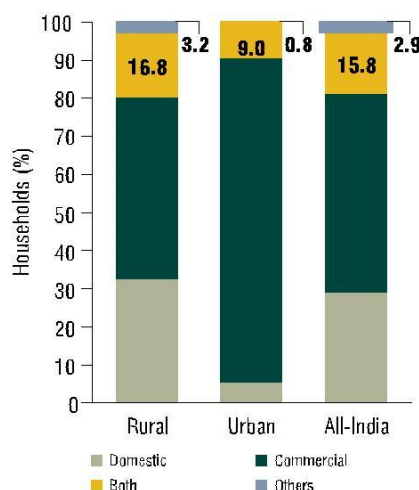
- Such households are about 5 per cent of total households (26.67 lakhs).
- In such households, there is higher proportion of male participation, though there are more female workers per household. Such households also

TABLE 3.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY PURPOSE OF USAGE OF LOOM

Purpose	Households (Lakh)	Distribution of households (%)	Rural share (%)
Domestic	7.86	28.2	97.8
Commercial	14.78	53.1	79.0
Both domestic and commercial	4.38	15.8	92.6
Idle loom	0.81	2.9	96.6
Total	27.83	100.0	87.0

Annexure II: Table 3.5

FIGURE 3.6: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY PURPOSE AND LOCATION



Annexure II: Table 3.5

have a higher number of adult workers per household (1.63).

- Such households have a relatively higher proportion of under-age workers (0.3 per household).

- These households also have 0.27 worker per household undertaking pre-loom allied activity, and 0.01 worker per household undertaking post-loom allied activity.
- Days worked per weaver is highest (291 days) in hired weaver households that have looms placed in their premises, and as compared to the other weaver household categories, the days per allied worker is comparatively high (65 days).
- Most of such households own BPL (37.7%) or APL (43.7%) ration cards, which suggests that they get differential wage rates.

## IV. Hired weaver households with weaving undertaken in premises outside the house

- Such households are about 20 per cent of total households (26.67 lakhs).
- These are higher proportion of male workers in hired weaver households: male participation is comparatively high, although there are more female workers per household.
- The number of adult workers per household is comparatively low (1.3)



**TABLE 3.6: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF RATION CARD**

Type of ration card	Households (Lakh)	Distribution of households (%)	Rural share (%)
Antodaya anna yojana (AAY) card	2.71	9.7	93.4
Below poverty line (BPL) card	10.27	36.9	82.1
Above poverty line (APL) card	9.59	34.5	88.1
No ration card	5.26	18.9	91.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.83</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>87.0</b>

Annexure II: Table 3.8

as compared to other categories of households, where hired weavers have to go outside the house for work. Such households also have a presence of under-age workers (0.2 workers per household).

- In such households, 0.19 workers per household undertake pre-loom allied activity, but none undertake post-loom allied activity.
- The days of work per weaver are 218 days and 44 days per allied worker.
- Most of such households own BPL (40.1%) cards. APL ration card owners account for 31.6 per cent of the households, as wages for hired weaving activity are not same across the board, but differ with type of fabric (silk sari and cotton sari/gamcha), and between young and skilled weavers, as well as between male and female weavers, with higher weightage for males, skilled weavers and more costly yarn.

worker households.

- There are lower numbers of adult workers per household (1.2) and these are mostly female (1.02).
- In such household, 1.2 workers per household undertake pre-loom allied handloom work, while 0.03 workers undertake post-loom allied activity.
- The number of days worked per allied worker (251 days) is highest in the allied worker households.
- A higher proportion of the allied worker households have BPL ration cards (42.6%), than APL cards (38%). This suggests that allied work is remunerative for some kinds of work while not for others. For example, winding of the warping drum is very remunerative, while winding the pirns for weft preparation is not.

#### Distribution of handloom worker households by purpose of usage of loom - domestic vs. commercial

The income from the handloom sector activity is relevant for assessment only in cases where the worker undertakes commercial production, or a mix of domestic

and commercial production. About 15 lakh handloom households (53.1%) undertake handloom work for commercial purposes only, while another 4.38 lakh households (15.8%) undertake a mix of domestic and commercial production (Table 3.5).

Of the 3.62 lakh handloom households in urban areas, most (85.5%) are engaged exclusively for commercial purposes (Figure 3.6). There is also a small segment (9%) which undertakes mixed production.

Thus, an overwhelming majority (95%) of handloom households situated in urban areas are into commercial production. Comparatively, a much larger proportion of the rural households (31.8% rural compared to 4.7% urban) undertake handloom activity for domestic purposes only (Figure 3.6).

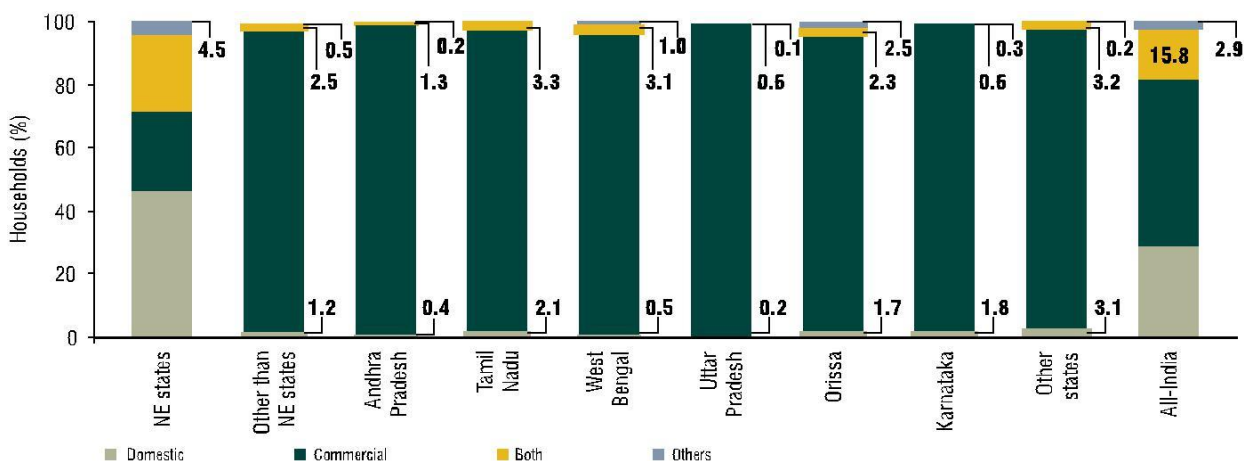
A state-wise analysis on type of production shows that all states are primarily into commercial production, except for the North-Eastern states (Figure 3.7). There is a small extent of households engaged in domestic or mixed production in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, in comparison to states like Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh, where almost all handloom households are engaged in purely commercial production.

In the North-East, the production systems differ completely from the rest of the country. Almost half (45.9%) of the households are engaged in domestic production and, therefore, there is no direct contribution of handloom work to household income. Just a little over a fourth (25.2%) of the households work solely for commercial production, and slightly less than a fourth (24.4%) undertake mixed production. The proportion of idle looms in the North-Eastern

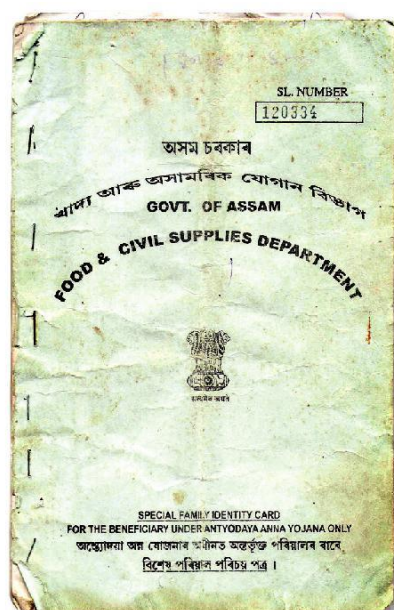
#### V. Allied worker households

- Such households are about 15 per cent of total households (26.67 lakhs).
- Almost half (51%) of the allied worker population is from the allied

**FIGURE 3.7: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY PURPOSE**



Annexure II: Table 3.5



AAY CARD

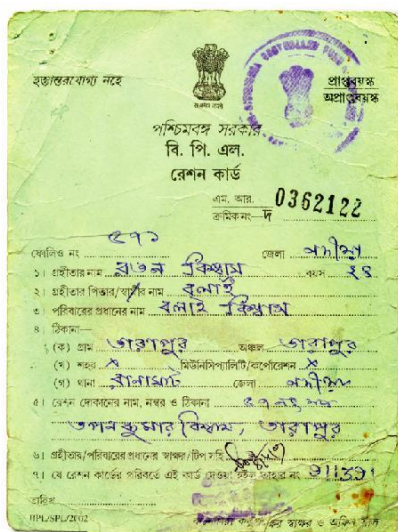
states is also the highest (4.5%) in the country.

### Type and ownership of dwelling units

More than half the handloom households stay in kuccha dwellings and the remaining stay mostly in semi-pucca dwellings (Annexure II: Table 3.6).

- 54.6 per cent households live in kuccha dwellings, of which 59.5 per cent are in rural areas and 21.3 per cent are in urban areas.
- 30.7 per cent households live in semi-pucca dwellings, of which 28.0 per cent are in rural areas and 49.0 per cent are in urban areas.
- 14.7 per cent households live in pucca dwellings, of which 12.5 per cent are in rural areas and 29.7 per cent are in urban areas.

Irrespective of the type of dwelling they reside in, most households report owning their dwellings (90.9%). The rest stay in rented (5.2%) or other kinds of accommodation arrangements (3.9%). In the handloom sector, it is seen that some of the workers migrate from different districts to work for some months in the year in other handloom concentrated districts. In the event that the work is for few months only, it has been found that either a group of workers of a handloom unit stay together in a separate accommodation, or they stay in the premises of the employer, with adjustment of the wages towards rent, and these are coded as other kinds of



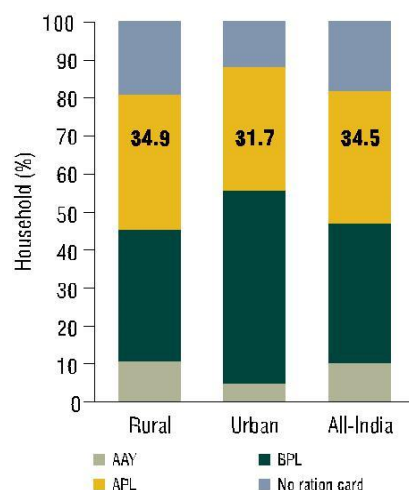
BPL CARD

accommodation arrangement (Annexure II: Table 3.7).

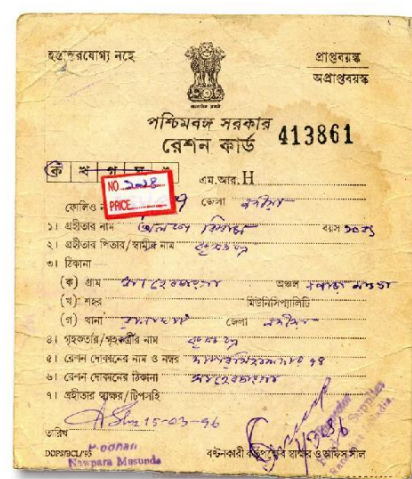
### Type of ration card owned

During the household survey, the respondents were asked what kind (and colour) of ration cards they owned, and the information was recorded as per their feedback. The various ration cards that could be owned are the Above Poverty Line (APL) card, Below Poverty Line (BPL) card or the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card, which is also a BPL card but meant for the poorest

FIGURE 3.8: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF RATION CARD AND LOCATION



Annexure II: Table 3.8

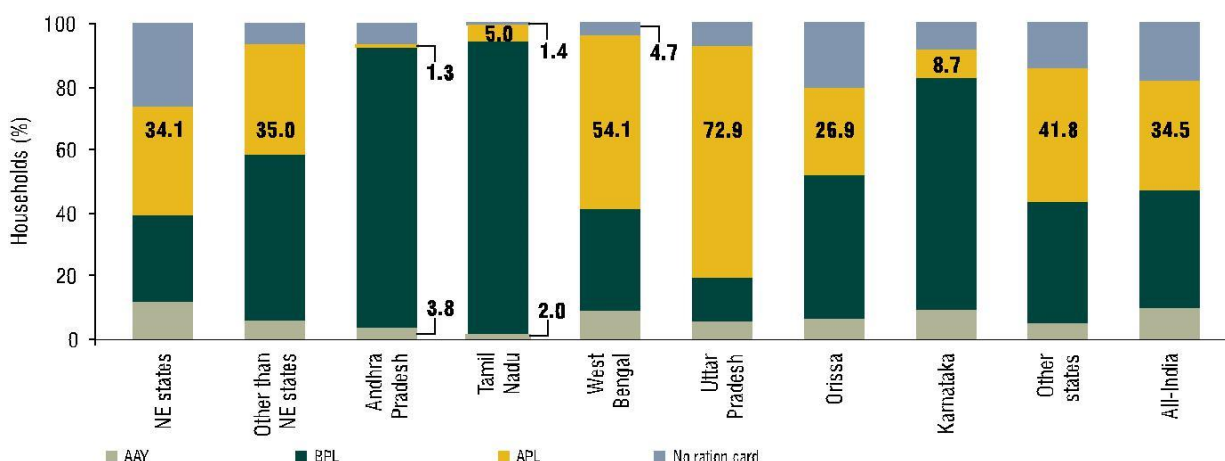


APL CARD

of the poor. To doubly ensure the accuracy of the response, the colour of the paper used for the ration card was also probed, as the ration cards of different categories are differently coloured. However, the colour of different categories of cards was found to vary between states, and the colour-related probe was thus state specific. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, the APL card is pink, the BPL card is white, and the AAY card is blue, while in Tamil Nadu, the APL card is white, the BPL card light green, and the AAY card is yellow. In Assam, the APL card is yellow, the BPL card is pink and the AAY card is green. In West Bengal, the APL card is white, the BPL card is pink, and the AAY card is pink with AAY printed on it. Wherever possible, the investigator had requested the card to be shown and thus verified the type of the card owned. In many cases, the ration card was either in tatters and not discernible, or was on a slip of paper, with inked entries of the ration off-take. In many cases, the ration cards were old and barely recognisable. Wherever a respondent mentioned that they had a ration card, but this not available at the time of survey, the respondents were asked for a verbal feedback.

It is often mistakenly believed that handloom work is mostly undertaken in economically weaker households. Though about half the handloom workers are from the economically weaker sections, it is also true that some households earn well from the trade. There are others who undertake handloom work as a cultural activity mostly for domestic production, and are economically

FIGURE 3.9: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF RATION CARD



Annexure II: Table 3.8

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stable. In short, the data distribution of card-ownership was recorded as follows (also see Table 3.6):

- 10.27 lakh households (36.9%) have BPL ration cards.
- 2.71 lakh households (9.7%) have AAY ration cards.
- 9.59 lakh households (34.5%) have APL ration cards.
- 5.26 lakh households (18.9%) have no ration cards as they may be seasonal migrant weavers.

It was found that urban handloom

households have 50.7 per cent BPL households, with 4.9 per cent from the poorest of the poor section (AAY cards). In rural areas, though BPL handloom households make up only 34.8 per cent, there is a much higher proportion of AAY households and accounts for 10.5 per cent of the total rural handloom households (Figure 3.8).

In the states outside of North-East, the proportion of BPL households (58.2%) - including AAY households - is much higher. These are also states primarily into commercial production. Thus, by inference,

the income from handloom is very low in states primarily focussed on commercial production.

The states where majority of the handloom households are BPL are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. States where BPL households constitute between 40 per cent and 45 per cent of the total handloom households are Orissa and the group termed 'other states'. The North-Eastern states and West Bengal have less than 40 per cent of the households as BPL (including AAY) (Figure 3.9).





# Profile of Handloom Workers

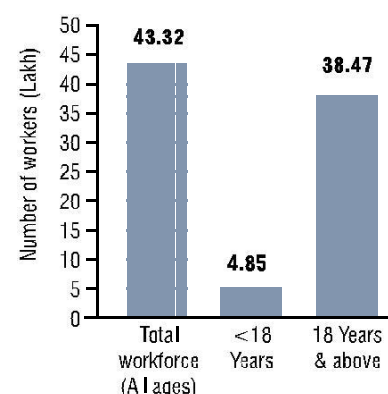
Both weaving in the handloom sector entails a number of different activities, both pre-loom and post-loom. Persons engaged in weaving establishments, whether in household or non-household units, may perform a single or multiple activities on a full-time or part-time basis. Some members of a household like women and children engage themselves in preparatory work like winding of yarn for the purpose of warp, winding of pirns (for weft), sizing, etc. Similarly, members could be engaged in dyeing, post-loom operations, made ups, etc. These are considered allied activities in the handloom sector. While members engaged only in weaving work are naturally classified as 'weavers', others engaged in allied activities, but also undertaking part-time weaving, are also included in the weaver category. In the Third Handloom Census, 2010, weaving activity has been given priority over allied activities.

While Chapter 3 of this report presented the profile of handloom households, the present chapter presents the information that has been specifically collected for all adult handloom workers (weavers and allied workers), and includes information on:

- Age and sex

- Level of education
- Type of handloom work: weaving or allied activities
- Number of days worked during the last year
- Nature of engagement: full-time or part-time
- Employment status

FIGURE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKERS BY AGE



Annexure II: Table 4.1

## Total workforce and number of adult (18 years and above) handloom workers

The total workforce engaged in handloom related activity across all ages is 43.32 lakh. An age-wise distribution (Figure 4.1) of these 43.32 lakh strong workforce

TABLE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKERS BY AGE

	Total workforce (Lakh)	Percentage distribution Less than 18 years	Adult worker (18 Years & above)	Total
All-India	43.3	11.2	88.8	100.0
Location				
Rural	36.3	11.0	89.0	100.0
Urban	7.0	12.0	88.0	100.0
Regions				
North-eastern states	21.6	8.7	91.3	100.0
Other than north-eastern states	21.8	13.7	86.3	100.0
Major states				
Andhra Pradesh	3.6	13.9	86.1	100.0
Tamil Nadu	3.5	9.6	90.4	100.0
West Bengal	7.8	14.6	85.4	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	2.6	15.8	84.2	100.0
Orissa	1.1	9.6	90.4	100.0
Karnataka	0.9	13.9	86.1	100.0
Other states	2.3	16.1	83.9	100.0

Annexure II: Table 4.1

indicated that:

- 38.47 lakh (88.8%) of the total workforce are adult handloom workers (aged 18 and above) and thus eligible for the issuance of photo-identity cards.
- A little over a tenth (11.2%) of the total workforce is in the age group of less than 18 years.

The majority (83.9%) of the total workforce is located in rural areas and the rural proportions of adult weavers (18 years and above) is quite high (84%) (Table 4.1). Nearly half (50%) of total workforce belongs to North-Eastern states, whereas the other half of the workforce belongs to

states outside the North-East, which have a concentration of about 40 per cent of handloom households.

More than half of all adult handloom workers reside in the North-Eastern states followed by West Bengal (17.3%), Tamil Nadu (8.3%), Andhra Pradesh (8.0%) and Uttar Pradesh (5.6 %). The proportion of under-age handloom workers in states outside the North-East is higher (13.7%) as compared to states in the North-East (8.7%). States/Union Territories reporting a higher percentage of under-age workers are (Figure 4.2):

- Uttar Pradesh: 15.8%
- West Bengal: 14.6%
- Andhra Pradesh: 13.9%

- Karnataka: 13.9%

### Distribution of adult (18 years and above) handloom workers by type of workers

Of the total 38.47 lakh adult handloom workers (Table 4.2):

- 75.6 per cent are weavers, 86.7 per cent of which reside in rural areas
- 24.4 per cent are allied workers, 75.7 per cent of which reside in rural areas

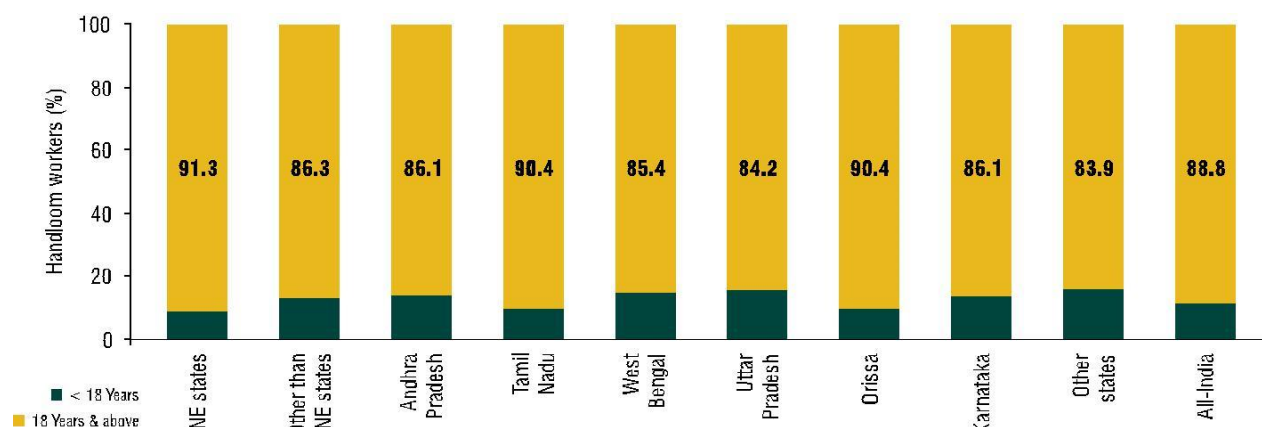
The profile by type of workers shows that the proportion of allied workers is higher in urban areas. Only 75.7 per cent of allied workers are located in rural areas, as compared to 86.7 per cent of weavers located there.

The North-Eastern states are the only ones who qualify for the 'only weaver states' tag, because in these states, 94.3 per cent of adult workers are weavers and only 5.7 per cent reported exclusively working as allied workers. In the North-East, exclusive allied activity is limited and is mostly undertaken by the weaver households themselves.

A little over three-fifths (63.9%) of all weavers reside in the North-Eastern states followed by West Bengal (12%), Tamil Nadu (7.9%) and Andhra Pradesh (6.2%). However, one-third of total allied workers reside in West Bengal, followed by Andhra Pradesh (13.3 %) and North-Eastern states (11.9 %). Other states that reported higher than the national average (24.4%) percentages of allied workers are (Figure 4.3):

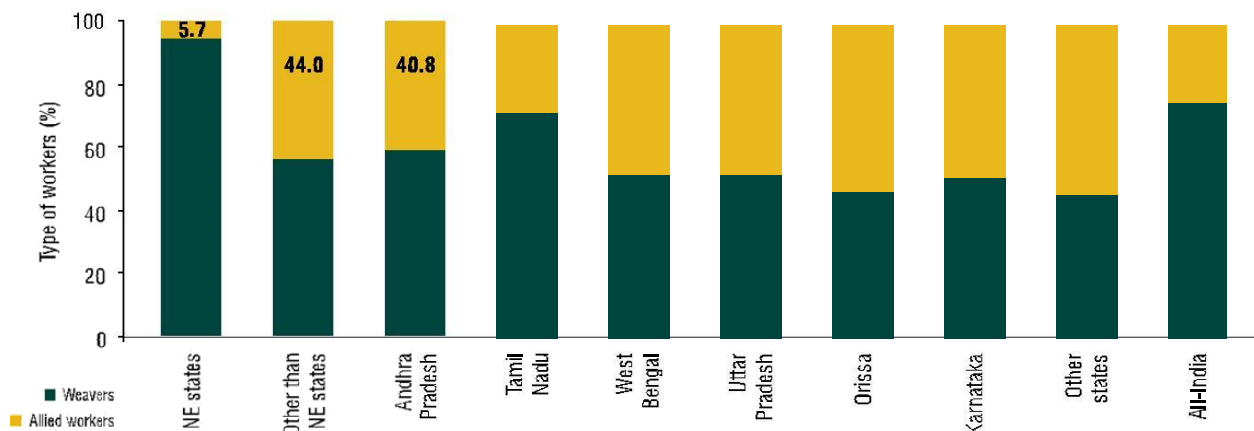
- Orissa: 52.5%
- Karnataka: 48.0%
- West Bengal: 47.6%
- Uttar Pradesh: 46.3%
- Arunachal Pradesh: 40.8%

FIGURE 4.2: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKERS BY AGE



Annexure II: Table 4.1

FIGURE 4.3: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY TYPE OF WORKERS



Annexure II: Table 4.2

### Distribution of adult (18 years and above) handloom workers by gender and type of workers

Work participation in handloom activity in India is dominated by female workers (see Figure 4.4):

- 29.98 lakh (77.9%) of the total adult handloom workers are female, of which a huge majority (88.2%) resides in rural areas.
- 8.48 lakh (22.1%) of the total adult handloom workers are male, of which 69.3 per cent reside in rural areas.

There are, however, rural-urban differences, with higher proportion of female workers in rural areas (18.2% male and 81.8% female) and comparatively a higher proportion of male workers in urban areas (42.4% male and 57.6% female).

A distribution by engagement in weaving or allied activity reveals that:

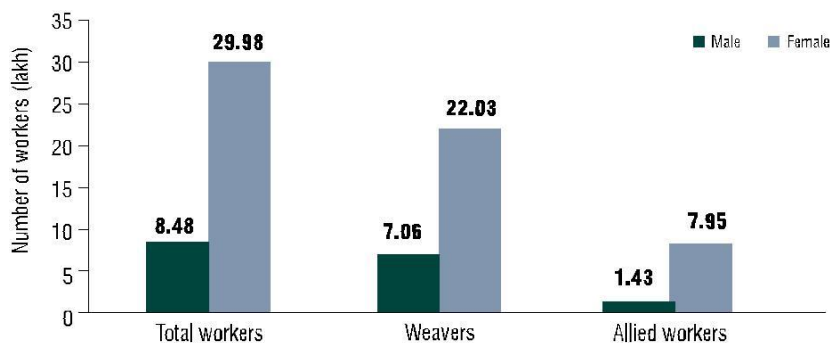
- Male worker participation is more in weaving activity (24.3% male and 75.7% female) than in allied work (15.2% male and 84.8% female). Also, male worker participation in weaving activities is relatively higher in urban areas (57.1%) as compared to rural areas (19.2%).
- Female weavers in rural areas account for 80.8 per cent of total weavers as against 42.9 per cent in urban areas. There is not much difference in the male and female work participation rate among rural and urban workers for allied activities.
- Male allied workers in rural areas account for 14.5 per cent, whereas this is 17.4 per cent in urban areas.
- The dominance of female weavers in the total weavers workforce is highest

TABLE 4.2: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY TYPE OF WORKERS

Type of worker	Number (Lakh)	Distribution by type of workers (%)	Rural share (%)
Weavers	29.09	75.6	86.7
Allied workers	9.38	24.4	75.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>84.0</b>

Annexure II: Table 4.2

FIGURE 4.4: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY GENDER AND TYPE OF WORKERS



Annexure II: Table 4.3

in the North-Eastern states, where it is 99 per cent.

- In all other states, the weaving activities is dominated by male weavers.
- In all the states, the dominance of female allied workers has been noticed. Nearly, 85 per cent of total workers engaged in allied activities are female.

### Distribution of adult (18 years and above) handloom workers by social groups

Of the total 38.47 lakh adult handloom workers that have been enumerated, a

caste-wise distribution is as follows:

- Other Backward Castes (OBCs): 45.2%
- Scheduled Tribes (STs): 18.1%
- Scheduled Castes (SCs): 10.1%
- Others: 26.6%.

As noticed in the distribution of handloom worker households and the population of handloom worker households, there exists caste-wise differences in the distribution between rural and urban areas as well, especially for ST and OBC workers (Table 4.3):

- The proportion of ST workers is more



**TABLE 4.3: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY SOCIAL GROUPS**

	Percentage distribution					
	Scheduled caste (SCs)	Scheduled tribes (STs)	Other backward castes (OBCs)	Others	Total	Number of adult workers (Lakh)
All-India	10.1	18.1	45.2	26.6	100.0	38.47
Location						
Rural	10.3	21.0	42.1	26.7	100.0	32.32
Urban	9.5	3.1	61.5	25.9	100.0	6.15
Regions						
North-eastern states	7.2	34.3	33.9	24.6	100.0	19.69
Other than NE states	13.3	1.2	57.0	28.6	100.0	18.77
Major states						
Andhra Pradesh	0.8	0.5	91.8	6.9	100.0	3.06
Tamil Nadu	1.9	1.3	80.2	16.6	100.0	3.19
West Bengal	25.4	0.7	13.3	60.7	100.0	6.65
Uttar Pradesh	7.6	0.9	83.3	8.2	100.0	2.17
Orissa	12.7	2.9	83.5	0.9	100.0	1.03
Karnataka	1.5	2.1	87.8	8.5	100.0	0.77
Other states	21.3	2.9	57.9	17.9	100.0	1.90

Annexure II: Table 4.4

in rural areas (21%) than in urban areas (3.1%).

- The proportion of OBC households is higher in urban areas (61.5%) than in rural areas (42.1%).
- No major difference in rural and urban proportions of SCs and Other workers was observed.

In the group of states excluding the North-East, the proportion of OBC workers (57% as compared to 33.9% in the North-East) and SC workers (13.3% as compared to 7.2% in the North-East) are comparatively higher, whereas the 'Other' workers are

comparable, but the proportion of ST workers are much lower (1.2% as compared to 34.3% in the North-East) (Table 4.3).

The caste-wise distribution of handloom workers revealed that:

- The majority of SC handloom workers are located in West Bengal (43.3%) and the North-East (36.2%).
- The majority of ST handloom workers are in the North-Eastern states (96.8%).
- OBC workers are mostly concentrated in the North-East (38.5%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (16.2%), Tamil

Nadu (14.7%) and Uttar Pradesh (10.4%).

- The General Castes workers are mostly concentrated in the North-Eastern states (47.5%), followed by West Bengal (39.5%) and Tamil Nadu (5.2%). (Figure 4.5).

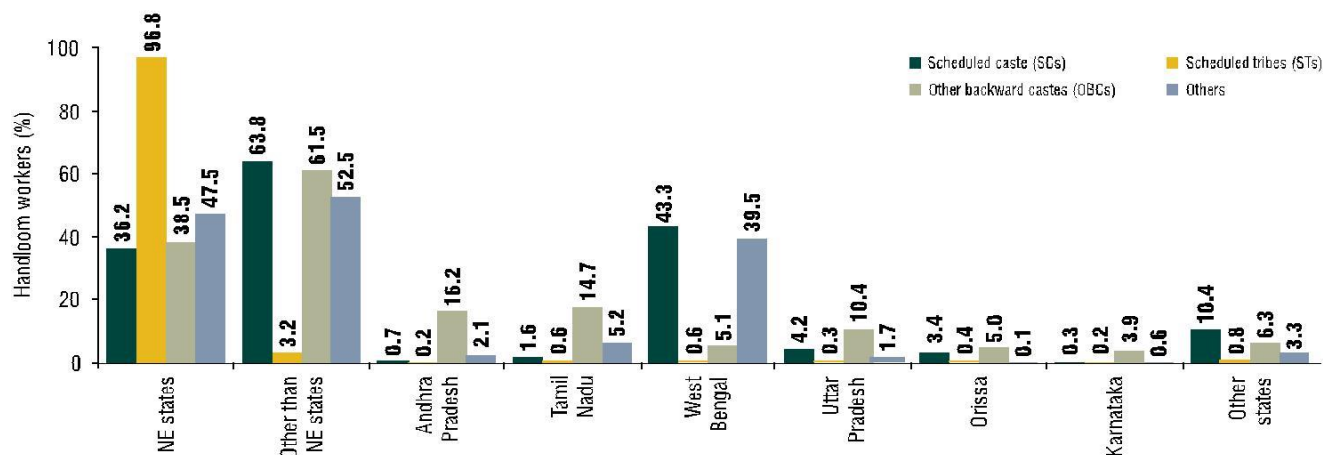
Since adult weavers form a large percentage (75.6%) of the total handloom adult workforce, it follows that the caste profile of the handloom workers would be similar to the handloom weavers. The social profile of handloom weavers in different states, irrespective of the size of their concentration, reveals the predominance of some castes among adult workers engaged in weaving activities. The states can be segregated into five groups based on caste group predominance (Table 4.4).

The social profile of handloom allied workers in different states, irrespective of the size of their concentrations, reveals the predominance of some castes among the allied workers population. The states may be segregated into five groups based on caste group predominance (Table 4.5).

### Distribution of adult (18 years and above) handloom workers by level of education

Most of the adult (18 years and above) handloom workers have very low levels of educational attainment, and a large proportion of this group reported that they never attended school. It would appear, therefore, that handloom work as an occupational choice has not really had the benefit of education, and so workers cannot make an informed choice. Most people are in this occupation because of legacy of skill coupled with the lack of feasible alternatives. The only option most of the time is taking

**FIGURE 4.5: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY SOCIAL GROUPS**



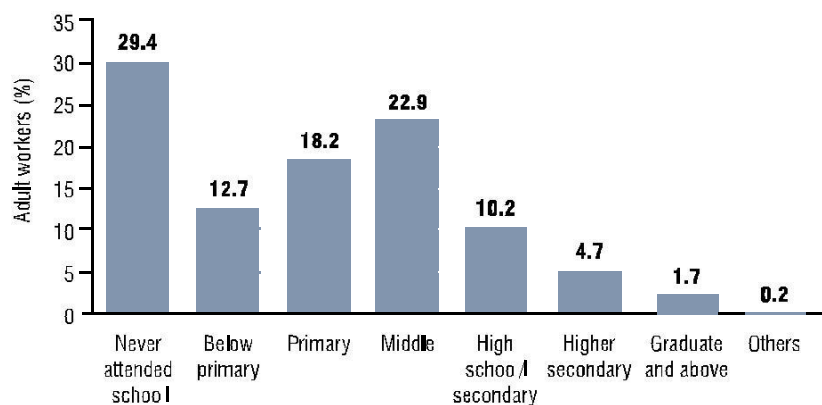
Annexure II: Table 4.4

**TABLE 4.4: DISTRIBUTION OF STATES BASED ON PREDOMINANT SOCIAL GROUPS OF HANDLOOM WEAVERS**

SCs predominance	STs predominance	OBCs predominance	Others predominance	Mixed profile
Gujarat	Arunachal Pradesh Assam Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Sikkim Tripura	Andhra Pradesh Bihar Chhattisgarh Haryana Jammu & Kashmir Jharkhand Karnataka Kerala Madhya Pradesh, Orissa Punjab Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh Uttaranchal Puducherry Rajasthan	Manipur, West Bengal	Delhi, Maharashtra Himachal Pradesh

**TABLE 4.5: DISTRIBUTION OF STATES BASED ON PREDOMINANT SOCIAL GROUPS OF HANDLOOM ALLIED WORKERS**

SCs predominance	STs predominance	OBCs predominance	Others predominance	Mixed profile
Delhi Punjab Rajasthan Gujarat	Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland	Andhra Pradesh Bihar Chhattisgarh Haryana Himachal Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir Jharkhand Karnataka Kerala Madhya Pradesh Orissa Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh Uttaranchal Puducherry Sikkim	Manipur West Bengal	Assam Maharashtra Tripura

**FIGURE 4.6: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION**

Annexure II: Table 4.5

up manual labour in other sectors. A distribution of handloom adult workers by their level of educational attainment

reveals that:

- About 29.4 per cent of workers engaged in handloom activities have

never attended school (Figure 4.6).

- However, more than two out of every five workers reported having completed at least middle-level education.

• The share of rural workers is found to be increasing with the increase in level of education, which indicates that the handloom workers in rural areas are slightly better educated than their urban counterparts (Table 4.6). Some states draw attention on account of the high proportion of workers who never attended school. These states with the corresponding proportion of such workers:

- Uttar Pradesh: 60.2%
- Andhra Pradesh: 42.3%
- Karnataka: 39.1%

In Tamil Nadu, Orissa and the North-Eastern states, workers are slightly better educated as compared to all

**21**

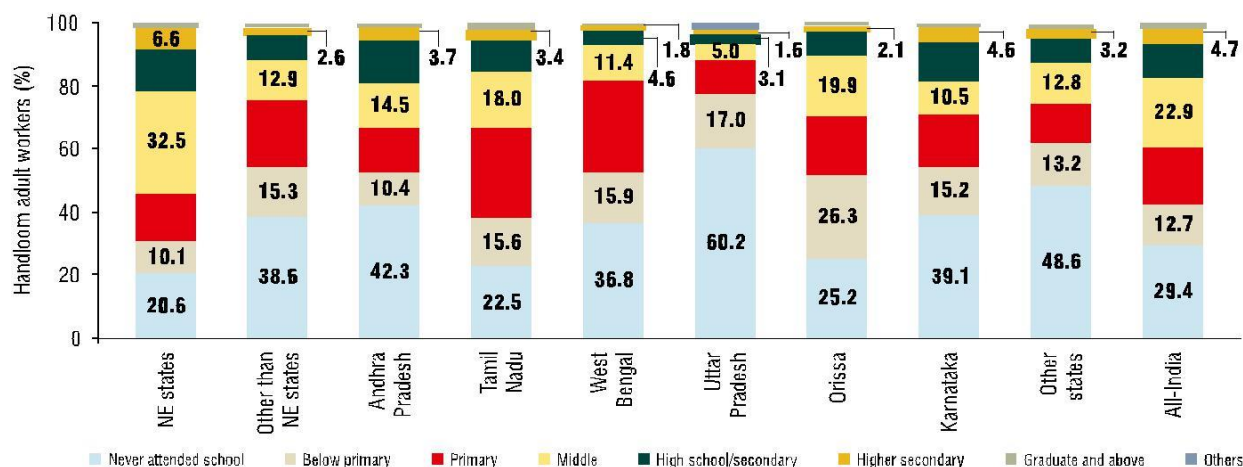
other states. Illiteracy and workers never having attended school is more prevalent in the commercial states, and can be one reason why the income from handloom is low in these states (Figure 4.7).

### Employment status

One of the key objectives in conducting the Third Handloom Census was to gauge the employment structure of handloom workers. Adult workers engaged in handloom activities were asked to indicate whether they worked independently or under master weavers/private owners or under some institutional structure like cooperative societies, Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC), etc. The workers engaged under master weavers/private owners and under institutions can be termed as hired or contract workers. The workers reporting to have worked independently in handloom activities can be treated as self-employed. The number of such workers by their working status is presented in Figure 4.8 and Annexure II, Table 4.8.

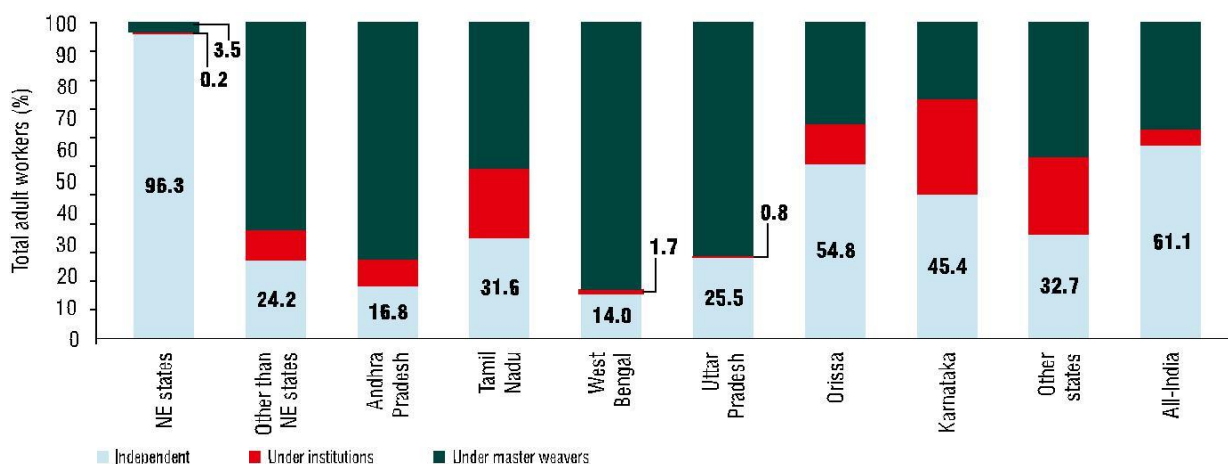
Independent workers account for 61.1 per cent of the total workforce, and have systems whereby they procure the raw material themselves and undertake the marketing of finished products. All the risks associated with the business are borne by them. In most cases, independent workers have small operations, the profit from which is also very small. Independent workers are mostly found in the North-Eastern states, where a large part of the production is domestic and, therefore, for these units, there is no viable business in real sense. In states outside the North-East, the proportion of independent workers is

FIGURE 4.7: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION



Annexure II: Table 4.7

FIGURE 4.8: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS



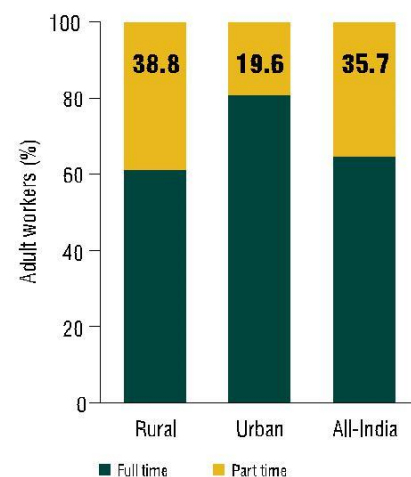
Annexure II: Table 4.8

TABLE 4.6: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Level of education	Number (Lakh)	Distribution by education (%)	Rural share (%)
Never attended school	11.30	29.4	82.4
Below primary	4.88	12.7	82.6
Primary	7.02	18.2	81.9
Middle	8.83	22.9	88.6
High school/ secondary	3.92	10.2	83.8
Higher secondary	1.79	4.7	86.7
Graduate and above	0.65	1.7	80.2
Others	0.08	0.2	63.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>84.0</b>

Annexure II: Table 4.5

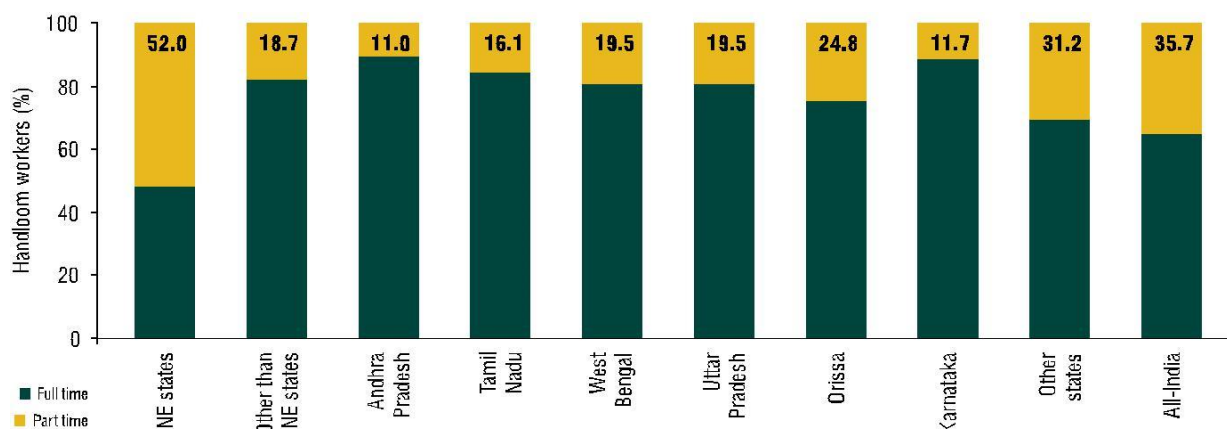
FIGURE 4.9: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT



Annexure II: Table 4.9

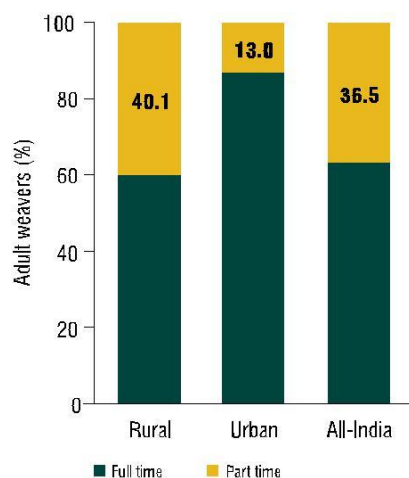


FIGURE 4.10: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT



Annexure II: Table 4.9

FIGURE 4.11: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) WEAVERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT



Annexure II: Table 4.10

as small as 24.2 per cent of the total handloom workforce. Other states which undertake mostly commercial production but have a relatively high proportion of independent workers are Orissa (54.8%) and Karnataka (45.4%).

Workers who are employed with master weavers/private owners account for 33.8 per cent of the handloom workforce at the country-wide level, but this percentage rise sharply 65.6 per cent, when handloom workforce in only states outside the North-East are considered. In the North-East, this form of employment is insignificant and is as low as 3.5 per cent of the work force. This form of employment is mostly seen in states which are highly commercialised in terms of handloom production, and include West Bengal (84.3%), Andhra Pradesh (75%), Uttar Pradesh (73.7%) and Tamil Nadu (46.1%).

Employment under institutions account for a small percentage (5.1%) of the total workforce, and is almost non-

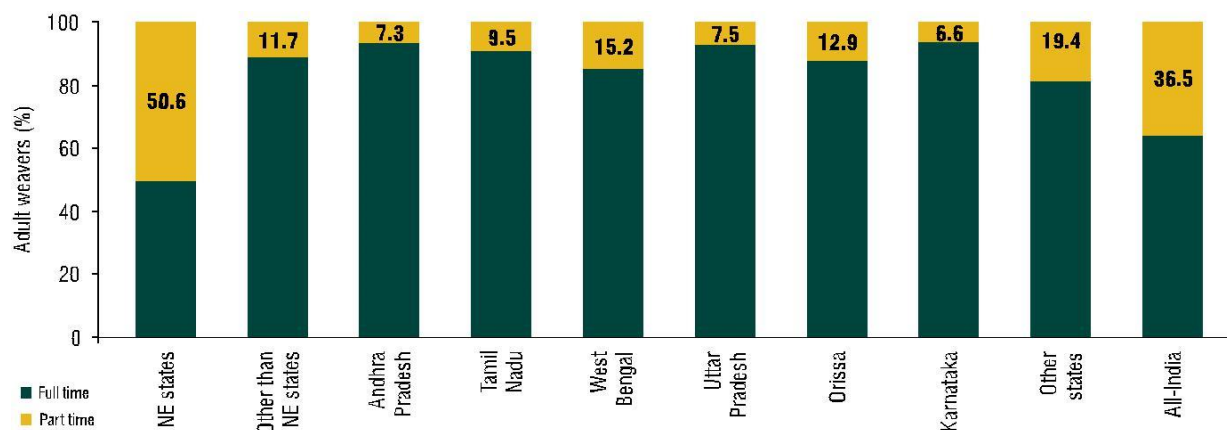
existent (0.2%) in the North-Eastern states. Institutional presence is not uniform

there are many handloom development programmes that are supposed to be channelled through them. Workers under institutional employment structure have also been reported from Karnataka (30.4%), Tamil Nadu (22.3%), Orissa (13.2 %) and Andhra Pradesh (8.1%). Some of the other northern states also report institution based handloom employment.

### Nature of engagement

The adult workers surveyed in the Third Handloom Census were asked about the nature of their engagement in handloom work, as to whether they were engaged full-time or part-time in it and information regarding the number of days worked was also sought. This information is presented in terms of workers, weavers and allied workers.

FIGURE 4.12: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) WEAVERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT



Annexure II: Table 4.10

### Nature of engagement of adult (18 years and above) handloom workers

There are 38.47 lakh handloom workers in the country, of which 24.72 lakh are full-time and the rest part-time workers (Figure 4.9). A rural-urban distribution of full-/part-time workers is as follows:

- 24.72 lakh (64.3%) workers are engaged in handloom activities on a full-time basis. A high majority (80.4%) of the workers in urban areas work full-time, compared to a relatively low percentage in rural areas (61.2%).
- 13.75 lakh (35.7%) workers are engaged as part-time workers. The percentage of part-time workers is lower in urban areas (19.6%) as compared to rural areas (38.8%).

With the exception of the North-Eastern states, where a little less than half

the workers (48%) are full-timers, the proportion of such workers in other states is quite high (81.3%) (Figure 4.10).

### Nature of engagement of weavers

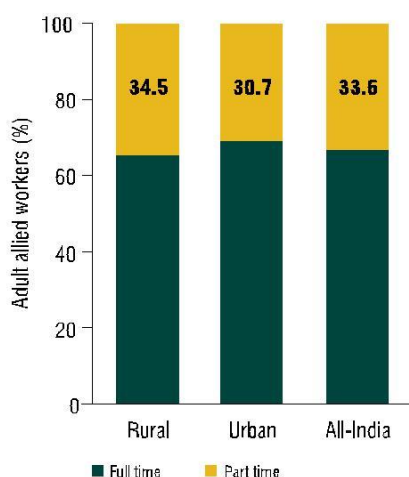
There are 29.09 lakh adult handloom weavers in the country, of whom:

- 18.47 lakhs (63.5%) are full-time weavers, and
- The rest (36.5%) are part-time weavers.

Among adult weavers (Figure 4.11):

- 63.5 per cent work full-time, of which 87 per cent are located in urban areas and 59.9 per cent are located in rural areas, and
  - 65.6 per cent are female
  - 34.4 per cent are male

FIGURE 4.13: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) ALLIED WORKERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT



Annexure II: Table 4.11

- At the all-India level, it is seen that more men (90.1%) work full-time than women (55%).
- There is a large difference between rural and urban areas with respect to gender-wise distribution of full-time weavers. Out of the total number of full-time weavers, male weavers in urban areas account for 61.8 per cent and 28.3 per cent in rural areas. The full-time female weavers in urban areas account for 38.2 per cent and in rural areas for 71.7 per cent.
- 36.5 per cent of the weavers work on part-time basis.
- Except for the North-Eastern states, all other states have a higher proportion of full-time weavers (more than 85%).
- Nearly half (50%) of all full-time weavers reside in the North-Eastern

states followed by West Bengal (16%), Tamil Nadu (11%) and Andhra Pradesh (9%).

- Similarly, a very high majority (89%) of all part-time weavers are located in the North-Eastern states (Figure 4.12).

### Nature of engagement for adult (18 years and above) handloom Allied Workers

There are 9.38 lakh adult allied workers in the country, of which:

- 6.23 lakh (66.4%) are full-time allied workers, and there is not much difference between their urban (69.3%) and rural (65.5%) distribution.
- Nearly a third (33.6%) of all allied adult workers are part-timers (Figure 4.13).
- There is not much difference between the rural and urban components of allied workers in terms of the nature of engagement in the activity, be it full-time or part-time work.

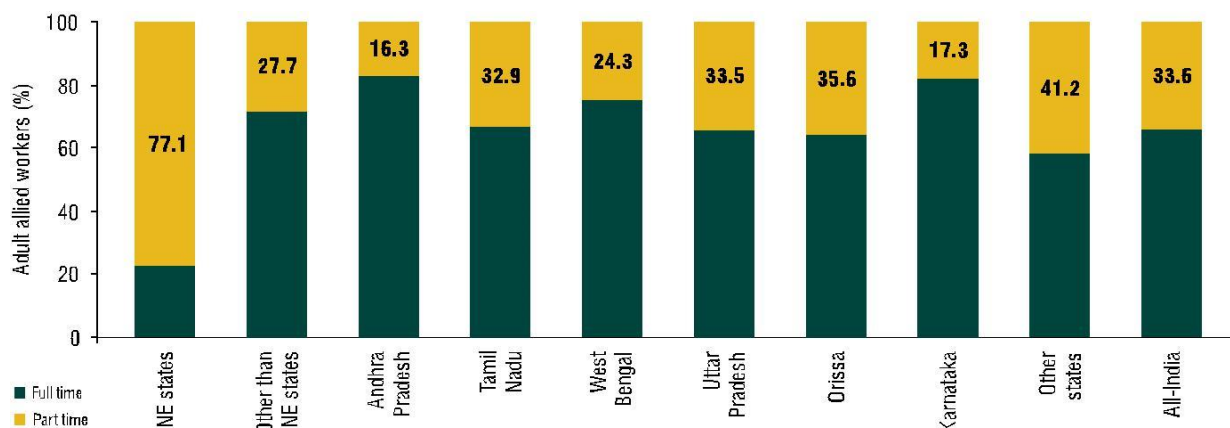
As in the case of weavers, the allied workers too are mostly (72.3%) working full-time in states outside the North-East. The states that have a high proportion of full-time allied workers include Andhra Pradesh (83.7%), Karnataka (82.7%), West Bengal (75.7%), Tamil Nadu (67.1%) and Uttar Pradesh (66.5%) (Figure 4.14).

### Total employment and average number of days worked

As per the Third Handloom Census, about 7.35 billion days of employment was generated during the year 2009-10 in the handloom sector, of which:

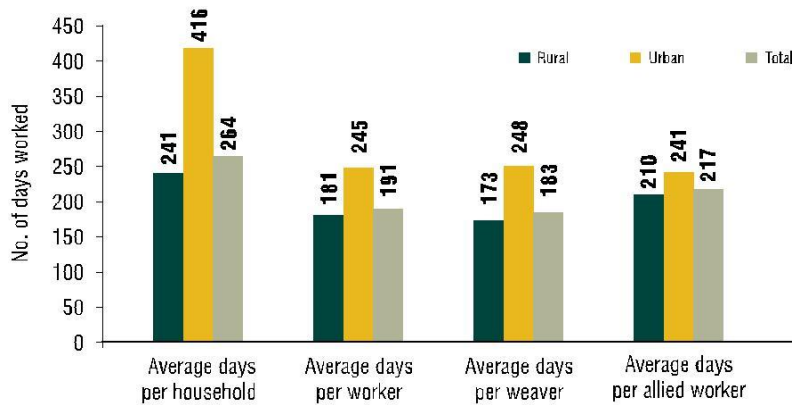
- 5.31 billion days were generated in weaving activities by weavers.
- 2.04 billion days were generated in the handloom allied activities by allied workers.
- The North-Eastern states generated

FIGURE 4.14: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) ALLIED WORKERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT



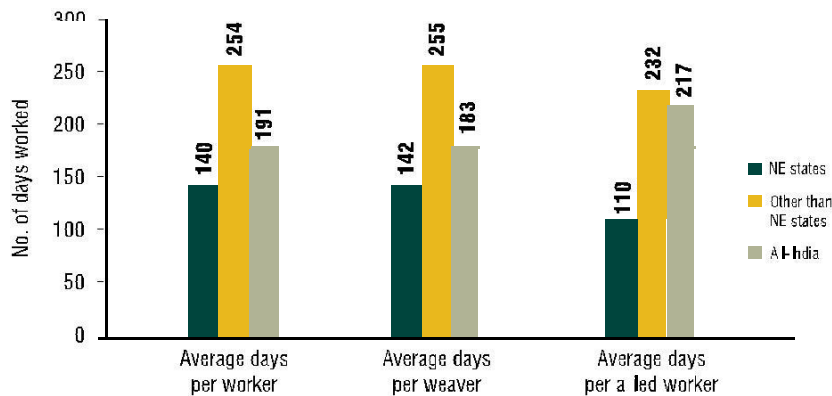
Annexure II: Table 4.11

FIGURE 4.15: AVERAGE PERSON DAYS WORKED BY ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS DURING 2009-10



Annexure II: Table 4.13

FIGURE 4.16: AVERAGE PERSON DAYS WORKED BY ADULT (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS DURING 2009-10 - NORTH-EAST AND OTHER STATES



Annexure II: Table 4.13

about 37.5 per cent of the total employment in the handloom sector.

• About 79.5 per cent of total employment in the handloom sector is generated



in the rural areas of the country.

- Thus, one day of employment generated in weaving activities, on an average, is likely to generate 0.38 days of employment in the allied sector, which includes pre- and post-loom activities excluding marketing activities.

Considering that most workers are full-time workers, it is expected that the average number of days of work in the last year would be reasonably high. Expectedly, on an average, a worker in the handloom sector was employed for 191 days during 2009-10. Other related data concerning the number of days worked are as follows:

- 183 days is the average number of days of employment per weaver.
- 217 days is the average number of days of employment per allied worker (see Appendix Table 6.1)

25

- On an average, a worker in the handloom sector in urban areas was employed for 245 days during 2009-10 as against 181 days in rural areas (Figure 4.15).

There is a marked difference in the average days of work per adult handloom worker between adult workers in the North-Eastern states (140 days) and other states (245 days). The lower number in the North-East is primarily because in the North-East, there is a larger proportion of domestic workers, who mostly work part-time, and the impact of their lower average days of work pulls the national average on this indicator to a lower figure. The average handloom worker in commercial states worked for 75 per cent more days during the year 2009-10. The difference in the average number of days worked during the reference year for total adult handloom workers is also reflected for adult weavers and adult allied workers.



# Looms and Usage Pattern

## Distribution of looms by location

Looms form the basic infrastructure of the handloom industry. As per the Third Handloom Census, 2010, the total count of looms across household and non-household handloom units is 23.77 lakh. Most of the looms are found in rural areas, and, therefore, it can be concluded that handloom work is primarily a rural activity (Table 5.1). A rural-urban distribution of location of looms is as follows:

- Rural areas: 20.66 lakh (86.9%).
- Urban areas: 3.11 lakh (13.1%).

The majority of the looms are found in the North-Eastern states. The top five loom owning areas are as follows:

- North-Eastern states: 65.2%.
- West Bengal: 12.9%
- Tamil Nadu: 6.5%
- Andhra Pradesh: 5.2%
- Uttar Pradesh: 3.4%

## Distribution of looms by working status

The total number of idle looms (household and non-household) is 2.31 lakh, which is almost one in every 10 looms. A rural-urban distribution of idle looms is as follows:

- Rural areas: 1.86 lakh (9.2% of total rural household looms).
- Urban areas: 0.19 lakh (6.9% of the total urban looms).

A rural-urban distribution of all working looms (21.46 lakh) (household and non-household) is as follows:

- Rural areas: 86.9%
- Urban areas: 13.1%

A rural-urban distribution of all working household looms (20.91 lakh) is as follows:

- Rural areas: 87.7%
- Urban areas: 12.3%

A rural-urban distribution of all working non-household looms (0.55 lakh)

is as follows:

- Rural areas: 55%
- Urban areas: 43.3%

A rural-urban distribution of idle household looms (2.04 lakh) is as follows:

- Rural areas: 90.8%
- Urban areas: 9.2%

A rural-urban distribution of idle non-household looms (0.26 lakh) is as follows:

- Rural areas: 53.9%
- Urban areas: 46.1%

Across the top five loom owning areas, the distribution of working and idle looms is as follows:

### i) North-Eastern states

- 99.7 per cent working looms are with households and 0.3 per cent with non-household units
- 94.3 per cent idle looms are with households and 5.7 per cent with non-household units

TABLE 5.1: DISTRIBUTION OF LOOMS BY LOCATION

Location	Total looms (Lakh)	Non-household looms (%)	Idle looms (%)
Rural	20.66	2.2	9.7
Urban	3.11	11.6	10.0
All-India	23.77	3.4	9.7

Annexure II: Table 5.1

## ii) West Bengal

- 99.2 per cent working looms are with households and 0.8 per cent with non-household units
- 99.1 per cent idle looms are with households and 0.9 per cent with non-household units

## iii) Tamil Nadu

- 95.8 per cent working looms are with households and 4.2 per cent with non-household units
- 83.2 per cent idle looms are with households and 16.8 per cent with non-household units

## iv) Andhra Pradesh

- 85.5 per cent working looms are with households and 14.5 per cent with non-household units
- 83.2 per cent of idle looms are with households and 16.8 per cent with non-household units

## v) Uttar Pradesh

- 96.9 per cent of working looms are with households and 3.1 per cent with non-household units

- 90.2 per cent of idle looms are with households and 9.8 per cent with non-household units

## Distribution of looms by household and non-household units

The proportions of looms available with household units and non-household units are as follows:

- 22.96 lakh (96.6%) looms are with household units.
- 0.82 lakh (3.4%) looms are with non-household units. The non-household looms are almost equally distributed between rural (55.8%) and urban (44.2%) areas.

It needs to be mentioned here that the Third Census could not cover all the non-household units in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, as many of the non-household units that were approached did not agree to participate in the survey work. In states like Andhra Pradesh, where non-house-

hold units work with a number of master weavers, each having their own production, and affiliated hired weavers, instructions

were sent to all such grass roots links to not divulge information on the non-household units. Thus, the number of looms with non-household units is under-estimated in these states, who account for most of the

non-household units in the country. In some states, like Assam, the list of non-household units given by the state government were checked, and found to have closed or stopped functioning.

In terms of the distribution of household looms, the top five areas are:

- North-Eastern states: 66.9%
- West Bengal: 13.3%
- Tamil Nadu: 6.4%
- Andhra Pradesh: 4.6%
- Uttar Pradesh: 3.4%

In terms of the distribution of non-household looms, the top five areas are:

- Andhra Pradesh: 22.3%
- North-Eastern states: 16.2%
- Karnataka: 11.1%
- Tamil Nadu: 8.6%
- Orissa: 5%

## Types of looms

The distribution of handloom household units shows that majority of the looms are frame looms. However, the type of looms in the North-East is totally different from the rest of the states. Whereas three-fourths

TABLE 5.2: DISTRIBUTION OF LOOMS BY HOUSEHOLD AND NON-HOUSEHOLD UNITS

	Percentage distribution						Total looms (In Lakh)		
	Household looms			Non-Household looms					
	Working	Idle	Total household looms	Working	Idle	Total non-household looms	Working	Idle	Total looms
All-India	97.4	88.6	96.6	2.6	11.4	3.4	21.46	2.31	23.77
Location									
Rural	98.3	92.9	97.8	1.7	7.1	2.2	18.66	2.00	20.66
Urban	91.5	60.8	88.4	8.5	39.2	11.6	2.80	0.31	3.11
Regions									
North-eastern states	99.7	94.3	99.1	0.3	5.7	0.9	14.0	1.5	15.5
Other than North-eastern states	93.2	78.1	91.7	6.8	21.9	8.3	7.5	0.8	8.3
Major states									
Andhra Pradesh	85.5	83.2	85.4	14.5	16.8	14.6	1.2	0.1	1.2
Tamil Nadu	95.8	83.2	95.4	4.2	16.8	4.6	1.5	0.1	1.5
West Bengal	99.2	99.1	99.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.7	0.4	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	96.9	90.2	96.6	3.1	9.8	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.8
Orissa	95.1	56.7	90.7	4.9	43.3	9.3	0.4	0.1	0.4
Karnataka	82.1	50.6	77.5	17.9	49.4	22.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other states	75.9	33.1	67.4	24.1	66.9	32.6	0.6	0.2	0.8

Annexure II: Table 5.1



TABLE 5.3: DISTRIBUTION OF LOOMS BY TYPE

Type of loom	Number of household looms (Lakh)	Distribution of household looms (%)	Rural share (%)
Pit	5.71	24.9	71.9
Frame	13.43	58.5	93.4
Pedal	0.33	1.4	68.1
Other	3.49	15.2	95.6
Total	22.96	100.0	88.0

Annexure II: Table 5.2

of the looms in the North-Eastern states are frame looms, for all the other states combined, pit looms form three-fourth of the total looms. The semi-automatic pedal looms are mainly found in Tamil Nadu, while loin looms are found only in the North-Eastern states. Most of the commercial handloom production is undertaken on pit looms. A wide-ranging distribution by loom type and rural/urban location is as follows:

- Frame looms: 13.43 lakh (58.5%), of which 93.4 per cent are in rural areas (Table 5.3). A breakup of all frame looms by dobby/jacquard and ordinary type is as follows:
  - Dobby/jacquard: 54.5%
  - Ordinary: 3.2%
- Pit looms: 5.71 lakh (24.9%), of which 71.9 per cent are in rural areas. A breakup of all pit looms by dobby/jacquard and ordinary type is as follows:
  - Dobby/jacquard: 14.9%
  - Ordinary: 9.8%
- Loin looms: 2.9 lakh (13.8%)
  - Pedal looms: 0.33 lakh (1.4%), of which 68.1 per cent are in rural areas.
  - Other types of looms: 0.4 lakh (1.4%)

As can be seen in Figure 5.1, a bulk of the frame looms (89.1%) is located in the North-Eastern states. Most of the remaining are in West Bengal (4.6%) and Tamil Nadu (2.8%).

The nation-wide distribution of pit looms is as follows:

- West Bengal: 40.1%
- Andhra Pradesh: 17.6%
- Tamil Nadu: 14.5%
- Uttar Pradesh: 12.9%
- Orissa: 5.2%
- Karnataka: 4%

Most of the pedal looms are located in Tamil Nadu. In contrast, loin looms are mainly concentrated in:

- Tripura: 44.5%
- Manipur: 17.7%
- Nagaland: 15.3%
- Arunachal Pradesh: 7%

#### Distribution of working looms by purpose of usage

In India, only 29.7 per cent of working looms in households are used exclusively for commercial purposes. A substantially higher proportion (42.8%) of them is used exclusively for domestic purposes. As

against exclusive commercial or domestic purposes, nearly 27.4 per cent of the working household looms are used for both commercial and domestic purposes (Table 5.4). Thus, about 57.1 per cent of the looms are used wholly or partially for commercial production. A large majority of looms used solely for commercial production and those deployed for mixed production are located in rural areas:

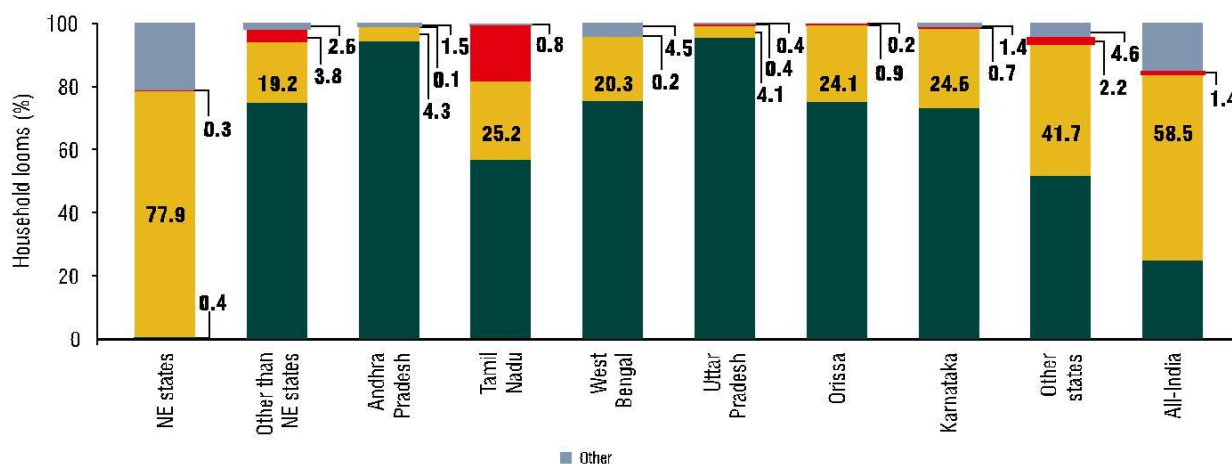
- Of the 29.9 per cent of looms used solely for commercial purposes, 71.9 per cent are in rural areas, and
- Of the 27.4 per cent of looms used for commercial and domestic purposes, 90.2 per cent are in rural areas.

Of the states which account for the largest handloom households, the proportion of looms used for commercial production and mixed production are:

- North-Eastern states
  - Fully commercial: 4.2%
  - Mixed: 34.2%
- West Bengal
  - Fully commercial: 82.2%
  - Mixed: 16%
- Tamil Nadu
  - Fully commercial: 70.62%
  - Mixed: 19.4%
- Andhra Pradesh
  - Fully commercial: 83.9%
  - Mixed: 13.4%
- Uttar Pradesh
  - Fully commercial: 94.7%
  - Mixed: 2.2%

As is evident, the North-Eastern states, which account for the highest proportion of household looms, also have the lowest proportion in commercial use. However, it is a potential resource if the government is

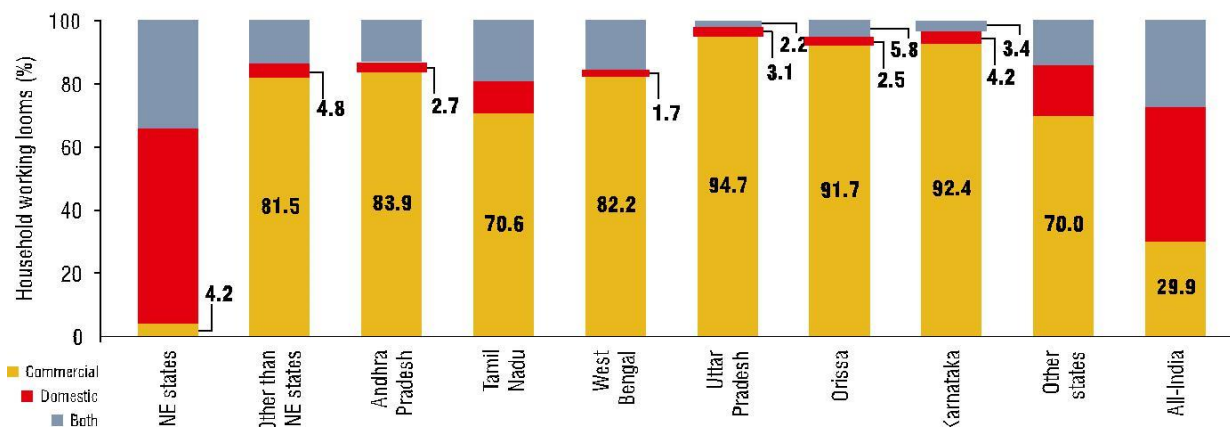
FIGURE 5.1: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LOOMS BY TYPE



Annexure II: Table 5.2



FIGURE 5.2: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LOOMS BY PURPOSE OF USAGE



Annexure II: Table 5.3

TABLE 5.4: DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING LOOMS BY PURPOSE OF USAGE

Purpose	Number of working looms (Lakh)	Distribution of working looms (%)	Rural share (%)
Commercial	6.25	29.9	71.9
Domestic	8.94	42.7	97.2
Both domestic and commercial	5.72	27.4	90.2
Total	20.91	100.0	87.7

Annexure II: Table 5.3

TABLE 5.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD WORKING LOOMS BY TYPE OF YARN USED

Type of yarn	Number of working looms (Lakh)	Distribution of working looms (%)	Rural share (%)
Mill spun yarn	19.44	93.0	88.4
Hand spun yarn	1.47	7.0	79.6
Total	20.91	100.0	87.7

Annexure II: Table 5.4

able to create an enabling environment for commercial production. Predictably, the states outside the North-East, 81.5 per cent of the looms are used for commercial

production and another 13.7 per cent or mixed production. In most other states, the looms are largely used for commercial purposes (Figure 5.2).



### Distribution of looms by type of yarn used

During the survey, handloom worker households were asked about the major type of yarn that was used for their looms - whether hand spun (supporting the Khadi programme) or mill-spun yarn (Table 5.5). Their responses yielded the following results:

- 93 per cent of household looms operated with mill spun yarn, with 88.4 per cent of such looms located in rural areas.
- 7 per cent of household looms used hand spun yarn, with 79.6 per cent of such loom located in the areas. Thus, Khadi, although a rural enterprise, supplied relatively more hand spun yarn to urban weavers.

Two states emerged as special cases where hand spun yarn is used extensively. Following are the two states with their corresponding percentage of looms using hand spun yarn:

- Tamil Nadu: 30.1%
- Karnataka: 24.4%



Chapter

6

# Production, Earnings and Indebtedness

## Production of major fabrics

The report on major fabrics is determined by the count of handloom units in different states. Since the count is very high in the North-Eastern states, the fabrics produced there count as the major fabrics. To keep the balance alive in terms of fabrics produced in different states, this discussion presents information on the key fabrics produced on the looms as well as the key fabrics produced by the major handloom states. This would provide a fair understanding of the specialisation in terms of fabrics in different parts of the country.

The major fabrics produced on household looms are: the 'gamcha' (thin cotton towel) and the 'mekhla-chaddar', which is a traditional Assamese dress. A nation-wide distribution of handloom households in terms of their produce is as follows (also see Figure 6.1):

- Gamchas and Angavastrams: 9.16 lakh (40.4%)
- Mekhla-chaddar: 8.74 lakh (38.5%)
- Sari: 3.22 lakh (14.2%)

- Sarong: 3.21 lakh (14.2%)
- Shawls: 1.43 Lakh (6.3%)
- Towels: 1.36 lakh (6.0%)
- Bedsheets: 1.27 lakh (5.6%)
- Lungi: 1.05 lakh (4.6%)

Table 6.1 provides the data on the major share of weaver households that reported the production of different type of fabrics by handloom concentrated states. It is interesting to note that North-Eastern states, with 61 per cent handloom households, have households weaving more than one kind of fabric. Also, since the North-East comprises a group of states, it was observed that Assam produces more of mekhla-chaddar and gamcha, while some of the other states produce sarongs, bedsheets, skirt material, etc. A distribution of households in the North-East by the type of product delivered is as follows:

- Gamcha: 57.96%
- Mekhla-chaddar: 57.87%
- Sarong: 21.26%
- Towels and napkins: 8.30%

- Bedsheets: 6.17%

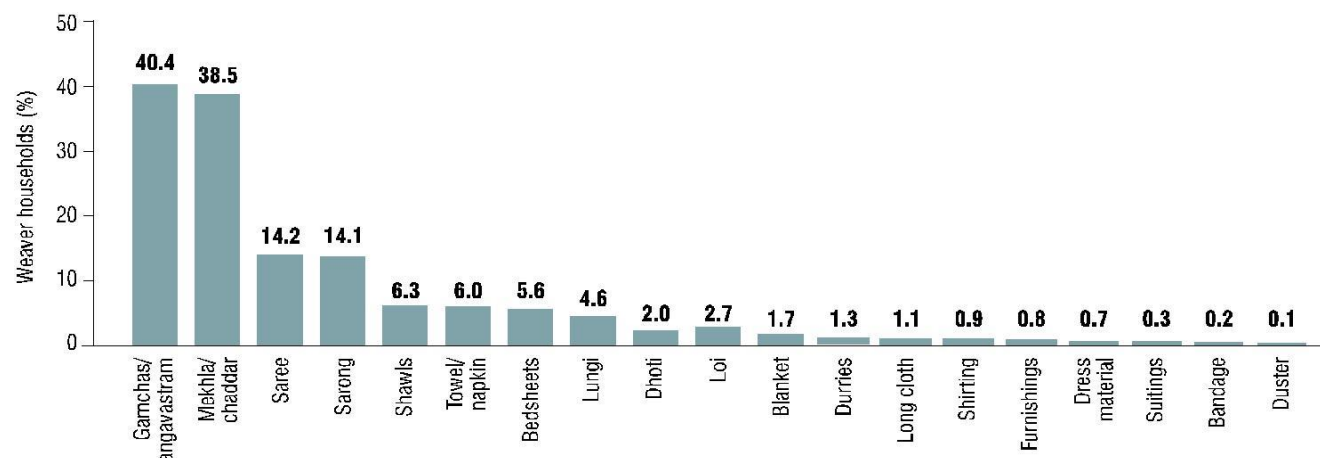
Commercial production on the handloom is mainly undertaken in states other than the North-Eastern states, and the main fabrics produced in these states can be understood as the main fabrics which are produced on handlooms. Thus, the main handloom fabrics that are commercially produced are sari, gamchas/angavastrams and bedsheets, in differing levels of importance, which is as follows:

- Sari producing households: 41.36%
- Gamcha or angavastram producing households: 5.56%
- Bedsheet producing households: 4.42%

West Bengal, with 14.4 per cent handloom households, is primarily a sari producing state. A product-wise distribution of handloom households of West Bengal is as follows:

- Sari: 43.89%
- Gamcha: 12.15%

FIGURE 6.1: DISTRIBUTION OF WEAVER HOUSEHOLDS BY PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FABRICS



Annexure II: Table 6.1

Andhra Pradesh with 6.4 per cent handloom households is also a sari producing state, where nearly 44.16 per cent of all handloom households are engaged in Sari production.

Tamil Nadu, with 6.3 per cent handloom households, is also primarily a sari producing state. A product-wise distribution of handloom households of Tamil Nadu is as follows:

- Sari: 39.03%
- Durrie: 6.22%
- Bedsheet: 4.95%

Uttar Pradesh, which has 4 per cent of handloom households, is also primarily a sari producing state. A product-wise distribution of handloom households of Uttar Pradesh is as follows:

- Sari: 47.95%
- Bedsheet: 15.88%
- Angavastram: 6.74%

### Type of yarn used in handloom fabrics

Cotton is the yarn that is the basis of most handloom fabrics. It was found during the survey that cotton of different counts is used by most weaver households for the production of different fabrics like gamcha/angavastram, sari, dhoti, lungi, towels/napkins, etc., which accounts for a large majority of handloom products. Wool is also used in handloom products, especially in the North-East and the northern states for products such as shawls and blankets. Silk is used by a smaller proportion of the weavers, and mostly in the southern states, and to an extent in West Bengal as well.

A nation-wide distribution of handloom households by the type of yarn used is as follows (also see Figure 6.2):

- Cotton 21-40: 7.53 lakh (41.8%)
- Cotton 41-80: 6.87 lakh (38.1%)
- Cotton above 40: 6.34 lakh (35.2%)

- Wool: 3.99 lakh (22.1%)

The other yarns used, but by a smaller proportion of households are:

- Cotton 1-20: 1.71 lakh (9.5%)
- Polyester: 1.39 lakh (7.7%)
- Other silk: 0.80 lakh (4.4%)
- Mulberry silk: 0.71 lakh (3.9%)

Other than this, 3 per cent of house-holds use viscose and blends, and 12.7 per cent use yarns other than these. For instance, the handloom workers of Tripura use a yarn locally known as 'Masloi', a synthetic acrylic yarn which does not fit into the yarn categories mentioned above. Number of weaver households reporting use of major yarn is presented in Table 6.2.

A state-wise distribution of households in states with large concentrations of weaver households by the major type of yarn used is as follows:

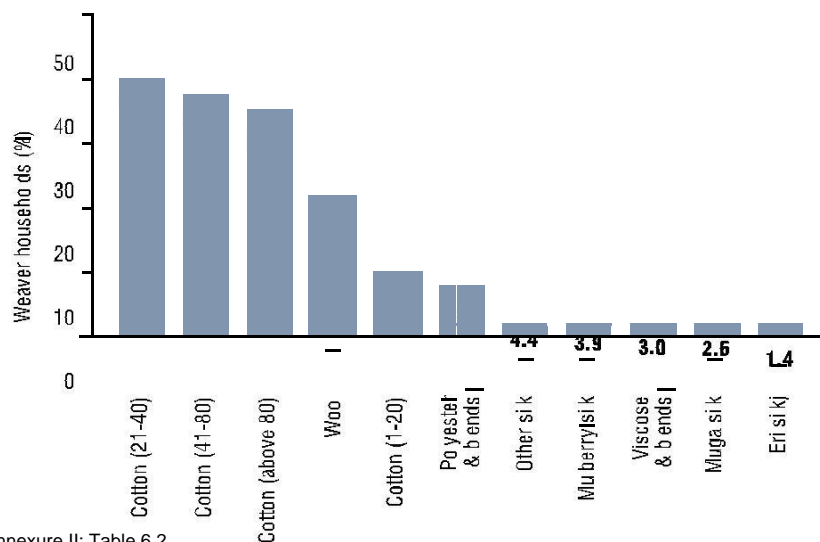
TABLE 6.1: PERCENTAGE OF WEAVER HOUSEHOLDS PRODUCING MAJOR FABRICS BY HANDLOOM CONCENTRATED STATES

States	Gamchas/angavastram	Mekhla-chaddar	Sarong	Sari	Shawls	Towel/napkin	Bedsheets	Lungi	Dhoti
Regions									
North-eastern states	57.96	57.87	21.26	0.49	9.01	8.30	6.17	5.94	2.19
Other than North-eastern states	5.56	0.20	0.05	41.36	0.89	1.42	4.42	1.98	1.74
Major states									
Andhra Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.00	44.16	0.02	0.61	1.12	0.44	0.68
Tamil Nadu	0.04	0.06	0.09	39.03	0.05	2.56	4.95	4.66	3.42
West Bengal	12.15	0.27	0.01	43.89	0.02	0.25	0.41	1.62	0.97
Uttar Pradesh	6.74	0.11	0.05	47.95	0.36	1.68	15.88	0.09	0.38
Orissa	7.53	0.35	0.00	80.97	0.31	0.99	1.04	2.46	2.19
Karnataka	1.76	0.18	0.08	29.79	0.03	1.54	1.30	1.25	1.75
Other states	5.22	0.69	0.20	12.19	8.42	4.06	12.13	2.26	3.78
All-India	40.38	38.52	14.15	14.20	6.29	5.99	5.58	4.61	2.04

Annexure II: Table 6.1



FIGURE 6.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR YARN



Annexure II: Table 6.2

- North-Eastern states
  - Cotton 1-20: 8.9%
  - Cotton 21-40: 52.6%
  - Cotton 41-80: 47.1%
  - Cotton above 80: 40.1%
  - Wool: 29.7%
- West Bengal
  - Cotton 1-20: 5.2%
  - Cotton 21-40: 17.5%
  - Cotton 41-80: 11.6%
  - Cotton above 80: 51%
  - Mulberry silk: 3.9%
- Andhra Pradesh
  - Cotton 1-20: 3.5%
  - Cotton 21-40: 8.4%
  - Cotton 41-80: 34.2%

- Cotton above 80: 12.5%
- Mulberry silk: 36.5%
- Tamil Nadu
  - Cotton 1-20: 12.7%
  - Cotton 41-80: 17.4%
  - Cotton above 80: 15.5%
  - Mulberry silk: 16.3%
  - Other silk: 10.9%
- Uttar Pradesh
  - Cotton 1-20: 22.6%
  - Cotton 21-40: 19.8%
  - Mulberry silk: 5.7%
  - Other silk: 34.8%
  - Viscose and blends: 4.3%

The share of weaver households that

reported the consumption of different type of yarns by handloom concentrated states is presented in Table 6.2. It was observed that in the North-Eastern states, more than half the weaver households reported using cotton 21-40 count and about 47.1 per cent are using cotton 41-80. Fine cotton of 1-20 count is used by 22.6 per cent of weaver households in Uttar Pradesh. Mulberry silk is used by 36.5 per cent of weaver households in Andhra Pradesh followed by 16.3 per cent in Tamil Nadu, whereas other silk yarn is used by 34.8 per cent weaver households in Uttar Pradesh followed by 10.9 per cent in Tamil Nadu. Consumption of wool yarn is highest reported in Assam (29.7%) followed by Karnataka (20.5%).

### Source of raw materials

The main raw materials for weavers are dyed yarn and hank yarn. A small proportion of households buy dyes and chemicals. They are of the kind that is into the use of special shades of coloured yarn for more expensive fabrics which are not easily available in the market. Most of the raw materials are sourced from the open market. However, in the case of 15 per cent to 20 per cent of weaver households, the master weaver is the source of dyed yarn, dyes and chemicals, as many of the colours and design elements are controlled at this level. Besides, these are not often openly available in the market.

A major-source distribution of households that procure hank yarn is as follows:

- Open market: 77.8%
- Master weaver: 14.1%
- Cooperative societies: 4.5%
- NHDC: 0.6%

TABLE 6.2: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEAVER HOUSEHOLDS BY USING VARIOUS TYPES OF YARN (%)

States	Cotton (1-20)	Cotton (21-40)	Cotton (41-80)	Cotton (above 80)	Viscose & blends	Muga silk	Eri silk	Mulberry silk	Other silk	Wool	Polyester & blends
Regions											
North-eastern states	8.9	52.6	47.1	40.1	3.7	3.0	1.5	0.9	2.3	29.7	10.2
Other than North-eastern states	11.0	15.8	16.5	23.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	11.4	9.6	3.8	1.5
Major states											
Andhra Pradesh	3.5	8.4	34.2	12.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	36.5	2.4	1.3	0.4
Tamil Nadu	12.7	10.6	17.4	15.5	0.2	6.3	2.2	16.3	10.9	0.1	0.2
West Bengal	5.2	17.5	11.6	51.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.9	1.6	0.3	0.5
Uttar Pradesh	22.6	19.8	2.9	0.8	4.3	0.7	2.6	5.7	34.8	1.5	3.1
Orissa	4.2	23.3	37.3	25.5	0.0	1.2	0.7	9.7	3.5	0.3	0.1
Karnataka	11.2	7.9	26.2	2.1	2.5	0.8	1.4	7.8	11.4	20.5	14.6
Other states	21.5	23.2	8.8	11.0	4.8	1.0	2.1	0.9	7.7	22.9	2.2
All-India	9.5	41.8	38.1	35.2	3.0	2.6	1.4	3.9	4.4	22.1	7.7

Annexure II: Table 6.2

TABLE 6.3: DISTRIBUTION OF WEAVER HOUSEHOLDS BY AVERAGE LENGTH OF FABRICS

Length	Number of weaver households (Lakh)	Distribution of weaver households (%)	Rural share (%)
Less than 1 Mtr	8.27	45.9	90.3
1-2 Mtrs	5.81	32.3	92.3
2-3 Mtrs	1.91	10.6	85.9
3-4 Mtrs	0.85	4.7	79.3
4 Mtrs & above	1.17	6.5	74.8
Total	18.01	100.0	88.9

Annexure II: Table 6.6

- Other sources: 3.1%

A major-source distribution of households that procure dyed yarn is as follows:

- Open market: 76%
- Master weaver: 15.1%
- Cooperative societies: 4.1%
- NHDC: 0.4%
- Other sources: 4.5%

A major-source distribution of households that procure dyes and chemicals is as follows:

- Open market: 50.4%
- Master weaver: 20.5%
- Cooperative societies: 6.5%
- NHDC: 0.6%
- Other sources: 22%

It emerged that the open market is the major source of raw materials for rural handloom households, while more of the urban handloom households source their raw materials from master weavers and cooperative societies (Annexure II: Table 6.3, 6.4, 6.5).

### Average production of fabrics

Information regarding the production of average length of fabric per weaver per day and yarn consumption was only sought from weavers who had a working loom on their premises. Thus, weavers who were working as hired labour in places outside of their household premises were not asked this question. The results of the inquiry from weaver households on average production of fabrics per worker per day (linear meters) are presented in Table 6.3.

The data presented in Table 6.3 can be analysed as follows:

- 8.27 lakh (45.9%) households reported production of less than 1 meter per day. This proportion is 46.6 per cent for rural areas and 40.4 per cent for urban areas. 52 per cent households in the North-Eastern states and 31.1 per cent households outside the

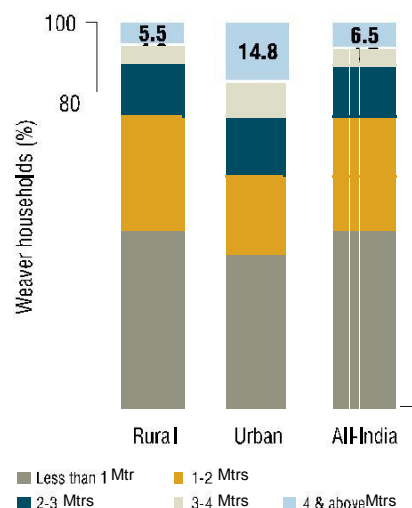
North-East reported the same.

- 5.81 lakh (32.3%) households reported production of 1-2 metres per day. This proportion is 33.5 per cent for rural areas and 22.5 per cent for urban areas. 38.9 per cent households in the North-Eastern states and 16.3 per cent households outside the North-East reported the same.
- 1.91 lakh (10.6%) households reported production of 2-3 metres per day. This proportion is 10.2 per cent for rural areas and 13.5 per cent for urban areas. 7.4 per cent households in the North-Eastern states and 18.4 per cent households outside the North-East reported the same.
- 0.85 lakh (4.7%) households reported production of 3-4 metres per day. This proportion is 4.2 per cent for rural areas and 8.9 per cent for urban areas. 1.2 per cent household in the North-Eastern states and 13.2 per cent households outside the North-East reported the same.
- 1.17 lakh (6.5%) households reported production of 4 metres and above per day. This proportion is 5.5 per cent for rural areas and 14.8 per cent for urban areas. 0.5 per cent households in the North-Eastern states and 20.9 per cent households outside the North-East reported the same.

The rural and urban distribution of the average production figures show that a large proportion of weaver households - across both rural and urban areas - produce less than 1 metre per weaver per day. However, the average production per weaver is higher in urban areas, with 23.6 per cent urban households producing more than 3 metres per weaver per day, as compared to 9.7 per cent of the rural households (Figure 6.3).

The distribution of households reporting average production of fabrics per weaver per day is presented in Figure 6.3. For states where majority of the handloom

FIGURE 6.3: DISTRIBUTION OF WEAVER HOUSEHOLDS BY AVERAGE LENGTH OF FABRICS (PER WEAVER PER DAY)

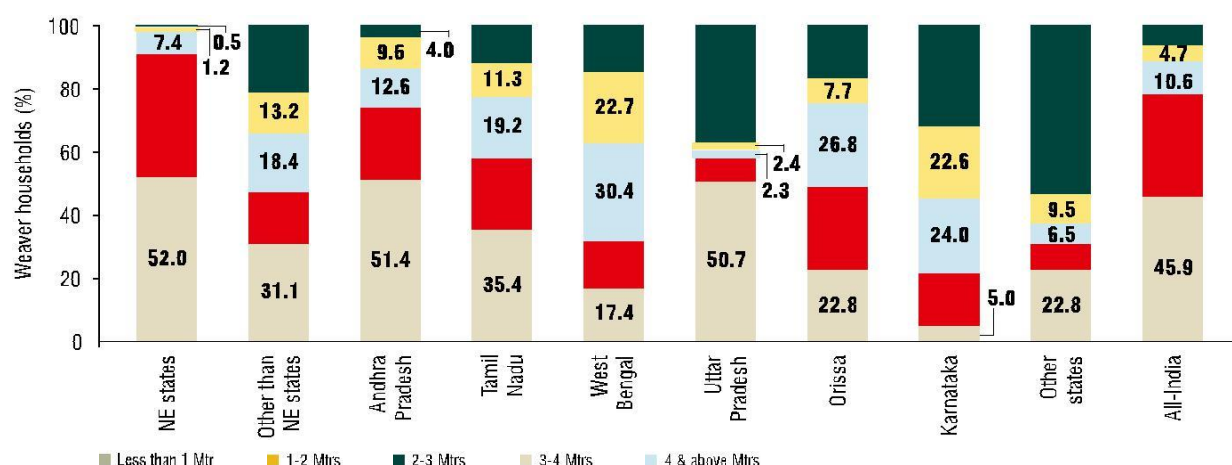


Annexure II: Table 6.6

households are located, the details of average production is presented below:

- North-Eastern states, which have a majority of households producing for domestic purpose, reported the following distribution of households about fabric production per weaver per day:
  - Less than 1 metre: 52%
  - 1-2 metres: 38.9%
  - 2-3 metres: 7.4%
  - 3 metres and above: 1.7%
- West Bengal, which has a majority of households producing for commercial purposes, reported a high average production per weaver. A significant proportion of those who reported a lower average production use fine silk or cotton yarn and, therefore, have smaller lengths of fabric woven per weaver per day. A distribution of West Bengal handloom households by fabric production per weaver per day is as follows:
  - Less than 1 metre: 17.4%
  - 1-2 metres: 14.5%
  - 2-3 metres: 31.4%
  - 3 metres and above: 37.6%
- Andhra Pradesh which has a majority of households producing for commercial purposes, reported a large proportion of households having a lower average production, for the

FIGURE 6.4: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEAVER HOUSEHOLDS BY AVERAGE LENGTH OF FABRICS (PER WEAVER PER DAY)



Annexure II: Table 6.6

34

reason that they work with fine silk yarn, and intricate patterns in multi-coloured fine silk threads are woven into the fabric. The impact of using fine silk yarn and design elements on the rate of production is to considerably lower it, and in many cases, the average production is only about 0.8 metres per day per weaver. A distribution of Andhra Pradesh handloom households by fabric production per weaver per day is as follows:

- Less than 1 metre: 51.4%
- 1-2 metres: 22.3%
- 2-3 metres: 12.6%
- 3 metres and above: 13.6%

- Tamil Nadu also has a majority of households producing for commercial purposes. Most weavers who work only on silk fabrics produce on an average of 1 metre per weaver per day. If the silk is mixed with zari work, the average production varies from 1.5 to 2 metres per weaver per day. Weavers with cotton yarn produce 3-5 metres (depending on the thickness of the yarn) per weaver per day, and in many cases, a weaver can weave one sari in one day. A distribution Tamil Nadu handloom households by fabric production per weaver per day is as follows:

- Less than 1 metre: 35.4%
- 1-2 metres: 22.6%
- 2-3 metres: 19.2%
- 3 metres and above: 22.9%

- Uttar Pradesh is also a state where

fabric is mostly produced for commercial purposes. Here, too, pure silk fabrics average a low production per weaver per day, while the fabrics with silk and zari result in production rates of 2-3 metres per weaver per day, as the quantity of zari used in fabrics is more than the southern states. Also, weavers working with cotton yarn average over 3 metres per weaver per day. A distribution of Uttar Pradesh handloom households by fabric production per weaver per day is as follows:

- Less than 1 metre: 50.7%
- 1-2 metres: 7.6%
- 2-3 metres: 2.3%
- 3 metres and above: 39.5%

### Level of earning by handloom household

The economic profile of the handloom household is of special interest, as it highlights the feasibility of handloom work as an economic activity in the current situation, and highlights areas where the government needs to step in to support the occupation and economic needs of the workers. This section will report the respondents' verbatim response on the type of ration card owned by the household, the type of housing and ownership as a proxy indicator of economic status, and the reported annual income from all sources, including from handloom.

At the all-India level, the average annual income of handloom worker households (including those who work only for domestic purpose) is as follows, Annexure II: Table 6.7):

### Handloom worker households

- Rs 36,498 for total handloom households
- Rs 37,167 for total handloom households residing in rural areas
- Rs 32,030 for total handloom households residing in urban areas

### Weaver households

- Rs 37,707 for total handloom households
- Rs 38,260 for total handloom households residing in rural areas
- Rs 33,038 for total handloom households residing in urban areas

### Allied households

- Rs 29,300 for total handloom households
- Rs 29,693 for total handloom households residing in rural areas
- Rs 26,333 for total handloom households residing in urban areas

Some of the states that reported higher than average annual household income are Arunachal Pradesh (Rs 57,232), Nagaland (Rs 57,208), Manipur (Rs 56,261) and Assam (Rs 40,465). The higher household income in Arunachal Pradesh is because most of the handloom households of Arunachal Pradesh are not in the weaving trade, but the women of the households undertake handloom weaving as a cultural activity. Their handloom products are for domestic consumption for more than half the households. Even in cases where households undertake mixed production, they sell some of their produce to the local market, which does not yield much monetary value. In many cases, households that do



TABLE 6.4: INDEBTEDNESS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION BY PURPOSES FOR TAKING LOANS

States	Indebted handloom households (Lakh)	Share to total handloom households (%)	Distribution by purpose of loan (%)			
			Handloom	Non-handloom	Both	Total
All-India	3.1	11.0	19.7	72.8	7.4	100.0
Location						
Rural	2.3	9.5	17.1	76.6	6.3	100.0
Urban	0.8	21.2	27.5	61.7	10.8	100.0
Regions						
North-eastern states	0.3	1.6	5.2	91.0	3.9	100.0
Other than North-eastern states	2.8	25.4	21.1	71.1	7.8	100.0
Major states						
Andhra Pradesh	0.8	47.4	33.4	53.4	13.2	100.0
Tamil Nadu	0.2	11.5	25.0	67.3	7.7	100.0
West Bengal	1.4	33.6	11.1	85.8	3.1	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	2.9	27.0	53.4	16.0	100.0
Orissa	0.1	25.4	28.0	56.3	15.6	100.0
Karnataka	0.1	25.1	44.7	51.0	4.3	100.0
Other states	0.1	10.1	17.1	67.3	15.6	100.0

Annexure II: Table 6.11

not have looms but undertake handloom activity, do so at a neighbour's or a relative's loom, and give some part of the produce to the owner of the loom as an offering of thanks.

For households that depend on raising some or all of the annual household income from handloom activity, the average annual income for such households (who work only for commercial purpose and those who work for domestic and mixed production) is as follows (Annexure II: Table 6.8):

#### Average annual income for handloom households in purely commercial production

- Rs 30,747 for total handloom households
- Rs 31,390 for total handloom households residing in rural areas
- Rs 28,343 for total handloom households residing in urban areas

#### Average annual income for handloom households in mixed production

- Rs 44,796 for total handloom households
- Rs 44,558 for total handloom households residing in rural areas
- Rs 47,140 for total handloom households residing in urban areas

#### Average annual income for handloom households in purely domestic production

- Rs 41,899 for total handloom

#### households

- Rs 41,722 for total handloom households residing in rural areas
- Rs 48,527 for total handloom households residing in urban areas

If one looks at the average annual income from handloom activity for those undertaking some level of commercial production - irrespective of whether a person only works for commercial production or a mix of commercial and domestic production - this is Rs 11,465 across all households, Rs 10,687 for rural households and Rs 16,483 for urban households. As is evident, the income from handloom work of urban households is much higher than the rural income, but in both cases, the income is low.

Most of the states report annual handloom incomes much higher than the national average, and the reason for the average being pulled down is because, Assam, with its huge proportion of handloom households, reported low average earnings (Rs 8,393). The annual income from states which reported the top five incomes in terms total and urban handloom households are:

#### Income for total handloom households:

- Haryana: Rs 36,096
- Delhi: Rs 31,411
- Gujarat: Rs 24,006
- Orissa: Rs 22,403
- Madhya Pradesh: Rs 19,683

#### Income for urban handloom households:

- Haryana: Rs 36,084
- Delhi: Rs 31,411
- Orissa: Rs 23,600
- Gujarat: Rs 23,489
- Karnataka: Rs 20,188

#### Share of income from handloom activity

At the all-India level, it was reported that about 53.1 per cent of the households work solely for commercial purposes, but this is offset by 28.2 per cent who undertake handloom work purely for domestic consumption, and another 15.8 per cent households who undertake some amount of commercial production in addition to their domestic production.

It was found that the share of handloom income to total household income is 30.2 per cent across all handloom households, while it is 51 per cent for households in urban areas and 27.5 per cent for households in rural areas. In the North-Eastern states, it was found that the share of handloom income to total household income is just 18.8 per cent across all handloom households, while it is 58.1 per cent for households in the states of other regions where most of the households work solely for commercial purpose. At the overall level, the share of handloom to total income seems to be low, but this is the proportion across all the handloom households, including those producing only for domestic consumption (Annexure II: Table 6.9).

TABLE 6.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY MAJOR SOURCES OF LOAN (%)

States	Major source of loan - Percentage distribution								
	Moneylender	Master weavers	Friend/ relatives	Cooperative societies	Commercial banks	SHGs	Traders	Others	Total
All-India	13.4	44.6	4.9	5.9	14.8	5.0	4.3	7.2	100.0
Location									
Rural	14.5	35.5	5.2	7.3	18.7	6.2	4.6	8.1	100.0
Urban	11.4	61.5	4.3	3.2	7.7	2.7	3.6	5.5	100.0
Regions									
North eastern states	12.2	6.8	9.0	13.1	30.5	17.7	0.8	10.0	100.0
Other than North eastern states	13.4	45.7	4.7	5.7	14.4	4.6	4.4	7.1	100.0
Major states									
Andhra Pradesh	19.5	61.2	5.5	2.3	9.3	0.9	0.3	1.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	13.4	33.2	5.7	18.7	13.2	6.4	7.0	2.3	100.0
West Bengal	7.6	24.8	1.7	3.0	14.7	9.1	13.6	25.6	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	7.4	58.7	13.0	1.9	13.9	0.1	4.0	0.9	100.0
Orissa	4.2	7.2	2.8	6.2	54.7	21.4	0.3	3.2	100.0
Karnataka	4.6	39.8	2.2	27.3	19.7	4.1	0.4	1.9	100.0
Other states	3.2	56.9	11.2	6.1	14.8	1.1	5.5	1.2	100.0

Annexure II: Table 6.11

### Indebtedness and purpose for taking loans

The proportion of handloom households who reported indebtedness is low, but the proportion is higher for urban households as compared to the rural households. Also, most households do not report borrowing for handloom work. The overall indebtedness distribution is all follows:

- Total indebted households: 3.06 lakh (11.0%).
- Urban indebted households: 0.77 lakh (21.2%).
- Rural indebted households: 2.29 lakh (9.5%).

The proportion of indebtedness is not the same across different states. While the North-Eastern states reported 1.6 per cent households currently indebted, this is much higher for some states. These are:

- Andhra Pradesh: 47.4%.
- West Bengal: 33.6%.
- Orissa and Karnataka: About 25%.

The main reason for borrowing is for purposes other than handloom. The proportion of households having borrowed for handloom purposes, or for a mix of handloom and other purposes are:

- 19.7 per cent of the total households borrowed only for handloom purposes, and 7.4 per cent of the total households for handloom and other purposes.
- 27.5 per cent of the urban households borrowed only for handloom

purposes, and 10.8 per cent of the urban households for handloom and other purposes.

- 17.1 per cent of the rural households borrowed only for handloom purposes, and 6.3 per cent of the total households for handloom and other purposes.

### Major source of loans for handloom purpose

The main source of borrowing as reported by the 84,565 households who reported to be currently indebted for handloom purpose are master weavers, commercial banks and moneylenders. In rural areas, the major source of loan for handloom purposes remain the same as the trend for total households, but the dependence on the three major sources is less, and other sources such as cooperatives, self-help groups (SHGs), traders, etc. are also reported, but in small numbers. In urban areas, there is very high dependence on master weavers, and moneylenders and banks play a smaller role.

The primary source of loans for handloom purpose for total, rural and urban households are:

#### All households

- Master weavers: 44.6%.
- Commercial banks: 14.8%.
- Moneylenders: 13.4%.

#### Rural households

- Master weavers: 35.5%.

- Commercial banks: 18.7%.
- Moneylenders: 14.5%.

#### Urban households

- Master weavers: 61.5%.
- Commercial Banks: 7.7%.
- Moneylenders: 11.4%.

### Membership of handloom cooperatives

Handloom workers are currently scattered and work either in isolation or under different market mechanisms. Membership in cooperative societies - which can protect the rights of weavers and facilitate access to development programmes - is low. Most of the households with cooperative society membership are in the commercial states. A distribution by membership of cooperative societies is as follows:

- Total membership: 2.74 lakh households (9.8%).
- Rural areas: 2.17 lakh households (9.0%).
- Urban areas: 0.57 lakh households (15.6%).

Most of the 2.74 lakh households who have reported being members of cooperative societies are found in Tamil Nadu (27.6%), Andhra Pradesh (18.1%), the North-East (16.8%), West Bengal (8.3%) and Orissa (7.2%). These states - especially, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh - have some level of institutionalisation within the handloom sector.

TABLE 6.6: DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS HAVING MEMBERSHIP OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

States	Member handloom households (Lakh)	Share to total handloom households (%)
<b>Regions</b>		
North-eastern states	45,993	2.7
Other than North-eastern states	2,27,921	20.7
<b>Major states</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	49,579	28.0
Tamil Nadu	75,614	40.0
West Bengal	22,746	5.6
Uttar Pradesh	8,427	7.6
Orissa	19,661	48.3
Karnataka	21,744	57.7
Other states	30,150	20.7
<b>All-India</b>	<b>2,73,914</b>	<b>9.8</b>

Annexure II: Table 6.12

### Opinion on whether children would take up handloom activity as their profession

During the Third Handloom Census, the respondents were asked for their opinion on whether they believed that their children would continue with handloom activity. The majority response was that they were not sure (35.7%) or that they did not believe that children would pursue the activity (24.5%). Only 25.3 per cent of the households were positive about their children continuing in the trade.

The proportion of rural households (26.8%) affirming that their children would continue the handloom work is higher as compared to urban areas (15%).

State-wise, there is some variation in the level of interest in continuing this sector by handloom households. 70.3 per cent households in Orissa, which is primarily

in commercial production, believe that their children would be interested in taking up handloom work. In the case of the North-Eastern states, the proportion of handloom households reporting the same is 30.7 per cent. This is primarily because handloom weaving is viewed as a cultural accomplishment in this region.

The states where the number of households believing that their children would continue with handloom activity is less than the national average are Tamil Nadu (9.2%), Andhra Pradesh (10.9%) and West Bengal (16.4%). This shows that house-holds in states primarily into handloom production do not believe that their next generation would continue the activity, as the work is hard, time consuming and brings in low remuneration (Annexure II: Table 6.13).



### Threat perception from power looms and mills

Threat from mills and power looms is reported by a small proportion of households, and mostly in states where there is commercial production, and also has the presence of mills and power looms. The all-India distribution of households regarding the threat perception from power looms and mills is as follows:

- High: 16.8%.
- Moderate: 16.5%.
- No threat: 44%.
- Unaware of the existence of a threat: 22.6%.

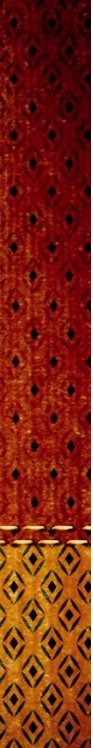
The high threat perception was more for urban (40.3%) households than rural (13.1%) households. Similarly, the perception of zero threat was higher in rural areas (47.2%) than urban (24.4%) areas. The

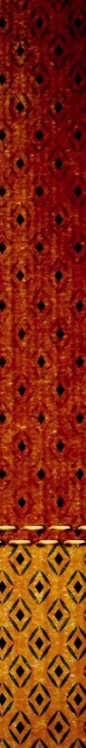
states reporting high level of threat perception from mills/power looms are:

- Andhra Pradesh: 84.6%.
- Orissa: 59.1%.
- Tamil Nadu: 46.5%.
- Uttar Pradesh: 33.9%.
- Karnataka: 33.1%.

It is very interesting to note that West Bengal does not report a significant proportion of households (16.2%) feeling a high level of threat from mills and power looms. The threat perception is very low (2.2%) in the North-Eastern states also because there is as yet low penetration of mills and power looms in these states. Besides, the majority of households is into domestic weaving, and is therefore not impacted by the competition from mills and power looms in the commercial arena (Annexure II: Table 6.14).

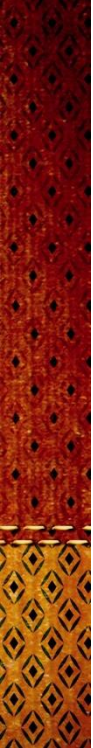




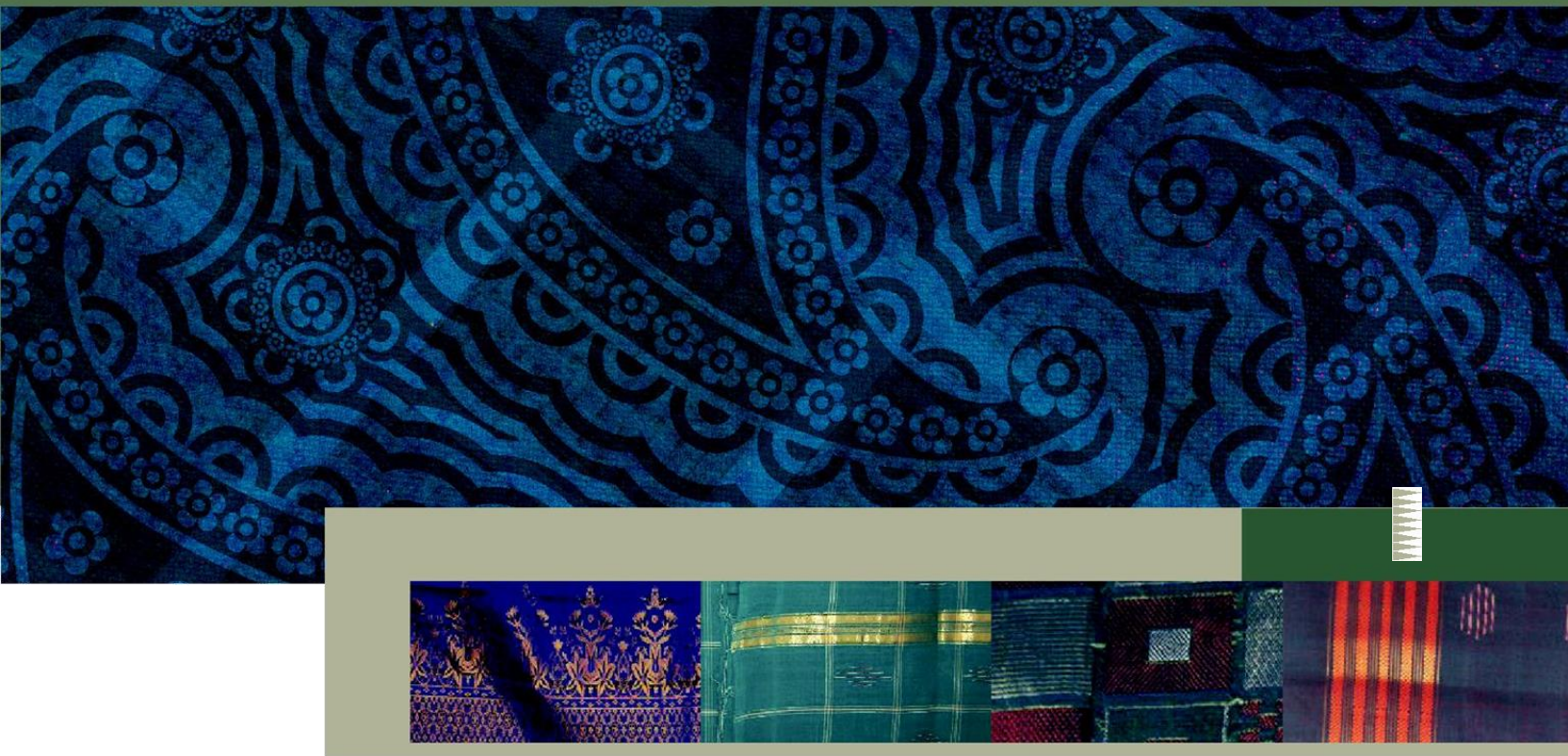


# Annexure I

## Census Approach and Methodology







# Census Approach and Methodology

## Data capture challenge

The key requirement of the survey undertaken for the Third Handloom Census, 2010, was to develop an integrated database of household information and photographs of handloom worker households across India. Several options were explored which looked at capturing the alphanumeric data and photographs separately and link the two databases post-survey.

The survey also required the data to be submitted in the draft format to National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and checked for accuracy. Thus, data-entry had to be organised as a parallel activity to the survey. Therefore, data entry options for the pen and paper survey were explored, which included the following procedures:

- Traditional manual data-entry supported with requisite software, which was time consuming;
- Data-scanning using Optical Character Reading which meant printed character recognition. It also meant

that the questionnaire had to be totally structured, with response options only in terms of shaded boxes, which would not be suitable for handwritten entries of name and address information critical to the survey.

- Intelligent Character Recognition techniques that recognise handwriting and could work, provided the paper was good and the handwriting clear and consistent, which would be a challenge in a large survey team.

For linking the photo to the data, tagging of photographs using the questionnaire number and the name of person was considered. However, since the database was expected to be as much as 1.9 million households, these options of post-survey integration of databases with high probability of human error posed too great a challenge.

It was finally concluded that a survey using Personal Digital Assistants - generally known as the PDA mobile - was the best option for integrated data and photo

capture, and Nielsen, experienced with this mode of data capture, had offered this cutting edge technology for the census.

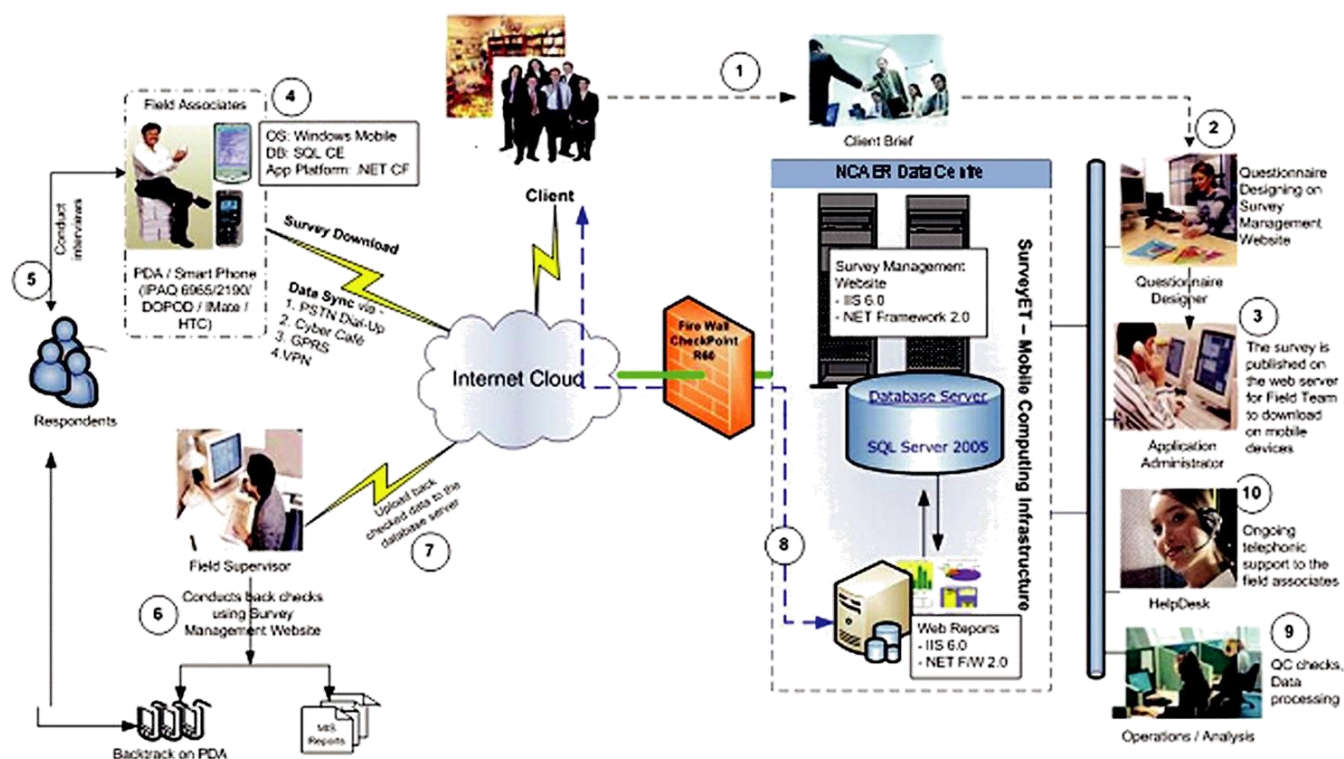
The PDA based option had advantages of recording data in electronic format during the survey itself, with in-built range, filter, consistency and skip conditions. Besides, the photographs of persons surveyed were entered as data items in the questionnaire, and the data could be transferred from the PDA to the central server on real time basis.

## Conceptualisation and design: fieldwork and data transfer

The finalised questionnaires were to be downloaded from the web by the field teams on their PDAs and used for the primary survey, and data uploaded to the server directly from the PDAs wherever connectivity was available. The supervisor had the facility to log into SurveyET web interface and view the survey status of their interviewers/team members, and select records for back-check, and if required, modify the data and upload it to the server.

FIGURE A1: SURVEY ET SOLUTION ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

Data acquisition & real time information dissemination using mobile computing technology



Reports were to be generated from the SurveyET server on a weekly basis and necessary hygiene checks were to be undertaken. The backend team was to extract the data from the SurveyET server on a weekly basis and import this to the backend production server for data processing. After necessary checks, and in case of anomalies, errors or missing photographs, the affected records were to be sent back to the field for correction. The finalised data was to be submitted to NCAER.

### Critical preparatory activities

The preparations commenced with the development of the Questionnaire and Training Manual. Questionnaires were finalised after rigorous pre-testing in different states. The HTC P3000 (CDMA phone) was selected as the PDA model, as the surveyed states mostly had CDMA networks and 900 devices were procured. The Reliance CDMA connection was chosen as the connectivity option.

Application development using SurveyET software for survey questionnaires was undertaken and finalised after several rounds of testing. The data structure was subsequently finalised and the data export utility developed for exporting data from the SurveyET server to the main production server.

The supporting infrastructure used included a frontend server for data uploading, which had SurveyET (proprietary) software and Microsoft SQL server 2005 Standard Edition and Microsoft SQL CE 2.0. A highend server was deployed for backend data production. Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) Version 5.0 was used as the web server.

A *Central Help Desk (CHD)* was set up in order to facilitate technology use by the field teams, who also had the responsibility of managing all field communications, and eventually the centralised upload of data. The IT Help Desk provided technical guidance to the CHD.

The *Back-end Data Management Team* was constituted for extracting data from the SurveyET server to the production (backend) server, check, correct (with the help of field teams), and finalise the data and photographs. They ensured weekly data submission to the client for further checks and correction.

### Roll-out of training

The survey was to cover 30,000 villages and towns with a huge team of 125 supervisors and 625 interviewers. Use of PDAs for survey by such a large team demanded that a meticulous training programme be designed and implemented in partnership

with all stakeholders. Thus, a central Training of Trainers (ToT) was organised for all the stakeholders, including representatives from NCAER and the Ministry of Textiles. Subsequently, 44 regional training sessions were organised on exactly the same lines as the ToT to ensure uniform understanding of the questionnaire and skill of using the PDAs for survey and data transfer.

The training for the use of technology included knowledge on the PDA installation and navigation process, taking data-backup from PDAs to SD cards and restoring data from backup (SD cards) to the PDA device for synchronisation, PDA management and safety measures, and checking data receipt at the server end.

The roll-out of regional trainings was implemented in a similar manner, with participation from NCAER, the State's Weaver Training Centre and Nielsen research team for the questionnaire related training and the Nielsen PDA champions for the technology related training.

### Roll-out of fieldwork

Fieldwork was undertaken by a three tier team, the basic structure of which was a field executive at state level, supported by field teams. Each field team comprised of a supervisor and five Interviewers. The



TABLE A.1: SUMMARY OF BACK-CHECK OF MAJOR INDICATORS

Period	No. of villages	No. of households	Age of head Count	%	Household size Count	%	No. of looms Count	%	Split cases Count	%
First stage	1759	50460	2970	5.9	5235	10.7	9011	17.9	238	0.5
Second stage	2676	65948	2796	4.2	4798	7.3	5873	8.9	164	0.2
Total	4435	116408	5766	5.0	10033	8.6	14884	12.8	402	0.3

interviewer had the responsibility for the enumeration and household survey, while the supervisor undertook data quality checks, data transfer and logistics.

In each selected village or town, the enumeration process was initiated in discussion with the panchayats/ward member and a list of locations inhabited by handloom workers within the village/town area was compiled. The survey proceeded with due snowballing and validation, till each listed area was covered.

### Survey process

Each listed household was first asked whether they had engaged in handloom activity in the last year, and if yes, the investigator checked for evidence of loom, yarn on premise, spinning wheel or charkha, warping drum, dyeing equipments, etc. The looms were physically checked before the interview started. The survey protocol followed is as follows:

- The interview was conducted inside the house. The interviewer took prior permission from the household head to go inside to conduct the interview.
- The investigator checked a secondary document -ration card, voter card or ICICI Health Insurance card - to record the names of members and correct the residential address.
- The definition of the household was explained to the respondent that it included all persons (related or unrelated) living in the house and sharing the same kitchen for six months in the year preceding the survey date. The name, age, gender and type of engagement (if any) of each such person was entered in a roster in the investigator's notebook. Care was taken to check if children were involved in the weaving and allied activities.
- The investigator physically checked the loom(s) in the house to see the type of loom and note whether the loom was functional (having worked in the year before survey date) or idle.
- The investigator then opened the survey questionnaire in the PDA and started the survey.

- Each eligible member present at the time of interview had to be photographed, and subsequently their right forefinger nail stained with marker pen. In case, some members were not available at the time of the interview, the interview was paused and completed after a second visit.
- Photography was undertaken as per set protocol, with a square grey cloth held

behind the person being photographed to ensure uniformity of background. The photograph had to be taken during daylight hours, with the source of light behind the investigator. The object was placed two feet away from the camera, and the front face including the shoulder to the top of the head was focused on.

- Subsequently, all the key information about the household just surveyed would be entered in a hard copy log sheet. This was used for supervision purpose and to maintain a record of all interviews conducted in the village/town for generation of the weekly MIS on survey coverage.
- The interviewer would put a mark on the door with a chalk piece after enumeration.
- To avoid data loss, data backup in SD card was taken after each completed interview.

### Quality control process

As per the quality control protocol, the supervisor checked 15 per cent of the questionnaires. Additionally, the field executive in charge for states (or regions within large states), checked 1 per cent of the schedules checked by the supervisor, and an independent quality control team was separately deployed. Over and above, NCAER undertook an independent check of 3 per cent to 5 per cent of the data.

### Check on the enumeration process

- It was the supervisor's responsibility to back-check the enumeration of 20 per cent of the villages/towns surveyed.
- The investigator's log sheet was

shared with the panchayat or the ward councillor. The eligibility criteria were explained to the pradhan/ward councillor and feedback was taken for missing eligible households and ineligible households. This feedback was randomly checked before being passed on to the investigator for completing the work in the village/town.

- The supervisor then visited some of the mohallas/wards in the village/town selected for back-check and spoke to two or three listed households and checked for the completeness of enumeration in the mohalla/ward and noted missing households, if any, and surveyed them.
- He would then visit unlisted mohallas/hamlets/wards and check with two or three households for presence of eligible household.

### Check on the survey data

- Supervisors back-checked the key indicators for randomly selected five to ten households each day and checked the following information on the basis of the log sheet:
  - Name of head of the household of a surveyed household and households not-available on the date of the first interviews.
  - Key information, which included household size, number of weavers and allied workers 18 years and above, male and female, number of working and idle looms, type of ration card, etc.
- For all households, where data errors were found for key indicators, full questionnaires were checked on PDA and corrected for error, and uploaded again.
- If more than 30 per cent of schedules back-checked had errors, a full back-check of the village was organised, and the investigator accordingly de-briefed and monitored.
- The supervisor had to submit a weekly MIS to the field executive, which was compiled at state and



project level to track the completion of the survey.

Over and above the supervisor's check, each field executive had the responsibility of undertaking an additional 1 per cent random check on the schedules checked by the supervisor.

### 3-5% parallel checking by NCAER

NCAER randomly selected 3 per cent to 5 per cent of the questionnaires across all states to check for the completeness of enumeration and quality of data. This check was implemented continuously on the basis of weekly data submissions by the survey agencies. In areas where the data error was more than 3 per cent, re-survey was organised.

The back-checking not only helped the survey agencies to revamp their work

periodically but also improved the quality of the data collected. The field staff recruited by the survey agencies initially tried to falsely increase the number of handloom units in some of the states. The initial back-check of households suggested that although nearly all the photographs checked were genuine, some of the house-hold had been split into two households to increase the coverage report and, thus, 0.5 per cent of a household unit reported as single member unit were found to be wrong when checked. These results were conveyed to the managers of the survey agencies, and a large detection and re-survey exercise was launched by these agencies. The incidence of such split, however, reduced to 0.2 per cent at the later stage of back-checking at the all-India level.

In all 1.16 lakh household units were back-checked by NCAER supervisors over a period of time covering 4,435 villages. About 75 per cent of the back-checking of households was covered in the North-Eastern states followed by West Bengal (6%), Uttar Pradesh (5.5%), Andhra Pradesh (5.1%), Tamil Nadu (4.8%) and all other states (3.6%).

The mistakes in the addresses were found in 1.6 per cent of total cases that were back-checked. Initially, in the first half of the back-checking exercise, about 3 per cent mistakes in addresses were observed, which was reduced to 0.6 per cent at a later stage. Similarly, mistakes in identifying the name of the household head were noticed in 1 per cent of cases. A summary of number of mismatching found in household size, number of looms owned, age of head and number of split cases at the all-India level in back-checking

is present in Table A.1.

## Data finalisation

The data finalisation process was in four parts:

- i. Address check and correction,
- ii. Check of household, loom and worker data,
- iii. Checking the spellings of names and their translation in local languages, and
- iv. Checking and editing of photographs.

### i. Address check and correction

Address checking was done based on Census, 2001, data. We matched the following with the Census record:

- Spelling of village/town/block/municipality/district/state
- Census codes of village/town/block/municipality/district/state
- The Census, 2001, data was strictly followed for all corrections in spellings and codes
- For villages not found in the Census, 2001, data, Nielsen generated a unique eight digit code for each of the new villages. This was, however, done only for villages.

### ii. Check of household, loom and worker data

Checking in case of anomalies in the data was undertaken mostly on the basis of field log sheets (which were filled by enumerators after completing the survey in each household unit), which had the following information:

- Name of the household head, age and gender.
- Household size with male, female and children breakup.
- Information on loom(s): total available, and the number work-ing and idle looms.
- Number of family members who were engaged in handloom activities during the last one year and the number of members who were 18 years and above, for male and female members separately.

### iii. Checking of spellings of names and their translation in local language

This exercise was conducted in two phases. Phase 1 involved the checking of spellings in surnames especially, and also in first names. These corrections were undertaken by the survey teams, where special data correction teams had been set up in field offices. This was due to the reason that knowledge of local names and surnames

would be higher with the local survey team, who would also be conversant with local language.

Phase 2 of the work was to implement the correction in the English spelling in the local language version of the name and surname. This work was undertaken by a team of translators and the back-end data management team.

### iv. Checking and editing of photographs

This exercise was undertaken centrally at the main analysis offices of the survey agencies, which served as central hubs for data-storage. A team under the guidance of a professional photographer was mobilised to check photo quality, based on certain criteria fixed by NCAER, which included clarity of the photo and availability of facial features, and details from shoulder to top of the head. The teams identified photographs that had issues with quality and shared them with a professional photo edit team for checking and correction. During the process, the team identified photographs that could not be used as they were beyond editing and, hence, such photographs had to be rejected. All the rejected photographs were archived separately and preserved.

## Issues and challenges

Initially, the interviewers took almost two to three weeks to be comfortable with the technology. Also, as photographs were required to be taken, evening hours were not suitable for the survey. Thus, the number of work hours during winter months was reduced. Further, the teams had to often return to household for revisits, if the eligible persons were not available at the time of interview.

Most of the weaver villages are in scattered locations and towards interior parts of the districts, and it was with great difficulty that interviewers surveyed these villages, as public transport was limited or not available. Since more than 60 per cent of the weavers were in the North-Eastern states, the terrain was also not hospitable, and the law and order situation and frequent bandhs disrupted movement and work.

The lists of survey locations were mostly inaccurate in terms of estimates, and more than 7,000 listed villages were found to have no weavers, which required continuous revisions in field planning and deployment. Besides, the teams - with some help from district and block administrations - made special efforts to cover locations that were not included in the survey lists.

FIGURE A2: CENSUS PROCESSES ILLUSTRATION - FIELD

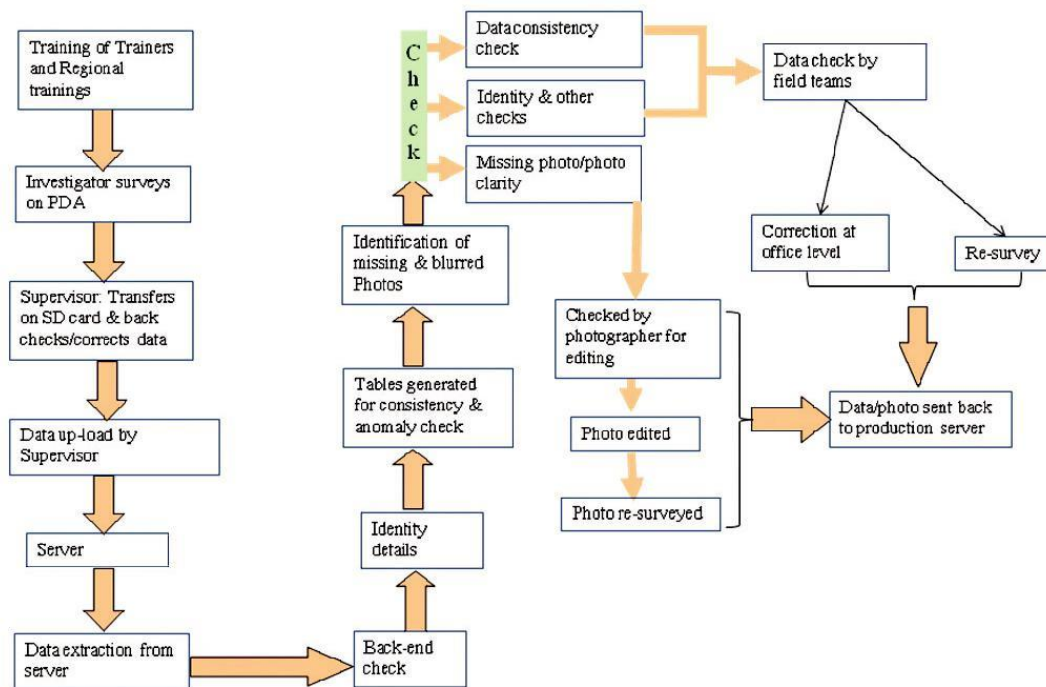
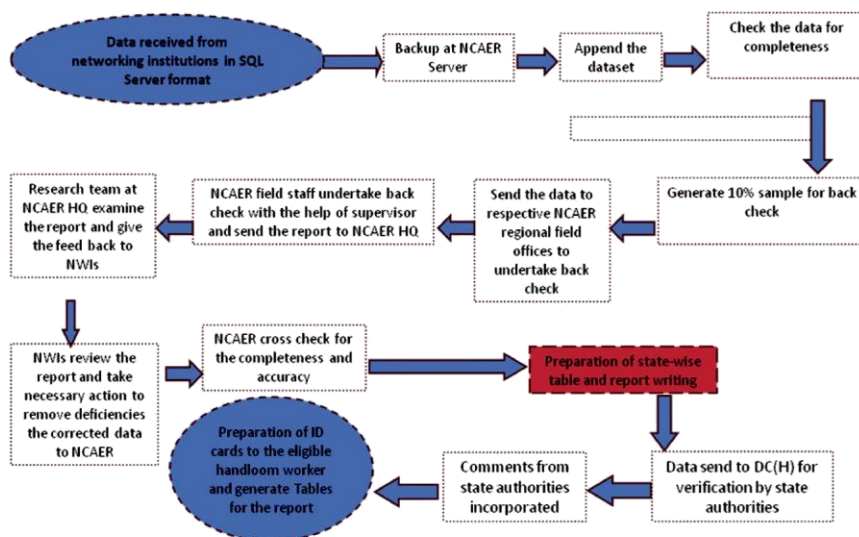


FIGURE A3: CENSUS PROCESSES ILLUSTRATION - HQ



Although the investigators had mastered the art of questionnaire navigation on their PDAs, they faced issues with maintenance of backup files and data

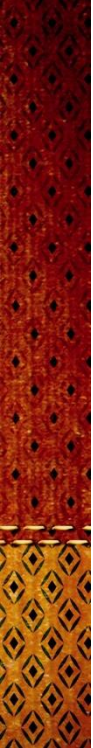
transfer. Further training was organised for systematic creation and maintenance of backup files and data transfer. Synchronisation from the PDA, especially in poor

connectivity areas, was found to be time consuming, and the teams had to accumulate data for weekly dispatch. To improve data dispatch discipline and efficiency, the teams had to change data transfer protocols from field level to a centralised data synchronisation at CHD level.

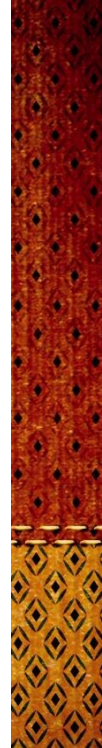
The PDA based survey yielded unique benefits in term of data quality, as inconsistencies were prevented at the time of the survey itself. There was also savings in cycle time and cost, and avoidance of non-sampling errors associated with manual data-entry. Real time data was required by the client to ensure parallel checking and correction, and with the PDA technology, the required speed in data delivery speed to the client could be achieved.

A military-like discipline had to prevail to maintain quality, accuracy and pace of the survey and technology use. This was a major challenge for the team and a huge achievement, as they successfully completed the survey of over 2.5 million households located mostly in rural areas, where PDA based surveys have never been undertaken at this scale.









## Annexure II Tables

TABLE 3.1

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE (2009-10)

State	Location	Total households	Weaver households	Allied households	Others*
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	108,114	79,483	27,572	1,059
	Urban	68,882	53,377	15,174	331
	Total	176,996	132,860	42,746	1,390
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	27,312	21,291	3,049	2,972
	Urban	3,031	1,853	464	714
	Total	30,343	23,144	3,513	3,686
ASSAM	Rural	1,220,025	1,078,629	48,786	92,610
	Urban	20,792	17,650	1,134	2,008
	Total	1,240,817	1,096,279	49,920	94,618
BIHAR	Rural	21,099	9,104	11,908	87
	Urban	4,386	1,068	3,287	31
	Total	25,485	10,172	15,195	118
CHATTISGARH	Rural	2,275	1,930	345	0
	Urban	389	289	100	0
	Total	2,664	2,219	445	0
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1,875	1,293	582	0
	Total	1,875	1,293	582	0
GUJARAT	Rural	2,924	2,542	375	7
	Urban	752	534	216	2
	Total	3,676	3,076	591	9
HARYANA	Rural	434	358	76	0
	Urban	6,021	5,062	959	0
	Total	6,455	5,420	1,035	0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	6,997	6,012	984	1
	Urban	9	8	1	0
	Total	7,006	6,020	985	1
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	11,803	4,220	7,582	1
	Urban	5,490	2,483	3,007	0
	Total	17,293	6,703	10,589	1
JHARKHAND	Rural	12,372	7,508	4,853	11
	Urban	1,806	1,128	678	0
	Total	14,178	8,636	5,531	11
KARNATAKA	Rural	33,854	26,283	7,347	224
	Urban	3,826	3,146	642	38
	Total	37,680	29,429	7,989	262
KERALA	Rural	8,783	7,567	1,203	13
	Urban	2,907	1,995	906	6
	Total	11,690	9,562	2,109	19
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	2,606	1,818	788	0
	Urban	6,085	3,897	2,188	0
	Total	8,691	5,715	2,976	0
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	531	457	74	0
	Urban	1,446	1,084	362	0
	Total	1,977	1,541	436	0

TABLE 3.1 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE (2009-10)

State	Location	Total households	Weaver households	Allied households	Others*
MANIPUR	Rural	151,112	149,303	516	1,293
	Urban	27,863	26,674	897	292
	Total	178,975	175,977	1,413	1,585
MEGHALAYA	Rural	11,400	10,800	191	409
	Urban	-	-	-	-
	Total	11,400	10,800	191	409
MIZORAM	Rural	31,446	31,053	381	12
	Urban	8,053	7,878	168	7
	Total	39,499	38,931	549	19
NAGALAND	Rural	60,362	42,196	16,134	2,032
	Urban	529	383	143	3
	Total	60,891	42,579	16,277	2,035
ORISSA	Rural	39,267	32,678	5,554	1,035
	Urban	1,416	762	648	6
	Total	40,683	33,440	6,202	1,041
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	1,158	957	200	1
	Urban	596	485	111	0
	Total	1,754	1,442	311	1
PUNJAB	Rural	1,521	539	982	0
	Urban	856	282	574	0
	Total	2,377	821	1,556	0
RAJASTHAN	Rural	16,771	3,410	13,297	64
	Urban	5,897	2,408	3,485	4
	Total	22,668	5,818	16,782	68
SIKKIM	Rural	568	534	7	27
	Urban	-	-	-	-
	Total	568	534	7	27
TAMIL NADU	Rural	113,032	97,002	15,932	98
	Urban	76,037	66,288	9,680	69
	Total	189,069	163,290	25,612	167
TRIPURA	Rural	119,779	117,952	674	1,153
	Urban	873	756	37	80
	Total	120,652	118,708	711	1,233
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	62,956	49,383	13,559	14
	Urban	47,586	35,072	12,453	61
	Total	110,542	84,455	26,012	75
UTTRAKHAND	Rural	6,865	2,830	4,034	1
	Urban	3,741	2,503	1,238	0
	Total	10,606	5,333	5,272	1
WEST BENGAL	Rural	345,751	199,347	129,606	16,798
	Urban	61,010	44,464	15,982	564
	Total	406,761	243,811	145,588	17,362
ALL INDIA	Rural	2,421,117	1,985,186	316,009	119,922
	Urban	362,154	282,822	75,116	4,216
	Total	2,783,271	2,268,008	391,125	124,138

Note: \* includes idle loom households and households with no adult workers.



TABLE 3.2

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY SOCIAL GROUPS (2009-10)

State	Location	Scheduled caste (SCs)	Scheduled tribes (STs)	Other backward castes (OBCs)	Others	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	1,178	520	100,288	6,128	108,114
	Urban	523	425	60,539	7,395	68,882
	Total	1,701	945	160,827	13,523	176,996
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	887	23,222	1,316	1,887	27,312
	Urban	97	2,286	168	480	3,031
	Total	984	25,508	1,484	2,367	30,343
ASSAM	Rural	105,002	310,580	489,577	314,866	1,220,025
	Urban	3,340	2,013	7,502	7,937	20,792
	Total	108,342	312,593	497,079	322,803	1,240,817
BIHAR	Rural	857	509	18,703	1,030	21,099
	Urban	163	74	4,080	69	4,386
	Total	1,020	583	22,783	1,099	25,485
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	517	74	1,681	3	2,275
	Urban	52	10	326	1	389
	Total	569	84	2,007	4	2,664
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	967	17	768	123	1,875
	Total	967	17	768	123	1,875
GUJARAT	Rural	2,696	20	104	104	2,924
	Urban	506	207	14	25	752
	Total	3,202	227	118	129	3,676
HARYANA	Rural	32	8	340	54	434
	Urban	978	234	4,169	640	6,021
	Total	1,010	242	4,509	694	6,455
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	1,882	330	1,052	3,733	6,997
	Urban	0	1	5	3	9
	Total	1,882	331	1,057	3,736	7,006
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	1,375	264	715	9,449	11,803
	Urban	100	6	71	5,313	5,490
	Total	1,475	270	786	14,762	17,293
JHARKHAND	Rural	48	43	12,239	42	12,372
	Urban	78	90	1,606	32	1,806
	Total	126	133	13,845	74	14,178
KARNATAKA	Rural	757	1,090	29,237	2,770	33,854
	Urban	85	54	3,231	456	3,826
	Total	842	1,144	32,468	3,226	37,680
KERALA	Rural	453	19	7,400	911	8,783
	Urban	130	3	2,598	176	2,907
	Total	583	22	9,998	1,087	11,690
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,202	194	1,063	147	2,606
	Urban	1,390	176	3,797	722	6,085
	Total	2,592	370	4,860	869	8,691
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	130	146	169	86	531
	Urban	129	250	538	529	1,446
	Total	259	396	707	615	1,977

TABLE 3.2 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY SOCIAL GROUPS (2009-10)

State	Location	Scheduled caste (SCs)	Scheduled tribes (STs)	Other backward castes (OBCs)	Others	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	5,825	38,505	39,819	66,963	151,112
	Urban	2,415	424	8,104	16,920	27,863
	Total	8,240	38,929	47,923	83,883	178,975
MEGHALAYA	Rural	358	10,950	78	14	11,400
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	358	10,950	78	14	11,400
MIZORAM	Rural	68	30,891	192	295	31,446
	Urban	3	7,899	8	143	8,053
	Total	71	38,790	200	438	39,499
NAGALAND	Rural	319	59,646	134	263	60,362
	Urban	3	525	0	1	529
	Total	322	60,171	134	264	60,891
ORISSA	Rural	5,494	1,257	32,116	400	39,267
	Urban	18	29	1,356	13	1,416
	Total	5,512	1,286	33,472	413	40,683
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	3	0	1,153	2	1,158
	Urban	0	0	596	0	596
	Total	3	0	1,749	2	1,754
PUNJAB	Rural	481	434	511	95	1,521
	Urban	673	1	157	25	856
	Total	1,154	435	668	120	2,377
RAJASTHAN	Rural	9,113	174	4,488	2,996	16,771
	Urban	1,714	45	3,255	883	5,897
	Total	10,827	219	7,743	3,879	22,668
SIKKIM	Rural	38	337	118	75	568
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	38	337	118	75	568
TAMIL NADU	Rural	3,611	2,321	88,388	18,712	113,032
	Urban	824	470	59,033	15,710	76,037
	Total	4,435	2,791	147,421	34,422	189,069
TRIPURA	Rural	1,071	112,416	5,502	790	119,779
	Urban	158	409	193	113	873
	Total	1,229	112,825	5,695	903	120,652
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	5,622	980	49,895	6,459	62,956
	Urban	5,360	374	37,081	4,771	47,586
	Total	10,982	1,354	86,976	11,230	110,542
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	1,543	971	3,851	500	6,865
	Urban	185	198	3,210	148	3,741
	Total	1,728	1,169	7,061	648	10,606
WEST BENGAL	Rural	85,626	2,673	38,484	218,968	345,751
	Urban	16,977	483	7,927	35,623	61,010
	Total	102,603	3,156	46,411	254,591	406,761
ALL INDIA	Rural	236,188	598,574	928,613	657,742	2,421,117
	Urban	36,868	16,703	210,332	98,251	362,154
	Total	273,056	615,277	1,138,945	755,993	2,783,271

TABLE 3.3

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY RELIGION (2009-10)

State	Location	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists	Others	All religion
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	103,517	3,701	16	174	7	699	108,114
	Urban	64,182	3,565	7	154	4	970	68,882
	Total	167,699	7,266	23	328	11	1,669	176,996
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	13,680	65	14	2,654	8,941	1,958	27,312
	Urban	1,173	16	4	190	1,443	205	3,031
	Total	14,853	81	18	2,844	10,384	2,163	30,343
ASSAM	Rural	1,111,291	93,146	392	13,400	1,073	723	1,220,025
	Urban	20,223	454	4	105	0	6	20,792
	Total	1,131,514	93,600	396	13,505	1,073	729	1,240,817
BIHAR	Rural	7,895	13,164	33	3	2	2	21,099
	Urban	3,551	831	3	0	0	1	4,386
	Total	11,446	13,995	36	3	2	3	25,485
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	2,272	0	0	0	0	3	2,275
	Urban	384	5	0	0	0	0	389
	Total	2,656	5	0	0	0	3	2,664
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1,001	867	1	1	0	5	1,875
	Total	1,001	867	1	1	0	5	1,875
GUJARAT	Rural	2,738	182	0	4	0	0	2,924
	Urban	500	250	0	1	0	1	752
	Total	3,238	432	0	5	0	1	3,676
HARYANA	Rural	116	318	0	0	0	0	434
	Urban	2,965	3,031	20	1	2	2	6,021
	Total	3,081	3,349	20	1	2	2	6,455
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	6,850	31	1	0	111	4	6,997
	Urban	8	0	0	0	1	0	9
	Total	6,858	31	1	0	112	4	7,006
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	2,743	9,026	30	2	0	2	11,803
	Urban	192	5,292	5	0	0	1	5,490
	Total	2,935	14,318	35	2	0	3	17,293
JHARKHAND	Rural	988	11,367	12	3	0	2	12,372
	Urban	381	1,424	0	0	0	1	1,806
	Total	1,369	12,791	12	3	0	3	14,178
KARNATAKA	Rural	31,191	2,138	1	82	0	442	33,854
	Urban	3,649	168	0	5	0	4	3,826
	Total	34,840	2,306	1	87	0	446	37,680
KERALA	Rural	7,774	43	1	959	0	6	8,783
	Urban	2,839	22	0	46	0	0	2,907
	Total	10,613	65	1	1,005	0	6	11,690
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,839	766	1	0	0	0	2,606
	Urban	2,327	3,752	6	0	0	0	6,085
	Total	4,166	4,518	7	0	0	0	8,691
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	508	17	0	0	3	3	531
	Urban	942	450	0	2	52	0	1,446
	Total	1,450	467	0	2	55	3	1,977



TABLE 3.3 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY RELIGION (2009-10)

State	Location	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists	Others	All religion
MANIPUR	Rural	98,839	7,019	54	38,808	41	6,351	151,112
	Urban	25,033	1,606	2	443	3	776	27,863
	Total	123,872	8,625	56	39,251	44	7,127	178,975
MEGHALAYA	Rural	10,924	6	2	386	82	0	11,400
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	10,924	6	2	386	82	0	11,400
MIZORAM	Rural	52	53	108	27,161	4,037	35	31,446
	Urban	5	2	14	7,871	151	10	8,053
	Total	57	55	122	35,032	4,188	45	39,499
NAGALAND	Rural	732	109	114	59,297	100	10	60,362
	Urban	2	0	1	525	1	0	529
	Total	734	109	115	59,822	101	10	60,891
ORISSA	Rural	38,320	7	1	82	850	7	39,267
	Urban	1,403	13	0	0	0	0	1,416
	Total	39,723	20	1	82	850	7	40,683
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	1,150	2	0	6	0	0	1,158
	Urban	587	2	0	7	0	0	596
	Total	1,737	4	0	13	0	0	1,754
PUNJAB	Rural	720	490	283	23	2	3	1,521
	Urban	597	136	122	1	0	0	856
	Total	1,317	626	405	24	2	3	2,377
RAJASTHAN	Rural	15,202	1,432	39	1	0	97	16,771
	Urban	2,763	3,065	46	0	0	23	5,897
	Total	17,965	4,497	85	1	0	120	22,668
SIKKIM	Rural	244	0	0	26	292	6	568
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	244	0	0	26	292	6	568
TAMIL NADU	Rural	109,333	976	113	2,573	5	32	113,032
	Urban	74,619	639	29	677	0	73	76,037
	Total	183,952	1,615	142	3,250	5	105	189,069
TRIPURA	Rural	102,645	454	149	8,972	7,465	94	119,779
	Urban	843	9	0	20	1	0	873
	Total	103,488	463	149	8,992	7,466	94	120,652
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	10,980	51,915	57	2	1	1	62,956
	Urban	5,046	42,460	72	0	0	8	47,586
	Total	16,026	94,375	129	2	1	9	110,542
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	4,707	2,117	36	2	2	1	6,865
	Urban	680	3,048	10	0	0	3	3,741
	Total	5,387	5,165	46	2	2	4	10,606
WEST BENGAL	Rural	206,214	139,035	153	204	4	141	345,751
	Urban	51,132	9,842	6	5	0	25	61,010
	Total	257,346	148,877	159	209	4	166	406,761
ALL INDIA	Rural	1,893,464	337,579	1,610	154,824	23,018	10,622	2,421,117
	Urban	267,027	80,949	352	10,054	1,658	2,114	362,154
	Total	2,160,491	418,528	1,962	164,878	24,676	12,736	2,783,271

TABLE 3.4

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY POSSESSION OF LOOMS (2009-10)

State	Location	Household with looms	Household without looms	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	50,355	57,759	108,114
	Urban	24,893	43,989	68,882
	Total	75,248	101,748	176,996
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	18,778	8,534	27,312
	Urban	1,959	1,072	3,031
	Total	20,737	9,606	30,343
ASSAM	Rural	950,539	269,486	1,220,025
	Urban	15,900	4,892	20,792
	Total	966,439	274,378	1,240,817
BIHAR	Rural	5,907	15,192	21,099
	Urban	780	3,606	4,386
	Total	6,687	18,798	25,485
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	1,554	721	2,275
	Urban	187	202	389
	Total	1,741	923	2,664
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	301	1,574	1,875
	Total	301	1,574	1,875
GUJARAT	Rural	2,378	546	2,924
	Urban	438	314	752
	Total	2,816	860	3,676
HARYANA	Rural	18	416	434
	Urban	44	5,977	6,021
	Total	62	6,393	6,455
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	4,976	2,021	6,997
	Urban	4	5	9
	Total	4,980	2,026	7,006
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	4,014	7,789	11,803
	Urban	2,171	3,319	5,490
	Total	6,185	11,108	17,293
JHARKHAND	Rural	1,543	10,829	12,372
	Urban	147	1,659	1,806
	Total	1,690	12,488	14,178
KARNATAKA	Rural	17,960	15,894	33,854
	Urban	1,936	1,890	3,826
	Total	19,896	17,784	37,680
KERALA	Rural	2,062	6,721	8,783
	Urban	435	2,472	2,907
	Total	2,497	9,193	11,690
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	944	1,662	2,606
	Urban	1,423	4,662	6,085
	Total	2,367	6,324	8,691
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	336	195	531
	Urban	342	1,104	1,446
	Total	678	1,299	1,977

TABLE 3.4 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY POSSESSION OF LOOMS (2009-10)

State	Location	Household with looms	Household without looms	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	149,469	1,643	151,112
	Urban	26,678	1,185	27,863
	Total	176,147	2,828	178,975
MEGHALAYA	Rural	8,165	3,235	11,400
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	8,165	3,235	11,400
MIZORAM	Rural	14,959	16,487	31,446
	Urban	6,150	1,903	8,053
	Total	21,109	18,390	39,499
NAGALAND	Rural	42,672	17,690	60,362
	Urban	260	269	529
	Total	42,932	17,959	60,891
ORISSA	Rural	30,861	8,406	39,267
	Urban	652	764	1,416
	Total	31,513	9,170	40,683
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	483	675	1,158
	Urban	216	380	596
	Total	699	1,055	1,754
PUNJAB	Rural	244	1,277	1,521
	Urban	6	850	856
	Total	250	2,127	2,377
RAJASTHAN	Rural	2,670	14,101	16,771
	Urban	2,096	3,801	5,897
	Total	4,766	17,902	22,668
SIKKIM	Rural	265	303	568
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	265	303	568
TAMIL NADU	Rural	63,202	49,830	113,032
	Urban	41,920	34,117	76,037
	Total	105,122	83,947	189,069
TRIPURA	Rural	113,333	6,446	119,779
	Urban	671	202	873
	Total	114,004	6,648	120,652
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	35,624	27,332	62,956
	Urban	22,316	25,270	47,586
	Total	57,940	52,602	110,542
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	1,478	5,387	6,865
	Urban	1,481	2,260	3,741
	Total	2,959	7,647	10,606
WEST BENGAL	Rural	144,619	201,132	345,751
	Urban	29,292	31,718	61,010
	Total	173,911	232,850	406,761
ALL INDIA	Rural	1,669,408	751,709	2,421,117
	Urban	182,698	179,456	362,154
	Total	1,852,106	931,165	2,783,271



TABLE 3.5

NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY PURPOSE OF USAGE OF LOOMS (2009-10)

State	Location	Domestic	Commercial	Both domestic and commercial	Not applicable	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	114	106,780	964	256	108,114
	Urban	536	67,001	1,282	63	68,882
	Total	650	173,781	2,246	319	176,996
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	11,827	10,164	3,504	1,817	27,312
	Urban	682	1,323	342	684	3,031
	Total	12,509	11,487	3,846	2,501	30,343
ASSAM	Rural	616,112	317,272	217,793	68,848	1,220,025
	Urban	9,327	5,548	4,154	1,763	20,792
	Total	625,439	322,820	221,947	70,611	1,240,817
BIHAR	Rural	157	20,628	227	87	21,099
	Urban	38	4,302	15	31	4,386
	Total	195	24,930	242	118	25,485
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	54	2,220	1	0	2,275
	Urban	0	389	0	0	389
	Total	54	2,609	1	0	2,664
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	45	1,822	8	0	1,875
	Total	45	1,822	8	0	1,875
GUJARAT	Rural	0	2,896	28	0	2,924
	Urban	0	752	0	0	752
	Total	0	3,648	28	0	3,676
HARYANA	Rural	0	434	0	0	434
	Urban	4	6,016	1	0	6,021
	Total	4	6,450	1	0	6,455
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	3,489	2,735	773	0	6,997
	Urban	4	5	0	0	9
	Total	3,493	2,740	773	0	7,006
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	0	9,169	2,634	0	11,803
	Urban	2	5,380	108	0	5,490
	Total	2	14,549	2,742	0	17,293
JHARKHAND	Rural	153	12,177	31	11	12,372
	Urban	2	1,804	0	0	1,806
	Total	155	13,981	31	11	14,178
KARNATAKA	Rural	655	32,894	184	121	33,854
	Urban	12	3,763	42	9	3,826
	Total	667	36,657	226	130	37,680
KERALA	Rural	43	8,618	112	10	8,783
	Urban	0	2,902	3	2	2,907
	Total	43	11,520	115	12	11,690
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	7	2,583	16	0	2,606
	Urban	19	5,971	95	0	6,085
	Total	26	8,554	111	0	8,691
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	0	529	2	0	531
	Urban	0	1,430	16	0	1,446
	Total	0	1,959	18	0	1,977

TABLE 3.5 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY PURPOSE OF USAGE OF LOOMS (2009-10)

State	Location	Domestic	Commercial	Both domestic and commercial	Not applicable	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	845	26,447	123,758	62	151,112
	Urban	16	5,135	22,687	25	27,863
	Total	861	31,582	146,445	87	178,975
MEGHALAYA	Rural	6,066	3,547	1,592	195	11,400
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	6,066	3,547	1,592	195	11,400
MIZORAM	Rural	13,029	17,642	772	3	31,446
	Urban	4,782	2,812	459	0	8,053
	Total	17,811	20,454	1,231	3	39,499
NAGALAND	Rural	9,579	20,040	28,944	1,799	60,362
	Urban	5	275	249	0	529
	Total	9,584	20,315	29,193	1,799	60,891
ORISSA	Rural	688	36,642	925	1,012	39,267
	Urban	1	1,403	6	6	1,416
	Total	689	38,045	931	1,018	40,683
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	2	1,129	27	0	1,158
	Urban	0	595	1	0	596
	Total	2	1,724	28	0	1,754
PUNJAB	Rural	1	1,520	0	0	1,521
	Urban	0	856	0	0	856
	Total	1	2,376	0	0	2,377
RAJASTHAN	Rural	114	16,575	20	62	16,771
	Urban	35	5,852	6	4	5,897
	Total	149	22,427	26	66	22,668
SIKKIM	Rural	0	449	92	27	568
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0	449	92	27	568
TAMIL NADU	Rural	2,999	106,105	3,918	10	113,032
	Urban	994	72,798	2,238	7	76,037
	Total	3,993	178,903	6,156	17	189,069
TRIPURA	Rural	100,485	12,554	6,723	17	119,779
	Urban	416	412	45	0	873
	Total	100,901	12,966	6,768	17	120,652
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	147	62,252	543	14	62,956
	Urban	87	47,281	157	61	47,586
	Total	234	109,533	700	75	110,542
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	40	6,537	287	1	6,865
	Urban	33	3,704	4	0	3,741
	Total	73	10,241	291	1	10,606
WEST BENGAL	Rural	2,137	327,520	11,951	4,143	345,751
	Urban	51	60,152	701	106	61,010
	Total	2,188	387,672	12,652	4,249	406,761
ALL INDIA	Rural	768,743	1,168,058	405,821	78,495	2,421,117
	Urban	17,091	309,683	32,619	2,761	362,154
	Total	785,834	1,477,741	438,440	81,256	2,783,271

TABLE 3.6

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT (2009-10)

State	Location	Kuchha	Semi pucca	Pucca	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	11,444	57,916	38,754	108,114
	Urban	6,369	33,658	28,855	68,882
	Total	17,813	91,574	67,609	176,996
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	21,867	4,392	1,053	27,312
	Urban	1,259	1,552	220	3,031
	Total	23,126	5,944	1,273	30,343
ASSAM	Rural	894,091	178,063	147,871	1,220,025
	Urban	9,598	3,800	7,394	20,792
	Total	903,689	181,863	155,265	1,240,817
BIHAR	Rural	12,969	5,329	2,801	21,099
	Urban	1,099	2,324	963	4,386
	Total	14,068	7,653	3,764	25,485
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	1,718	490	67	2,275
	Urban	263	93	33	389
	Total	1,981	583	100	2,664
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-
	Urban	43	394	1,438	1,875
	Total	43	394	1,438	1,875
GUJARAT	Rural	171	1,918	835	2,924
	Urban	19	426	307	752
	Total	190	2,344	1,142	3,676
HARYANA	Rural	13	240	181	434
	Urban	53	1,656	4,312	6,021
	Total	66	1,896	4,493	6,455
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	2,268	1,628	3,101	6,997
	Urban	5	2	2	9
	Total	2,273	1,630	3,103	7,006
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	2,565	6,416	2,822	11,803
	Urban	671	3,300	1,519	5,490
	Total	3,236	9,716	4,341	17,293
JHARKHAND	Rural	9,576	1,981	815	12,372
	Urban	1,460	177	169	1,806
	Total	11,036	2,158	984	14,178
KARNATAKA	Rural	6,090	26,619	1,145	33,854
	Urban	740	2,875	211	3,826
	Total	6,830	29,494	1,356	37,680
KERALA	Rural	1,160	3,339	4,284	8,783
	Urban	70	176	2,661	2,907
	Total	1,230	3,515	6,945	11,690
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,716	620	270	2,606
	Urban	2,344	2,720	1,021	6,085
	Total	4,060	3,340	1,291	8,691
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	143	255	133	531
	Urban	446	667	333	1,446
	Total	589	922	466	1,977



TABLE 3.6 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT (2009-10)

State	Location	Kuchha	Semi pucca	Pucca	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	65,357	82,302	3,453	151,112
	Urban	8,984	17,980	899	27,863
	Total	74,341	100,282	4,352	178,975
MEGHALAYA	Rural	9,587	1,017	796	11,400
	Urban	-	-	-	-
	Total	9,587	1,017	796	11,400
MIZORAM	Rural	9,260	21,380	806	31,446
	Urban	919	6,583	551	8,053
	Total	10,179	27,963	1,357	39,499
NAGALAND	Rural	43,254	14,078	3,030	60,362
	Urban	429	39	61	529
	Total	43,683	14,117	3,091	60,891
ORISSA	Rural	21,452	7,653	10,162	39,267
	Urban	294	367	755	1,416
	Total	21,746	8,020	10,917	40,683
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	222	567	369	1,158
	Urban	148	214	234	596
	Total	370	781	603	1,754
PUNJAB	Rural	288	705	528	1,521
	Urban	38	336	482	856
	Total	326	1,041	1,010	2,377
RAJASTHAN	Rural	5,984	4,107	6,680	16,771
	Urban	634	1,187	4,076	5,897
	Total	6,618	5,294	10,756	22,668
SIKKIM	Rural	169	368	31	568
	Urban	-	-	-	-
	Total	169	368	31	568
TAMIL NADU	Rural	12,596	85,898	14,538	113,032
	Urban	7,759	56,795	11,483	76,037
	Total	20,355	142,693	26,021	189,069
TRIPURA	Rural	67,132	52,063	584	119,779
	Urban	450	349	74	873
	Total	67,582	52,412	658	120,652
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	18,763	27,101	17,092	62,956
	Urban	8,094	15,424	24,068	47,586
	Total	26,857	42,525	41,160	110,542
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	2,322	3,183	1,360	6,865
	Urban	866	1,124	1,751	3,741
	Total	3,188	4,307	3,111	10,606
WEST BENGAL	Rural	219,296	88,396	38,059	345,751
	Urban	24,105	23,336	13,569	61,010
	Total	243,401	111,732	51,628	406,761
ALL INDIA	Rural	1,441,473	678,024	301,620	2,421,117
	Urban	77,159	177,554	107,441	362,154
	Total	1,518,632	855,578	409,061	2,783,271

TABLE 3.7

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING (2009-10)

State	Location	Owned	Rented	Others	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	87,502	19,718	894	108,114
	Urban	38,826	29,653	403	68,882
	Total	126,328	49,371	1,297	176,996
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	25,447	1,363	502	27,312
	Urban	1,684	1,205	142	3,031
	Total	27,131	2,568	644	30,343
ASSAM	Rural	1,149,444	6,465	64,116	1,220,025
	Urban	16,064	538	4,190	20,792
	Total	1,165,508	7,003	68,306	1,240,817
BIHAR	Rural	20,297	612	190	21,099
	Urban	4,003	341	42	4,386
	Total	24,300	953	232	25,485
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	1,907	345	23	2,275
	Urban	378	8	3	389
	Total	2,285	353	26	2,664
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1,075	396	404	1,875
	Total	1,075	396	404	1,875
GUJARAT	Rural	2,835	77	12	2,924
	Urban	659	65	28	752
	Total	3,494	142	40	3,676
HARYANA	Rural	56	204	174	434
	Urban	840	2,730	2,451	6,021
	Total	896	2,934	2,625	6,455
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	6,799	142	56	6,997
	Urban	6	0	3	9
	Total	6,805	142	59	7,006
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	11,471	99	233	11,803
	Urban	5,373	76	41	5,490
	Total	16,844	175	274	17,293
JHARKHAND	Rural	12,214	140	18	12,372
	Urban	1,778	23	5	1,806
	Total	13,992	163	23	14,178
KARNATAKA	Rural	27,846	4,740	1,268	33,854
	Urban	2,363	1,184	279	3,826
	Total	30,209	5,924	1,547	37,680
KERALA	Rural	8,375	258	150	8,783
	Urban	2,863	34	10	2,907
	Total	11,238	292	160	11,690
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	2,303	273	30	2,606
	Urban	4,653	1,290	142	6,085
	Total	6,956	1,563	172	8,691
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	472	59	0	531
	Urban	1,192	226	28	1,446
	Total	1,664	285	28	1,977

TABLE 3.7 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING (2009-10)

State	Location	Owned	Rented	Others	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	139,150	7,645	4,317	151,112
	Urban	26,858	177	828	27,863
	Total	166,008	7,822	5,145	178,975
MEGHALAYA	Rural	10,999	11	390	11,400
	Urban	-	-	-	-
	Total	10,999	11	390	11,400
MIZORAM	Rural	28,499	2,782	165	31,446
	Urban	5,869	1,952	232	8,053
	Total	34,368	4,734	397	39,499
NAGALAND	Rural	59,014	1,134	214	60,362
	Urban	526	2	1	529
	Total	59,540	1,136	215	60,891
ORISSA	Rural	38,486	557	224	39,267
	Urban	1,229	157	30	1,416
	Total	39,715	714	254	40,683
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	797	349	12	1,158
	Urban	320	250	26	596
	Total	1,117	599	38	1,754
PUNJAB	Rural	1,090	301	130	1,521
	Urban	714	23	119	856
	Total	1,804	324	249	2,377
RAJASTHAN	Rural	16,400	305	66	16,771
	Urban	5,603	231	63	5,897
	Total	22,003	536	129	22,668
SIKKIM	Rural	539	27	2	568
	Urban	-	-	-	-
	Total	539	27	2	568
TAMIL NADU	Rural	90,609	21,852	571	113,032
	Urban	54,543	21,083	411	76,037
	Total	145,152	42,935	982	189,069
TRIPURA	Rural	116,493	2,275	1,011	119,779
	Urban	623	242	8	873
	Total	117,116	2,517	1,019	120,652
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	59,062	2,421	1,473	62,956
	Urban	42,439	4,457	690	47,586
	Total	101,501	6,878	2,163	110,542
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	6,698	134	33	6,865
	Urban	3,507	200	34	3,741
	Total	10,205	334	67	10,606
WEST BENGAL	Rural	325,153	2,539	18,059	345,751
	Urban	56,752	1,917	2,341	61,010
	Total	381,905	4,456	20,400	406,761
ALL INDIA	Rural	2,249,957	76,827	94,333	2,421,117
	Urban	280,740	68,460	12,954	362,154
	Total	2,530,697	145,287	107,287	2,783,271



TABLE 3.8

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF RATION CARD (2009-10)

State	Location	AAY	BPL	APL	No ration card	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	4,713	98,609	700	4,092	108,114
	Urban	2,019	57,018	1,619	8,226	68,882
	Total	6,732	155,627	2,319	12,318	176,996
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	1,547	11,407	10,024	4,334	27,312
	Urban	20	445	2,069	497	3,031
	Total	1,567	11,852	12,093	4,831	30,343
ASSAM	Rural	165,468	307,482	467,658	279,417	1,220,025
	Urban	2,954	3,983	8,615	5,240	20,792
	Total	168,422	311,465	476,273	284,657	1,240,817
BIHAR	Rural	1,122	10,530	5,947	3,500	21,099
	Urban	140	1,976	1,303	967	4,386
	Total	1,262	12,506	7,250	4,467	25,485
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	180	1,603	242	250	2,275
	Urban	49	231	54	55	389
	Total	229	1,834	296	305	2,664
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	37	734	316	788	1,875
	Total	37	734	316	788	1,875
GUJARAT	Rural	56	1,729	1,125	14	2,924
	Urban	7	378	363	4	752
	Total	63	2,107	1,488	18	3,676
HARYANA	Rural	7	29	43	355	434
	Urban	15	403	993	4,610	6,021
	Total	22	432	1,036	4,965	6,455
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	330	2,053	4,489	125	6,997
	Urban	0	1	5	3	9
	Total	330	2,054	4,494	128	7,006
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	1,159	4,840	5,358	446	11,803
	Urban	134	1,003	4,142	211	5,490
	Total	1,293	5,843	9,500	657	17,293
JHARKHAND	Rural	1,169	2,936	2,832	5,435	12,372
	Urban	575	549	216	466	1,806
	Total	1,744	3,485	3,048	5,901	14,178
KARNATAKA	Rural	3,230	25,095	2,749	2,780	33,854
	Urban	189	2,479	533	625	3,826
	Total	3,419	27,574	3,282	3,405	37,680
KERALA	Rural	43	4,449	4,166	125	8,783
	Urban	41	1,424	1,339	103	2,907
	Total	84	5,873	5,505	228	11,690
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	273	1,401	708	224	2,606
	Urban	245	3,351	1,263	1,226	6,085
	Total	518	4,752	1,971	1,450	8,691
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	22	289	190	30	531
	Urban	13	505	773	155	1,446
	Total	35	794	963	185	1,977

TABLE 3.8 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF RATION CARD (2009-10)

State	Location	AAY	BPL	APL	No ration card	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	7,682	45,199	17,507	80,724	151,112
	Urban	1,810	8,641	3,285	14,127	27,863
	Total	9,492	53,840	20,792	94,851	178,975
MEGHALAYA	Rural	565	2,520	1,502	6,813	11,400
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	565	2,520	1,502	6,813	11,400
MIZORAM	Rural	3,122	11,779	16,454	91	31,446
	Urban	446	1,822	5,474	311	8,053
	Total	3,568	13,601	21,928	402	39,499
NAGALAND	Rural	984	14,353	699	44,326	60,362
	Urban	6	10	1	512	529
	Total	990	14,363	700	44,838	60,891
ORISSA	Rural	2,769	17,787	10,523	8,188	39,267
	Urban	69	530	419	398	1,416
	Total	2,838	18,317	10,942	8,586	40,683
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	9	1,040	106	3	1,158
	Urban	6	506	81	3	596
	Total	15	1,546	187	6	1,754
PUNJAB	Rural	8	255	884	374	1,521
	Urban	4	374	360	118	856
	Total	12	629	1,244	492	2,377
RAJASTHAN	Rural	148	5,320	11,054	249	16,771
	Urban	16	2,006	3,651	224	5,897
	Total	164	7,326	14,705	473	22,668
SIKKIM	Rural	0	323	203	42	568
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0	323	203	42	568
TAMIL NADU	Rural	2,453	102,621	6,397	1,561	113,032
	Urban	1,264	70,665	3,086	1,022	76,037
	Total	3,717	173,286	9,483	2,583	189,069
TRIPURA	Rural	20,942	43,577	40,666	14,594	119,779
	Urban	38	178	587	70	873
	Total	20,980	43,755	41,253	14,664	120,652
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	4,747	11,414	41,704	5,091	62,956
	Urban	1,489	3,930	38,832	3,335	47,586
	Total	6,236	15,344	80,536	8,426	110,542
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	376	2,935	3,178	376	6,865
	Urban	122	606	2,731	282	3,741
	Total	498	3,541	5,909	658	10,606
WEST BENGAL	Rural	29,986	111,465	187,548	16,752	345,751
	Urban	6,097	19,908	32,521	2,484	61,010
	Total	36,083	131,373	220,069	19,236	406,761
ALL INDIA	Rural	253,110	843,040	844,656	480,311	2,421,117
	Urban	17,805	183,656	114,631	46,062	362,154
	Total	270,915	1,026,696	959,287	526,373	2,783,271

TABLE 3.9

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY GENDER (2009-10)

State	Location	Male (14 years and above)	Female (14 years and above)	Children (Less than 14 Years)	Total population	Average household size
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	147,733	142,656	91,187	381,576	3.53
	Urban	96,670	92,714	61,703	251,087	3.65
	Total	244,403	235,370	152,890	632,663	3.57
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	48,168	46,565	44,495	139,228	5.10
	Urban	5,083	5,219	3,560	13,862	4.57
	Total	53,251	51,784	48,055	153,090	5.05
ASSAM	Rural	2,135,490	2,114,870	1,594,815	5,845,175	4.79
	Urban	36,276	37,553	20,760	94,589	4.55
	Total	2,171,766	2,152,423	1,615,575	5,939,764	4.79
BIHAR	Rural	30,650	30,740	46,509	107,899	5.11
	Urban	6,876	6,922	8,815	22,613	5.16
	Total	37,526	37,662	55,324	130,512	5.12
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	4,035	3,481	2,766	10,282	4.52
	Urban	639	590	414	1,643	4.22
	Total	4,674	4,071	3,180	11,925	4.48
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	3,530	3,022	3,125	9,677	5.16
	Total	3,530	3,022	3,125	9,677	5.16
GUJARAT	Rural	5,685	5,441	4,607	15,733	5.38
	Urban	1,501	1,524	1,132	4,157	5.53
	Total	7,186	6,965	5,739	19,890	5.41
HARYANA	Rural	607	364	590	1,561	3.60
	Urban	8,411	5,111	7,291	20,813	3.46
	Total	9,018	5,475	7,881	22,374	3.47
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	13,534	13,044	9,060	35,638	5.09
	Urban	15	20	14	49	5.44
	Total	13,549	13,064	9,074	35,687	5.09
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	24,526	26,517	16,213	67,256	5.70
	Urban	12,523	12,326	6,981	31,830	5.80
	Total	37,049	38,843	23,194	99,086	5.73
JHARKHAND	Rural	15,855	15,222	28,275	59,352	4.80
	Urban	2,111	2,208	4,580	8,899	4.93
	Total	17,966	17,430	32,855	68,251	4.81
KARNATAKA	Rural	61,632	60,056	43,452	165,140	4.88
	Urban	6,447	6,203	4,275	16,925	4.42
	Total	68,079	66,259	47,727	182,065	4.83
KERALA	Rural	14,241	15,701	5,772	35,714	4.07
	Urban	4,957	6,058	1,969	12,984	4.47
	Total	19,198	21,759	7,741	48,698	4.17
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	3,646	3,458	3,676	10,780	4.14
	Urban	10,131	9,373	8,527	28,031	4.61
	Total	13,777	12,831	12,203	38,811	4.47
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	1,041	960	516	2,517	4.74
	Urban	3,175	2,959	1,991	8,125	5.62
	Total	4,216	3,919	2,507	10,642	5.38



TABLE 3.9 (CONTD...)

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY GENDER (2009-10)

State	Location	Male (14 years and above)	Female (14 years and above)	Children (Less than 14 Years)	Total population	Average household size
MANIPUR	Rural	287,660	296,043	190,373	774,076	5.12
	Urban	50,721	55,135	34,203	140,059	5.03
	Total	338,381	351,178	224,576	914,135	5.11
MEGHALAYA	Rural	18,250	18,375	16,959	53,584	4.70
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	18,250	18,375	16,959	53,584	4.70
MIZORAM	Rural	57,465	60,078	56,840	174,383	5.55
	Urban	15,362	17,750	11,363	44,475	5.52
	Total	72,827	77,828	68,203	218,858	5.54
NAGALAND	Rural	113,700	114,746	77,524	305,970	5.07
	Urban	1,047	1,138	495	2,680	5.07
	Total	114,747	115,884	78,019	308,650	5.07
ORISSA	Rural	66,972	64,956	53,322	185,250	4.72
	Urban	2,720	2,700	1,669	7,089	5.01
	Total	69,692	67,656	54,991	192,339	4.73
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	1,732	1,722	1,035	4,489	3.88
	Urban	909	900	551	2,360	3.96
	Total	2,641	2,622	1,586	6,849	3.90
PUNJAB	Rural	2,371	2,186	2,653	7,210	4.74
	Urban	1,737	1,532	1,426	4,695	5.48
	Total	4,108	3,718	4,079	11,905	5.01
RAJASTHAN	Rural	31,339	29,716	32,632	93,687	5.59
	Urban	10,802	12,045	8,919	31,766	5.39
	Total	42,141	41,761	41,551	125,453	5.53
SIKKIM	Rural	1,185	1,296	581	3,062	5.39
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,185	1,296	581	3,062	5.39
TAMIL NADU	Rural	156,529	151,215	84,611	392,355	3.47
	Urban	107,473	103,075	60,269	270,817	3.56
	Total	264,002	254,290	144,880	663,172	3.51
TRIPURA	Rural	169,969	168,128	164,121	502,218	4.19
	Urban	1,306	1,380	864	3,550	4.07
	Total	171,275	169,508	164,985	505,768	4.19
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	94,660	96,056	139,556	330,272	5.25
	Urban	78,565	74,694	102,932	256,191	5.38
	Total	173,225	170,750	242,488	586,463	5.31
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	11,927	11,469	11,662	35,058	5.11
	Urban	5,382	5,481	7,394	18,257	4.88
	Total	17,309	16,950	19,056	53,315	5.03
WEST BENGAL	Rural	519,599	524,406	428,687	1,472,692	4.26
	Urban	94,661	93,742	56,630	245,033	4.02
	Total	614,260	618,148	485,317	1,717,725	4.22
ALL INDIA	Rural	4,040,201	4,019,467	3,152,489	11,212,157	4.63
	Urban	569,030	561,374	421,852	1,552,256	4.29
	Total	4,609,231	4,580,841	3,574,341	12,764,413	4.59

TABLE 3.10

## AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE (2009-10)

State	Location	Weaver household	Allied household	All household
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	3.74	2.94	3.53
	Urban	3.78	3.16	3.65
	Total	3.75	3.02	3.57
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	5.32	4.54	5.10
	Urban	4.76	4.38	4.57
	Total	5.27	4.52	5.05
ASSAM	Rural	4.85	4.16	4.79
	Urban	4.58	3.98	4.55
	Total	4.84	4.15	4.79
BIHAR	Rural	5.38	4.90	5.11
	Urban	5.30	5.09	5.16
	Total	5.37	4.94	5.12
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	4.74	3.30	4.52
	Urban	4.34	3.88	4.22
	Total	4.69	3.43	4.48
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	5.40	4.63	5.16
	Total	5.40	4.63	5.16
GUJARAT	Rural	5.49	4.68	5.38
	Urban	5.73	5.05	5.53
	Total	5.53	4.82	5.41
HARYANA	Rural	3.48	4.13	3.60
	Urban	3.33	4.14	3.46
	Total	3.34	4.14	3.47
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	5.17	4.62	5.09
	Urban	5.50	5.00	5.44
	Total	5.17	4.62	5.09
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	5.07	6.05	5.70
	Urban	5.97	5.66	5.80
	Total	5.40	5.94	5.73
JHARKHAND	Rural	4.82	4.76	4.80
	Urban	5.04	4.74	4.93
	Total	4.85	4.76	4.81
KARNATAKA	Rural	5.00	4.43	4.88
	Urban	4.49	4.09	4.42
	Total	4.95	4.40	4.83
KERALA	Rural	4.08	3.96	4.07
	Urban	4.50	4.38	4.47
	Total	4.17	4.14	4.17
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	4.31	3.74	4.14
	Urban	4.69	4.46	4.61
	Total	4.57	4.27	4.47
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	4.82	4.24	4.74
	Urban	5.78	5.14	5.62
	Total	5.50	4.99	5.38

TABLE 3.10 (CONTD...)

## AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE (2009-10)

State	Location	Weaver household	Allied household	All household
MANIPUR	Rural	5.12	5.08	5.12
	Urban	5.03	4.92	5.03
	Total	5.11	4.98	5.11
MEGHALAYA	Rural	4.72	3.74	4.70
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	4.72	3.74	4.70
MIZORAM	Rural	5.55	5.42	5.55
	Urban	5.53	5.24	5.52
	Total	5.54	5.36	5.54
NAGALAND	Rural	5.27	4.78	5.07
	Urban	5.09	4.92	5.07
	Total	5.27	4.78	5.07
ORISSA	Rural	4.81	4.20	4.72
	Urban	5.15	4.85	5.01
	Total	4.82	4.27	4.73
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	3.93	3.59	3.88
	Urban	3.98	3.86	3.96
	Total	3.95	3.68	3.90
PUNJAB	Rural	4.58	4.83	4.74
	Urban	5.35	5.55	5.48
	Total	4.85	5.09	5.01
RAJASTHAN	Rural	5.63	5.58	5.59
	Urban	5.49	5.32	5.39
	Total	5.57	5.53	5.53
SIKKIM	Rural	5.38	4.29	5.39
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	5.38	4.29	5.39
TAMIL NADU	Rural	3.57	2.88	3.47
	Urban	3.64	3.00	3.56
	Total	3.60	2.93	3.51
TRIPURA	Rural	4.19	4.06	4.19
	Urban	4.00	4.05	4.07
	Total	4.19	4.06	4.19
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	5.38	4.77	5.25
	Urban	5.56	4.88	5.38
	Total	5.45	4.82	5.31
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	5.18	5.05	5.11
	Urban	4.99	4.65	4.88
	Total	5.09	4.96	5.03
WEST BENGAL	Rural	4.30	4.13	4.26
	Urban	4.09	3.79	4.02
	Total	4.26	4.09	4.22
ALL INDIA	Rural	4.71	4.20	4.63
	Urban	4.34	4.06	4.29
	Total	4.66	4.17	4.59



TABLE 4.1

## NUMBER OF TOTAL HANDLOOM WORKERS BY AGE GROUP (2009-10)

State	Location	Total workforce (All ages)	< 18 years	18 years & above
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	221,625	32,191	189,434
	Urban	134,213	17,182	117,031
	Total	355,838	49,373	306,465
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	30,252	3,248	27,004
	Urban	2,789	227	2,562
	Total	33,041	3,475	29,566
ASSAM	Rural	1,616,902	157,762	1,459,140
	Urban	26,551	1,827	24,724
	Total	1,643,453	159,589	1,483,864
BIHAR	Rural	36,564	5,222	31,342
	Urban	6,828	445	6,383
	Total	43,392	5,667	37,725
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	7,280	3,084	4,196
	Urban	911	216	695
	Total	8,191	3,300	4,891
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	2,738	221	2,517
	Total	2,738	221	2,517
GUJARAT	Rural	8,941	1,092	7,849
	Urban	2,068	421	1,647
	Total	11,009	1,513	9,496
HARYANA	Rural	550	9	541
	Urban	7,417	94	7,323
	Total	7,967	103	7,864
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	13,428	5,710	7,718
	Urban	30	18	12
	Total	13,458	5,728	7,730
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	22,117	8,148	13,969
	Urban	11,092	4,312	6,780
	Total	33,209	12,460	20,749
JHARKHAND	Rural	18,494	2,649	15,845
	Urban	2,666	70	2,596
	Total	21,160	2,719	18,441
KARNATAKA	Rural	80,222	10,536	69,686
	Urban	9,034	1,871	7,163
	Total	89,256	12,407	76,849
KERALA	Rural	11,380	125	11,255
	Urban	3,299	36	3,263
	Total	14,679	161	14,518
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	4,542	628	3,914
	Urban	10,219	952	9,267
	Total	14,761	1,580	13,181
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	1,015	19	996
	Urban	2,403	66	2,337
	Total	3,418	85	3,333

TABLE 4.1 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF TOTAL HANDLOOM WORKERS BY AGE GROUP (2009-10)

State	Location	Total workforce (All ages)	< 18 years	18 years & above
MANIPUR	Rural	184,088	11,780	172,308
	Urban	34,665	2,654	32,011
	Total	218,753	14,434	204,319
MEGHALAYA	Rural	13,612	687	12,925
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	13,612	687	12,925
MIZORAM	Rural	33,591	1,230	32,361
	Urban	9,937	1,109	8,828
	Total	43,528	2,339	41,189
NAGALAND	Rural	65,884	1,164	64,720
	Urban	606	23	583
	Total	66,490	1,187	65,303
ORISSA	Rural	110,151	10,693	99,458
	Urban	3,955	255	3,700
	Total	114,106	10,948	103,158
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	1,899	95	1,804
	Urban	904	2	902
	Total	2,803	97	2,706
PUNJAB	Rural	1,718	75	1,643
	Urban	918	43	875
	Total	2,636	118	2,518
RAJASTHAN	Rural	21,877	1,279	20,598
	Urban	10,081	577	9,504
	Total	31,958	1,856	30,102
SIKKIM	Rural	568	17	551
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	568	17	551
TAMIL NADU	Rural	203,483	17,933	185,550
	Urban	148,838	15,876	132,962
	Total	352,321	33,809	318,512
TRIPURA	Rural	136,106	5,328	130,778
	Urban	1,071	107	964
	Total	137,177	5,435	131,742
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	136,462	21,468	114,994
	Urban	121,321	19,300	102,021
	Total	257,783	40,768	217,015
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	9,783	613	9,170
	Urban	5,685	255	5,430
	Total	15,468	868	14,600
WEST BENGAL	Rural	640,622	98,146	542,476
	Urban	138,481	15,951	122,530
	Total	779,103	114,097	665,006
ALL INDIA	Rural	3,633,156	400,931	3,232,225
	Urban	698,720	84,110	614,610
	Total	4,331,876	485,041	3,846,835

TABLE 4.2

## TOTAL WORKFORCE BY TYPE OF HANDLOOM WORKERS (2009-10)

State	Location	Number of adult weavers	Number of adult allied workers	Total adult workers
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	106,491	82,943	189,434
	Urban	75,015	42,016	117,031
	Total	181,506	124,959	306,465
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	23,782	3,222	27,004
	Urban	2,090	472	2,562
	Total	25,872	3,694	29,566
ASSAM	Rural	1,378,817	80,323	1,459,140
	Urban	22,583	2,141	24,724
	Total	1,401,400	82,464	1,483,864
BIHAR	Rural	10,549	20,793	31,342
	Urban	1,204	5,179	6,383
	Total	11,753	25,972	37,725
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	2,109	2,087	4,196
	Urban	320	375	695
	Total	2,429	2,462	4,891
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	1,470	1,047	2,517
	Total	1,470	1,047	2,517
GUJARAT	Rural	3,438	4,411	7,849
	Urban	750	897	1,647
	Total	4,188	5,308	9,496
HARYANA	Rural	378	163	541
	Urban	5,346	1,977	7,323
	Total	5,724	2,140	7,864
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	6,566	1,152	7,718
	Urban	10	2	12
	Total	6,576	1,154	7,730
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	4,365	9,604	13,969
	Urban	2,984	3,796	6,780
	Total	7,349	13,400	20,749
JHARKHAND	Rural	8,718	7,127	15,845
	Urban	1,253	1,343	2,596
	Total	9,971	8,470	18,441
KARNATAKA	Rural	35,894	33,792	69,686
	Urban	4,038	3,125	7,163
	Total	39,932	36,917	76,849
KERALA	Rural	9,048	2,207	11,255
	Urban	2,126	1,137	3,263
	Total	11,174	3,344	14,518
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	2,345	1,569	3,914
	Urban	4,940	4,327	9,267
	Total	7,285	5,896	13,181
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	568	428	996
	Urban	1,379	958	2,337
	Total	1,947	1,386	3,333



TABLE 4.2 (CONTD...)

## TOTAL WORKFORCE BY TYPE OF HANDLOOM WORKERS (2009-10)

State	Location	Number of adult weavers	Number of adult allied workers	Total adult workers
MANIPUR	Rural	169,878	2,430	172,308
	Urban	30,729	1,282	32,011
	Total	200,607	3,712	204,319
MEGHALAYA	Rural	12,617	308	12,925
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	12,617	308	12,925
MIZORAM	Rural	31,801	560	32,361
	Urban	8,479	349	8,828
	Total	40,280	909	41,189
NAGALAND	Rural	45,464	19,256	64,720
	Urban	411	172	583
	Total	45,875	19,428	65,303
ORISSA	Rural	47,743	51,715	99,458
	Urban	1,279	2,421	3,700
	Total	49,022	54,136	103,158
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	1,313	491	1,804
	Urban	637	265	902
	Total	1,950	756	2,706
PUNJAB	Rural	642	1,001	1,643
	Urban	284	591	875
	Total	926	1,592	2,518
RAJASTHAN	Rural	4,539	16,059	20,598
	Urban	3,943	5,561	9,504
	Total	8,482	21,620	30,102
SIKKIM	Rural	541	10	551
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	541	10	551
TAMIL NADU	Rural	133,480	52,070	185,550
	Urban	94,888	38,074	132,962
	Total	228,368	90,144	318,512
TRIPURA	Rural	129,286	1,492	130,778
	Urban	890	74	964
	Total	130,176	1,566	131,742
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	67,121	47,873	114,994
	Urban	49,501	52,520	102,021
	Total	116,622	100,393	217,015
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	3,467	5,703	9,170
	Urban	2,754	2,676	5,430
	Total	6,221	8,379	14,600
WEST BENGAL	Rural	281,161	261,315	542,476
	Urban	67,356	55,174	122,530
	Total	348,517	316,489	665,006
ALL INDIA	Rural	2,522,121	710,104	3,232,225
	Urban	386,659	227,951	614,610
	Total	2,908,780	938,055	3,846,835

TABLE 4.3

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY GENDER (2009-10)

State	Location	Total adult workers			Adult weavers			Adult allied workers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	92,913	96,521	189,434	78,089	28,402	106,491	14,824	68,119	82,943
	Urban	56,983	60,048	117,031	50,657	24,358	75,015	6,326	35,690	42,016
	Total	149,896	156,569	306,465	128,746	52,760	181,506	21,150	103,809	124,959
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	255	26,749	27,004	184	23,598	23,782	71	3,151	3,222
	Urban	36	2,526	2,562	26	2,064	2,090	10	462	472
	Total	291	29,275	29,566	210	25,662	25,872	81	3,613	3,694
ASSAM	Rural	15,253	1,443,887	1,459,140	12,641	1,366,176	1,378,817	2,612	77,711	80,323
	Urban	158	24,566	24,724	122	22,461	22,583	36	2,105	2,141
	Total	15,411	1,468,453	1,483,864	12,763	1,388,637	1,401,400	2,648	79,816	82,464
BIHAR	Rural	12,470	18,872	31,342	8,202	2,347	10,549	4,268	16,525	20,793
	Urban	2,527	3,856	6,383	1,078	126	1,204	1,449	3,730	5,179
	Total	14,997	22,728	37,725	9,280	2,473	11,753	5,717	20,255	25,972
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	2,309	1,887	4,196	1,939	170	2,109	370	1,717	2,087
	Urban	364	331	695	272	48	320	92	283	375
	Total	2,673	2,218	4,891	2,211	218	2,429	462	2,000	2,462
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1,541	976	2,517	1,338	132	1,470	203	844	1,047
	Total	1,541	976	2,517	1,338	132	1,470	203	844	1,047
GUJARAT	Rural	3,750	4,099	7,849	2,756	682	3,438	994	3,417	4,411
	Urban	693	954	1,647	462	288	750	231	666	897
	Total	4,443	5,053	9,496	3,218	970	4,188	1,225	4,083	5,308
HARYANA	Rural	415	126	541	371	7	378	44	119	163
	Urban	5,824	1,499	7,323	5,326	20	5,346	498	1,479	1,977
	Total	6,239	1,625	7,864	5,697	27	5,724	542	1,598	2,140
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	2,421	5,297	7,718	2,001	4,565	6,566	420	732	1,152
	Urban	3	9	12	3	7	10	0	2	2
	Total	2,424	5,306	7,730	2,004	4,572	6,576	420	734	1,154
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	2,771	11,198	13,969	2,466	1,899	4,365	305	9,299	9,604
	Urban	3,005	3,775	6,780	2,757	227	2,984	248	3,548	3,796
	Total	5,776	14,973	20,749	5,223	2,126	7,349	553	12,847	13,400
JHARKHAND	Rural	9,008	6,837	15,845	6,976	1,742	8,718	2,032	5,095	7,127
	Urban	1,352	1,244	2,596	1,040	213	1,253	312	1,031	1,343
	Total	10,360	8,081	18,441	8,016	1,955	9,971	2,344	6,126	8,470
KARNATAKA	Rural	31,812	37,874	69,686	27,887	8,007	35,894	3,925	29,867	33,792
	Urban	3,565	3,598	7,163	3,262	776	4,038	303	2,822	3,125
	Total	35,377	41,472	76,849	31,149	8,783	39,932	4,228	32,689	36,917
KERALA	Rural	2,742	8,513	11,255	2,525	6,523	9,048	217	1,990	2,207
	Urban	990	2,273	3,263	829	1,297	2,126	161	976	1,137
	Total	3,732	10,786	14,518	3,354	7,820	11,174	378	2,966	3,344
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,733	2,181	3,914	1,532	813	2,345	201	1,368	1,569
	Urban	4,252	5,015	9,267	3,919	1,021	4,940	333	3,994	4,327
	Total	5,985	7,196	13,181	5,451	1,834	7,285	534	5,362	5,896
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	555	441	996	521	47	568	34	394	428
	Urban	1,295	1,042	2,337	1,168	211	1,379	127	831	958
	Total	1,850	1,483	3,333	1,689	258	1,947	161	1,225	1,386

TABLE 4.3 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY GENDER (2009-10)

State	Location	Total adult workers			Adult weavers			Adult allied workers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	1,261	171,047	172,308	1,192	168,686	169,878	69	2,361	2,430
	Urban	316	31,695	32,011	304	30,425	30,729	12	1,270	1,282
	Total	1,577	202,742	204,319	1,496	199,111	200,607	81	3,631	3,712
MEGHALAYA	Rural	97	12,828	12,925	83	12,534	12,617	14	294	308
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	97	12,828	12,925	83	12,534	12,617	14	294	308
MIZORAM	Rural	1,487	30,874	32,361	1,422	30,379	31,801	65	495	560
	Urban	448	8,380	8,828	345	8,134	8,479	103	246	349
	Total	1,935	39,254	41,189	1,767	38,513	40,280	168	741	909
NAGALAND	Rural	7,879	56,841	64,720	1,352	44,112	45,464	6,527	12,729	19,256
	Urban	2	581	583	1	410	411	1	171	172
	Total	7,881	57,422	65,303	1,353	44,522	45,875	6,528	12,900	19,428
ORISSA	Rural	49,500	49,958	99,458	40,517	7,226	47,743	8,983	42,732	51,715
	Urban	1,654	2,046	3,700	949	330	1,279	705	1,716	2,421
	Total	51,154	52,004	103,158	41,466	7,556	49,022	9,688	44,448	54,136
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	775	1,029	1,804	735	578	1,313	40	451	491
	Urban	347	555	902	321	316	637	26	239	265
	Total	1,122	1,584	2,706	1,056	894	1,950	66	690	756
PUNJAB	Rural	943	700	1,643	394	248	642	549	452	1,001
	Urban	608	267	875	190	94	284	418	173	591
	Total	1,551	967	2,518	584	342	926	967	625	1,592
RAJASTHAN	Rural	3,942	16,656	20,598	3,033	1,506	4,539	909	15,150	16,059
	Urban	1,803	7,701	9,504	1,087	2,856	3,943	716	4,845	5,561
	Total	5,745	24,357	30,102	4,120	4,362	8,482	1,625	19,995	21,620
SIKKIM	Rural	16	535	551	14	527	541	2	8	10
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	16	535	551	14	527	541	2	8	10
TAMIL NADU	Rural	85,692	99,858	185,550	77,971	55,509	133,480	7,721	44,349	52,070
	Urban	63,681	69,281	132,962	58,381	36,507	94,888	5,300	32,774	38,074
	Total	149,373	169,139	318,512	136,352	92,016	228,368	13,021	77,123	90,144
TRIPURA	Rural	1,485	129,293	130,778	1,310	127,976	129,286	175	1,317	1,492
	Urban	88	876	964	75	815	890	13	61	74
	Total	1,573	130,169	131,742	1,385	128,791	130,176	188	1,378	1,566
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	54,986	60,008	114,994	48,290	18,831	67,121	6,696	41,177	47,873
	Urban	54,354	47,667	102,021	42,923	6,578	49,501	11,431	41,089	52,520
	Total	109,340	107,675	217,015	91,213	25,409	116,622	18,127	82,266	100,393
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	3,990	5,180	9,170	2,045	1,422	3,467	1,945	3,758	5,703
	Urban	2,425	3,005	5,430	2,075	679	2,754	350	2,326	2,676
	Total	6,415	8,185	14,600	4,120	2,101	6,221	2,295	6,084	8,379
WEST BENGAL	Rural	197,711	344,765	542,476	158,608	122,553	281,161	39,103	222,212	261,315
	Urban	51,988	70,542	122,530	41,792	25,564	67,356	10,196	44,978	55,174
	Total	249,699	415,307	665,006	200,400	148,117	348,517	49,299	267,190	316,489
ALL INDIA	Rural	588,171	2,644,054	3,232,225	485,056	2,037,065	2,522,121	103,115	606,989	710,104
	Urban	260,302	354,308	614,610	220,702	165,957	386,659	39,600	188,351	227,951
	Total	848,473	2,998,362	3,846,835	705,758	2,203,022	2,908,780	142,715	795,340	938,055



TABLE 4.4

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY SOCIAL GROUPS (2009-10)

State	Location	Scheduled castes (SCs)	Scheduled tribes (STs)	Other backward castes (OBCs)	Others	Total workers
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	1,772	888	177,540	9,234	189,434
	Urban	825	681	103,692	11,833	117,031
	Total	2,597	1,569	281,232	21,067	306,465
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	841	23,315	1,365	1,483	27,004
	Urban	93	1,937	155	377	2,562
	Total	934	25,252	1,520	1,860	29,566
ASSAM	Rural	125,298	363,081	595,562	375,199	1,459,140
	Urban	3,952	2,147	9,072	9,553	24,724
	Total	129,250	365,228	604,634	384,752	1,483,864
BIHAR	Rural	1,238	684	27,741	1,679	31,342
	Urban	247	101	5,909	126	6,383
	Total	1,485	785	33,650	1,805	37,725
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	1,109	100	2,984	3	4,196
	Urban	74	11	609	1	695
	Total	1,183	111	3,593	4	4,891
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1,253	17	1,105	142	2,517
	Total	1,253	17	1,105	142	2,517
GUJARAT	Rural	7,433	37	200	179	7,849
	Urban	1,187	384	26	50	1,647
	Total	8,620	421	226	229	9,496
HARYANA	Rural	34	9	426	72	541
	Urban	1,115	285	5,180	743	7,323
	Total	1,149	294	5,606	815	7,864
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	2,127	354	1,139	4,098	7,718
	Urban	0	1	7	4	12
	Total	2,127	355	1,146	4,102	7,730
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	1,423	266	788	11,492	13,969
	Urban	107	6	87	6,580	6,780
	Total	1,530	272	875	18,072	20,749
JHARKHAND	Rural	51	71	15,653	70	15,845
	Urban	107	128	2,317	44	2,596
	Total	158	199	17,970	114	18,441
KARNATAKA	Rural	1,067	1,570	61,337	5,712	69,686
	Urban	115	77	6,122	849	7,163
	Total	1,182	1,647	67,459	6,561	76,849
KERALA	Rural	498	23	9,695	1,039	11,255
	Urban	134	3	2,950	176	3,263
	Total	632	26	12,645	1,215	14,518
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,984	231	1,488	211	3,914
	Urban	2,008	237	6,000	1,022	9,267
	Total	3,992	468	7,488	1,233	13,181
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	254	280	330	132	996
	Urban	175	332	941	889	2,337
	Total	429	612	1,271	1,021	3,333

TABLE 4.4 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY SOCIAL GROUPS (2009-10)

State	Location	Scheduled castes (SCs)	Scheduled tribes (STs)	Other backward castes (OBCs)	Others	Total workers
MANIPUR	Rural	6,421	43,545	45,451	76,891	172,308
	Urban	2,701	466	9,295	19,549	32,011
	Total	9,122	44,011	54,746	96,440	204,319
MEGHALAYA	Rural	352	12,482	77	14	12,925
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	352	12,482	77	14	12,925
MIZORAM	Rural	68	31,764	197	332	32,361
	Urban	4	8,420	9	395	8,828
	Total	72	40,184	206	727	41,189
NAGALAND	Rural	359	63,911	161	289	64,720
	Urban	3	579	0	1	583
	Total	362	64,490	161	290	65,303
ORISSA	Rural	13,086	2,887	82,600	885	99,458
	Urban	41	67	3,572	20	3,700
	Total	13,127	2,954	86,172	905	103,158
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	5	0	1,795	4	1,804
	Urban	0	0	902	0	902
	Total	5	0	2,697	4	2,706
PUNJAB	Rural	490	436	622	95	1,643
	Urban	675	1	173	26	875
	Total	1,165	437	795	121	2,518
RAJASTHAN	Rural	11,665	209	5,321	3,403	20,598
	Urban	3,096	58	5,185	1,165	9,504
	Total	14,761	267	10,506	4,568	30,102
SIKKIM	Rural	38	317	119	77	551
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	38	317	119	77	551
TAMIL NADU	Rural	4,831	3,451	149,630	27,638	185,550
	Urban	1,254	742	105,878	25,088	132,962
	Total	6,085	4,193	255,508	52,726	318,512
TRIPURA	Rural	1,200	122,212	6,445	921	130,778
	Urban	179	460	231	94	964
	Total	1,379	122,672	6,676	1,015	131,742
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	9,171	1,446	94,547	9,830	114,994
	Urban	7,323	510	86,142	8,046	102,021
	Total	16,494	1,956	180,689	17,876	217,015
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	1,825	1,064	5,729	552	9,170
	Urban	218	199	4,862	151	5,430
	Total	2,043	1,263	10,591	703	14,600
WEST BENGAL	Rural	137,354	3,532	70,413	331,177	542,476
	Urban	31,553	918	17,767	72,292	122,530
	Total	168,907	4,450	88,180	403,469	665,006
ALL INDIA	Rural	331,994	678,165	1,359,355	862,711	3,232,225
	Urban	58,439	18,767	378,188	159,216	614,610
	Total	390,433	696,932	1,737,543	1,021,927	3,846,835

TABLE 4.5

NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKERS ENGAGED IN WEAVING ACTIVITIES BY SOCIAL GROUPS (2009-10)

State	Location	Scheduled castes (SCs)	Scheduled tribes (STs)	Other backward castes (OBCs)	Others	Total weavers
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	1,099	538	98,209	6,645	106,491
	Urban	544	501	65,903	8,067	75,015
	Total	1,643	1,039	164,112	14,712	181,506
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	756	20,772	1,186	1,068	23,782
	Urban	72	1,669	90	259	2,090
	Total	828	22,441	1,276	1,327	25,872
ASSAM	Rural	116,961	349,919	564,325	347,612	1,378,817
	Urban	3,484	2,073	8,541	8,485	22,583
	Total	120,445	351,992	572,866	356,097	1,401,400
BIHAR	Rural	371	290	9,153	735	10,549
	Urban	78	54	1,036	36	1,204
	Total	449	344	10,189	771	11,753
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	530	69	1,507	3	2,109
	Urban	57	8	254	1	320
	Total	587	77	1,761	4	2,429
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	645	13	702	110	1,470
	Total	645	13	702	110	1,470
GUJARAT	Rural	3,188	22	107	121	3,438
	Urban	409	287	19	35	750
	Total	3,597	309	126	156	4,188
HARYANA	Rural	23	8	304	43	378
	Urban	806	206	3,831	503	5,346
	Total	829	214	4,135	546	5,724
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	1,859	317	1,077	3,313	6,566
	Urban	0	0	7	3	10
	Total	1,859	317	1,084	3,316	6,576
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	1,299	262	160	2,644	4,365
	Urban	55	6	23	2,900	2,984
	Total	1,354	268	183	5,544	7,349
JHARKHAND	Rural	33	60	8,562	63	8,718
	Urban	73	49	1,109	22	1,253
	Total	106	109	9,671	85	9,971
KARNATAKA	Rural	724	832	31,524	2,814	35,894
	Urban	87	55	3,515	381	4,038
	Total	811	887	35,039	3,195	39,932
KERALA	Rural	416	18	7,739	875	9,048
	Urban	110	2	1,886	128	2,126
	Total	526	20	9,625	1,003	11,174
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,158	178	898	111	2,345
	Urban	1,056	149	3,183	552	4,940
	Total	2,214	327	4,081	663	7,285
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	144	149	192	83	568
	Urban	74	198	569	538	1,379
	Total	218	347	761	621	1,947

TABLE 4.5 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKERS ENGAGED IN WEAVING ACTIVITIES BY SOCIAL GROUPS (2009-10)

State	Location	Scheduled castes (SCs)	Scheduled tribes (STs)	Other backward castes (OBCs)	Others	Total weavers
MANIPUR	Rural	6,393	43,206	44,637	75,642	169,878
	Urban	2,670	462	9,102	18,495	30,729
	Total	9,063	43,668	53,739	94,137	200,607
MEGHALAYA	Rural	344	12,185	74	14	12,617
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	344	12,185	74	14	12,617
MIZORAM	Rural	67	31,206	197	331	31,801
	Urban	4	8,073	9	393	8,479
	Total	71	39,279	206	724	40,280
NAGALAND	Rural	263	44,966	76	159	45,464
	Urban	3	407	0	1	411
	Total	266	45,373	76	160	45,875
ORISSA	Rural	5,887	1,315	40,083	458	47,743
	Urban	27	13	1,225	14	1,279
	Total	5,914	1,328	41,308	472	49,022
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	2	0	1,308	3	1,313
	Urban	0	0	637	0	637
	Total	2	0	1,945	3	1,950
PUNJAB	Rural	75	47	501	19	642
	Urban	261	0	23	0	284
	Total	336	47	524	19	926
RAJASTHAN	Rural	3,381	67	912	179	4,539
	Urban	397	16	3,407	123	3,943
	Total	3,778	83	4,319	302	8,482
SIKKIM	Rural	38	314	114	75	541
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	38	314	114	75	541
TAMIL NADU	Rural	3,785	2,787	106,121	20,787	133,480
	Urban	839	506	74,941	18,602	94,888
	Total	4,624	3,293	181,062	39,389	228,368
TRIPURA	Rural	1,120	121,618	5,746	802	129,286
	Urban	157	460	211	62	890
	Total	1,277	122,078	5,957	864	130,176
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	4,994	602	56,355	5,170	67,121
	Urban	4,087	231	41,645	3,538	49,501
	Total	9,081	833	98,000	8,708	116,622
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	596	373	2,331	167	3,467
	Urban	107	127	2,467	53	2,754
	Total	703	500	4,798	220	6,221
WEST BENGAL	Rural	87,597	2,219	40,164	151,181	281,161
	Urban	17,697	483	8,931	40,245	67,356
	Total	105,294	2,702	49,095	191,426	348,517
ALL INDIA	Rural	243,103	634,339	1,023,562	621,117	2,522,121
	Urban	33,799	16,048	233,266	103,546	386,659
	Total	276,902	650,387	1,256,828	724,663	2,908,780



TABLE 4.6

NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKERS ENGAGED IN ALLIED ACTIVITIES BY SOCIAL GROUPS (2009-10)

State	Location	Scheduled castes (SCs)	Scheduled tribes (STs)	Other backward castes (OBCs)	Others	Total workers
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	673	350	79,331	2,589	82,943
	Urban	281	180	37,789	3,766	42,016
	Total	954	530	117,120	6,355	124,959
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	85	2,543	179	415	3,222
	Urban	21	268	65	118	472
	Total	106	2,811	244	533	3,694
ASSAM	Rural	8,337	13,162	31,237	27,587	80,323
	Urban	468	74	531	1,068	2,141
	Total	8,805	13,236	31,768	28,655	82,464
BIHAR	Rural	867	394	18,588	944	20,793
	Urban	169	47	4,873	90	5,179
	Total	1,036	441	23,461	1,034	25,972
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	579	31	1,477	0	2,087
	Urban	17	3	355	0	375
	Total	596	34	1,832	0	2,462
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	608	4	403	32	1,047
	Total	608	4	403	32	1,047
GUJARAT	Rural	4,245	15	93	58	4,411
	Urban	778	97	7	15	897
	Total	5,023	112	100	73	5,308
HARYANA	Rural	11	1	122	29	163
	Urban	309	79	1,349	240	1,977
	Total	320	80	1,471	269	2,140
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	268	37	62	785	1,152
	Urban	0	1	0	1	2
	Total	268	38	62	786	1,154
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	124	4	628	8,848	9,604
	Urban	52	0	64	3,680	3,796
	Total	176	4	692	12,528	13,400
JHARKHAND	Rural	18	11	7,091	7	7,127
	Urban	34	79	1,208	22	1,343
	Total	52	90	8,299	29	8,470
KARNATAKA	Rural	343	738	29,813	2,898	33,792
	Urban	28	22	2,607	468	3,125
	Total	371	760	32,420	3,366	36,917
KERALA	Rural	82	5	1,956	164	2,207
	Urban	24	1	1,064	48	1,137
	Total	106	6	3,020	212	3,344
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	826	53	590	100	1,569
	Urban	952	88	2,817	470	4,327
	Total	1,778	141	3,407	570	5,896
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	110	131	138	49	428
	Urban	101	134	372	351	958
	Total	211	265	510	400	1,386

TABLE 4.6 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKERS ENGAGED IN ALLIED ACTIVITIES BY SOCIAL GROUPS (2009-10)

State	Location	Scheduled castes (SCs)	Scheduled tribes (STs)	Other backward castes (OBCs)	Others	Total workers
MANIPUR	Rural	28	339	814	1,249	2,430
	Urban	31	4	193	1,054	1,282
	Total	59	343	1,007	2,303	3,712
MEGHALAYA	Rural	8	297	3	0	308
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	8	297	3	0	308
MIZORAM	Rural	1	558	0	1	560
	Urban	0	347	0	2	349
	Total	1	905	0	3	909
NAGALAND	Rural	96	18,945	85	130	19,256
	Urban	0	172	0	0	172
	Total	96	19,117	85	130	19,428
ORISSA	Rural	7,199	1,572	42,517	427	51,715
	Urban	14	54	2,347	6	2,421
	Total	7,213	1,626	44,864	433	54,136
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	3	0	487	1	491
	Urban	0	0	265	0	265
	Total	3	0	752	1	756
PUNJAB	Rural	415	389	121	76	1,001
	Urban	414	1	150	26	591
	Total	829	390	271	102	1,592
RAJASTHAN	Rural	8,284	142	4,409	3,224	16,059
	Urban	2,699	42	1,778	1,042	5,561
	Total	10,983	184	6,187	4,266	21,620
SIKKIM	Rural	0	3	5	2	10
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0	3	5	2	10
TAMIL NADU	Rural	1,046	664	43,509	6,851	52,070
	Urban	415	236	30,937	6,486	38,074
	Total	1,461	900	74,446	13,337	90,144
TRIPURA	Rural	80	594	699	119	1,492
	Urban	22	0	20	32	74
	Total	102	594	719	151	1,566
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	4,177	844	38,192	4,660	47,873
	Urban	3,236	279	44,497	4,508	52,520
	Total	7,413	1,123	82,689	9,168	100,393
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	1,229	691	3,398	385	5,703
	Urban	111	72	2,395	98	2,676
	Total	1,340	763	5,793	483	8,379
WEST BENGAL	Rural	49,757	1,313	30,249	179,996	261,315
	Urban	13,856	435	8,836	32,047	55,174
	Total	63,613	1,748	39,085	212,043	316,489
ALL INDIA	Rural	88,891	43,826	335,793	241,594	710,104
	Urban	24,640	2,719	144,922	55,670	227,951
	Total	113,531	46,545	480,715	297,264	938,055

TABLE 4.7

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY EDUCATION LEVEL (2009-10)

State	Location	Never attended school	Below primary	Primary	Middle	High school/ secondary	Higher secondary	Graduate & above	Others	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	82,985	21,572	26,350	25,439	22,902	6,952	3,123	111	189,434
	Urban	46,527	10,430	15,206	19,025	19,312	4,332	2,155	44	117,031
	Total	129,512	32,002	41,556	44,464	42,214	11,284	5,278	155	306,465
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	9,706	3,050	4,983	6,157	1,824	938	337	9	27,004
	Urban	375	211	568	709	316	278	103	2	2,562
	Total	10,081	3,261	5,551	6,866	2,140	1,216	440	11	29,566
ASSAM	Rural	304,040	131,755	204,816	496,000	187,908	104,226	29,883	512	1,459,140
	Urban	2,744	2,066	3,376	8,358	4,174	2,728	1,262	16	24,724
	Total	306,784	133,821	208,192	504,358	192,082	106,954	31,145	528	1,483,864
BIHAR	Rural	18,265	5,895	2,299	2,051	1,438	699	366	329	31,342
	Urban	2,126	887	1,301	1,283	524	109	95	58	6,383
	Total	20,391	6,782	3,600	3,334	1,962	808	461	387	37,725
CHATTISGARH	Rural	1,162	1,230	828	409	281	218	68	0	4,196
	Urban	162	102	172	119	62	56	22	0	695
	Total	1,324	1,332	1,000	528	343	274	90	0	4,891
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1,411	229	373	276	161	51	16	0	2,517
	Total	1,411	229	373	276	161	51	16	0	2,517
GUJARAT	Rural	2,457	1,151	1,732	1,084	767	412	229	17	7,849
	Urban	386	246	386	257	229	95	43	5	1,647
	Total	2,843	1,397	2,118	1,341	996	507	272	22	9,496
HARYANA	Rural	348	70	47	51	20	5	0	0	541
	Urban	4,283	686	854	919	453	101	23	4	7,323
	Total	4,631	756	901	970	473	106	23	4	7,864
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	1,661	1,113	1,718	1,195	1,142	606	97	186	7,718
	Urban	2	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	12
	Total	1,663	1,113	1,718	1,199	1,145	609	97	186	7,730
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	8,302	403	969	1,894	1,393	833	145	30	13,969
	Urban	3,344	237	463	1,355	745	460	164	12	6,780
	Total	11,646	640	1,432	3,249	2,138	1,293	309	42	20,749
JHARKHAND	Rural	9,613	2,838	1,400	893	583	297	198	23	15,845
	Urban	1,934	244	109	122	96	60	26	5	2,596
	Total	11,547	3,082	1,509	1,015	679	357	224	28	18,441
KARNATAKA	Rural	27,713	10,571	11,397	7,130	8,525	3,221	912	217	69,686
	Urban	2,298	1,141	1,316	944	1,022	330	103	9	7,163
	Total	30,011	11,712	12,713	8,074	9,547	3,551	1,015	226	76,849
KERALA	Rural	618	1,092	2,411	4,378	2,345	311	97	3	11,255
	Urban	91	179	582	1,255	1,059	73	22	2	3,263
	Total	709	1,271	2,993	5,633	3,404	384	119	5	14,518
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,957	659	570	395	205	86	42	0	3,914
	Urban	2,981	1,623	1,856	1,555	591	423	232	6	9,267
	Total	4,938	2,282	2,426	1,950	796	509	274	6	13,181
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	185	142	181	262	159	41	26	0	996
	Urban	591	257	441	508	378	110	45	7	2,337
	Total	776	399	622	770	537	151	71	7	3,333

TABLE 4.7 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY EDUCATION LEVEL (2009-10)

State	Location	Never attended school	Below primary	Primary	Middle	High school/ secondary	Higher secondary	Graduate & above	Others	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	29,389	11,926	24,693	54,425	29,482	14,293	6,342	1,758	172,308
	Urban	4,793	1,524	3,103	9,654	6,507	3,833	2,329	268	32,011
	Total	34,182	13,450	27,796	64,079	35,989	18,126	8,671	2,026	204,319
MEGHALAYA	Rural	6,190	1,745	1,866	2,039	860	199	25	1	12,925
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	6,190	1,745	1,866	2,039	860	199	25	1	12,925
MIZORAM	Rural	3,493	5,520	10,728	9,342	2,739	431	93	15	32,361
	Urban	555	1,511	2,613	2,757	1,085	206	95	6	8,828
	Total	4,048	7,031	13,341	12,099	3,824	637	188	21	41,189
NAGALAND	Rural	8,594	5,070	13,890	25,834	9,066	1,701	494	71	64,720
	Urban	26	1	49	168	265	51	23	0	583
	Total	8,620	5,071	13,939	26,002	9,331	1,752	517	71	65,303
ORISSA	Rural	25,056	26,244	18,180	19,899	6,914	2,066	1,088	11	99,458
	Urban	906	885	798	665	278	94	71	3	3,700
	Total	25,962	27,129	18,978	20,564	7,192	2,160	1,159	14	103,158
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	320	154	410	486	284	83	54	13	1,804
	Urban	171	99	223	229	120	33	25	2	902
	Total	491	253	633	715	404	116	79	15	2,706
PUNJAB	Rural	548	236	411	275	86	71	15	1	1,643
	Urban	365	84	145	137	83	54	5	2	875
	Total	913	320	556	412	169	125	20	3	2,518
RAJASTHAN	Rural	15,724	1,737	1,492	905	427	161	135	17	20,598
	Urban	5,692	1,679	956	675	266	114	113	9	9,504
	Total	21,416	3,416	2,448	1,580	693	275	248	26	30,102
SIKKIM	Rural	30	102	176	188	43	10	2	0	551
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	30	102	176	188	43	10	2	0	551
TAMIL NADU	Rural	42,978	29,184	51,759	33,534	17,962	6,122	3,368	643	185,550
	Urban	28,728	20,397	38,322	23,945	13,563	4,572	2,855	580	132,962
	Total	71,706	49,581	90,081	57,479	31,525	10,694	6,223	1,223	318,512
TRIPURA	Rural	35,278	35,159	29,329	24,884	4,713	1,103	300	12	130,778
	Urban	66	141	226	337	101	61	28	4	964
	Total	35,344	35,300	29,555	25,221	4,814	1,164	328	16	131,742
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	74,342	19,123	11,280	4,700	2,595	1,378	755	821	114,994
	Urban	56,221	17,788	12,630	6,119	4,074	2,037	1,161	1,991	102,021
	Total	130,563	36,911	23,910	10,819	6,669	3,415	1,916	2,812	217,015
UTTRAKHAND	Rural	4,844	927	1,085	980	607	388	260	79	9,170
	Urban	2,967	848	540	497	302	145	115	16	5,430
	Total	7,811	1,775	1,625	1,477	909	533	375	95	14,600
WEST BENGAL	Rural	215,526	84,293	149,365	57,466	23,223	8,418	3,732	453	542,476
	Urban	29,376	21,259	40,636	18,376	7,578	3,498	1,736	71	122,530
	Total	244,902	105,552	190,001	75,842	30,801	11,916	5,468	524	665,006
ALL INDIA	Rural	931,324	402,961	574,365	782,295	328,493	155,269	52,186	5,332	3,232,225
	Urban	199,121	84,754	127,244	100,248	63,347	23,907	12,867	3,122	614,610
	Total	1,130,445	487,715	701,609	882,543	391,840	179,176	65,053	8,454	3,846,835



TABLE 4.8

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS (2009-10)

State	Location	Independent	Under master weavers	Under SHDC	Under KVIC	Under co-operative society	Under private owners	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	28,425	136,396	698	146	21,785	1,984	189,434
	Urban	23,140	90,019	50	11	2,260	1,551	117,031
	Total	51,565	226,415	748	157	24,045	3,535	306,465
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	26,644	68	1	0	2	289	27,004
	Urban	2,515	11	2	0	1	33	2,562
	Total	29,159	79	3	0	3	322	29,566
ASSAM	Rural	1,402,776	18,109	302	141	2,627	35,185	1,459,140
	Urban	24,131	81	3	4	80	425	24,724
	Total	1,426,907	18,190	305	145	2,707	35,610	1,483,864
BIHAR	Rural	8,256	21,505	234	432	355	560	31,342
	Urban	779	5,050	76	1	56	421	6,383
	Total	9,035	26,555	310	433	411	981	37,725
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	722	1,437	9	6	2,014	8	4,196
	Urban	329	150	0	1	215	0	695
	Total	1,051	1,587	9	7	2,229	8	4,891
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	658	913	3	0	860	83	2,517
	Total	658	913	3	0	860	83	2,517
GUJARAT	Rural	1,801	4,628	47	507	338	528	7,849
	Urban	222	1,048	6	132	78	161	1,647
	Total	2,023	5,676	53	639	416	689	9,496
HARYANA	Rural	17	12	1	0	38	473	541
	Urban	80	28	0	0	178	7,037	7,323
	Total	97	40	1	0	216	7,510	7,864
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	7,198	374	1	0	129	16	7,718
	Urban	10	2	0	0	0	0	12
	Total	7,208	376	1	0	129	16	7,730
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	12,568	1,350	16	34	0	1	13,969
	Urban	5,746	1,027	4	1	2	0	6,780
	Total	18,314	2,377	20	35	2	1	20,749
JHARKHAND	Rural	4,519	4,618	320	10	6,261	117	15,845
	Urban	1,522	1,053	1	0	20	0	2,596
	Total	6,041	5,671	321	10	6,281	117	18,441
KARNATAKA	Rural	31,911	10,976	10,217	2,267	9,080	5,235	69,686
	Urban	3,001	1,245	1,289	183	325	1,120	7,163
	Total	34,912	12,221	11,506	2,450	9,405	6,355	76,849
KERALA	Rural	2,125	1,478	52	111	6,075	1,414	11,255
	Urban	599	144	13	1	2,380	126	3,263
	Total	2,724	1,622	65	112	8,455	1,540	14,518
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,266	2,218	14	0	401	15	3,914
	Urban	1,093	7,614	52	1	504	3	9,267
	Total	2,359	9,832	66	1	905	18	13,181
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	468	111	42	5	78	292	996
	Urban	641	378	96	158	475	589	2,337
	Total	1,109	489	138	163	553	881	3,333

TABLE 4.8 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS (2009-10)

State	Location	Independent	Under master weavers	Under SHDC	Under KVIC	Under co-operative society	Under private owners	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	166,639	3,834	57	29	50	1,699	172,308
	Urban	31,256	204	3	5	7	536	32,011
	Total	197,895	4,038	60	34	57	2,235	204,319
MEGHALAYA	Rural	11,939	30	10	8	3	935	12,925
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	11,939	30	10	8	3	935	12,925
MIZORAM	Rural	31,969	318	3	1	2	68	32,361
	Urban	7,889	673	15	7	17	227	8,828
	Total	39,858	991	18	8	19	295	41,189
NAGALAND	Rural	60,400	961	20	44	50	3,245	64,720
	Urban	581	1	0	0	1	0	583
	Total	60,981	962	20	44	51	3,245	65,303
ORISSA	Rural	53,853	27,672	25	90	13,102	4,716	99,458
	Urban	2,666	452	0	0	386	196	3,700
	Total	56,519	28,124	25	90	13,488	4,912	103,158
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	477	114	3	4	1,129	77	1,804
	Urban	57	19	0	0	817	9	902
	Total	534	133	3	4	1,946	86	2,706
PUNJAB	Rural	400	1,212	29	2	0	0	1,643
	Urban	11	856	8	0	0	0	875
	Total	411	2,068	37	2	0	0	2,518
RAJASTHAN	Rural	1,893	2,153	71	15,046	892	543	20,598
	Urban	1,288	2,877	18	4,561	491	269	9,504
	Total	3,181	5,030	89	19,607	1,383	812	30,102
SIKKIM	Rural	202	42	292	1	2	12	551
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	202	42	292	1	2	12	551
TAMIL NADU	Rural	56,380	71,536	1,815	341	41,248	14,230	185,550
	Urban	44,387	50,952	1,285	242	26,104	9,992	132,962
	Total	100,767	122,488	3,100	583	67,352	24,222	318,512
TRIPURA	Rural	129,296	847	55	9	252	319	130,778
	Urban	842	99	5	0	9	9	964
	Total	130,138	946	60	9	261	328	131,742
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	45,987	67,622	373	169	301	542	114,994
	Urban	9,344	91,559	577	7	237	297	102,021
	Total	55,331	159,181	950	176	538	839	217,015
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	5,297	3,652	31	14	119	57	9,170
	Urban	2,220	2,980	19	0	47	164	5,430
	Total	7,517	6,632	50	14	166	221	14,600
WEST BENGAL	Rural	79,915	306,421	310	1,543	8,686	145,601	542,476
	Urban	13,272	89,477	89	8	698	18,986	122,530
	Total	93,187	395,898	399	1,551	9,384	164,587	665,006
ALL INDIA	Rural	2,173,343	689,694	15,048	20,960	115,019	218,161	3,232,225
	Urban	178,279	348,912	3,614	5,323	36,248	42,234	614,610
	Total	2,351,622	1,038,606	18,662	26,283	151,267	260,395	3,846,835

TABLE 4.9

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT (2009-10)

State	Location	Full time	Part time	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	167,875	21,559	189,434
	Urban	104,949	12,082	117,031
	Total	272,824	33,641	306,465
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	9,591	17,413	27,004
	Urban	750	1,812	2,562
	Total	10,341	19,225	29,566
ASSAM	Rural	701,190	757,950	1,459,140
	Urban	13,459	11,265	24,724
	Total	714,649	769,215	1,483,864
BIHAR	Rural	20,978	10,364	31,342
	Urban	3,411	2,972	6,383
	Total	24,389	13,336	37,725
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	3,804	392	4,196
	Urban	618	77	695
	Total	4,422	469	4,891
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	2,398	119	2,517
	Total	2,398	119	2,517
GUJARAT	Rural	4,879	2,970	7,849
	Urban	1,158	489	1,647
	Total	6,037	3,459	9,496
HARYANA	Rural	539	2	541
	Urban	7,218	105	7,323
	Total	7,757	107	7,864
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	1,707	6,011	7,718
	Urban	4	8	12
	Total	1,711	6,019	7,730
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	3,986	9,983	13,969
	Urban	5,201	1,579	6,780
	Total	9,187	11,562	20,749
JHARKHAND	Rural	10,619	5,226	15,845
	Urban	2,226	370	2,596
	Total	12,845	5,596	18,441
KARNATAKA	Rural	61,525	8,161	69,686
	Urban	6,316	847	7,163
	Total	67,841	9,008	76,849
KERALA	Rural	10,948	307	11,255
	Urban	3,188	75	3,263
	Total	14,136	382	14,518
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	3,556	358	3,914
	Urban	8,361	906	9,267
	Total	11,917	1,264	13,181
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	896	100	996
	Urban	2,118	219	2,337
	Total	3,014	319	3,333

TABLE 4.9 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WORKERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT (2009-10)

State	Location	Full time	Part time	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	145,647	26,661	172,308
	Urban	26,870	5,141	32,011
	Total	172,517	31,802	204,319
MEGHALAYA	Rural	9,383	3,542	12,925
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	9,383	3,542	12,925
MIZORAM	Rural	5,341	27,020	32,361
	Urban	1,520	7,308	8,828
	Total	6,861	34,328	41,189
NAGALAND	Rural	23,749	40,971	64,720
	Urban	386	197	583
	Total	24,135	41,168	65,303
ORISSA	Rural	74,606	24,852	99,458
	Urban	2,950	750	3,700
	Total	77,556	25,602	103,158
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	1,550	254	1,804
	Urban	823	79	902
	Total	2,373	333	2,706
PUNJAB	Rural	1,414	229	1,643
	Urban	851	24	875
	Total	2,265	253	2,518
RAJASTHAN	Rural	14,047	6,551	20,598
	Urban	7,456	2,048	9,504
	Total	21,503	8,599	30,102
SIKKIM	Rural	268	283	551
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	268	283	551
TAMIL NADU	Rural	154,818	30,732	185,550
	Urban	112,313	20,649	132,962
	Total	267,131	51,381	318,512
TRIPURA	Rural	7,250	123,528	130,778
	Urban	261	703	964
	Total	7,511	124,231	131,742
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	97,882	17,112	114,994
	Urban	76,775	25,246	102,021
	Total	174,657	42,358	217,015
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	3,979	5,191	9,170
	Urban	3,097	2,333	5,430
	Total	7,076	7,524	14,600
WEST BENGAL	Rural	435,545	106,931	542,476
	Urban	99,732	22,798	122,530
	Total	535,277	129,729	665,006
ALL INDIA	Rural	1,977,572	1,254,653	3,232,225
	Urban	494,409	120,201	614,610
	Total	2,471,981	1,374,854	3,846,835



TABLE 4.10

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WEAVERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT (2009-10)

State	Location	Full time	Part time	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	97,776	8,715	106,491
	Urban	70,506	4,509	75,015
	Total	168,282	13,224	181,506
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	8,810	14,972	23,782
	Urban	648	1,442	2,090
	Total	9,458	16,414	25,872
ASSAM	Rural	681,859	696,958	1,378,817
	Urban	13,201	9,382	22,583
	Total	695,060	706,340	1,401,400
BIHAR	Rural	9,036	1,513	10,549
	Urban	889	315	1,204
	Total	9,925	1,828	11,753
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	2,074	35	2,109
	Urban	317	3	320
	Total	2,391	38	2,429
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	1,425	45	1,470
	Total	1,425	45	1,470
GUJARAT	Rural	2,956	482	3,438
	Urban	654	96	750
	Total	3,610	578	4,188
HARYANA	Rural	377	1	378
	Urban	5,319	27	5,346
	Total	5,696	28	5,724
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	1,642	4,924	6,566
	Urban	4	6	10
	Total	1,646	4,930	6,576
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	1,576	2,789	4,365
	Urban	2,765	219	2,984
	Total	4,341	3,008	7,349
JHARKHAND	Rural	7,125	1,593	8,718
	Urban	1,078	175	1,253
	Total	8,203	1,768	9,971
KARNATAKA	Rural	33,481	2,413	35,894
	Urban	3,815	223	4,038
	Total	37,296	2,636	39,932
KERALA	Rural	8,953	95	9,048
	Urban	2,112	14	2,126
	Total	11,065	109	11,174
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	2,193	152	2,345
	Urban	4,593	347	4,940
	Total	6,786	499	7,285
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	544	24	568
	Urban	1,292	87	1,379
	Total	1,836	111	1,947

TABLE 4.10 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) HANDLOOM WEAVERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT (2009-10)

State	Location	Full time	Part time	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	144,265	25,613	169,878
	Urban	26,331	4,398	30,729
	Total	170,596	30,011	200,607
MEGHALAYA	Rural	7,064	5,553	12,617
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	7,064	5,553	12,617
MIZORAM	Rural	5,234	26,567	31,801
	Urban	1,442	7,037	8,479
	Total	6,676	33,604	40,280
NAGALAND	Rural	21,414	24,050	45,464
	Urban	316	95	411
	Total	21,730	24,145	45,875
ORISSA	Rural	41,608	6,135	47,743
	Urban	1,106	173	1,279
	Total	42,714	6,308	49,022
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	1,188	125	1,313
	Urban	603	34	637
	Total	1,791	159	1,950
PUNJAB	Rural	493	149	642
	Urban	281	3	284
	Total	774	152	926
RAJASTHAN	Rural	3,710	829	4,539
	Urban	3,196	747	3,943
	Total	6,906	1,576	8,482
SIKKIM	Rural	266	275	541
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	266	275	541
TAMIL NADU	Rural	120,451	13,029	133,480
	Urban	86,223	8,665	94,888
	Total	206,674	21,694	228,368
TRIPURA	Rural	6,777	122,509	129,286
	Urban	229	661	890
	Total	7,006	123,170	130,176
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	61,684	5,437	67,121
	Urban	46,193	3,308	49,501
	Total	107,877	8,745	116,622
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	2,003	1,464	3,467
	Urban	2,107	647	2,754
	Total	4,110	2,111	6,221
WEST BENGAL	Rural	235,677	45,484	281,161
	Urban	59,895	7,461	67,356
	Total	295,572	52,945	348,517
ALL INDIA	Rural	1,510,236	1,011,885	2,522,121
	Urban	336,540	50,119	386,659
	Total	1,846,776	1,062,004	2,908,780

TABLE 4.11

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) ALLIED WORKERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT (2009-10)

State	Location	Full time	Part time	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	70,099	12,844	82,943
	Urban	34,443	7,573	42,016
	Total	104,542	20,417	124,959
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	781	2,441	3,222
	Urban	102	370	472
	Total	883	2,811	3,694
ASSAM	Rural	19,346	60,977	80,323
	Urban	258	1,883	2,141
	Total	19,604	62,860	82,464
BIHAR	Rural	11,942	8,851	20,793
	Urban	2,522	2,657	5,179
	Total	14,464	11,508	25,972
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	1,730	357	2,087
	Urban	301	74	375
	Total	2,031	431	2,462
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	973	74	1,047
	Total	973	74	1,047
GUJARAT	Rural	1,923	2,488	4,411
	Urban	504	393	897
	Total	2,427	2,881	5,308
HARYANA	Rural	162	1	163
	Urban	1,899	78	1,977
	Total	2,061	79	2,140
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	65	1,087	1,152
	Urban	0	2	2
	Total	65	1,089	1,154
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	2,410	7,194	9,604
	Urban	2,436	1,360	3,796
	Total	4,846	8,554	13,400
JHARKHAND	Rural	3,494	3,633	7,127
	Urban	1,148	195	1,343
	Total	4,642	3,828	8,470
KARNATAKA	Rural	28,044	5,748	33,792
	Urban	2,501	624	3,125
	Total	30,545	6,372	36,917
KERALA	Rural	1,995	212	2,207
	Urban	1,076	61	1,137
	Total	3,071	273	3,344
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,363	206	1,569
	Urban	3,768	559	4,327
	Total	5,131	765	5,896
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	352	76	428
	Urban	826	132	958
	Total	1,178	208	1,386

TABLE 4.11 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF ADULT (18 YEARS &amp; ABOVE) ALLIED WORKERS BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT (2009-10)

State	Location	Full time	Part time	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	1,417	1,013	2,430
	Urban	544	738	1,282
	Total	1,961	1,751	3,712
MEGHALAYA	Rural	108	200	308
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	108	200	308
MIZORAM	Rural	107	453	560
	Urban	78	271	349
	Total	185	724	909
NAGALAND	Rural	2,335	16,921	19,256
	Urban	70	102	172
	Total	2,405	17,023	19,428
ORISSA	Rural	32,998	18,717	51,715
	Urban	1,844	577	2,421
	Total	34,842	19,294	54,136
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	362	129	491
	Urban	220	45	265
	Total	582	174	756
PUNJAB	Rural	921	80	1,001
	Urban	570	21	591
	Total	1,491	101	1,592
RAJASTHAN	Rural	10,337	5,722	16,059
	Urban	4,260	1,301	5,561
	Total	14,597	7,023	21,620
SIKKIM	Rural	2	8	10
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	2	8	10
TAMIL NADU	Rural	34,367	17,703	52,070
	Urban	26,090	11,984	38,074
	Total	60,457	29,687	90,144
TRIPURA	Rural	473	1,019	1,492
	Urban	32	42	74
	Total	505	1,061	1,566
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	36,211	11,662	47,873
	Urban	30,582	21,938	52,520
	Total	66,793	33,600	100,393
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	1,976	3,727	5,703
	Urban	990	1,686	2,676
	Total	2,966	5,413	8,379
WEST BENGAL	Rural	199,868	61,447	261,315
	Urban	39,837	15,337	55,174
	Total	239,705	76,784	316,489
ALL INDIA	Rural	465,188	244,916	710,104
	Urban	157,874	70,077	227,951
	Total	623,062	314,993	938,055



TABLE 4.12

NUMBER OF MEN, WOMEN ENGAGED IN WEAVING ACTIVITY BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT (2009-10)

State	Location	Full time			Part time			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	73,192	24,586	97,778	4,899	3,816	8,715	78,091	28,402	106,493
	Urban	48,708	21,798	70,506	1,949	2,560	4,509	50,657	24,358	75,015
	Total	121,900	46,384	168,284	6,848	6,376	13,224	128,748	52,760	181,508
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	80	8,730	8,810	104	14,868	14,972	184	23,598	23,782
	Urban	15	633	648	11	1,431	1,442	26	2,064	2,090
	Total	95	9,363	9,458	115	16,299	16,414	210	25,662	25,872
ASSAM	Rural	8,525	673,352	681,877	4,118	692,840	696,958	12,643	1,366,192	1,378,835
	Urban	96	13,105	13,201	26	9,356	9,382	122	22,461	22,583
	Total	8,621	686,457	695,078	4,144	702,196	706,340	12,765	1,388,653	1,401,418
BIHAR	Rural	7,309	1,727	9,036	893	620	1,513	8,202	2,347	10,549
	Urban	833	56	889	245	70	315	1,078	126	1,204
	Total	8,142	1,783	9,925	1,138	690	1,828	9,280	2,473	11,753
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	1,910	164	2,074	29	6	35	1,939	170	2,109
	Urban	269	48	317	3	0	3	272	48	320
	Total	2,179	212	2,391	32	6	38	2,211	218	2,429
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1,310	115	1,425	28	17	45	1,338	132	1,470
	Total	1,310	115	1,425	28	17	45	1,338	132	1,470
GUJARAT	Rural	2,461	495	2,956	295	187	482	2,756	682	3,438
	Urban	423	231	654	39	57	96	462	288	750
	Total	2,884	726	3,610	334	244	578	3,218	970	4,188
HARYANA	Rural	370	7	377	1	0	1	371	7	378
	Urban	5,299	20	5,319	27	0	27	5,326	20	5,346
	Total	5,669	27	5,696	28	0	28	5,697	27	5,724
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	796	846	1,642	1,205	3,719	4,924	2,001	4,565	6,566
	Urban	2	2	4	1	5	6	3	7	10
	Total	798	848	1,646	1,206	3,724	4,930	2,004	4,572	6,576
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	1,398	178	1,576	1,068	1,721	2,789	2,466	1,899	4,365
	Urban	2,624	141	2,765	133	86	219	2,757	227	2,984
	Total	4,022	319	4,341	1,201	1,807	3,008	5,223	2,126	7,349
JHARKHAND	Rural	5,501	1,624	7,125	1,475	118	1,593	6,976	1,742	8,718
	Urban	895	183	1,078	145	30	175	1,040	213	1,253
	Total	6,396	1,807	8,203	1,620	148	1,768	8,016	1,955	9,971
KARNATAKA	Rural	25,909	7,572	33,481	1,978	435	2,413	27,887	8,007	35,894
	Urban	3,084	731	3,815	178	45	223	3,262	776	4,038
	Total	28,993	8,303	37,296	2,156	480	2,636	31,149	8,783	39,932
KERALA	Rural	2,494	6,459	8,953	31	64	95	2,525	6,523	9,048
	Urban	822	1,290	2,112	7	7	14	829	1,297	2,126
	Total	3,316	7,749	11,065	38	71	109	3,354	7,820	11,174
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,470	723	2,193	62	90	152	1,532	813	2,345
	Urban	3,723	870	4,593	196	151	347	3,919	1,021	4,940
	Total	5,193	1,593	6,786	258	241	499	5,451	1,834	7,285
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	500	44	544	21	3	24	521	47	568
	Urban	1,086	206	1,292	82	5	87	1,168	211	1,379
	Total	1,586	250	1,836	103	8	111	1,689	258	1,947

TABLE 4.12 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF MEN, WOMEN ENGAGED IN WEAVING ACTIVITY BY NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT (2009-10)

State	Location	Full time			Part time			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	1,044	143,221	144,265	148	25,468	25,613	1,192	168,686	169,878
	Urban	242	26,089	26,331	62	4,336	4,398	304	30,425	30,729
	Total	1,286	169,310	170,596	210	29,801	30,011	1,496	199,111	200,607
MEGHALAYA	Rural	49	7,015	7,064	34	5,519	5,553	83	12,534	12,617
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	49	7,015	7,064	34	5,519	5,553	83	12,534	12,617
MIZORAM	Rural	334	4,900	5,234	1,088	25,479	26,567	1,422	30,379	31,801
	Urban	247	1,195	1,442	98	6,939	7,037	345	8,134	8,479
	Total	581	6,095	6,676	1,186	32,418	33,604	1,767	38,513	40,280
NAGALAND	Rural	379	21,035	21,414	973	23,077	24,050	1,352	44,112	45,464
	Urban	0	316	316	1	94	95	1	410	411
	Total	379	21,351	21,730	974	23,171	24,145	1,353	44,522	45,875
ORISSA	Rural	35,938	5,670	41,608	4,579	1,556	6,135	40,517	7,226	47,743
	Urban	846	260	1,106	103	70	173	949	330	1,279
	Total	36,784	5,930	42,714	4,682	1,626	6,308	41,466	7,556	49,022
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	689	499	1,188	46	79	125	735	578	1,313
	Urban	311	292	603	10	24	34	321	316	637
	Total	1,000	791	1,791	56	103	159	1,056	894	1,950
PUNJAB	Rural	298	195	493	96	53	149	394	248	642
	Urban	187	94	281	3	0	3	190	94	284
	Total	485	289	774	99	53	152	584	342	926
RAJASTHAN	Rural	2,472	1,238	3,710	561	268	829	3,033	1,506	4,539
	Urban	901	2,295	3,196	186	561	747	1,087	2,856	3,943
	Total	3,373	3,533	6,906	747	829	1,576	4,120	4,362	8,482
SIKKIM	Rural	2	264	266	12	263	275	14	527	541
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2	264	266	12	263	275	14	527	541
TAMIL NADU	Rural	73,708	46,743	120,451	4,263	8,766	13,029	77,971	55,509	133,480
	Urban	55,489	30,734	86,223	2,892	5,773	8,665	58,381	36,507	94,888
	Total	129,197	77,477	206,674	7,155	14,539	21,694	136,352	92,016	228,368
TRIPURA	Rural	466	6,311	6,777	844	121,665	122,509	1,310	127,976	129,286
	Urban	51	178	229	24	637	661	75	815	890
	Total	517	6,489	7,006	868	122,302	123,170	1,385	128,791	130,176
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	45,584	16,100	61,684	2,706	2,731	5,437	48,290	18,831	67,121
	Urban	40,573	5,620	46,193	2,350	958	3,308	42,923	6,578	49,501
	Total	86,157	21,720	107,877	5,056	3,689	8,745	91,213	25,409	116,622
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	1,294	709	2,003	751	713	1,464	2,045	1,422	3,466
	Urban	1,631	476	2,107	444	203	647	2,075	679	2,754
	Total	2,925	1,185	4,110	1,195	916	2,111	4,120	2,101	6,221
WEST BENGAL	Rural	133,823	101,854	235,677	24,785	20,699	45,484	158,608	122,553	281,161
	Urban	38,267	21,628	59,895	3,525	3,936	7,461	41,792	25,564	67,356
	Total	172,090	123,482	295,572	28,310	24,635	52,945	200,400	148,117	348,517
ALL INDIA	Rural	427,991	1,082,245	1,510,236	57,065	954,820	1,011,885	485,056	2,037,065	2,522,121
	Urban	207,934	128,606	336,540	12,768	37,351	50,119	220,702	165,957	386,659
	Total	635,925	1,210,851	1,846,776	69,833	992,171	1,062,004	705,758	2,203,022	2,908,780

TABLE 4.13

## TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS WORKED PER YEAR (2009-10)

State	Location	Total days worked (W+A)	Average days per household	Average days per worker	Average days per weaver	Average days per allied worker
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	50,101,382	463	264	272	255
	Urban	31,708,456	460	271	277	260
	Total	81,809,838	462	267	274	257
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	3,227,738	118	120	122	105
	Urban	276,358	91	108	111	96
	Total	3,504,096	115	119	121	104
ASSAM	Rural	196,259,563	161	135	136	101
	Urban	3,309,460	159	134	139	75
	Total	199,569,023	161	134	136	101
BIHAR	Rural	6,730,785	319	215	234	205
	Urban	1,318,441	301	207	217	204
	Total	8,049,226	316	213	233	205
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	1,194,786	525	285	291	279
	Urban	186,863	480	269	278	261
	Total	1,381,649	519	282	289	276
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	720,419	384	286	291	279
	Total	720,419	384	286	291	279
GUJARAT	Rural	1,962,642	671	250	263	240
	Urban	413,968	550	251	266	239
	Total	2,376,610	647	250	263	240
HARYANA	Rural	156,514	361	289	290	288
	Urban	2,092,726	348	286	288	279
	Total	2,249,240	348	286	288	280
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	1,430,479	204	185	193	144
	Urban	2,365	263	197	202	173
	Total	1,432,844	205	185	193	144
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	2,661,109	225	191	203	185
	Urban	1,524,904	278	225	267	191
	Total	4,186,013	242	202	229	187
JHARKHAND	Rural	4,048,466	327	256	281	224
	Urban	683,800	379	263	267	260
	Total	4,732,266	334	257	279	230
KARNATAKA	Rural	17,429,969	515	250	257	243
	Urban	1,839,285	481	257	266	244
	Total	19,269,254	511	251	258	243
KERALA	Rural	2,723,167	310	242	249	214
	Urban	736,582	253	226	232	213
	Total	3,459,749	296	238	246	214
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	958,106	368	245	247	242
	Urban	2,340,199	385	253	256	248
	Total	3,298,305	380	250	253	247
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	288,786	544	290	306	269
	Urban	646,370	447	277	289	258
	Total	935,156	473	281	294	261

TABLE 4.13 (CONTD...)

## TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS WORKED PER YEAR (2009-10)

State	Location	Total days worked (W+A)	Average days per household	Average days per worker	Average days per weaver	Average days per allied worker
MANIPUR	Rural	36,094,646	239	209	210	190
	Urban	7,011,327	252	219	220	188
	Total	43,105,973	241	211	211	189
MEGHALAYA	Rural	1,526,323	134	118	119	89
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,526,323	134	118	119	89
MIZORAM	Rural	3,754,895	119	116	116	114
	Urban	1,063,440	132	120	120	122
	Total	4,818,335	122	117	117	117
NAGALAND	Rural	10,793,572	179	167	182	131
	Urban	104,550	198	179	175	190
	Total	10,898,122	179	167	182	132
ORISSA	Rural	23,356,261	595	235	250	221
	Urban	868,992	614	235	245	230
	Total	24,225,253	595	235	249	222
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	409,243	353	227	228	223
	Urban	227,417	382	252	255	246
	Total	636,660	363	235	237	231
PUNJAB	Rural	393,864	259	240	235	242
	Urban	220,301	257	252	246	254
	Total	614,165	258	244	239	247
RAJASTHAN	Rural	4,291,482	256	208	223	204
	Urban	2,171,636	368	228	243	218
	Total	6,463,118	285	215	232	208
SIKKIM	Rural	84,293	148	153	155	69
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	84,293	148	153	155	69
TAMIL NADU	Rural	47,116,619	417	254	259	241
	Urban	33,678,628	443	253	259	240
	Total	80,795,247	427	254	259	240
TRIPURA	Rural	12,259,190	102	94	93	135
	Urban	138,851	159	144	140	188
	Total	12,398,041	103	94	94	137
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	29,472,741	468	256	261	249
	Urban	26,406,984	555	259	266	252
	Total	55,879,725	506	257	263	251
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	2,007,771	292	219	234	210
	Urban	1,267,556	339	233	250	217
	Total	3,275,327	309	224	241	212
WEST BENGAL	Rural	123,725,593	358	228	239	217
	Urban	29,822,891	489	243	250	236
	Total	153,548,484	377	231	241	220
ALL INDIA	Rural	584,459,985	241	181	173	210
	Urban	150,782,769	416	245	248	241
	Total	735,242,754	264	191	183	217



TABLE 4.14

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY ADULT WORKERS ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS (2009-10)

State	Location	All	Schedule caste (SCs)	Schedule tribes (STs)	Other backward caste (OBCs)	Others
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	264	275	276	264	276
	Urban	271	268	261	271	269
	Total	267	273	269	266	272
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	120	133	121	105	107
	Urban	108	113	106	88	125
	Total	119	131	120	103	110
ASSAM	Rural	135	136	132	131	141
	Urban	134	133	153	131	132
	Total	134	136	132	131	141
BIHAR	Rural	215	186	216	216	220
	Urban	207	192	216	207	226
	Total	213	187	216	214	220
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	285	267	289	291	300
	Urban	269	283	284	267	240
	Total	282	268	288	287	285
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	286	286	295	285	294
	Total	286	286	295	285	294
GUJARAT	Rural	250	250	257	262	247
	Urban	251	256	231	308	266
	Total	250	251	234	267	251
HARYANA	Rural	289	295	296	288	296
	Urban	286	284	294	285	288
	Total	286	285	294	285	289
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	185	175	213	295	158
	Urban	197	-	145	200	205
	Total	185	175	213	294	158
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	191	161	168	195	194
	Urban	225	207	147	227	225
	Total	202	165	167	198	206
JHARKHAND	Rural	256	206	274	255	321
	Urban	263	279	301	260	280
	Total	257	255	292	256	305
KARNATAKA	Rural	250	244	244	251	245
	Urban	257	255	272	261	226
	Total	251	245	245	252	242
KERALA	Rural	242	239	220	241	253
	Urban	226	223	183	226	226
	Total	238	236	215	237	249
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	245	252	222	239	243
	Urban	253	225	237	260	266
	Total	250	238	230	256	262
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	290	296	262	303	304
	Urban	277	265	276	275	280
	Total	281	283	270	282	284

TABLE 4.14 (CONTD...)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY ADULT WORKERS ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS (2009-10)

State	Location	All	Schedule caste (SCs)	Schedule tribes (STs)	Other backward caste (OBCs)	Others
MANIPUR	Rural	209	206	183	231	212
	Urban	219	228	187	224	216
	Total	211	213	183	229	213
MEGHALAYA	Rural	118	119	118	159	134
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	118	119	118	159	134
MIZORAM	Rural	116	117	116	140	125
	Urban	120	238	114	290	263
	Total	117	124	115	147	200
NAGALAND	Rural	167	192	167	141	154
	Urban	179	152	180	-	90
	Total	167	192	167	141	154
ORISSA	Rural	235	238	238	234	236
	Urban	235	263	253	234	213
	Total	235	238	239	234	235
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	227	247	-	227	200
	Urban	252	-	-	252	-
	Total	235	247	-	235	200
PUNJAB	Rural	240	246	247	229	248
	Urban	252	252	255	250	248
	Total	244	250	247	233	248
RAJASTHAN	Rural	208	209	217	213	197
	Urban	228	224	225	238	200
	Total	215	212	219	225	197
SIKKIM	Rural	153	185	140	161	178
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	153	185	140	161	178
TAMIL NADU	Rural	254	260	255	255	249
	Urban	253	252	265	254	252
	Total	254	259	257	254	250
TRIPURA	Rural	94	130	91	130	132
	Urban	144	204	88	182	212
	Total	94	139	91	132	139
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	256	250	233	258	250
	Urban	259	245	226	261	248
	Total	257	248	231	259	249
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	219	217	241	216	210
	Urban	233	265	288	229	270
	Total	224	222	249	222	223
WEST BENGAL	Rural	228	221	240	241	228
	Urban	243	240	263	246	244
	Total	231	224	245	242	231
ALL INDIA	Rural	181	190	133	197	189
	Urban	245	234	157	255	236
	Total	191	197	133	210	196

TABLE 4.15

**NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULT WORKERS  
BY NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER YEAR (2009-10)**

State	Location	< 7days	7-50 days	51-100 days	101-150 days	151-200 days	201-300 days	> 300 days	All households
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	5	302	566	1,280	5,438	31,830	67,634	107,055
	Urban	7	83	316	330	3,144	24,862	39,809	68,551
	Total	12	385	882	1,610	8,582	56,692	107,443	175,606
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	37	1,935	8,504	6,298	5,315	1,623	628	24,340
	Urban	-	379	980	343	391	171	53	2,317
	Total	37	2,314	9,484	6,641	5,706	1,794	681	26,657
ASSAM	Rural	765	47,888	264,108	288,902	243,801	169,357	112,594	1,127,415
	Urban	6	1,113	4,072	4,801	3,768	3,002	2,022	18,784
	Total	771	49,001	268,180	293,703	247,569	172,359	114,616	1,146,199
BIHAR	Rural	5	253	406	2,365	3,793	6,372	7,818	21,012
	Urban	4	14	85	692	814	1,387	1,359	4,355
	Total	9	267	491	3,057	4,607	7,759	9,177	25,367
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	1	0	2	2	13	617	1,640	2,275
	Urban	0	0	1	0	7	133	248	389
	Total	1	0	3	2	20	750	1,888	2,664
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	2	0	2	57	1,258	555	1,875
	Total	1	2	0	2	57	1,258	555	1,875
GUJARAT	Rural	1	2	23	40	74	276	2,501	2,917
	Urban	0	1	9	7	56	149	528	750
	Total	1	3	32	47	130	425	3,029	3,667
HARYANA	Rural	0	2	0	0	1	331	100	434
	Urban	0	12	4	1	98	4,564	1,342	6,021
	Total	0	14	4	1	99	4,895	1,442	6,455
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	3	97	888	2,092	1,288	1,256	1,372	6,996
	Urban	0	0	1	2	0	2	4	9
	Total	3	97	889	2,094	1,288	1,258	1,376	7,005
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	0	27	91	1,550	6,596	1,655	1,883	11,802
	Urban	0	9	116	257	1,917	2,149	1,042	5,490
	Total	0	36	207	1,807	8,513	3,804	2,925	17,292
JHARKHAND	Rural	2	44	127	422	2,632	5,374	3,760	12,361
	Urban	1	4	3	32	136	890	740	1,806
	Total	3	48	130	454	2,768	6,264	4,500	14,167
KARNATAKA	Rural	2	21	90	568	2,984	8,055	21,910	33,630
	Urban	0	2	20	61	310	1,125	2,270	3,788
	Total	2	23	110	629	3,294	9,180	24,180	37,418
KERALA	Rural	0	95	124	265	932	5,248	2,106	8,770
	Urban	0	31	41	101	472	1,984	272	2,901
	Total	0	126	165	366	1,404	7,232	2,378	11,671
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	8	8	37	105	149	1,315	984	2,606
	Urban	0	18	47	123	279	3,237	2,381	6,085
	Total	8	26	84	228	428	4,552	3,365	8,691
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	0	0	1	1	4	67	458	531
	Urban	0	5	5	11	36	611	778	1,446
	Total	0	5	6	12	40	678	1,236	1,977

TABLE 4.15 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WORKER HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULT WORKERS  
BY NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER YEAR (2009-10)

State	Location	< 7days	7-50 days	51-100 days	101-150 days	151-200 days	201-300 days	> 300 days	All households
MANIPUR	Rural	109	742	3,808	13,177	45,514	68,014	18,455	149,819
	Urban	12	14	116	1,668	6,846	15,202	3,713	27,571
	Total	121	756	3,924	14,845	52,360	83,216	22,168	177,390
MEGHALAYA	Rural	12	516	3,972	2,950	2,184	943	414	10,991
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	12	516	3,972	2,950	2,184	943	414	10,991
MIZORAM	Rural	10	3,227	13,900	6,870	4,691	2,011	725	31,434
	Urban	1	1,052	4,008	1,351	645	525	464	8,046
	Total	11	4,279	17,908	8,221	5,336	2,536	1,189	39,480
NAGALAND	Rural	19	2,988	12,616	9,059	17,993	10,566	5,089	58,330
	Urban	1	2	62	130	181	118	32	526
	Total	20	2,990	12,678	9,189	18,174	10,684	5,121	58,856
ORISSA	Rural	2	51	121	352	857	3,755	33,094	38,232
	Urban	0	2	3	11	35	201	1,158	1,410
	Total	2	53	124	363	892	3,956	34,252	39,642
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	0	4	2	8	213	427	503	1,157
	Urban	0	1	3	3	83	255	251	596
	Total	0	5	5	11	296	682	754	1,753
PUNJAB	Rural	0	2	0	2	61	1,304	152	1,521
	Urban	0	0	0	2	6	818	30	856
	Total	0	2	0	4	67	2,122	182	2,377
RAJASTHAN	Rural	2	44	489	2,220	5,960	5,593	2,399	16,707
	Urban	2	5	202	451	1,174	2,412	1,647	5,893
	Total	4	49	691	2,671	7,134	8,005	4,046	22,600
SIKKIM	Rural	15	123	76	68	73	174	12	541
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	15	123	76	68	73	174	12	541
TAMIL NADU	Rural	12	171	240	741	7,706	42,432	61,632	112,934
	Urban	6	54	139	418	3,802	27,212	44,337	75,968
	Total	18	225	379	1,159	11,508	69,644	105,969	188,902
TRIPURA	Rural	332	7,210	78,497	18,414	7,776	5,003	1,394	118,626
	Urban	0	23	362	105	86	122	95	793
	Total	332	7,233	78,859	18,519	7,862	5,125	1,489	119,419
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	8	67	46	216	2,300	23,615	36,690	62,942
	Urban	4	58	58	468	1,501	15,497	29,939	47,525
	Total	12	125	104	684	3,801	39,112	66,629	110,467
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	2	59	240	648	1,270	3,007	1,638	6,864
	Urban	0	3	26	132	359	1,841	1,380	3,741
	Total	2	62	266	780	1,629	4,848	3,018	10,605
WEST BENGAL	Rural	112	8,636	11,784	13,971	34,000	117,946	142,504	328,953
	Urban	10	177	465	798	3,493	15,924	39,579	60,446
	Total	122	8,813	12,249	14,769	37,493	133,870	182,083	389,399
ALL INDIA	Rural	1,464	74,514	400,758	372,586	403,618	518,166	530,089	2,301,195
	Urban	55	3,064	11,144	12,300	29,696	125,651	176,028	357,938
	Total	1,519	77,578	411,902	384,886	433,314	643,817	706,117	2,659,133



TABLE 5.1

## NUMBER OF LOOMS BY WORKING STATUS (2009-10)

State	Location	Household looms			Non-household looms			Total looms		
		Working	Idle	Total household looms	Working	Idle	Total non-household looms	Working	Idle	Total looms
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	62,741	3,949	66,690	8,545	748	9,293	71,286	4,697	75,983
	Urban	37,927	1,848	39,775	8532	424	8,956	46,459	2,272	48,731
	Total	100,668	5,797	106,465	17077	1172	18,249	117,745	6,969	124,714
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	19,716	4,676	24,392			0	19,716	4,676	24,392
	Urban	1,687	1,207	2,894			0	1,687	1,207	2,894
	Total	21,403	5,883	27,286			0	21,403	5,883	27,286
ASSAM	Rural	963,466	117,884	1,081,350	3539	712	4,251	967,005	118,596	1,085,601
	Urban	14,806	2,591	17,397	861	7718	8,579	15,667	10,309	25,976
	Total	978,272	120,475	1,098,747	4400	8430	12,830	982,672	128,905	1,111,577
BIHAR	Rural	6,521	1,676	8,197	1,121	4,254	5,375	7,642	5,930	13,752
	Urban	859	542	1,401	0	0	0	859	542	1,401
	Total	7,380	2,218	9,598	1,121	4,254	5,375	8,501	6,472	14,973
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	1,583	31	1,614	383	46	429	1,966	77	2,043
	Urban	204	2	206	154	68	222	358	70	428
	Total	1,787	33	1,820	537	114	651	2,324	147	2,471
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	969	226	1,195	1215	150	1,365	2,184	376	2,560
	Total	969	226	1,195	1215	150	1,365	2,184	376	2,560
GUJARAT	Rural	2,720	166	2,886	122	27	149	2,842	193	3,035
	Urban	492	90	582	250	33	283	742	123	865
	Total	3,212	256	3,468	372	60	432	3,584	316	3,900
HARYANA	Rural	23	4	27	1019	173	1,192	1,042	177	1,219
	Urban	166	45	211	2811	635	3,446	2,977	680	3,657
	Total	189	49	238	3830	808	4,638	4,019	857	4,876
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	5,397	149	5,546	24	4	28	5,421	153	5,574
	Urban	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
	Total	5,401	149	5,550	24	4	28	5,425	153	5,578
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	4,226	58	4,284	0	0	0	4,226	58	4,284
	Urban	2,940	77	3,017	0	0	0	2,940	77	3,017
	Total	7,166	135	7,301	0	0	0	7,166	135	7,301
JHARKHAND	Rural	1,685	212	1,897	0	0	0	1,685	212	1,897
	Urban	206	25	231	0	0	0	206	25	231
	Total	1,891	237	2,128	0	0	0	1,891	237	2,128
KARNATAKA	Rural	25,046	2,593	27,639	5348	2675	8,023	30,394	5,268	35,662
	Urban	3,360	381	3,741	852	233	1,085	4,212	614	4,826
	Total	28,406	2,974	31,380	6200	2908	9,108	34,606	5,882	40,488
KERALA	Rural	3,274	626	3,900	3382	2409	5,791	6,656	3,035	9,691
	Urban	510	99	609	1660	1137	2,797	2,170	1,236	3,406
	Total	3,784	725	4,509	5042	3546	8,588	8,826	4,271	13,097
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,166	34	1,200	0	0	0	1,166	34	1,200
	Urban	2,065	114	2,179	163	62	225	2,228	176	2,404
	Total	3,231	148	3,379	163	62	225	3,394	210	3,604
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	499	33	532	55	44	99	554	77	631
	Urban	1,101	216	1,317	1596	967	2,563	2,697	1,183	3,880
	Total	1,600	249	1,849	1651	1011	2,662	3,251	1,260	4,511

TABLE 5.1 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF LOOMS BY WORKING STATUS (2009-10)

State	Location	Household looms			Non-household looms			Total looms		
		Working	Idle	Total household looms	Working	Idle	Total non-household looms	Working	Idle	Total looms
MANIPUR	Rural	158,783	3,204	161,987	0	0	0	158,783	3,204	161,987
	Urban	27,920	727	28,647	0	0	0	27,920	727	28,647
	Total	186,703	3,931	190,634	0	0	0	186,703	3,931	190,634
MEGHALAYA	Rural	8,348	619	8,967	0	0	0	8,348	619	8,967
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	8,348	619	8,967			0	8,348	619	8,967
MIZORAM	Rural	15,869	371	16,240	169	13	182	16,038	384	16,422
	Urban	7,413	285	7,698	16	0	16	7,429	285	7,714
	Total	23,282	656	23,938	185	13	198	23,467	669	24,136
NAGALAND	Rural	44,190	3,062	47,252	73	13	86	44,263	3,075	47,338
	Urban	266	12	278	72	0	72	338	12	350
	Total	44,456	3,074	47,530	145	13	158	44,601	3,087	47,688
ORISSA	Rural	36,026	2,826	38,852	1743	1855	3,598	37,769	4,681	42,450
	Urban	706	19	725	162	315	477	868	334	1,202
	Total	36,732	2,845	39,577	1905	2170	4,075	38,637	5,015	43,652
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	743	7	750	16	4	20	759	11	770
	Urban	380	11	391	554	56	610	934	67	1,001
	Total	1,123	18	1,141	570	60	630	1,693	78	1,771
PUNJAB	Rural	254	0	254	0	0	0	254	0	254
	Urban	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7
	Total	261	0	261	0	0	0	261	0	261
RAJASTHAN	Rural	2,884	287	3,171	0	0	0	2,884	287	3,171
	Urban	2,181	51	2,232	0	0	0	2,181	51	2,232
	Total	5,065	338	5,403	0	0	0	5,065	338	5,403
SIKKIM	Rural	289	40	329	16	0	16	305	40	345
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	289	40	329	16	0	16	305	40	345
TAMIL NADU	Rural	84,285	2,833	87,118	3166	710	3,876	87,451	3,543	90,994
	Urban	58,944	1,385	60,329	3047	139	3,186	61,991	1,524	63,515
	Total	143,229	4,218	147,447	6213	849	7,062	149,442	5,067	154,509
TRIPURA	Rural	132,269	5,778	138,047	11	2	13	132,280	5,780	138,060
	Urban	852	99	951	0	0	0	852	99	951
	Total	133,121	5,877	138,998	11	2	13	133,132	5,879	139,011
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	42,064	1,772	43,836	1031	217	1,248	43,095	1,989	45,084
	Urban	31,745	1,946	33,691	1334	186	1,520	33,079	2,132	35,211
	Total	73,809	3,718	77,527	2365	403	2,768	76,174	4,121	80,295
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	1,750	139	1,889	51	9	60	1,801	148	1,949
	Urban	1,601	64	1,665	143	9	152	1,744	73	1,817
	Total	3,351	203	3,554	194	18	212	3,545	221	3,766
WEST BENGAL	Rural	208,975	32,536	241,511	1549	318	1,867	210,524	32,854	243,378
	Urban	57,048	6,852	63,900	496	55	551	57,544	6,907	64,451
	Total	266,023	39,388	305,411	2045	373	2,418	268,068	39,761	307,829
ALL INDIA	Rural	1,834,792	185,565	2,020,357	30,388	14,233	45,596	1,866,155	199,798	2,065,953
	Urban	256,359	18,914	275,273	23,918	12,187	36,105	280,277	31,101	311,378
	Total	2,091,151	204,479	2,295,630	55,281	26,420	81,701	2,146,432	230,899	2,377,331

TABLE 5.2

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD LOOMS BY TYPE (2009-10)

State	Location	Pit	Frame	Pedal	Other	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	61,680	3,572	25	1,413	66,690
	Urban	38,506	1,020	49	200	39,775
	Total	100,186	4,592	74	1,613	106,465
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	61	7,410	110	16,811	24,392
	Urban	14	198	26	2,656	2,894
	Total	75	7,608	136	19,467	27,286
ASSAM	Rural	3,716	1,022,427	1,260	53,947	1,081,350
	Urban	16	16,192	84	1,105	17,397
	Total	3,732	1,038,619	1,344	55,052	1,098,747
BIHAR	Rural	6,936	516	19	726	8,197
	Urban	1,335	23	5	38	1,401
	Total	8,271	539	24	764	9,598
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	794	817	0	3	1,614
	Urban	173	33	0	0	206
	Total	967	850	0	3	1,820
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	210	982	0	3	1,195
	Total	210	982	0	3	1,195
GUJARAT	Rural	1,538	1,286	49	13	2,886
	Urban	136	437	4	5	582
	Total	1,674	1,723	53	18	3,468
HARYANA	Rural	11	13	3	0	27
	Urban	105	106	0	0	211
	Total	116	119	3	0	238
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	214	5,059	28	245	5,546
	Urban	0	4	0	0	4
	Total	214	5,063	28	245	5,550
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	96	4,155	15	18	4,284
	Urban	25	2,908	76	8	3,017
	Total	121	7,063	91	26	7,301
JHARKHAND	Rural	1,819	41	27	10	1,897
	Urban	227	4	0	0	231
	Total	2,046	45	27	10	2,128
KARNATAKA	Rural	20,229	6,852	219	339	27,639
	Urban	2,748	875	14	104	3,741
	Total	22,977	7,727	233	443	31,380
KERALA	Rural	3,111	770	3	16	3,900
	Urban	232	377	0	0	609
	Total	3,343	1,147	3	16	4,509
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	826	111	17	246	1,200
	Urban	1,784	317	21	57	2,179
	Total	2,610	428	38	303	3,379
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	383	100	31	18	532
	Urban	399	785	53	80	1,317
	Total	782	885	84	98	1,849

TABLE 5.2 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD LOOMS BY TYPE (2009-10)

State	Location	Pit	Frame	Pedal	Other	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	146	110,618	1,477	49,746	161,987
	Urban	22	26,559	295	1,771	28,647
	Total	168	137,177	1,772	51,517	190,634
MEGHALAYA	Rural	546	7,518	41	862	8,967
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	546	7,518	41	862	8,967
MIZORAM	Rural	46	261	56	15,877	16,240
	Urban	6	1,045	24	6,623	7,698
	Total	52	1,306	80	22,500	23,938
NAGALAND	Rural	31	573	44	46,604	47,252
	Urban	0	0	0	278	278
	Total	31	573	44	46,882	47,530
ORISSA	Rural	28,985	9,424	353	90	38,852
	Urban	600	121	2	2	725
	Total	29,585	9,545	355	92	39,577
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	731	19	0	0	750
	Urban	387	4	0	0	391
	Total	1,118	23	0	0	1,141
PUNJAB	Rural	253	0	0	1	254
	Urban	7	0	0	0	7
	Total	260	0	0	1	261
RAJASTHAN	Rural	1,288	906	284	693	3,171
	Urban	1,840	216	37	139	2,232
	Total	3,128	1,122	321	832	5,403
SIKKIM	Rural	7	157	2	163	329
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7	157	2	163	329
TAMIL NADU	Rural	46,077	23,416	16,839	786	87,118
	Urban	36,916	13,791	9,245	377	60,329
	Total	82,993	37,207	26,084	1,163	147,447
TRIPURA	Rural	1,285	3,937	467	132,358	138,047
	Urban	8	261	0	682	951
	Total	1,293	4,198	467	133,040	138,998
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	40,777	2,917	43	99	43,836
	Urban	32,917	262	304	208	33,691
	Total	73,694	3,179	347	307	77,527
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	573	884	383	49	1,889
	Urban	1,000	581	81	3	1,665
	Total	1,573	1,465	464	52	3,554
WEST BENGAL	Rural	188,088	40,371	412	12,640	241,511
	Urban	41,000	21,639	92	1,169	63,900
	Total	229,088	62,010	504	13,809	305,411
ALL INDIA	Rural	410,247	1,254,130	22,207	333,773	2,020,357
	Urban	160,613	88,740	10,412	15,508	275,273
	Total	570,860	1,342,870	32,619	349,281	2,295,630



TABLE 5.3

## NUMBER OF WORKING LOOMS BY PURPOSE OF USAGE (2009-10)

State	Location	Commercial	Domestic	Both domestic and commercial	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	54,146	1,311	7,284	62,741
	Urban	30,302	1,434	6,191	37,927
	Total	84,448	2,745	13,475	100,668
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	558	14,326	4,832	19,716
	Urban	239	895	553	1,687
	Total	797	15,221	5,385	21,403
ASSAM	Rural	23,842	681,310	258,314	963,466
	Urban	257	9,795	4,754	14,806
	Total	24,099	691,105	263,068	978,272
BIHAR	Rural	4,873	1,080	568	6,521
	Urban	626	184	49	859
	Total	5,499	1,264	617	7,380
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	946	628	9	1,583
	Urban	204	0	0	204
	Total	1,150	628	9	1,787
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-
	Urban	755	162	52	969
	Total	755	162	52	969
GUJARAT	Rural	2,437	0	283	2,720
	Urban	490	0	2	492
	Total	2,927	0	285	3,212
HARYANA	Rural	23	0	0	23
	Urban	94	59	13	166
	Total	117	59	13	189
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	750	3,735	912	5,397
	Urban	0	4	0	4
	Total	750	3,739	912	5,401
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	1,557	3	2,666	4,226
	Urban	2,822	4	114	2,940
	Total	4,379	7	2,780	7,166
JHARKHAND	Rural	1,384	235	66	1,685
	Urban	43	163	0	206
	Total	1,427	398	66	1,891
KARNATAKA	Rural	23,110	1,176	760	25,046
	Urban	3,129	26	205	3,360
	Total	26,239	1,202	965	28,406
KERALA	Rural	2,570	175	529	3,274
	Urban	490	1	19	510
	Total	3,060	176	548	3,784
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,101	30	35	1,166
	Urban	1,783	77	205	2,065
	Total	2,884	107	240	3,231
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	496	0	3	499
	Urban	887	0	214	1,101
	Total	1,383	0	217	1,600

TABLE 5.3 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF WORKING LOOMS BY PURPOSE OF USAGE (2009-10)

State	Location	Commercial	Domestic	Both domestic and commercial	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	19,708	980	138,095	158,783
	Urban	3,132	35	24,753	27,920
	Total	22,840	1,015	162,848	186,703
MEGHALAYA	Rural	166	6,380	1,802	8,348
	Urban	-	-	-	-
	Total	166	6,380	1,802	8,348
MIZORAM	Rural	1,103	13,783	983	15,869
	Urban	1,259	5,496	658	7,413
	Total	2,362	19,279	1,641	23,282
NAGALAND	Rural	2,012	9,745	32,433	44,190
	Urban	4	6	256	266
	Total	2,016	9,751	32,689	44,456
ORISSA	Rural	32,994	912	2,120	36,026
	Urban	693	2	11	706
	Total	33,687	914	2,131	36,732
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	682	14	47	743
	Urban	210	168	2	380
	Total	892	182	49	1,123
PUNJAB	Rural	252	2	0	254
	Urban	5	2	0	7
	Total	257	4	0	261
RAJASTHAN	Rural	2,196	441	247	2,884
	Urban	1,908	64	209	2,181
	Total	4,104	505	456	5,065
SIKKIM	Rural	94	0	195	289
	Urban	-	-	-	-
	Total	94	0	195	289
TAMIL NADU	Rural	56,225	10,714	17,346	84,285
	Urban	44,942	3,603	10,399	58,944
	Total	101,167	14,317	27,745	143,229
TRIPURA	Rural	5,788	117,047	9,434	132,269
	Urban	227	563	62	852
	Total	6,015	117,610	9,496	133,121
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	40,139	944	981	42,064
	Urban	29,747	1,372	626	31,745
	Total	69,886	2,316	1,607	73,809
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	1,342	78	330	1,750
	Urban	1,542	54	5	1,601
	Total	2,884	132	335	3,351
WEST BENGAL	Rural	169,034	3,988	35,953	208,975
	Urban	49,751	666	6,631	57,048
	Total	218,785	4,654	42,584	266,023
ALL INDIA	Rural	449,528	869,037	516,227	1,834,792
	Urban	175,541	24,835	55,983	256,359
	Total	625,069	893,872	572,210	2,091,151

TABLE 5.4

## NUMBER OF WORKING LOOMS BY TYPE OF YARN USED (2009-10)

State	Location	Mill spun yarn	Hand spun yarn	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	60,489	2,252	62,741
	Urban	37,600	327	37,927
	Total	98,089	2,579	100,668
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	17,244	2,472	19,716
	Urban	1,551	136	1,687
	Total	18,795	2,608	21,403
ASSAM	Rural	942,553	20,913	963,466
	Urban	14,574	232	14,806
	Total	957,127	21,145	978,272
BIHAR	Rural	4,850	1,671	6,521
	Urban	788	71	859
	Total	5,638	1,742	7,380
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	1,566	17	1,583
	Urban	142	62	204
	Total	1,708	79	1,787
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	967	2	969
	Total	967	2	969
GUJARAT	Rural	1,638	1,082	2,720
	Urban	310	182	492
	Total	1,948	1,264	3,212
HARYANA	Rural	20	3	23
	Urban	126	40	166
	Total	146	43	189
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	2,925	2,472	5,397
	Urban	0	4	4
	Total	2,925	2,476	5,401
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	784	3,442	4,226
	Urban	540	2,400	2,940
	Total	1,324	5,842	7,166
JHARKHAND	Rural	629	1,056	1,685
	Urban	198	8	206
	Total	827	1,064	1,891
KARNATAKA	Rural	18,872	6,174	25,046
	Urban	2,614	746	3,360
	Total	21,486	6,920	28,406
KERALA	Rural	1,699	1,575	3,274
	Urban	140	370	510
	Total	1,839	1,945	3,784
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	1,139	27	1,166
	Urban	1,861	204	2,065
	Total	3,000	231	3,231
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	404	95	499
	Urban	945	156	1,101
	Total	1,349	251	1,600

TABLE 5.4 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF WORKING LOOMS BY TYPE OF YARN USED (2009-10)

State	Location	Mill spun yarn	Hand spun yarn	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	153,888	4,895	158,783
	Urban	27,328	592	27,920
	Total	181,216	5,487	186,703
MEGHALAYA	Rural	8,344	4	8,348
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	8,344	4	8,348
MIZORAM	Rural	9,548	6,321	15,869
	Urban	6,108	1,305	7,413
	Total	15,656	7,626	23,282
NAGALAND	Rural	33,594	10,596	44,190
	Urban	262	4	266
	Total	33,856	10,600	44,456
ORISSA	Rural	35,344	682	36,026
	Urban	706	0	706
	Total	36,050	682	36,732
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	653	90	743
	Urban	340	40	380
	Total	993	130	1,123
PUNJAB	Rural	254	0	254
	Urban	6	1	7
	Total	260	1	261
RAJASTHAN	Rural	912	1,972	2,884
	Urban	1,837	344	2,181
	Total	2,749	2,316	5,065
SIKKIM	Rural	283	6	289
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	283	6	289
TAMIL NADU	Rural	58,968	25,317	84,285
	Urban	41,142	17,802	58,944
	Total	100,110	43,119	143,229
TRIPURA	Rural	130,346	1,923	132,269
	Urban	826	26	852
	Total	131,172	1,949	133,121
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	40,325	1,739	42,064
	Urban	29,534	2,211	31,745
	Total	69,859	3,950	73,809
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	1,189	561	1,750
	Urban	1,506	95	1,601
	Total	2,695	656	3,351
WEST BENGAL	Rural	189,125	19,850	208,975
	Urban	54,309	2,739	57,048
	Total	243,434	22,589	266,023
ALL INDIA	Rural	1,717,585	117,207	1,834,792
	Urban	226,260	30,099	256,359
	Total	1,943,845	147,306	2,091,151



TABLE 6.1

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FABRICS (2009-10)

State	Location	Dhoti	Saree	Towel/ napkin	Bedsheets	Sarong	Furnishings	Gamchas/ angavastram	Lungi
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	791	37,574	556	1,431	6	17	7	483
	Urban	119	21,098	248	60	0	5	10	103
	Total	910	58,672	804	1,491	6	22	17	586
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	372	291	1,649	493	8,968	260	5,526	1,663
	Urban	7	8	81	8	866	2	249	49
	Total	379	299	1,730	501	9,834	262	5,775	1,712
ASSAM	Rural	30,686	3,574	77,406	42,084	40,362	5,312	822,324	52,013
	Urban	789	90	735	809	412	50	14,075	598
	Total	31,475	3,664	78,141	42,893	40,774	5,362	836,399	52,611
BIHAR	Rural	570	1,837	246	311	45	84	2,482	325
	Urban	36	144	14	28	4	3	434	41
	Total	606	1,981	260	339	49	87	2,916	366
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	1	271	3	150	0	0	2	1
	Urban	0	46	0	28	0	0	0	1
	Total	1	317	3	178	0	0	2	2
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	0	0	9	309	0	73	1	1
	Total	0	0	9	309	0	73	1	1
GUJARAT	Rural	141	425	351	88	0	2	18	6
	Urban	3	374	5	3	0	0	0	0
	Total	144	799	356	91	0	2	18	6
HARYANA	Rural	0	0	0	14	0	16	0	0
	Urban	0	1	4	231	0	39	0	0
	Total	0	1	4	245	0	55	0	0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	3	1	0	2	1	2	0	2
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	1	0	2	1	2	0	2
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
	Urban	1	1	3	1	0	4	0	0
	Total	2	1	3	5	1	4	0	0
JHARKHAND	Rural	24	286	1,317	1,851	5	11	577	454
	Urban	229	329	64	215	39	43	139	54
	Total	253	615	1,381	2,066	44	54	716	508
KARNATAKA	Rural	440	7,774	401	346	22	9	482	362
	Urban	76	993	52	36	3	1	37	6
	Total	516	8,767	453	382	25	10	519	368
KERALA	Rural	1,317	441	205	84	3	3	5	92
	Urban	240	38	70	13	0	9	0	53
	Total	1,557	479	275	97	3	12	5	145
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	16	631	55	550	3	2	36	6
	Urban	31	1,477	137	1,736	9	15	15	23
	Total	47	2,108	192	2,286	12	17	51	29
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	15	181	1	0	2	1	1	8
	Urban	7	175	37	20	2	0	3	8
	Total	22	356	38	20	4	1	4	16

TABLE 6.1 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FABRICS (2009-10)

State	Location	Dhoti	Saree	Towel/ napkin	Bedsheets	Sarong	Furnishings	Gamchas/ angavastram	Lungi
MANIPUR	Rural	823	2,367	36,203	37,173	126,127	1,450	6,489	29,111
	Urban	147	316	7,907	8,071	21,880	263	1,146	5,102
	Total	970	2,683	44,110	45,244	148,007	1,713	7,635	34,213
MEGHALAYA	Rural	24	6	40	173	3,377	69	7,450	52
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	24	6	40	173	3,377	69	7,450	52
MIZORAM	Rural	18	125	221	1,503	10,463	220	289	233
	Urban	0	5	11	306	4,192	20	2	14
	Total	18	130	232	1,809	14,655	240	291	247
NAGALAND	Rural	5	16	13	13	11	0	1,856	7
	Urban	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	6	16	13	13	11	1	1,856	8
ORISSA	Rural	608	26,570	325	336	1	7	2,485	796
	Urban	126	506	5	13	0	0	32	28
	Total	734	27,076	330	349	1	7	2,517	824
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	0	155	16	0	0	0	0	373
	Urban	0	54	2	0	0	0	0	189
	Total	0	209	18	0	0	0	0	562
PUNJAB	Rural	2	2	0	65	0	0	0	1
	Urban	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	2	0	65	0	0	0	1
RAJASTHAN	Rural	74	277	185	231	8	7	80	16
	Urban	57	1,811	56	61	2	0	20	9
	Total	131	2,088	241	292	10	7	100	25
SIKKIM	Rural	0	0	39	12	1	317	4	6
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0	0	39	12	1	317	4	6
TAMIL NADU	Rural	3,517	37,830	2,353	3,163	104	8	13	3,974
	Urban	2,068	25,908	1,826	4,915	45	10	45	3,628
	Total	5,585	63,738	4,179	8,078	149	18	58	7,602
TRIPURA	Rural	164	562	713	2,316	103,323	1,517	13,905	694
	Urban	1	18	7	11	435	11	149	9
	Total	165	580	720	2,327	103,758	1,528	14,054	703
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	255	18,567	753	8,870	33	15	4,739	56
	Urban	69	21,927	667	4,543	12	15	957	22
	Total	324	40,494	1,420	13,413	45	30	5,696	78
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	17	35	66	1,130	17	21	13	4
	Urban	1	4	152	1,827	3	0	26	2
	Total	18	39	218	2,957	20	21	39	6
WEST BENGAL	Rural	2,281	85,885	546	1,000	32	8,599	24,981	2,430
	Urban	74	21,132	69	9	3	38	4,651	1,510
	Total	2,355	107,017	615	1,009	35	8,637	29,632	3,940
ALL INDIA	Rural	42,165	225,683	123,663	103,393	292,915	17,949	893,764	93,168
	Urban	4,084	96,455	12,161	23,253	27,907	602	21,991	11,451
	Total	46,249	322,138	135,824	126,646	320,822	18,551	915,755	104,619

TABLE 6.1 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD UNITS REPORTING PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FABRICS (2009-10)

State	Location	Shirting	Dress material	Long cloth	Shawl	Loi	Blanket	1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	3,698	789	1,820	402	22	16	241	2	1	5	15
	Urban	678	51	1,650	277	4	0	8	1	4	5	2
	Total	4,376	840	3,470	679	26	16	249	3	5	10	17
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	558	182	373	365	6,140	294	689	18	6	11	5,614
	Urban	84	6	1	8	650	9	192	1	0	1	391
	Total	642	188	374	373	6,790	303	881	19	6	12	6,005
ASSAM	Rural	4,455	687	4,618	13,876	55,068	14,861	409	92	163	654	783,429
	Urban	206	9	56	183	1,045	36	6	2	5	6	13,357
	Total	4,661	696	4,674	14,059	56,113	14,897	415	94	168	660	796,786
BIHAR	Rural	514	194	71	686	91	56	425	62	40	7	6
	Urban	18	8	9	50	5	2	54	5	2	1	4
	Total	532	202	80	736	96	58	479	67	42	8	10
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	981	407	3	3	1	0	30	0	1	9	0
	Urban	126	21	0	0	1	0	4	0	22	0	0
	Total	1,107	428	3	3	2	0	34	0	23	9	0
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	5	2	47	10	0	118	178	112	0	11
	Total	1	5	2	47	10	0	118	178	112	0	11
GUJARAT	Rural	78	9	74	307	498	0	55	66	418	112	229
	Urban	0	1	32	31	32	0	3	5	21	4	16
	Total	78	10	106	338	530	0	58	71	439	116	245
HARYANA	Rural	0	0	0	0	1	2	23	3	288	0	2
	Urban	0	0	6	4	0	20	1,016	29	3,595	3	95
	Total	0	0	6	4	1	22	1,039	32	3,883	3	97
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	1	0	0	348	899	13	0	0	32	1	7
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	0	348	899	13	0	0	32	1	7
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	1	1	1	7	1,080	372	2,649	1	34	2	0
	Urban	0	1	0	3	2,157	107	105	0	35	1	1
	Total	1	2	1	10	3,237	479	2,754	1	69	3	1
JHARKHAND	Rural	1,497	369	46	140	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Urban	177	30	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	1,674	399	48	142	4	1	1	0	2	0	0
KARNATAKA	Rural	2,852	429	384	412	10	1	3,518	4	5	94	51
	Urban	347	62	8	38	0	0	212	0	0	9	1
	Total	3,199	491	392	450	10	1	3,730	4	5	103	52
KERALA	Rural	82	18	5	9	10	0	0	2	1	1	0
	Urban	13	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Total	95	19	5	9	12	0	0	5	1	1	0
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	5	16	18	3	3	4	2	1	119	45	6
	Urban	44	130	39	4	4	0	21	5	65	33	3

	Total	49	146	57	7	7	4	23	6	184	78	9
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	89	3	2	0	0	0	23	2	6	0	1
	Urban	26	1	0	12	0	0	6	4	72	8	1
	Total	115	4	2	12	0	0	29	6	78	8	2



TABLE 6.1 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD UNITS REPORTING PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FABRICS (2009-10)

State	Location	342	860	2,390	3,600	32,322	38,391	20,417	159	42	416	1,314
MANIPUR	Rural											
	Urban	76	160	152	1,399	5,656	5,854	2,145	25	9	781	448
	Total	418	1,020	2,542	4,999	37,978	44,245	22,562	184	51	1,197	1,762
MEGHALAYA	Rural	7	7	7	62	387	14	2	2	4	3	4,781
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7	7	7	62	387	14	2	2	4	3	4,781
MIZORAM	Rural	233	200	34	784	6,375	52	3,577	29	20	6	9
	Urban	11	7	14	197	3,158	10	1,093	2	4	1	0
	Total	244	207	48	981	9,533	62	4,670	31	24	7	9
NAGALAND	Rural	13	37	121	21	23,804	36	0	0	0	13	38,553
	Urban	0	0	0	0	183	0	0	0	0	0	261
	Total	13	37	121	21	23,987	36	0	0	0	13	38,814
ORISSA	Rural	1,248	41	704	138	105	0	2	12	33	132	115
	Urban	13	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
	Total	1,261	41	711	138	105	0	2	13	34	132	118
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUNJAB	Rural	0	0	0	1	19	2	106	0	1	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	1	2	13	0	2	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	20	4	119	0	3	0	0
RAJASTHAN	Rural	206	43	83	260	797	56	452	14	635	6	80
	Urban	21	7	5	44	75	0	8	0	173	1	3
	Total	227	50	88	304	872	56	460	14	808	7	83
SIKKIM	Rural	8	0	31	16	14	0	42	3	134	3	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	8	0	31	16	14	0	42	3	134	3	2
TAMIL NADU	Rural	212	63	118	391	44	10	346	1,839	8,528	39	59
	Urban	182	38	212	183	42	1	338	558	1,624	18	36
	Total	394	101	330	574	86	11	684	2,397	10,152	57	95
TRIPURA	Rural	573	1,566	1,831	67	1,017	16	20	15	35	250	23,862
	Urban	7	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	81
	Total	580	1,568	1,831	67	1,022	16	20	15	35	250	23,943
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	277	143	49	170	284	35	6	35	9,759	1,248	62
	Urban	42	35	107	73	23	14	11	65	2,925	12	32
	Total	319	178	156	243	307	49	17	100	12,684	1,260	94
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	12	0	7	34	451	379	268	26	224	109	44
	Urban	0	0	1	2	73	82	35	2	88	5	3
	Total	12	0	8	36	524	461	303	28	312	114	47
WEST BENGAL	Rural	1,323	51	649	459	20	4	81	67	3	76	599
	Urban	33	13	85	397	40	0	197	0	1	25	56
	Total	1,356	64	734	856	60	4	278	67	4	101	655
ALL INDIA	Rural	19,265	6,115	13,439	22,561	129,464	54,615	33,384	2,454	20,533	3,242	858,840
	Urban	2,105	588	2,388	2,954	13,168	6,137	5,585	886	8,761	914	14,805
	Total	21,370	6,703	15,827	25,515	142,632	60,752	38,969	3,340	29,294	4,156	873,645

TABLE 6.2

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING USAGE OF MAJOR YARNS (2009-10)

State	Location	Cotton (1-20)	Cotton (21-40)	Cotton (41-80)	Cotton (Above 80)	Viscose & blends	Muga silk
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	2,160	4,810	18,493	6,618	32	60
	Urban	394	1,346	6,675	2,594	22	118
	Total	2,554	6,156	25,168	9,212	54	178
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	5,660	10,838	5,129	4,552	163	135
	Urban	617	782	505	182	7	17
	Total	6,277	11,620	5,634	4,734	170	152
ASSAM	Rural	88,241	572,062	533,565	461,684	12,103	6,688
	Urban	1,560	11,498	9,698	6,720	70	144
	Total	89,801	583,560	543,263	468,404	12,173	6,832
BIHAR	Rural	1,194	1,829	562	274	6	227
	Urban	521	165	18	16	3	8
	Total	1,715	1,994	580	290	9	235
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	113	171	288	2	1	1
	Urban	65	43	18	10	1	0
	Total	178	214	306	12	2	1
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	200	486	29	12	1	1
	Total	200	486	29	12	1	1
GUJARAT	Rural	829	1,103	178	15	4	2
	Urban	39	48	43	12	0	3
	Total	868	1,151	221	27	4	5
HARYANA	Rural	155	113	2	0	0	0
	Urban	1,864	1,072	100	408	0	3
	Total	2,019	1,185	102	408	0	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	4	2	1	10	2,658	21
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	2	1	10	2,658	21
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	21	5	12	1	0	1
	Urban	4	5	2	0	0	30
	Total	25	10	14	1	0	31
JHARKHAND	Rural	2,688	2,147	849	147	15	150
	Urban	619	241	114	65	20	9
	Total	3,307	2,388	963	212	35	159
KARNATAKA	Rural	1,974	1,433	4,845	332	485	103
	Urban	196	108	256	72	8	60
	Total	2,170	1,541	5,101	404	493	163
KERALA	Rural	220	335	739	985	7	1
	Urban	90	140	112	98	1	0
	Total	310	475	851	1,083	8	1
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	442	278	231	740	3	6
	Urban	364	1,669	179	1,238	4	63
	Total	806	1,947	410	1,978	7	69
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	36	27	25	15	0	7
	Urban	103	119	44	6	1	0
	Total	139	146	69	21	1	7

TABLE 6.2 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING USAGE OF MAJOR YARNS (2009-10)

State	Location	Cotton (1-20)	Cotton (21-40)	Cotton (41-80)	Cotton (Above 80)	Viscose & blends	Muga silk
MANIPUR	Rural	11,364	44,121	31,496	26,869	3,247	25,750
	Urban	1,111	7,906	8,466	5,809	2,641	4,468
	Total	12,475	52,027	39,962	32,678	5,888	30,218
MEGHALAYA	Rural	877	1,890	2,010	2,565	1,153	67
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	877	1,890	2,010	2,565	1,153	67
MIZORAM	Rural	1,557	10,276	2,128	875	196	277
	Urban	485	4,368	526	134	5	5
	Total	2,042	14,644	2,654	1,009	201	282
NAGALAND	Rural	145	1,452	5,005	1,665	26,710	58
	Urban	0	0	0	0	132	1
	Total	145	1,452	5,005	1,665	26,842	59
ORISSA	Rural	1,307	7,470	11,871	7,984	13	340
	Urban	39	60	164	235	0	36
	Total	1,346	7,530	12,035	8,219	13	376
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	16	22	442	47	0	2
	Urban	1	2	231	10	0	0
	Total	17	24	673	57	0	2
PUNJAB	Rural	38	202	4	0	0	0
	Urban	4	11	4	0	0	0
	Total	42	213	8	0	0	0
RAJASTHAN	Rural	1,562	517	171	223	4	28
	Urban	323	59	21	1,790	9	1
	Total	1,885	576	192	2,013	13	29
SIKKIM	Rural	277	310	117	28	3	1
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	277	310	117	28	3	1
TAMIL NADU	Rural	8,119	6,756	10,459	9,318	122	4,169
	Urban	5,237	4,390	7,925	7,063	82	2,497
	Total	13,356	11,146	18,384	16,381	204	6,666
TRIPURA	Rural	1,397	4,715	1,690	351	129	98
	Urban	22	78	34	1	0	0
	Total	1,419	4,793	1,724	352	129	98
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	13,812	10,270	1,642	453	2,111	351
	Urban	3,699	5,066	617	175	1,209	163
	Total	17,511	15,336	2,259	628	3,320	514
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	417	997	469	137	3	11
	Urban	468	1,546	216	72	1	1
	Total	885	2,543	685	209	4	12
WEST BENGAL	Rural	8,004	21,587	15,826	63,414	88	293
	Urban	288	6,345	2,641	18,077	17	15
	Total	8,292	27,932	18,467	81,491	105	308
ALL INDIA	Rural	152,629	705,738	648,249	589,304	49,256	38,847
	Urban	18,313	47,553	38,638	44,799	4,234	7,643
	Total	170,942	753,291	686,887	634,103	53,490	46,490

TABLE 6.2 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING USAGE OF MAJOR YARNS (2009-10)

State	Location	Eri silk	Mulberry silk	Other silk	Wool	Zari	Polyester & blends	Jute
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	70	14,120	1,015	962	165	246	2
	Urban	117	12,733	743	13	99	29	4
	Total	187	26,853	1,758	975	264	275	6
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	260	61	426	7,121	56	361	23
	Urban	4	0	7	516	1	93	8
	Total	264	61	433	7,637	57	454	31
ASSAM	Rural	11,589	6,291	21,441	181,215	675	40,466	854
	Urban	59	180	406	2,274	8	369	9
	Total	11,648	6,471	21,847	183,489	683	40,835	863
BIHAR	Rural	757	152	2,049	499	68	76	280
	Urban	143	5	155	14	4	1	6
	Total	900	157	2,204	513	72	77	286
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	2	2	280	4	3	805	1
	Urban	0	0	83	0	0	54	0
	Total	2	2	363	4	3	859	1
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	0	3	113	0	5	1
	Total	1	0	3	113	0	5	1
GUJARAT	Rural	24	14	335	416	0	19	0
	Urban	13	7	338	25	5	0	0
	Total	37	21	673	441	5	19	0
HARYANA	Rural	0	0	15	27	0	4	0
	Urban	8	3	257	997	0	56	32
	Total	8	3	272	1,024	0	60	32
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	1	0	4	2,346	6	23	0
	Urban	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	4	2,347	6	23	0
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	0	0	4	4,103	9	0	0
	Urban	0	16	6	2,171	6	0	0
	Total	0	16	10	6,274	15	0	0
JHARKHAND	Rural	141	202	172	66	6	56	0
	Urban	3	6	240	7	2	2	0
	Total	144	208	412	73	8	58	0
KARNATAKA	Rural	251	1,092	2,002	3,694	145	2,506	5
	Urban	26	418	208	283	17	339	1
	Total	277	1,510	2,210	3,977	162	2,845	6
KERALA	Rural	0	1	0	0	0	63	0
	Urban	0	2	0	0	0	8	0
	Total	0	3	0	0	0	71	0
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	0	4	10	131	1	0	0
	Urban	21	56	252	4	0	7	0
	Total	21	60	262	135	1	7	0
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	47	5	143	58	1	0	0
	Urban	1	9	73	7	0	0	0
	Total	48	14	216	65	1	0	0



TABLE 6.2 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING USAGE OF MAJOR YARNS (2009-10)

State	Location	Eri silk	Mulberry silk	Other silk	Wool	Zari	Polyester & blends	Jute
MANIPUR	Rural	4,374	3,149	2,326	142,249	256	49,527	358
	Urban	1,408	536	662	17,634	416	11,609	104
	Total	5,782	3,685	2,988	159,883	672	61,136	462
MEGHALAYA	Rural	773	318	2,249	1,090	9	3,611	8
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	773	318	2,249	1,090	9	3,611	8
MIZORAM	Rural	224	411	436	6,446	82	27	25
	Urban	7	56	263	3,346	29	7	3
	Total	231	467	699	9,792	111	34	28
NAGALAND	Rural	17	9	66	11,315	153	24,310	73
	Urban	0	0	42	115	0	216	0
	Total	17	9	108	11,430	153	24,526	73
ORISSA	Rural	209	2,987	1,105	83	1	33	2
	Urban	5	155	35	0	0	0	1
	Total	214	3,142	1,140	83	1	33	3
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	0	17	1	0	0	1	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	17	1	0	0	1	0
PUNJAB	Rural	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
RAJASTHAN	Rural	6	10	9	1,141	4	81	102
	Urban	6	1	0	123	0	26	8
	Total	12	11	9	1,264	4	107	110
SIKKIM	Rural	2	1	1	53	0	0	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2	1	1	53	0	0	2
TAMIL NADU	Rural	1,423	9,133	7,244	70	5	99	14
	Urban	937	8,104	4,229	54	50	96	18
	Total	2,360	17,237	11,473	124	55	195	32
TRIPURA	Rural	85	209	716	5,235	395	107	1,980
	Urban	0	2	1	19	0	0	7
	Total	85	211	717	5,254	395	107	1,987
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	1,112	788	11,917	858	77	1,739	7
	Urban	936	3,645	15,051	316	76	682	9
	Total	2,048	4,433	26,968	1,174	153	2,421	16
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	14	2	18	961	13	0	13
	Urban	1	1	1	12	0	0	0
	Total	15	3	19	973	13	0	13
WEST BENGAL	Rural	39	6,117	1,702	286	1	761	10,180
	Urban	7	32	851	117	0	8	5
	Total	46	6,149	2,553	403	1	769	10,185
ALL INDIA	Rural	21,421	45,095	55,686	370,429	2,131	124,921	13,929
	Urban	3,703	25,967	23,906	28,163	713	13,607	216
	Total	25,124	71,062	79,592	398,592	2,844	138,528	14,145

TABLE 6.3

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING MAJOR SOURCE OF INPUT-HANK YARN (2009-10)

State	Location	Open market	Master weaver	Cooperative society	NHDC/SHDC	Others	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	5,425	20,688	4,408	15	139	30,675
	Urban	4,610	10,172	345	7	38	15,172
	Total	10,035	30,860	4,753	22	177	45,847
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	15,134	24	119	103	31	15,411
	Urban	1,182	3	5	8	5	1,203
	Total	16,316	27	124	111	36	16,614
ASSAM	Rural	734,208	2,506	1,105	1,782	8,535	748,136
	Urban	11,334	4	3	9	22	11,372
	Total	745,542	2,510	1,108	1,791	8,557	759,508
BIHAR	Rural	1,300	5,289	101	43	524	7,257
	Urban	490	453	10	0	24	977
	Total	1,790	5,742	111	43	548	8,234
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	21	646	1,214	3	4	1,888
	Urban	7	81	178	3	14	283
	Total	28	727	1,392	6	18	2,171
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	244	39	39	0	7	329
	Total	244	39	39	0	7	329
GUJARAT	Rural	269	269	311	20	1,122	1,991
	Urban	56	77	23	8	99	263
	Total	325	346	334	28	1,221	2,254
HARYANA	Rural	3	8	0	0	5	16
	Urban	27	9	0	0	1,147	1,183
	Total	30	17	0	0	1,152	1,199
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	1,354	197	86	0	806	2,443
	Urban	4	0	1	0	2	7
	Total	1,358	197	87	0	808	2,450
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	2,739	1,374	13	6	10	4,142
	Urban	490	1,874	6	1	19	2,390
	Total	3,229	3,248	19	7	29	6,532
JHARKHAND	Rural	862	1,162	2,128	179	95	4,426
	Urban	26	461	209	1	1	698
	Total	888	1,623	2,337	180	96	5,124
KARNATAKA	Rural	4,187	3,162	2,033	4,258	1,631	15,271
	Urban	312	387	82	466	364	1,611
	Total	4,499	3,549	2,115	4,724	1,995	16,882
KERALA	Rural	321	60	1,023	125	316	1,845
	Urban	11	15	277	29	32	364
	Total	332	75	1,300	154	348	2,209
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	357	907	162	2	276	1,704
	Urban	170	2,880	187	9	374	3,620
	Total	527	3,787	349	11	650	5,324
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	44	1	9	7	132	193
	Urban	109	4	2	1	92	208
	Total	153	5	11	8	224	401

TABLE 6.3 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING MAJOR SOURCE OF INPUT-HANK YARN (2009-10)

State	Location	Open market	Master weaver	Cooperative society	NHDC/SHDC	Others	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	118,629	2,685	29	33	1,690	123,066
	Urban	21,252	132	4	12	617	22,017
	Total	139,881	2,817	33	45	2,307	145,083
MEGHALAYA	Rural	5,316	17	1	1	81	5,416
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	5,316	17	1	1	81	5,416
MIZORAM	Rural	8,784	31	10	18	614	9,457
	Urban	3,238	27	2	0	178	3,445
	Total	12,022	58	12	18	792	12,902
NAGALAND	Rural	24,219	487	11	19	572	25,308
	Urban	170	0	2	0	34	206
	Total	24,389	487	13	19	606	25,514
ORISSA	Rural	7,848	12,374	5,298	15	291	25,826
	Urban	219	175	205	0	1	600
	Total	8,067	12,549	5,503	15	292	26,426
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	6	22	339	0	0	367
	Urban	0	1	171	0	0	172
	Total	6	23	510	0	0	539
PUNJAB	Rural	248	4	0	0	1	253
	Urban	7	15	0	0	0	22
	Total	255	19	0	0	1	275
RAJASTHAN	Rural	727	646	268	29	1,300	2,970
	Urban	440	1,172	46	5	625	2,288
	Total	1,167	1,818	314	34	1,925	5,258
SIKKIM	Rural	31	0	1	3	1	36
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	31	0	1	3	1	36
TAMIL NADU	Rural	5,460	22,974	22,481	43	3,282	54,240
	Urban	3,215	16,290	14,304	32	2,150	35,991
	Total	8,675	39,264	36,785	75	5,432	90,231
TRIPURA	Rural	11,730	134	111	40	2,352	14,367
	Urban	82	14	1	0	20	117
	Total	11,812	148	112	40	2,372	14,484
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	11,599	28,271	172	46	2,973	43,061
	Urban	2,535	24,779	174	3	523	28,014
	Total	14,134	53,050	346	49	3,505	71,084
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	879	714	42	3	200	1,838
	Urban	881	739	14	0	9	1,643
	Total	1,760	1,453	56	3	209	3,481
WEST BENGAL	Rural	11,072	16,978	997	15	6,439	35,501
	Urban	2,077	5,077	108	4	589	7,855
	Total	13,149	22,055	1,105	19	7,028	43,356
ALL INDIA	Rural	972,772	121,630	42,472	6,808	33,422	1,177,104
	Urban	53,188	64,880	16,398	598	6,986	142,050
	Total	1,025,960	186,510	58,870	7,406	40,417	1,319,163

TABLE 6.4

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING MAJOR SOURCE OF  
INPUT-DYES & CHEMICALS (2009-10)

State	Location	Open market	Master weaver	Cooperative society	NHDC/SHDC	Others	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	4,649	20,629	4,141	26	1,045	30,490
	Urban	4,360	10,182	343	61	232	15,178
	Total	9,009	30,811	4,484	87	1,277	45,668
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	4,215	21	17	7	1,342	5,602
	Urban	151	4	0	1	241	397
	Total	4,366	25	17	8	1,583	5,999
ASSAM	Rural	241,765	1,614	165	217	114,057	357,818
	Urban	5,632	10	3	1	2,218	7,864
	Total	247,397	1,624	168	218	116,275	365,682
BIHAR	Rural	1,315	3,381	69	24	226	5,015
	Urban	407	453	9	0	25	894
	Total	1,722	3,834	78	24	251	5,909
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	21	638	1,100	2	0	1,761
	Urban	5	78	153	0	0	236
	Total	26	716	1,253	2	0	1,997
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	128	29	31	0	1	189
	Total	128	29	31	0	1	189
GUJARAT	Rural	226	175	155	6	625	1,187
	Urban	58	17	8	5	42	130
	Total	284	192	163	11	667	1,317
HARYANA	Rural	3	6	0	0	3	12
	Urban	24	6	0	0	1,133	1,163
	Total	27	12	0	0	1,136	1,175
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	794	191	89	0	16	1,090
	Urban	2	0	1	0	0	3
	Total	796	191	90	0	16	1,093
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	2,730	1,363	16	6	10	4,125
	Urban	431	1,791	9	0	0	2,231
	Total	3,161	3,154	25	6	10	6,356
JHARKHAND	Rural	866	1,139	2,122	176	101	4,404
	Urban	26	424	208	2	1	661
	Total	892	1,563	2,330	178	102	5,065
KARNATAKA	Rural	2,286	2,474	1,547	3,099	880	10,286
	Urban	208	318	66	339	206	1,137
	Total	2,494	2,792	1,613	3,438	1,086	11,423
KERALA	Rural	107	40	580	28	37	792
	Urban	3	15	87	15	20	140
	Total	110	55	667	43	57	932
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	323	870	161	1	279	1,634
	Urban	170	2,818	153	8	373	3,522
	Total	493	3,688	314	9	652	5,156
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	19	0	0	3	74	96
	Urban	77	1	2	1	29	110
	Total	96	1	2	4	103	206



TABLE 6.4 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING MAJOR SOURCE OF  
INPUT-DYES & CHEMICALS (2009-10)

State	Location	Open market	Master weaver	Cooperative society	NHDC/SHDC	Others	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	9,983	1,282	52	18	1,473	12,808
	Urban	2,851	61	11	4	207	3,134
	Total	12,834	1,343	63	22	1,680	15,942
MEGHALAYA	Rural	2,112	13	0	0	191	2,316
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2,112	13	0	0	191	2,316
MIZORAM	Rural	6,928	99	22	6	1,047	8,102
	Urban	2,540	31	3	0	233	2,807
	Total	9,468	130	25	6	1,280	10,909
NAGALAND	Rural	15,092	23	25	27	1,707	16,874
	Urban	163	0	3	0	8	174
	Total	15,255	23	28	27	1,715	17,048
ORISSA	Rural	7,379	10,217	4,401	10	290	22,297
	Urban	227	112	168	0	1	508
	Total	7,606	10,329	4,569	10	291	22,805
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	3	21	34	1	26	85
	Urban	0	0	4	0	5	9
	Total	3	21	38	1	31	94
PUNJAB	Rural	248	3	0	0	1	252
	Urban	7	15	0	0	0	22
	Total	255	18	0	0	1	274
RAJASTHAN	Rural	283	384	214	27	933	1,841
	Urban	117	477	49	1	567	1,211
	Total	400	861	263	28	1,500	3,052
SIKKIM	Rural	30	1	1	3	0	35
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	30	1	1	3	0	35
TAMIL NADU	Rural	3,137	17,649	18,629	42	3,239	42,696
	Urban	2,265	10,757	10,061	56	1,291	24,430
	Total	5,402	28,406	28,690	98	4,530	67,126
TRIPURA	Rural	5,483	163	129	16	15,696	21,487
	Urban	38	14	0	0	90	142
	Total	5,521	177	129	16	15,786	21,629
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	1,158	19,621	110	37	390	21,316
	Urban	1,838	18,032	136	3	580	20,589
	Total	2,996	37,653	246	40	979	41,914
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	596	648	38	1	197	1,480
	Urban	361	509	13	0	11	894
	Total	957	1,157	51	1	208	2,374
WEST BENGAL	Rural	20,725	11,708	470	10	4,176	37,089
	Urban	2,194	4,225	83	4	426	6,932
	Total	22,919	15,933	553	14	4,602	44,021
ALL INDIA	Rural	332,476	94,373	34,287	3,793	148,061	612,990
	Urban	24,283	50,379	11,604	501	7,940	94,707
	Total	356,759	144,752	45,891	4,294	156,010	707,706

TABLE 6.5

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING MAJOR SOURCE OF INPUT-DYED YARN (2009-10)

State	Location	Open market	Master weaver	Cooperative society	NHDC/SHDC	Others	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	4,645	25,578	6,046	18	597	36,884
	Urban	4,186	11,961	421	60	169	16,797
	Total	8,831	37,539	6,467	78	766	53,681
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	12,584	12	11	1	951	13,559
	Urban	940	5	0	1	144	1,090
	Total	13,524	17	11	2	1,095	14,649
ASSAM	Rural	703,268	3,803	220	354	15,580	723,225
	Urban	9,773	32	3	0	87	9,895
	Total	713,041	3,835	223	354	15,667	733,120
BIHAR	Rural	1,299	5,775	98	43	245	7,460
	Urban	404	584	12	1	29	1,030
	Total	1,703	6,359	110	44	274	8,490
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	22	668	1,160	0	1	1,851
	Urban	1	81	149	0	0	231
	Total	23	749	1,309	0	1	2,082
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	239	38	42	0	5	324
	Total	239	38	42	0	5	324
GUJARAT	Rural	296	342	285	21	1,085	2,029
	Urban	56	209	16	8	83	372
	Total	352	551	301	29	1,168	2,401
HARYANA	Rural	10	10	0	0	3	23
	Urban	24	10	12	0	1,178	1,224
	Total	34	20	12	0	1,181	1,247
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	3,983	286	150	2	16	4,437
	Urban	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	3,983	286	151	2	16	4,438
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	2,734	1,381	19	6	11	4,151
	Urban	482	1,868	10	0	11	2,371
	Total	3,216	3,249	29	6	22	6,522
JHARKHAND	Rural	863	1,225	2,308	191	102	4,689
	Urban	25	481	248	0	1	755
	Total	888	1,706	2,556	191	103	5,444
KARNATAKA	Rural	2,544	3,471	2,068	3,576	1,210	12,869
	Urban	252	389	78	399	265	1,383
	Total	2,796	3,860	2,146	3,975	1,475	14,252
KERALA	Rural	313	57	1,007	125	317	1,819
	Urban	9	14	290	30	32	375
	Total	322	71	1,297	155	349	2,194
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	352	894	168	2	284	1,700
	Urban	171	3,078	189	10	379	3,827
	Total	523	3,972	357	12	663	5,527
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	25	1	0	15	210	251
	Urban	76	3	3	5	78	165
	Total	101	4	3	20	288	416

TABLE 6.5 (CONTD...)

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING MAJOR SOURCE OF INPUT-DYED YARN (2009-10)

State	Location	Open market	Master weaver	Cooperative society	NHDC/SHDC	Others	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	132,283	2,868	42	28	2,822	138,043
	Urban	23,819	138	11	3	545	24,516
	Total	156,102	3,006	53	31	3,367	162,559
MEGHALAYA	Rural	4,271	49	2	1	197	4,520
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	4,271	49	2	1	197	4,520
MIZORAM	Rural	7,663	69	16	3	1,187	8,938
	Urban	3,319	32	1	0	300	3,652
	Total	10,982	101	17	3	1,487	12,590
NAGALAND	Rural	27,764	287	33	35	766	28,885
	Urban	165	0	3	0	10	178
	Total	27,929	287	36	35	776	29,063
ORISSA	Rural	7,356	14,299	5,688	8	420	27,771
	Urban	174	187	208	0	1	570
	Total	7,530	14,486	5,896	8	421	28,341
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	1	28	161	0	32	222
	Urban	0	0	44	0	5	49
	Total	1	28	205	0	37	271
PUNJAB	Rural	249	7	0	0	1	257
	Urban	11	12	0	0	0	23
	Total	260	19	0	0	1	280
RAJASTHAN	Rural	612	655	237	26	1,094	2,624
	Urban	503	1,113	50	0	649	2,315
	Total	1,115	1,768	287	26	1,743	4,939
SIKKIM	Rural	88	0	0	4	2	94
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	88	0	0	4	2	94
TAMIL NADU	Rural	3,520	20,922	20,996	49	4,107	49,594
	Urban	2,566	13,663	11,790	41	2,145	30,205
	Total	6,086	34,585	32,786	90	6,252	79,799
TRIPURA	Rural	93,774	411	1,406	55	2,319	97,965
	Urban	438	17	6	0	23	484
	Total	94,212	428	1,412	55	2,342	98,449
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	11,029	27,777	126	40	2,855	41,827
	Urban	2,399	25,373	160	4	707	28,643
	Total	13,428	53,150	286	44	3,571	70,479
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	1,226	1,150	49	1	206	2,632
	Urban	753	1,040	12	0	11	1,816
	Total	1,979	2,190	61	1	217	4,448
WEST BENGAL	Rural	16,333	33,669	2,226	18	19,849	72,095
	Urban	3,205	11,255	214	6	1,491	16,171
	Total	19,538	44,924	2,440	24	21,340	88,266
ALL INDIA	Rural	1,039,107	145,694	44,522	4,622	56,469	1,290,414
	Urban	53,990	71,583	13,973	568	8,348	148,462
	Total	1,093,097	217,277	58,495	5,190	64,826	1,438,885

TABLE 6.6

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FABRIC  
PER WEAVER PER DAY (METERS)

State	Location	Less than 1 Mtrs	1-2 Mtrs	2-3 Mtrs	3-4 Mtrs	4 & above Mtrs	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	22,597	11,659	6,294	5,837	2,487	48,874
	Urban	15,224	4,748	2,981	1,215	477	24,645
	Total	37,821	16,407	9,275	7,052	2,964	73,519
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	8,548	6,730	321	198	70	15,867
	Urban	688	548	9	0	0	1,245
	Total	9,236	7,278	330	198	70	17,112
ASSAM	Rural	417,046	385,077	69,552	9,900	3,637	885,212
	Urban	6,006	6,913	1,310	332	69	14,630
	Total	423,052	391,990	70,862	10,232	3,706	899,842
BIHAR	Rural	781	260	489	1,106	4,943	7,579
	Urban	111	46	140	150	590	1,037
	Total	892	306	629	1,256	5,533	8,616
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	2	262	182	40	1,402	1,888
	Urban	7	52	9	19	196	283
	Total	9	314	191	59	1,598	2,171
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	16	4	8	16	1,173	1,217
	Total	16	4	8	16	1,173	1,217
GUJARAT	Rural	185	320	294	174	1,522	2,495
	Urban	24	205	127	38	134	528
	Total	209	525	421	212	1,656	3,023
HARYANA	Rural	0	1	9	8	334	352
	Urban	148	186	193	200	4,246	4,973
	Total	148	187	202	208	4,580	5,325
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	4,552	974	188	38	60	5,812
	Urban	6	1	0	0	0	7
	Total	4,558	975	188	38	60	5,819
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	1,468	30	171	7	2,450	4,126
	Urban	2,253	7	14	3	110	2,387
	Total	3,721	37	185	10	2,560	6,513
JHARKHAND	Rural	103	17	75	1,069	3,379	4,643
	Urban	35	6	20	60	577	698
	Total	138	23	95	1,129	3,956	5,341
KARNATAKA	Rural	808	2,788	4,234	4,085	5,648	17,563
	Urban	169	407	430	318	554	1,878
	Total	977	3,195	4,664	4,403	6,202	19,441
KERALA	Rural	264	118	307	884	451	2,024
	Urban	64	26	39	215	75	419
	Total	328	144	346	1,099	526	2,443
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	381	279	290	236	545	1,731
	Urban	246	547	254	223	2,363	3,633
	Total	627	826	544	459	2,908	5,364
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	165	82	18	31	40	336
	Urban	111	89	21	29	91	341
	Total	276	171	39	60	131	677



TABLE 6.6 (CONTD...)

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FABRIC PER WEAVER PER DAY (METERS)

State	Location	Less than 1 Mtr	1-2 Mtrs	2-3 Mtrs	3-4 Mtrs	4 & above Mtrs	Total
MANIPUR	Rural	63,163	63,263	16,954	4,077	1,856	149,313
	Urban	10,857	11,904	2,825	648	368	26,602
	Total	74,020	75,167	19,779	4,725	2,224	175,915
MEGHALAYA	Rural	6,727	942	105	43	9	7,826
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	6,727	942	105	43	9	7,826
MIZORAM	Rural	11,768	2,416	427	113	262	14,986
	Urban	5,007	860	109	54	85	6,115
	Total	16,775	3,276	536	167	347	21,101
NAGALAND	Rural	34,694	4,735	989	86	15	40,519
	Urban	197	62	1	0	0	260
	Total	34,891	4,797	990	86	15	40,779
ORISSA	Rural	7,227	8,044	8,510	2,423	5,377	31,581
	Urban	136	309	136	53	55	689
	Total	7,363	8,353	8,646	2,476	5,432	32,270
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	18	25	108	278	54	483
	Urban	0	115	17	66	17	215
	Total	18	140	125	344	71	698
PUNJAB	Rural	4	0	1	0	247	252
	Urban	0	0	0	0	22	22
	Total	4	0	1	0	269	274
RAJASTHAN	Rural	962	342	246	238	1,258	3,046
	Urban	1,147	506	317	36	251	2,257
	Total	2,109	848	563	274	1,509	5,303
SIKKIM	Rural	466	40	2	4	18	530
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	466	40	2	4	18	530
TAMIL NADU	Rural	23,633	13,465	11,009	6,897	8,542	63,546
	Urban	13,683	10,386	9,209	5,006	3,714	41,998
	Total	37,316	23,851	20,218	11,903	12,256	105,544
TRIPURA	Rural	97,678	12,318	1,146	248	248	111,638
	Urban	433	112	42	19	26	632
	Total	98,111	12,430	1,188	267	274	112,270
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	17,916	2,638	1,028	1,362	22,576	45,520
	Urban	21,365	3,237	718	465	6,206	31,991
	Total	39,281	5,875	1,746	1,827	28,782	77,511
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	100	136	229	248	1,867	2,580
	Urban	5	12	10	44	2,240	2,311
	Total	105	148	239	292	4,107	4,891
WEST BENGAL	Rural	25,373	19,745	40,575	27,841	18,042	131,576
	Urban	2,414	3,468	7,991	8,450	5,766	28,089
	Total	27,787	23,213	48,566	36,291	23,808	159,665
ALL INDIA	Rural	746,629	536,706	163,753	67,471	87,339	1,601,898
	Urban	80,352	44,756	26,930	17,659	29,405	199,102
	Total	826,981	581,462	190,683	85,130	116,744	1,801,000

TABLE 6.7

## AVERAGE EARNING OF HANDLOOM HOUSEHOLDS (RS./ANNUM, 2009-10)

State	Location	All households	Weaver households	Allied households
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	27,620	29,314	22,851
	Urban	29,380	31,156	23,199
	Total	28,305	30,054	22,975
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	55,908	57,385	55,632
	Urban	69,158	74,564	63,133
	Total	57,232	58,761	56,623
ASSAM	Rural	40,102	40,178	35,557
	Urban	54,453	53,849	53,887
	Total	40,343	40,595	36,654
BIHAR	Rural	22,482	24,439	20,915
	Urban	30,741	27,969	31,529
	Total	23,903	24,810	23,211
CHHATTISGARH	Rural	16,539	16,759	15,310
	Urban	19,413	20,452	16,410
	Total	16,959	17,240	15,557
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	39,697	44,204	29,685
	Total	39,697	44,204	29,685
GUJARAT	Rural	37,643	37,508	38,613
	Urban	35,912	34,462	39,495
	Total	37,289	36,979	38,936
HARYANA	Rural	40,575	40,650	40,222
	Urban	40,919	40,893	41,060
	Total	40,896	40,877	40,999
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	26,538	28,050	17,278
	Urban	27,111	28,375	17,000
	Total	26,539	28,050	17,278
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	44,502	31,137	51,942
	Urban	40,667	45,936	36,316
	Total	43,285	36,619	47,504
JHARKHAND	Rural	18,441	19,857	16,252
	Urban	14,722	16,752	11,345
	Total	17,967	19,452	15,650
KARNATAKA	Rural	24,840	25,891	21,335
	Urban	25,405	26,286	22,151
	Total	24,897	25,933	21,400
KERALA	Rural	43,060	43,823	38,205
	Urban	30,721	31,242	29,571
	Total	39,991	41,198	34,496
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	26,890	27,814	24,759
	Urban	30,679	32,791	26,918
	Total	29,543	31,208	26,346
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	22,412	22,916	19,301
	Urban	44,225	45,216	41,255
	Total	38,366	38,603	37,529

TABLE 6.7 (CONTD...)

## AVERAGE EARNING OF HANDLOOM HOUSEHOLDS (RS./ANNUM, 2009-10)

State	Location	All households	Weaver households	Allied households
MANIPUR	Rural	55,675	55,672	53,927
	Urban	59,442	59,078	70,559
	Total	56,261	56,188	64,486
MEGHALAYA	Rural	39,418	40,024	33,094
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	39,418	40,024	33,094
MIZORAM	Rural	41,326	41,454	31,065
	Urban	54,307	54,425	49,051
	Total	43,973	44,079	36,569
NAGALAND	Rural	57,308	57,055	57,483
	Urban	45,769	46,739	42,636
	Total	57,208	56,963	57,352
ORISSA	Rural	29,628	30,264	26,634
	Urban	34,074	32,416	36,104
	Total	29,782	30,313	27,623
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	23,905	24,146	22,619
	Urban	25,149	25,565	23,329
	Total	24,327	24,624	22,872
PUNJAB	Rural	10,284	10,100	10,386
	Urban	11,442	13,007	10,673
	Total	10,701	11,098	10,492
RAJASTHAN	Rural	41,818	41,160	42,075
	Urban	49,902	43,376	54,444
	Total	43,921	42,077	44,643
SIKKIM	Rural	34,235	34,160	21,714
	Urban	-	-	-
	Total	34,235	34,160	21,714
TAMIL NADU	Rural	23,700	24,290	20,109
	Urban	24,897	25,318	22,046
	Total	24,181	24,707	20,841
TRIPURA	Rural	38,237	38,388	32,675
	Urban	46,737	48,182	37,027
	Total	38,299	38,450	32,902
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	24,061	25,087	20,321
	Urban	20,543	20,588	20,376
	Total	22,547	23,218	20,347
UTTARAKHAND	Rural	21,866	19,443	23,553
	Urban	12,134	12,434	11,529
	Total	18,433	16,153	20,729
WEST BENGAL	Rural	26,589	27,006	26,659
	Urban	26,470	26,616	26,015
	Total	26,571	26,934	26,588
ALL INDIA	Rural	37,167	38,260	29,693
	Urban	32,030	33,038	27,194
	Total	36,498	37,704	29,300

TABLE 6.8

AVERAGE EARNING OF HANDLOOM HOUSEHOLDS BY SOCIAL GROUPS (RS./ANNUM, 2009-10)

State	Location	Scheduled caste (SCs)	Scheduled tribes (STs)	Other backward caste (OBCs)	Others	All households
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	31,124	32,226	27,415	29,906	27,620
	Urban	28,486	28,212	29,372	29,575	29,380
	Total	30,312	30,421	28,151	29,725	28,305
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rural	53,133	57,039	45,522	50,547	55,908
	Urban	58,331	70,219	55,215	71,177	69,158
	Total	53,645	58,220	46,620	54,730	57,232
ASSAM	Rural	38,512	36,864	41,002	42,428	40,102
	Urban	45,213	60,218	54,058	57,252	54,453
	Total	38,719	37,014	41,199	42,793	40,343
BIHAR	Rural	24,803	21,366	21,939	30,953	22,482
	Urban	28,425	27,392	30,496	54,284	30,741
	Total	25,382	22,131	23,472	32,418	23,903
CHATTISGARH	Rural	15,939	18,493	16,634	18,767	16,539
	Urban	20,375	16,900	19,356	13,000	19,413
	Total	16,344	18,304	17,076	17,325	16,959
DELHI	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	39,977	39,824	38,719	43,585	39,697
	Total	39,977	39,824	38,719	43,585	39,697
GUJARAT	Rural	37,413	29,100	41,115	41,776	37,643
	Urban	40,887	22,454	28,214	50,960	35,912
	Total	37,962	23,039	39,585	43,556	37,289
HARYANA	Rural	39,875	41,375	40,187	43,315	40,575
	Urban	41,941	36,408	40,499	43,745	40,919
	Total	41,876	36,572	40,476	43,712	40,896
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	21,166	20,089	41,499	25,600	26,538
	Urban	-	17,000	28,400	28,333	27,111
	Total	21,166	20,080	41,437	25,602	26,539
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rural	25,897	21,640	42,985	47,963	44,502
	Urban	32,680	22,833	29,958	40,981	40,667
	Total	26,357	21,667	41,808	45,450	43,285
JHARKHAND	Rural	15,483	13,681	18,437	27,910	18,441
	Urban	8,597	9,944	15,369	10,656	14,722
	Total	11,221	11,153	18,081	20,449	17,967
KARNATAKA	Rural	25,650	28,223	24,371	28,229	24,840
	Urban	28,859	26,214	24,861	28,516	25,405
	Total	25,974	28,128	24,420	28,270	24,897
KERALA	Rural	44,877	38,075	44,140	33,483	43,060
	Urban	34,559	21,933	30,361	33,355	30,721
	Total	42,576	35,874	40,560	33,462	39,991
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	28,139	28,776	25,132	26,908	26,890
	Urban	28,559	30,305	32,064	27,569	30,679
	Total	28,364	29,503	30,548	27,457	29,543
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	15,769	19,401	30,534	21,605	22,412
	Urban	34,194	46,539	53,252	36,396	44,225
	Total	24,946	36,533	47,821	34,327	38,366



TABLE 6.8 (CONTD...)

## AVERAGE EARNING OF HANDLOOM HOUSEHOLDS BY SOCIAL GROUPS (RS./ANNUM, 2009-10)

State	Location	Scheduled caste (SCs)	Scheduled tribes (STs)	Other backward caste (OBCs)	Others	All households
MANIPUR	Rural	55,391	53,223	57,912	55,779	55,675
	Urban	49,670	60,158	58,201	61,412	59,442
	Total	53,714	53,299	57,961	56,915	56,261
MEGHALAYA	Rural	35,377	39,538	39,160	50,214	39,418
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	35,377	39,538	39,160	50,214	39,418
MIZORAM	Rural	41,104	41,396	46,276	30,877	41,326
	Urban	45,667	54,207	50,500	60,211	54,307
	Total	41,297	44,005	46,445	40,454	43,973
NAGALAND	Rural	54,303	57,285	68,157	60,795	57,308
	Urban	65,000	45,651	-	50,000	45,769
	Total	54,403	57,183	68,157	60,754	57,208
ORISSA	Rural	29,089	28,977	29,774	27,291	29,628
	Urban	22,500	22,055	34,546	27,762	34,074
	Total	29,068	28,821	29,967	27,306	29,782
PUDUCHERRY	Rural	32,333	-	23,894	17,500	23,905
	Urban	-	-	25,149	-	25,149
	Total	32,333	-	24,322	17,500	24,327
PUNJAB	Rural	11,317	9,777	9,493	11,630	10,284
	Urban	11,952	12,000	9,151	12,080	11,442
	Total	11,687	9,782	9,413	11,724	10,701
RAJASTHAN	Rural	42,652	31,710	41,554	40,266	41,818
	Urban	47,901	65,959	48,104	59,593	49,902
	Total	43,483	38,747	44,307	44,665	43,921
SIKKIM	Rural	35,326	31,272	41,180	36,072	34,235
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	35,326	31,272	41,180	36,072	34,235
TAMIL NADU	Rural	20,073	25,368	23,783	23,805	23,700
	Urban	21,268	24,206	24,371	27,082	24,897
	Total	20,295	25,172	24,018	25,300	24,181
TRIPURA	Rural	37,535	38,222	38,949	36,404	38,237
	Urban	33,684	56,647	40,475	39,811	46,737
	Total	37,040	38,289	39,000	36,831	38,299
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	15,690	19,810	25,132	23,720	24,061
	Urban	18,546	18,698	20,443	23,709	20,543
	Total	17,084	19,503	23,133	23,715	22,547
UTTRAKHAND	Rural	24,458	17,953	21,798	21,986	21,866
	Urban	10,541	9,841	12,408	11,256	12,134
	Total	22,968	16,579	17,529	19,536	18,433
WEST BENGAL	Rural	26,662	26,834	25,808	26,694	26,589
	Urban	24,951	25,288	28,975	26,653	26,470
	Total	26,379	26,597	26,349	26,688	26,571
ALL INDIA	Rural	33209	41023	35391	37584	37167
	Urban	29599	51862	28646	36815	32030
	Total	32721	41317	34146	37484	36498

