ECONOMICS OF INDIAN CRAFT

Estimating Employment and Value Added in the Handicraft and Handloom Sector

INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
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CRAFTS COUNCIL OF INDIA

Economics of
Indian Craft

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INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
256, 2nd Floor, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase-III
New Delhi-110020
Tel: +91 11 41064679, +91 9871177540
mail@ihdindia.org; www.ihdindia.org

for
CRAFTS COUNCIL OF INDIA
GF, Temple Trees Apts,
37, Venkatanarayana Rd, T. Nagar,
Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600017
Email: info@craftscouncilofindia.in
Phone: +91-44-24341456 | +91 98405 41456
Website: https://craftscouncilofindia.in/

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Core Report Team at IHD

Team Lead

Prof. G.C Manna

Professor and

Former Director-General, National Sample Survey Organisation
and Central Statistical Office, Government of India

Core Team Members

Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra

Senior Fellow

Mr. Vikas Dubey

Senior Research Associate

Mr. Subodh Kumar

Senior Research Associate

Advisory Committee

Chairperson

Prof. S. R. Hashim

Former Member-Secretary, Planning Commission and
Former Chairman, Union Public Service Commission

Co-Chairperson

Prof. Ashoke Chatterjee

Advisor, Crafts Council of India

Members

Prof. Alakh N. Sharma

Director, Institute for Human Development

Shri Rakesh Kumar

Former Director-General
National Sample Survey Organisation
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

Prof. Arup Mitra

Professor, South Asian University

Ms. Manjari Narula

Crafts Council of India

Ms. Gita Ram

Chairperson Emeritus, Crafts Council of India

Ms. Shikha Mukherjee

Crafts Council of India

Foreword

It is a matter of immense pleasure to write the foreword of the study '*Economics of Indian Craft: Estimating Employment and Value Added in the Handicraft and Handloom Sector*', prepared by the Institute for Human Development (IHD) in collaboration with the Crafts Council of India (CCI). The study appears at a time when sustainability, ethical production, and dignified livelihoods intersect with national priorities on growth and manufacturing. India's handmade economy—spanning handlooms and handicrafts—has long shaped cultural identity, enabled community enterprise, and sustained livelihoods across diverse regions. Yet, despite its visible footprint, the sector's scale and economic contribution have not been adequately measured in official statistics. This study seeks to help close that gap.

Our work combines a dedicated field survey across five Indian states with an estimation framework designed to produce independent measures of employment and gross value added (GVA) that the sector provides. The aim is twofold: first, to generate credible, comparable evidence on the sector's size and contribution; and second, to develop a transparent, replicable methodology—a practical toolkit for future exercises at state and national levels. By detailing sampling, estimation, and reconciliation steps, it is hoped that the study will support wider adoption and periodic updates so the handmade economy is more fully integrated within national systems of accounting.

The findings reinforce what practitioners and artisans have long experienced. The handmade sector anchors local economies through production, trade, and allied activities, even as enterprises face constraints in finance, raw-material access, market reach, and compliance burdens. The study records differences across states and between rural and urban areas, including variations in product mix, enterprise size, value added per worker, and exposure to health and safety risks. It also documents the sector's interactions with public institutions—registration regimes, export facilitation, and promotional bodies—and the unevenness of support reported by establishments. These patterns point to practical avenues for policy.

For CCI, the study advances a mission pursued over six decades: to revive, sustain, and strengthen Indian craft traditions, and to secure the handmade sector's rightful place in economic planning. For IHD, the study extends an institutional commitment to rigorous and policy-relevant research that advances equity, dignity, and sustainable livelihoods. This exercise will not merely be viewed as a measurement task but as part of a broader effort to recognise artisans and craft enterprises as essential actors in India's productive framework and value chains.

The policy implications are tangible. First, the sector's contribution merits regular inclusion in planning and budgeting through improved data systems, periodic estimation, and integration of handmade activities within national accounts. Second, targeted measures can yield outsized benefits: cluster development with common facilities; reliable, affordable inputs; design, technology, and quality services linking tradition to contemporary markets; fair procurement and payment practices; and financial instruments tailored to craft enterprise cycles. Third, social protection and occupational health must move to the mainstream, with particular attention to gender, home-based work, and craft-specific risks. Finally, deeper engagement with domestic and export markets requires stronger institutional bridges—standards, branding, digital presence, and buyer-seller platforms that reward quality and traceability.

We are grateful to the Advisory Committee members of the study and other domain experts for guidance on concept, design, and review; to field teams whose careful work under challenging conditions ensured data quality; and, most of all, to artisans and entrepreneurs who shared their time and knowledge with candour.

Their voices ground the analysis in lived realities. Partners across public agencies and sector bodies supported access, logistics, and feedback at key moments and we acknowledge their contributions with appreciation.

This study is not the final word. It offers a replicable starting point: careful estimates for five states and a methodology that can extend to other regions and craft clusters. As initiatives such as “Make in India” seek scale, the handmade economy can be a force for inclusive, sustainable growth, combining cultural stewardship with contemporary competitiveness. Realising that promise will depend on predictable policy support, responsive institutions, and continued investment in skills and enterprise capabilities.

We believe this study will be helpful to policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and market leaders working toward a vibrant handmade economy. We hope its evidence and framework help align programmes across ministries and states, enable credible targets for employment and value added, and, above all, support the millions of artisans whose ingenuity and labour enrich India every day.

Alakh N. Sharma
Director
Institute for Human Development
New Delhi • Ranchi

Ashoke Chatterjee
Advisor
Crafts Council of India
Chennai

Preface

In a year which marks 60 years since the Crafts Council of India was founded by Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay and given its mission to help revive, restore and rejuvenate India's craft heritage in a new age, it gives me great pleasure to offer this report on the economics of a gigantic sector that has remained invisible for far too long. In partnership with the Institute for Human Development, CCI has worked on what unfolds on these pages as a joint effort toward visibility through an independent estimate of the number of units and persons engaged in the handmade sector, assessment of its contribution in value added to the economy, and by providing a methodology that can now be used as a toolkit toward all that remains to be done to ensure that artisans and their crafts are firmly integrated into national systems of accounting.

The Issue

This report briefly recounts an effort by CCI and its partners which began almost three decades ago, when artisans were first impacted by globalisation and by new policies transforming India's economic landscape. Craft heritage, once so clearly established as non-negotiable in terms of cultural identity and Indian livelihood, began to shift away from a central preoccupation to the margins of priority. In contrast to the powerful role of the handmade sector in India's Freedom movement and then in the priorities of centralised planning that came with Independence, craft activists began to hear of handicrafts being regarded as a 'sunset industry', linked to a glorious past yet with little significance to new aspirations of progress, power and influence. Yet all this while the craft sector also continued to be hailed as the second largest source of Indian livelihood after agriculture. The Council realised a stark reality: there was little in the way of reliable data to back this claim. Estimates of employment ranged unacceptably from some 5 million to over 200 million. It soon became clear that in today's harshly competitive environment, credible evidence of scale and contribution would be essential to attract the attention and investment essential to building India's craft future.

Background

In 2009 CCI began efforts of its own to fill huge data gaps. It first investigated existing sources of sector information and then conducted a limited cluster study in two districts, Karur in Tamil Nadu and Kutch in Gujarat. The output in 2011 was a *Craft Economics and Impact Study* which though modest revealed the complexity, diversity and spread of the artisanal sector. CCI soon realised that collecting data on the scale necessary for statistical rigour was a mammoth and expensive undertaking well beyond the capacity of a small NGO. In coordination with sector partners, the Council began an advocacy task of convincing authorities and stakeholders on the need for reasonably accurate data that could help ensure a future for what we knew from history and experience as a significant and precious Indian advantage. This confidence was reinforced as the debate on sustainable futures unfolded across the globe, building a realisation of the extraordinary contribution which the handmade sector had made and should continue to make to national wellbeing in a changing world. Its contribution transcended the economic, emerging also as a vital source of environmental and social stability, cultural identity, empowerment for millions still at the margins of society, and as a strong and contemporary expression of India's creativity as a modern nation. Gandhiji's call over a century ago to realise the connection between art and industry and to appreciate the value of workmanship now began to take new meaning as did Tagore's conviction that handicrafts were an expression of "life in its completeness".

CCI's interactions revealed another important dimension that had marked the rise of our East Asian neighbours: beyond what is made by hand, hereditary crafts enrich other industries through a seedbed of capacity for innovation and change. As the concept of creative and cultural industries emerged through UN systems, so too did the need for a more intelligent, evidence-based understanding of India's handcraft advantage. The invisible giant would need to come out of the wings and be acknowledged centre-stage as the world's largest resource of artisanal knowledge and wisdom, contributing directly to many of its Sustainable Development Goals.

The Survey

This is the background to the report that is in your hands on this CCI anniversary. Commissioned by the Council, this research has been funded privately, reflecting years of advocacy and partnership with activists and authorities toward a better understanding of the economics of what is 'handmade in India'. The report is rooted in the inclusion of handicraft and handloom manufacturing enterprises, for the very first time, in the Sixth Economic Census (EC:2013-2014) and in CCI's partnership with the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in the conduct of that Census. The partnership followed meetings with the then Planning Commission, under the leadership of Dr Syeda Hameed and with the encouragement of Dr Pronab Sen, then Chief Statistician of India, Secretary in MoSPI and Economic Adviser at the Planning Commission.

The report of the Sixth Economic Census proved a watershed achievement, acknowledging the contribution of this important sector to the national economy and calling for further surveys in order to develop a methodology and design for detailed studies specific to 'handmade in India'. Consultations revealed the urgent need to undertake field work toward this methodological goal. The challenge was ~~of~~ who could take on this research responsibility, with governance of the artisanal sector distributed across many Ministries and departments. Yet a beginning had to be made, and with urgency. This realisation brought CCI together with IHD and to a concerted effort to raise resources that would permit field research on a scale commensurate with statistical credibility and accuracy.

Constraints and Findings

The report is the output of this joint commitment. While limited to sector definitions used for EC 2013-2014 and to five states selected on the basis of EC findings, this research confirms some impressions earlier based on anecdotal and limited data while also offering fresh insights into ground realities as well as important new findings. It identifies puzzles that need investigation and sets directions for future research toward that larger task of assessing the actual scale and contribution of the larger hand sector.

These findings are being released at a time of increasing visibility of the handmade through high-end retail outlets, representing growing demand within new generations for artisanal products. Market growth adds urgency to the need to understand this sector, based on reasonably reliable data, collected through a globally recognized and established scientific methodology. This challenge is compounded by the diversity of the handmade sector, and therefore by the importance of clear definition before statistics can be correctly interpreted. As in EC 2013-2014, this survey has been based on crafts under the mandate of the Development Commissioners of Handlooms and of Handicrafts in the Ministry of Textiles. Many crafts, artisans and ancillary workers functions outside this framework, reminding us that numbers are liable to change and of how much remains to be known about the economics of this sector. Yet 'handmade in India' is about much more than statistics. It demands sensitive acknowledgement of what makes a craft product the carrier of so much that makes us Indian – yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Significant findings include an estimate of 34 lakh handloom and handicraft establishments in five states, that have been selected on the basis of EC 2013-2014 experience and the requirements of statistical rigour. In these five states taken together, the sector as defined by that Census is found to employ an estimated 61. 1 lakh workers who represent nearly 26 per cent of the workers engaged in manufacturing establishments.

Report data confirms some earlier perceptions based on anecdotal evidence about how the sector operates, while also revealing details that do not fit the usual perceptions. These insights raise important questions about the impact of decades of work done by government ministries and departments, traders, financial institutions, NGOs and activists as well as by emerging design and fashion sectors.

A profoundly disturbing revelation is that average earnings in this sector (estimated in these states as a monthly average of Rs7000) appear well below the minimum wage rate, reflecting the financial vulnerability of a majority of workforce comprising family workers and other unpaid labourers. This is further mirrored by the larger share (55 per cent) of manufacturing units being located in rural areas, where today the need for non-farm livelihood opportunities is acute. These units are of small size, comprising one to two persons who belong to the same family. There is a good deal of unpaid family labour that goes into manufacturing processes, raising critical concerns about future patterns of fair earnings and fair trade. Factors of location and size indicate that handcraft is perceived as an alternative, even a fall-back option in difficult times and as a source of livelihood stability when disaster strikes, borne out by the Covid pandemic experience and over years of climatic disaster.

Yet the reality that 45 per cent of units covered in this survey have been located in the urban sector is an eye opener, suggesting new forces of change. A significantly larger role of women as owners of units has emerged, raising other questions about whether women's ownership and participation reflect their actual control over decision-making and interface with the market. Manufacture and sale in the sector continue to be based on the old putting-out system of a middle man-master craftsperson taking orders from buyers, who may or may not be middle men, then distributing the work among artisans, who are provided the raw material and designs. Artisans still appear to have little control over design, quality and pricing of products.

After years of organizing exhibitions and sales, meticulously curated and imaginatively themed, often with artisans showcasing their work, many activists in the sector will surely be surprised to learn that in the perception of artisans these exercises have not contributed much to sales and profits. While such efforts of organisations working with artisans may have raised awareness within certain segments of buyers in urban areas, they do not appear to have perceptibly expanded the size of the market. The export sector, often the most acknowledged dimension of craft activity, does not appear to have touched the artisans covered in this survey, yet another puzzle awaiting stronger understanding.

The Road Ahead

This study can lead to improvement in the framing of policy, design and targeting of government programmes and schemes for improving their implementation. For the private sector, which in recent times has diversified into the manufacturing and marketing of goods produced by artisan producers, these findings can assist more effective strategies for sector growth, beginning with sensitive understanding of craft cultures and prioritizing skill development and entrepreneurship. Artisans can be enabled to use these findings toward addressing their concerns about skill and management training, occupational health, the serious limitations in prevailing infrastructure and schemes, as well as the low-income trap which many find difficult to escape.

CCI's goal is to make this report widely available for discussion so that its findings can be further explored by the Government of India, state governments, researchers and activists as well as by industry and civil society. The Council will continue to advocate the importance of economic research within the sector, and of improving research methodology toward accurate reflection of the concerns and aspirations of

India's artisans. CCI's mission and that of its partners is a stronger appreciation of the value of living craft traditions that today are impacted by the pace of change in society, markets and technology. This sense of value is not just in economic terms, but the value of the crafts as India's living traditions, organized and managed in their own unique ways, toward employment and dignity for artisans who can be empowered to move from the edge of poverty toward the-status as custodians of our national wellbeing.

In this journey across many years, CCI and its partners have worked as a team with many who have given us the strength and encouragement to endure. To the Institute of Human Development and the team under Director Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Prof. G C Manna and Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra, our thanks for the patience and professionalism from which CCI has learnt so much. A great debt of gratitude is owed to our donors Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation, the CKA Birla Group and the Vellayan Chettiar Trust, and to Mr Tarun Das without whose understanding and support this report would have remained a dream. Our grateful thanks also to so many fellow activists who have patiently stood by us through difficult times, and to the institutions and individuals that listened and advised when their wisdom was most needed.

I would like to particularly acknowledge the guidance CCI has received from the Development Commissioners in the Ministry of Textiles, from leadership in the erstwhile Planning Commission and from NITI Aayog, from the Indian Statistical Institute, and from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. For us at CCI, the sympathetic understanding of statisticians and their unfailing encouragement across all these years has been an anchor and a profound source of resilience, reminding us of the power of Indian artisans to communicate what makes the handmade sector so very special to India's future.

Gita Ram
Chairperson
Crafts Council of India

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Special appreciation is due to our field supervisors Mr. Jaswant Rao and Mr. Satyapal Singh for their excellent work in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, and to Mr. Subodh Kumar and Ms. Ritamoni Saikia for their commendable supervision across three districts in Assam.

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We appreciate the support of the Census of India state offices for providing us with CEB maps for the selected urban enumeration blocks. Our gratitude is also extended to the Departments of Industries in the selected states, District Collectors, District Industries Centres, and the Corporation and Municipality Offices for permitting and supporting our field surveys.

We are deeply thankful to all our field investigators, who formed the backbone of this research. Their dedicated efforts and commitment were crucial to the successful completion of the project. We also extend our sincere gratitude to the artisan and weaver respondents, who, despite their busy schedules, took the time to participate in the interviews and generously shared their valuable insights.

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With deep respect and sorrow, we remember two of our senior field supervisors, Mr. Srinivas Pandey and Mr. Debashis Roy, who are no longer with us. Their dedication and contribution to the project will always be cherished.

We also extend our gratitude to Ms. Priyanka Tyagi, CEO of the Institute for Human Development, along with Ms. Jyoti Girish, Ms. Chaity Puja Sarkar, Ms. Rekha Aswal and Mr. Amarjeet Singh for their consistent administrative support. Our finance team, especially Mr. Usman Khan and Ms. Renu Bisht, deserves special mention for their timely and efficient assistance throughout the project.

Finally, we are profoundly thankful to our Director, Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, for his constant guidance, encouragement, and support at every stage of the research journey.

May, 2026

Team
G.C. Manna and Sunil K. Mishra
on behalf of the Research Team

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Abbreviations

ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ASM	Assam
ASUSE	Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CCI	Crafts Council of India
CEBs	Census Enumeration Blocks
DC-HC	Development Commissioner Handicrafts
DC-HL	Development Commissioner Handlooms
DGFT	Directorate General of Foreign Trade
EC	Economic Census
EPC	Export Promotion Councils
EPFO	Employees' Provident Fund Organisation
EPHC	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
ESIC	Employees' State Insurance Corporation
EQ	Establishment Questionnaire
FSU	First-Stage Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GI	Geographical Indication
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GSVA	Gross State Value Added
GVA	Gross Value Added
HC	Handicraft
HH	Handloom and Handicraft
HL	Handloom
IHD	Institute for Human Development
KVIB	Khadi and Village Industries Board
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
LQ	Listing Questionnaire
MC	Municipal Corporation
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoT	Ministry of Textiles
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHDC	National Handloom Development Corporation
NIC	National Industrial Classification
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National Sample Survey
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PPSWR	Probability Proportional to Size with Replacement
R+U	Rural and Urban
RAJ	Rajasthan
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHDC	State Handloom Development Corporation
SHG	Self-Help Groups
SSU	Second-Stage Unit
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STR	Stratum
TN	Tamil Nadu
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UP	Uttar Pradesh
UPSS	Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status
USU	Ultimate-Stage Unit
WB	West Bengal

Statements, Figures, Maps, Boxes and Appendix Tables

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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Background

India and its subcontinent represent the world's largest resource of artisanal skill and knowledge, unbroken over thousands of years as a civilisational force which has enriched the lives of its peoples from pre-historic times to the present. The contemporary relevance of craft cultures was at the centre of India's struggle for freedom, symbolized by the spinning wheel which Mahatma Gandhi placed at the heart of his movement against colonial rule.

When freedom came, handicrafts moved into a new nation's centralized planning, first, as a means of rehabilitation for those displaced by the upheaval of Partition, and second, as a force for employment across the country. Crafts were promoted for earning much-needed foreign exchange through export, for cultural revival, and for a modern identity articulated by India on its own terms. A network of institutions was established across the country to support the handicraft movement for contemporary relevance, while cultural diplomacy through the Festivals of India took a uniquely Indian message about artisans and their crafts to every corner of the globe.

Changes in this landscape emerged with globalization, new economic policies and tectonic changes in the marketplace with competition not only from mass production but also from new notions of what India needed as a global power. Questions began to be raised whether handicrafts were central to national well-being or tolerated merely as cultural artefacts belonging to another age with little relevance to new equations of progress and prosperity. Craft activists who for decades had taken for granted their place in the nation's priorities now found themselves labeled as an irrelevant 'sunset industry'. For the first time, evidence was demanded to make a case for support to a sector that took its priority for granted and was now reeling under the impact of massive changes unleashed by globalization and policy change. Making afresh a case for artisans and their crafts demanded solid data. This was not to be found, and a new crisis emerged.

Over the years, India's handloom and handicraft (HH) sectors have been acknowledged as the nation's second largest source of employment, after agriculture. Yet there has been no foundation of reliable data to back such a claim. Over time, estimates of sector employment have ranged from 4 million to over 200 million, depending on definitions used for identifying 'artisans' and 'crafts'.

The official database on this sector is scanty. Although some of the very early 'rounds' of the National Sample Survey (NSS)[1], namely NSS 3rd round (August, 1951 – November, 1951) to 10th round (December, 1955 – May, 1956), 14th round (July, 1958 – June, 1959) and 29th round (July, 1974 – June, 1975) considered 'small scale manufacture and handicrafts' as one of the specific subjects of enquiry, the subsequent enterprise surveys including the recent ones undertaken by the National Statistics Office (NSO) are usually general-purpose surveys covering various industries of the economy in a particular survey without any specific focus to either handicraft or handloom as a subject of study.

Even the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) of the NSO, which is the most comprehensive household survey to assess employment-unemployment situation in the country, does not include the question on whether the worker of a household is engaged in HH activity. This hinders

1 The NSS was introduced in the year 1950. Each survey conducted as part of the NSS is generally assigned a round number.

the assessment of the size of the workforce engaged in the sector from the PLFS. A modest attempt was made in the All India Report on Sixth Economic Census, 2013-2014 (EC 2013-2014) where each manufacturing unit was asked whether it was engaged in HH activity. Inclusion of this item helped in having some idea about the number of workers engaged in the sector. However**,** the EC 2013-2014, because of likely lack of detailed probing by the enumerators, appeared to have missed out many units particularly the home-based ones and those working without hired labour. As a result, the size of the workforce engaged in HH sector based on the EC 2013-2014 is likely to be much smaller[2] than the actual size. The latest i.e. the fourth All-India Handloom Census conducted during 2019-20 by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is also dated[3].

Wide variance in a basic measure of importance became a barrier to comprehending the economics of a sector which needed serious understanding toward attracting investments needed for survival and growth in rapidly changing times. It was this reality that encouraged the Crafts Council of India (CCI) and its partners to commence in 2009 a pilot study in two craft-rich regions of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat in an effort to understand how the contribution artisans make to the national economy could move out of invisibility and into national systems of accounting. The output of this investigation was brought to the attention of the Planning Commission and through the Commission, to the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

At that time the EC 2013-2014 was about to commence. The Ministry decided to assign a specific code to the HH units in the EC 2013-2014, for the first time. CCI partnered the Ministry toward training of enumerators in every part of India for accurate identification of artisans and crafts within the constraints of an exercise limited to ‘economic establishments’ and to those crafts under the purview of the nodal Ministry of Textiles (MoT).

The EC 2013-2014 proved a watershed, recommending in its report the need “for undertaking further surveys for development of Satellite accounts for assessing the contribution of this important sector”

That need brought CCI and the Institute for Human Development (IHD, New Delhi) together in this exercise to take forward the recommendation made by EC 2013-2014. Expert opinion indicated the requirement that such a pathbreaking effort have strong statistical credibility. This would require for a robust study with a minimum of three states and ideally four or five, and the states selected on the basis of EC 2013-2014 findings. Resources were raised and work was finally able to begin in three states in December 2023, concluding in five states by early 2025.

Today the significance of the handmade sector, and therefore of this study, is made particularly important as this sector fulfils 11 goals of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals. This is a powerful indicator of what is now at stake.

Why This Survey

This study by the Institute for Human Development was commissioned by the Crafts Council of India in 2023. As indicated above, CCI in 2009 had made certain efforts of its own to fill the data gaps. It conducted a study in two stages: first, as an investigation into existing sources of sector information and second, a limited cluster study in two districts, Karur in Tamil Nadu and Kutch in Gujarat. The *Crafts Economics and Impact Study* that emerged, although modest, revealed the huge complexity, diversity and spread of the artisanal sector. Since then, CCI has been pursuing the need to have reasonably accurate data on the economic contribution of the Handloom and Handicrafts sectors, also referred to as India’s Handmade sector, in terms of the number of people within the population who derive a livelihood for the work they do as artisans, and

2 Within its constraints of definition, listing and coverage, as per EC 2013-2014 at the all-India level, about 42 lakh persons were engaged in the HH sector during 2013-14. See Chapter V of the All-India Report of Sixth Economic Census (2016), MoSPI for details.

3 According to this census by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), the number of handloom worker households for the country as a whole during 2019-20 was 31.4 lakh (rural: 27.5 lakh) employing 35.2 lakh persons with the majority of them (25.5 lakh) being females.

ancillary workers to the production of handloom and handicrafts objects as well as the value addition they make through the processes that go into the making of these objects.

This IHD study, based on a random sample survey of 15 districts in five states – West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu – is one step towards making a statistically robust estimate of the size this sector, in terms of employment and value added. During the survey, the results of questions asked have thrown up some surprises, confirmed other widely accepted ideas about the sector and its operations, and provided interesting insights as well as posed some challenges for the consideration of activists, non-governmental organisations, government ministries or departments at the state level, and trade~~,~~ and financial institutions.

The need for the present study was to reduce the invisibility of the contribution of HH sectors to the Indian economy. Given the limitations of the data available from the various sources as described above, the present study has been undertaken to develop a methodology or toolkit that can now be used toward gathering comprehensive data that reasonably reflects the size as well as the scale of operations of the Handicrafts and Handloom sector. This report also recommends next steps toward that goal.

Keeping in view the above limitations including the lack of information about the operational aspects of the HH units, this study based on a primary survey was carried out with the following objectives and delivers these key outputs:

- To have an independent estimate of number of units and persons engaged separately in the sector. This objective remains a work in progress. While the actual size of the handmade sector requires further investigation, the primary survey has revealed important indicators of sector size and importance and also indicates priority areas for further research.
- To assess the contribution of the sector in value added.
- To suggest a methodology for future integration of the handmade sector into national systems of accounting. The survey offers a toolkit that can now be used to undertake further essential research at local, state and national levels.

The study can lead to improvement in the framing and integration of policy, design and targeting of government programmes and schemes for improving the implementation environment of the HH sectors and guidance to the private sector, which in recent times has diversified into the manufacturing and marketing of goods produced by artisan producers. The study can assist more effective strategies for the growth of this sector, including the critical need for development in skills and entrepreneurship. It offers a guide to addressing the concerns of the artisans about skill training, occupational health, the very serious limitations of existing infrastructure and schemes for marketing, and for ways to escape the low-income trap that many artisans find so difficult.[4]

Limitation of This Survey

Issues of craft definition and of inclusion/exclusion in the listing for purposes of survey, need to be clarified. References in this report to employment and scale need to be understood in the context of craft categories represented in EC 2013-2014. The IHD survey is based on the craft categories used by the EC 2013-2014. Thus the entire diversity of the handmade sector is not reflected in this effort.

The focus of this survey is on definition and craft categories used for EC 2013-2014, definitions

4 Further research requires applying the methodology developed through this study to an expanded listing of handmade goods, moving beyond those conventionally associated with the Ministry of Textiles. This can extend understanding of artisanal activities beyond the crafts accepted at the time of the Sixth Economic Census 2013-14 as a practical response to a decision to include artisans in such a census for the very first time and at short notice. The Sixth Economic Census went on to reveal important indicators of sector importance, calling in its report for further research on issues of scale and contribution. A first requirement was a research methodology to capture the economic contribution of the 'handmade in India' sector and tested on the ground. That has been the purpose of the present study. It uses the Sixth Economic Census as a starting point of reference. While reflecting its constraints, it now offers a methodology tested in five states that can be used to bring all artisans into national systems of accounting.

used in earlier 5-Year Plan documents, the Ministry of Textiles mandate of crafts under its two Development Commissioners (for Handlooms and Handicrafts respectively), and crafts included in the NID ***Handmade in India*** directory. Many handmade crafts (ranging from the humble jharoo to precious jewellery, surgical instruments and handmade products made of recycled materials) exist outside the above jurisdictions. These await understanding before the actual size of India's handmade sector can be correctly estimated.

It is also important to note that the focus in this survey has been on manufacture of craft products, and not on their supply or distribution chains which have major employment implications. What has been achieved is an important step to the larger task of sector definition and estimation that was recommended by EC 2013-2014 in its report (i.e. the need to undertake further surveys so as to develop a methodology and design for a proposed Satellite Account specific to 'handmade in India' for "assessing the contribution of this important sector" to the national economy). It uses EC 2013-2014 findings as a foundation and now offers a methodology or toolkit for future research on the sector.

The Geographical Coverage of the Primary Survey and Sample Size

The primary survey was conducted in five states of Assam, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The states were chosen keeping in view their relative importance in terms of number of HH units as per the EC 2013-2014, and the geographic spread across the country has been a welcome feature. The survey was conducted in both rural and urban areas of each state. For this purpose, a representative sample of 3 districts was selected from each state. Out of the 3 districts, the one was invariably the district having the maximum number of HH units as per the EC 2013-2014 and the other two districts were selected randomly from among the remaining districts of the state. In the second stage, from each selected district, a representative sample of 20 villages and 20 census enumeration blocks (i.e. CEBs for urban areas) was chosen. While selecting the villages and CEBs due care was taken to see that a good proportion of sample villages/blocks had fair chances of the presence of HH units and also the likelihood of having 'larger units' employing 5 or more workers in some of them. This was ensured by identifying such villages/CEBs from the database of the EC 2013-2014. In each selected village/CEB, a listing exercise was carried out by visiting each structure occupied by households or non-household entities to prepare a list/frame of HH units. Finally, from each selected village/CEB, a maximum of 10 HH units (subject to availability), with details as under, was selected for enquiry:

- Number of handloom units: 4 (2 each from among the units having less than 5 workers and 5 or more workers)
- Number of handicraft units: 6 (3 each having less than 5 workers and 5 or more workers)

The above procedure finally led to the selection of 300 villages with 2,503 HH units from the rural areas and 300 CEBs with 2,156 HH units from the urban areas considering all the five states taken together (see Box 1). The number of handloom units and handicraft units in the overall sample was roughly in equal proportion. The share of the larger units working with 5 or more workers in the sample was lower (252 out of 2,503 in rural and 304 out of 2,156 in urban). However, the listing and identification of HH units for the survey purpose was a huge exercise by itself that involved listing of 118,154 households (including some manufacturing units located within the household premises or without fixed structures) and another 8,719 non-household units (both manufacturing and non-manufacturing entities) located within fixed structures but away from the households.

The Concepts of HH Unit / Establishment and Worker Adopted in the Survey

The handloom industry is characterized by manual weaving techniques, often using traditional looms operated by skilled artisans. Similarly, the handicraft activity was linked to the manufacture of products produced either completely by hand or with the help of tools, which are functional and aesthetic in nature. It is important to mention that only the manufacturing component of the HH activity was covered in the survey. In other words,

Box 1: State-wise Number of Villages, CEBs and Establishments Surveyed

State	Number Surveyed							
	Villages	CEBs	Establishments					
			Rural			Urban		
			HL	HC	Total	HL	HC	Total
Assam	60	60	255	235	490	171	141	312
Rajasthan	60	60	171	302	473	163	301	464
West Bengal	60	60	324	252	576	279	274	553
Tamil Nadu	60	60	229	200	429	243	148	391
Uttar Pradesh	60	60	296	239	535	255	181	436
ALL	300	300	1275	1228	2503	1111	1045	2156

(HL: Handloom; HC: Handicraft)

only the persons / units engaged in manufacturing the handloom or handicraft products were covered in the survey excluding thereby the units which were exclusively engaged in the trading i.e. purchase and sale of handloom/handicraft products. A HH unit or establishment[5] was defined as the undertaking which was engaged in the manufacturing of handloom or handicraft product(s) mainly for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly. Accordingly, if all the manufactured products were meant for only the self-consumption within the household, such activities and persons were not within the coverage of the survey. A HH unit or establishment could be owned and operated by one or more persons of a single household or by several households jointly, or by an institutional body. In case the establishment was owned by a household, the economic activity of the establishment could be carried out solely by the member(s) of the household themselves or by hiring person(s) or with a combination of the two. While counting the workers of the HH establishments, all the workers, both hired and not-hired, including the owners of the establishment and other unpaid family members of the owners were taken into consideration. The persons who were not directly engaged with the manufacturing activity as such but were associated with other allied activities of the establishment like purchase of raw materials, disposal of products, maintenance of accounts, and so on were also treated as workers of the establishment. Thus, as per the above concepts, if a member of a household was engaged in manufacturing some handloom or handicraft product, the household was considered as having or owning one HH establishment with one worker in the establishment. If the said household member was assisted in his or her work by another member of a household, the household was treated as owning one HH establishment with two workers.

Period of Fieldwork

In the states of Assam, Rajasthan and West Bengal the primary survey was conducted between December 2023 and March 2024 (see Box 2.2 for details). Thereafter, the fieldwork was carried out during June – August 2024 in Tamil Nadu and finally the fieldwork took place during the period of November 2024 to February 2025 in Uttar Pradesh.

Key Highlights of the Study

1. The study reveals a sector workforce in five states surveyed of over 6 million which accounts for nearly 26 per cent of their total workforce engaged in the manufacturing industry as estimated through Usual

5 The establishment (or unit with the two terms used interchangeably) was considered as an entity located in a single location having fixed/permanent structure or even without any fixed structure for carrying out the activity.

Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS)6 approach based on PLFS 2023-24.

2. Of this total workforce figure in five states, the number of workers in the handicraft sector is 3.17 million and the number of workers in the handloom sector is 2.94 million. It is important to note that this estimate refers only to those workers who are engaged in the making of products, leaving out employment of those concerned with sector supply chains, distribution and marketing systems, as well as those making craft products outside the categories included in the Economic Census 2013-2014.

3. The total estimated number of handloom and Handicrafts establishments in the five states surveyed (Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu) is 3.4 million, of which 1.8 million are handloom units and 1.6 million are handicrafts units.

4. Nearly 42 per cent of the manufacturing establishments or roughly every 4 out of 10 manufacturing establishments in the five States taken together can be considered as engaged in HH activity. This is indeed a significant proportion, in terms of the relative importance of the sector within the entire gamut of the manufacturing industry[7] in the respective states as per the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE): 2023-24. ASUSE is a survey of unincorporated sector enterprises covering manufacturing, trade and other services conducted by the MoSPI.

5. If the above findings on estimated number of workers and estimated number of HH establishments in five states are extrapolated toward a national estimate, taking into account the above-stated constraints of definition and inclusion/exclusion, the combined workforce in the handloom and handicraft segment represented in this survey for the country as a whole roughly works out to about 11.3 million workers engaged in nearly 6.5 million HH establishments.

6. The study reveals that over half, 55 per cent of the handloom and Handicrafts establishments, including establishments located within residential areas, were located in rural areas. There were variations to this pattern in some districts in some of the states that were part of the study.

7. The HH establishments of five states together contributed about Rs. 51,445 crore of annual gross value added (GVA) with the reference year being the last accounting year (prior to the date of survey) for establishments maintaining accounts, and last 365 days for those not maintaining accounts. This is equivalent to about 0.17 per cent of the country's GDP and approximately 1.31 per cent of the country's total manufacturing GVA during 2023-24. The percentage share of HH sector in respect of GVA in relation to the overall Gross State Value Added (GSVA) by the manufacturing sector for the year 2023-24 works out be 9.6 per cent for Assam, 9.9 per cent for Rajasthan, 0.9 per cent for Tamil Nadu, 3.6 per cent for Uttar Pradesh and 6.8 per cent for West Bengal.

8. In terms of annual Gross Value Added per worker, the average for five states was about Rs. 84,000/- with West Bengal reporting the highest figure (Rs. 1.25 lakh) and Uttar Pradesh the lowest average (about Rs. 44,000/- per worker). In terms of the monthly average, it comes to about Rs. 7,000/- per month for each worker considering all the five states together, or about Rs. 270/- per day on an average (assuming that one works for 26 days in a month with 4 days of

6 Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) is a statistical approach to measuring employment and unemployment.

7 As per the National Industrial Classification (NIC), 2008 of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, all economic activities within the manufacturing industry are classified into 24 NIC Divisions (i.e. NIC Division Codes 10 to 33). They include manufacture of: Food products (Division 10); Beverages (Division 11); Tobacco products (Division 12); Textiles (Division 13); Wearing apparel (Division 14); Leather and related products (Division 15); Chemicals and chemical products (Division 20); Electrical equipment (Division 27); and so on.

rest). This amount can be considered as the daily average income of a worker and it falls far short of the prescribed daily minimum wage[8].

9. Across the five states surveyed, the majority of establishments in rural and urban areas are perennial, using family labour and unpaid labour and indicating stability of operation around the year.

10. The location of the larger share of handloom and Handicrafts units being in rural areas could indicate that it is perceived as an alternative, even a fall-back option, and as a source of stable livelihood.

11. Education levels of owners are low across all five states surveyed.

12. Most states show the lack of formal technical education of the owner. Indigenous/inherited knowledge is the major source of skill acquisition among owners.

13. The majority of the work force comprises family workers and other unpaid labourers, indicating a concentration of self-employment and family based or unpaid labour in this sector.

14. The handloom and handicrafts sector in India is growing based on the findings of the IHD survey conducted in 2023-2024 and comparing it with the findings of the EC 2013-2014. The IHD survey conducted across five states shows that the growth in number of handloom and handicrafts establishments as reported in 2023-2024 (compared to EC 2013-2014) is about 590 per cent in Rajasthan, 300 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and in the range of 120 per cent to 160 per cent in the remaining three states. It has to be kept in mind that there may have been some under-reporting in EC 2013-2014 and accordingly the real growth in the number of handloom and handicrafts establishments over the ten-year period is likely to be somewhat lower than the percentages cited above.

15. The growth of handloom and handicraft units in urban areas indicates that more people are choosing to work within the sector because other sources of employment may not be stable.

16. Broadly speaking, in each state, the majority of the HH establishments reported either a stagnation or a decline in the scale of production, that is in the volume of goods manufactured, over the past ten-year period as well as in relation to the pre-COVID situation. The prevalence of growth over the ten-year period is very low (at less than 10 per cent of the units) in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

17. The sector is dominant in employment generation and larger participation of women, as per this study as well as the India Trade Portal, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, data.

18. The sector helps women to earn income in their homes balancing domestic responsibilities and participation in the labour force.

19. Within the handloom units under the proprietary and partnership ownership, women own the majority of units except West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. However, the percentage is quite high (48 per cent) for West Bengal.

20. The sector provides employment and income to the artisans directly and it also supports the other allied services and activities by providing indirect employment such as raw material supply, dyeing, spinning, designing, distribution and marketing.

8 The prescribed daily minimum wage even for the unskilled workers working in Agriculture in the rural areas (for whom the prescribed daily minimum wage is the least) with effect from April, 2025 is Rs. 465 (see Office Order dated 28 March, 2025 of the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India).

21. Artisans are strongly influenced by middlemen, who control the raw material supply as well as market access. This results in higher raw material prices and the sale at low rates of finished goods to middlemen.

22. Raw material support, credit support and marketing support is weak even though there is a major need for this support by a substantial proportion of establishments.

23. There were financial constraints, including indebtedness with Tamil Nadu showing the highest percentage of establishments with outstanding loans in both handloom (16.8 per cent) and handicrafts (10.8 per cent).

24. The study finds there is minimal use of government assistance in all the five surveyed states.

25. There were challenges to market access. These include difficulty of accessing information on changing trends in demand, competition from mass production and imports, lack of entrepreneurship and therefore of management systems compatible with the pace of change.

26. Contract-based sales are the dominant mode of sale of major products.

27. The use of organized fairs/exhibitions has emerged as minimal, contrary to held belief. Only a small percentage of establishments reported the disposal of products through organized fairs / exhibitions / *haats* / stalls.

28. This study did not find any reported use of e-commerce, exports, KVIC/KVIB or private companies as sales avenues. In Uttar Pradesh, 93 per cent of establishments report reliance on contract-based selling, whereas in Tamil Nadu, the local markets as the selling point account for 72 per cent of the establishments, revealing a distinct preference over contractors.

29. Only a very few numbers of establishments keep financial records.

30. The distribution of establishments by types of ownership in this survey shows that a large proportion of establishments are proprietary.

31. Handloom and handicraft production units are unregistered in significantly large numbers across all states under the MSME Act. This finding may have important implications for artisan access to official support schemes.

32. GST registrations are significantly low.

State-specific Findings

The range and diversity of the handmade sector is evident from findings that can be specific to situations in particular regions, indicating that there can be no one-size-fits-all approach to the challenges of craft development in India.

1. In all the states covered in the study, except Tamil Nadu, most establishments were found to be under proprietary ownership. In Tamil Nadu, among handloom establishments, 92.7 per cent operated as proprietary units. A notable 6.9 per cent functioned as cooperatives or were owned by trusts and other non-profit entities, while only 0.4 per cent were registered as partnership firms.

2. In West Bengal, only 3.8 per cent of establishments maintained financial records—the highest proportion among the states studied. This was followed by Tamil Nadu, where 2.8 per cent of establishments reported maintaining such records.

3. There were financial constraints, including indebtedness with Tamil Nadu showing the highest percentage of establishments having outstanding loans in both handloom (16.8 per cent) and handicrafts (10.8 per cent).

4. Women own the majority of handloom units across all states surveyed:

   - In Rajasthan, 95 per cent of handloom units were owned by women.

- In Uttar Pradesh, 78 per cent were owned by women
- In Assam, 69 per cent were owned by women.
- In Tamil Nadu, 90 per cent of the handloom units were owned by men.
- In West Bengal, ownership is gender balanced; 52 per cent men were owners and 47.9 per cent women were owners.

5. The use of organized fairs / exhibitions is minimal, contrary to common perception. Only a small percentage of establishments reported the disposal of products through organized fairs/ exhibitions/ ***haats*** /stalls. This percentage was as follows: handloom units – Assam (5.6 per cent), Tamil Nadu (0.2 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (0.2 per cent) and West Bengal (0.3 per cent); Handicraft units – Assam (9.4 per cent), Rajasthan (0.3 per cent), Tamil Nadu (0.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (0.3 per cent) and West Bengal (0.7 per cent). These findings are somewhat contrary to the common perception.

6. In Uttar Pradesh, contract-based sales is the striking feature among the majority i.e. 93 per cent of the establishments, whereas in Tamil Nadu, the local markets as the selling point account for 72 per cent of the establishments revealing a distinct preference over contractors.

7. Other than Assam and Tamil Nadu, where open market is the principal source for obtaining raw material supplies, in the remaining states the most dominant source was 'master weaver / contractor / input supplier' (Rajasthan: 71.3 per cent, Uttar Pradesh: 87.7 per cent, and West Bengal: 48.7 per cent).

8. Assam has the highest number 37.45 per cent of hired workers, suggesting a more formalized and market-oriented structure.

9. Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest proportion of hired workers, 5. 2 per cent, indicating an overwhelmingly informal and home-based mode of production.

10. Uttar Pradesh accounts for the highest number of establishments both in the handloom sector (6. 3 lakh) and in the handicrafts sector (6.2 lakh).

11. While the concentration of HH production units is in the rural areas in four states, in Rajasthan, only two-fifths of the units are in the rural areas, indicating a more urban concentration of these manufacturing units. In Tamil Nadu, there is a concentration of handloom and handicrafts production in one district, Salem, whereas in Thanjavur and Coimbatore, there is a concentration of HH production in the rural areas.

12. In Assam, the production of handloom goods is highly concentrated in the rural areas, accounting for 82 per cent of the total and for handicrafts, the concentration is even higher at 91 per cent.

13. The study finds that in Rajasthan, a significantly higher number of establishments (ratio of 5.6) were in operation since 2013 or earlier compared to the number captured in EC 2013-2014. West Bengal has the lowest ratio of 1.4 indicating that the number of establishments captured by the EC 2013-2014 was more or less similar to the present survey.

14. In Assam, 21.92 per cent of units in the rural areas were in operation seasonally.

15. In Tamil Nadu, both in urban and rural areas, there were establishments operating on a casual basis.

16. In the production of handicrafts, in Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan 84 per cent and 71 per cent respectively, of the units are owned by men.

17. In Rajasthan and in Tamil Nadu 84 per cent and 81 per cent of the owners respectively are from the OBC social category and ownership from the General category is around five per cent only.

18. In urban Assam, a high proportion (47 per cent) of the HH units are owned by SC category.

19. GST registrations in Rajasthan at 9. 3 per cent show the highest registration under GST in the five states surveyed.

Estimating Size of the Sector

Based on the sample data collected from 3 districts of each State, an inference was drawn to arrive at the 'estimate' of the size of the HH sector in terms of number of establishments as well as number of workers for each state as a whole (i.e. considering all the districts within the state) apart from the estimates for the selected districts with break-up for rural and urban areas.

The primary survey estimated that nearly 34 lakh HH units were operating during the survey period in the five states under study engaging about 61 lakh person (see Box 2). It may be noted that the EC 2013-2014 enumerated about 9.8 lakh HH units with 22.8 lakh workers in these 5 states with the reported all-India figure of 18.7 lakh HH units and 42.0 lakh workers during 2013-14.

Using the relationship between the EC 2013-2014 based figures and primary survey estimates, the approximate all-India size of the HH sector works out to be about 65 lakh units engaging nearly 113 lakh persons, within the constraints described above. This is of course a very crude size measure since the relationship between the EC figures and primary survey estimates as observed in the five states may not hold good for the other states and UTs. It is important to reiterate that this estimated size relates to the manufacturing component of the activity. It does not include the units or workers engaged in the trading of handloom or handicraft products or other allied activities falling outside the domain of manufacturing sector as described in detail earlier under limitation of the survey.

Among 34 lakh units in the five states, handloom units and handicraft units were more or less in equal proportion with handloom units having some edge (handloom: 17.8 lakh units and handicraft: 16.1 lakh units). In terms of employment, out of 61 lakh persons, about 29.4 lakh persons were engaged in the handloom sector and 31.7 lakh persons in the handicraft sector. Thus, the average number of workers in a handicraft establishment was marginally higher than the average for the handloom establishments.

In terms of total number of HH units, the rural areas had a little higher share (18.7 lakh units) than the urban areas (15.2 lakh units). However, the corresponding proportions varied across the states (see Box 2 for details). In terms of total number of HH units, Uttar Pradesh ranked first (12.5 lakh units) followed by the states of Rajasthan (8.5 lakh), West Bengal (7.4 lakh), Tamil Nadu (3.3 lakh) and Assam (2.2 lakh units). The relative rankings of the states remained same in respect of number of workers also with Uttar Pradesh employing about 22 lakh persons and Assam engaging 4.9 lakh persons in the sector. Estimated number of workers in the other three states were 15.5 lakh, 12.0 lakh and 6.7 lakh in Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu respectively. Out of 61 lakh workers, nearly 33 lakh workers were working the rural establishments and the remaining 28 lakh in urban establishments.

Relative Importance of the Sector within Manufacturing Industry

Having assessed the size of the HH sector in terms of number of establishments and workers in five states, it may be of interest to see the relative importance of the sector within the entire gamut of the manufacturing industry9 in the respective states. According to the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE): 2023-24, which is a survey of unincorporated sector enterprises covering manufacturing, trade and other services, about 81.5 lakh manufacturing

9 As per the National Industrial Classification (NIC), 2008 of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, all economic activities within the manufacturing industry are classified into 24 NIC Divisions (i.e. NIC Division Codes 10 to 33). They include manufacture of: Food products (Division 10); Beverages (Division 11); Tobacco products (Division 12); Textiles (Division 13); Wearing apparel (Division 14); Leather and related products (Division 15); Chemicals and chemical products (Division 20); Electrical equipment (Division 27); and so on.

Box 2: Estimated Number of Establishments and Workers in the States

State	Rural			Urban			Rural & Urban Combined		
	HL	HC	Total	HL	HC	Total	HL	HC	Total
Estimated Number of Establishments (In Lakh)									
Assam	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.8	2.2
Rajasthan	1.6	1.8	3.3	4.3	0.9	5.2	5.9	2.6	8.5
West Bengal	1.4	1.9	3.3	2.1	2.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	7.4
Tamil Nadu	0.3	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	2.5	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	3.6	4.8	8.4	2.7	1.5	4.1	6.3	6.2	12.5
ALL	8.0	10.7	18.7	9.8	5.4	15.2	17.8	16.1	33.9
Estimated Number of Workers (In Lakh)									
Assam	2.5	1.4	3.9	0.9	0.1	1.1	3.4	1.5	4.9
Rajasthan	2	4.1	6.1	6.5	2.8	9.4	8.5	7.0	15.5
West Bengal	2	3.4	5.4	3.2	3.4	6.6	5.2	6.8	12.0
Tamil Nadu	0.7	2.6	3.3	0.8	2.6	3.4	1.5	5.1	6.7
Uttar Pradesh	5.9	8.7	14.6	4.8	2.5	7.4	10.8	11.2	22.0
ALL	13.1	20.2	33.3	16.2	11.4	27.9	29.4	31.7	61.1

(HL: Handloom; HC: Handicraft)

establishments were located in these 5 states. Thus, nearly 42 per cent of the manufacturing establishments or roughly every 4 out of 10 manufacturing establishments in the five states taken together can be considered as engaged in HH activity, which is indeed a significant proportion.

The comparison of the number of workers in the HH sector as per the primary survey with the number of workers in the manufacturing sector based on the PLFS:2023-24 reveals that about 26 per cent of all the workers engaged in manufacturing industry are working in the HH sector considering all the five states together. In other words, 1 worker out of every 4 workers in the manufacturing industry is employed in the HH sector. This proportion is higher for Rajasthan (43.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (35.4 per cent) and Assam (33.8 per cent) but relatively low in respect of West Bengal (16.3 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (13.0 per cent). Thus from the above comparison, it can be safely concluded that the HH sector is certainly an important segment within the manufacturing industry.

Some Key Characteristics of the Establishments

A majority of HH establishments worked with either 1 worker (56.6 per cent) or 2 workers (28.2 per cent). The establishments employing more than 5 workers comprised about 2.6 per cent of all the HH establishments (2 per cent working with 6 to 9 workers and 0.6 per cent engaging 10 or more workers). In fact, out of 33.9 lakh HH establishments, only about 67,000 establishments operated with 6 to 9 workers and nearly 19,000 establishments worked with 10 or more workers considering all the five states.

A large proportion of establishments, nearly 100 per cent, were found to be 'proprietary' in nature across all the five states. However, Tamil Nadu is an exception so far as handloom establishments are concerned where about 6.9 per cent of the establishments were found to be functioning under co-operatives/ trusts/other non-profit organizations.

As regards the female ownership among the proprietary and partnership units, a large proportion of handloom establishments were owned by females in all the states except Tamil Nadu: Rajasthan (94.5 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (78.2 per cent), Assam (68.8 per cent) and West Bengal (47.9 per cent). In the handicraft establishments too, the female ownership was quite significant in Uttar Pradesh (65.1 per cent), West Bengal (49.5 per cent) and Assam (44 per cent).

A vast majority of the establishments in each state were perennial in nature i.e. found to be working almost throughout the year. However, seasonal establishments had a significant share (20 per cent) in Assam.

The establishments operating from within the household premises constituted the majority in most states – Uttar Pradesh (97 per cent); Assam & West Bengal (nearly 90 per cent); and Rajasthan (72 per cent). However, Tamil Nadu stands out as an exception where relatively a lower proportion (58 per cent) of the establishments were functioning within the household premises.

A significant proportion of handloom establishments remain unregistered under any formal scheme or programme. Further, a very low proportion of HH establishments-maintained accounts with West Bengal reporting the highest proportion (3.8 per cent) of such establishments and Uttar Pradesh reporting the lowest proportion (0.1 per cent).

Majority of the establishments reported that their workers were trained through traditional, inherited, and caste-based knowledge passed down through generations.

A high proportion of owners of HH units under the proprietary and partnerships have low educational level. About two-thirds of the owners in Uttar Pradesh have education of primary or below followed by West Bengal and Rajasthan (around 60 per cent). Only about 7 per cent of the owners in each of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; 10 per cent in Assam; and 13 per cent of the owners in Tamil Nadu have completed higher secondary and higher level of education. The situation is not very different in technical education as well. Most of the states show the lack of formal technical education among owners. However, indigenous/inherited knowledge is found to be the major source of skill among the owners of the establishments in Rajasthan (93 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (41 per cent), Tamil Nadu (37 per cent) and Assam (36 per cent), except West Bengal (only 1 per cent).

Finally, to sum up, the establishments in the HH sector are characterized by their tiny size with mostly one or two workers and a vast majority of them are found to be working within the household premises. The prevalence of registration under any Acts or with any authorities remains very low, indicating a key constraint towards artisans' accessing available support schemes. This underlines a need for greater awareness. The findings show that most of the units do not maintain any books of accounts. There may be implications of this reality when interpreting other indicators such as sales, earnings and value addition. Majority of the owners of the proprietary and partnership units have low levels of general education. There is also lack of formal technical education among the owners while indigenous/inherited knowledge happens to be the major source of skill among a significant proportion of owners. This has major implications for the future, underlining how precious and vulnerable this unique Indian advantage remains. There is urgent need toward (a) building new capacities within the masters of traditional knowledge so that both heritage and contemporary knowledge can be passed on to new generations through trusted/respected channels and (b) building a generation of young masters familiar with both heritage and modernity.

Details about Workers

Among 61 lakh workers engaged in the HH sector in these five states, the proportion of hired workers was relatively low in each state. The proportion was the lowest (5.2 per cent) in Uttar Pradesh and highest (37.4 per cent) in Assam. The proportion of hired workers is generally higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. This trend suggests a greater degree of formalization and a higher demand for skilled hired labour in urban settings.

The HH sector is important to employment opportunities as well as resilience against distress. Important in this connection is the sector's experience through COVID lockdown, reverse migration, demonetization, GST and the current focus on non-farm rural employment.

Quite a substantial proportion of workers are females. Uttar Pradesh topped among the five states with as high as 71.6 per cent of the workers being female. The other two states with more than half of the workers being females are Rajasthan (62 per cent) and Assam (57.4 per cent). The lowest female participation was observed in Tamil Nadu (32.5 per cent). In West Bengal, about 47.8 per cent of the workers are female.

Majority of establishments reported that their workers were trained through traditional and inherited knowledge. A significant proportion of establishments in Assam (91.1 per cent), Tamil Nadu (89.9 per cent) and Rajasthan (85.6 per cent) indicated that their workers acquired skills primarily through traditional knowledge systems. The overall proportion of formally trained artisans and weavers remains low.

Major Types of Products Manufactured

Types of products manufactured by the HH establishments varied across the states (Box 3). So far as handloom units are concerned, the top most product in terms of percentage of establishments producing the item was found to be mekhela chadar/ saree in Assam with more than half of the establishments (53.4 per cent) engaged in manufacturing these products. Bandhej work was found to be the most dominant activity in Rajasthan with an overwhelming 85 per cent of the handloom establishments found to be engaged in this activity. Saree making (81.1 per cent of the establishments), embroidery work (44.9 per cent) and zari work (64.5 per cent) were respectively the most prominent activities among the handloom units in Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Box 3: Major Products by the Handloom and Handicraft Units in the States

State	Major Products Manufactured (Proportion of Establishments)
Handloom Units	
Assam	Mekhela chadar/saree (53.4%); Towel/Dhoti (30.9%); Weaving/spinning (4.7%); Silk /plastic chadar (3.3%); Cotton bedsheets (3.2%)
Rajasthan	Bandhej work (85.2%); Attaching gotta patti on Saree (4.2%); Carpet (2.5%)
West Bengal	Zari work (64.5%); Saree (26.8%); Woollen products (1.8%); Gamocha/dhoti (1.6%)
Tamil Nadu	Saree (81.1%); Gamocha/dhoti (9.3%); Embroidery work (3.7%); Floor or door mat (1.7%); Carpet (1.7%)
Uttar Pradesh	Embroidery work (44.9%); Other handloom products (11.7%); Zari work (11.2%); Saree (10.8%); Carpet (6.7%); Thread (6.0%)
Handicraft Units	
Assam	Bamboo and cane products (67.8%); Wood products (18.4%); Clay products (5.1%); Metal products (2.7%)
Rajasthan	Wood products (28.2%); Clay products (20.5%); Metal products (18.0%); Shoe (10.7%); Idol (5.7%); Fitting stones on bangles (4.5%); Lac bangles (4.3%)
West Bengal	Paper products (30.8%); Rakhi (15.8%); Metal products (11.4%); Idol (11.0%); Wood products (10.8%); Bamboo and cane products (8.2%); Clay products (6.8%)
Tamil Nadu	Leaf plate making (25.6%); Metal products (17.8%); Wire products (15.9%); Wood products (14.0%); Bamboo and cane products (7.1%): Clay products (6.2%)
Uttar Pradesh	Beads garland/bracelet (47.7%); Shoe (15.3%); Wood products (9.8%); Clay products (7.6%); Metal products (6.7%); Decorative items (3.1%); Fitting stones on bangles (2.9%)

Among the handicraft units, manufacturing of bamboo and cane products (67.8 per cent of the units) and beads garland/bracelet making (47.7 per cent) was respectively found to be the most dominant activity in Assam and Uttar Pradesh. In the other three states, a variety of products were manufactured by a significant proportion of handicraft units. These included wood products (28.2 per cent), clay products (20.5 per cent) and metal products (18.0 per cent) in Rajasthan; leaf plate (25.6 per cent), metal products (17.8 per cent), wire products (15.9 per cent) and wood products (14.0 per cent) in Tamil Nadu; and Zari work (64.5 per cent), Saree (26.8 per cent), Woollen products (1.8 per cent), and Gamocha/ dhoti (1.6 per cent) in West Bengal.

Sources of Procurement of Raw Materials and Disposal of Products

Among various types of sources of raw materials namely 'open market', 'master weaver / contractor/ input supplier', 'import', 'co-operative society', 'NHDC/SHDC'[10], and 'KVIC/KVIB', about 99 per cent of HH establishments depended on the first two sources to access the raw materials except handloom units in Tamil Nadu where nearly 25 per cent of the units procured raw materials from the cooperative societies.

Among the handloom units, in terms of total value of purchase of raw materials during the last 365 days, open market was found to be the most dominant source of raw material in Assam with more than 80 per cent of the units accessing most of the raw material(s) from this source. However, in the remaining States the most dominant source (see Box 4) was 'master weaver / contractor / input supplier' (Rajasthan: 92.1 per cent, Uttar Pradesh: 97.2 per cent, West Bengal (72.6 per cent) and Tamil Nadu: 61.9 per cent).

So far as handicraft units are concerned, master weaver / contractor / input supplier is the most dominant source of supplier of raw material in Uttar Pradesh (77.8 per cent) as against the open market in the remaining states (Assam: 91.2 per cent, Tamil Nadu: 85.8 per cent, Rajasthan: 74.5 per cent and West Bengal: 72.0 per cent).

The situation on disposal of products broadly remains similar with local market, master weaver / contractor / input supplier, and cooperative society (for handloom units only) accounting for the major sources of disposal of products by HH establishments. The incidence of export of products was encountered only in certain cases namely 0.1 per cent of the handloom units in each of the districts of Jaipur and Bareilly; 0.3 per cent of the handicraft units of Jaipur district; and 4.4 per cent of the handicraft units in the district of Salem. This demands further investigation, given the prominence of exports as an economic indicator of both sector performance and potential.

A small percentage of establishments reported the disposal of products through organized fairs / exhibitions / ***haats*** / stalls. This percentage was as follows: Handloom units – Assam (5.6 per cent), Tamil Nadu (0.2 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (0.2 per cent) and West Bengal (0.3 per cent); Handicraft units – Assam (9.7 per cent), Rajasthan (0.3 per cent), Tamil Nadu (0.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (0.3 per cent) and West Bengal (0.7 per cent). These findings are contrary to the common perception, suggesting the need for investigation.

Problems Encountered, Incidence of Outstanding Loan and Health Hazards

The lack of market as well as financial difficulty (e.g. difficulty to get loan) was reported by the majority (more than 50 per cent) of the HH establishments in each state except Uttar Pradesh where the percentage is a little lower (36 per cent) in respect of financial difficulties. Input related problems i.e. either price or availability was another major issue reported by at least 40 per cent of the establishments in each state. Some of the other major problems faced by a large proportion of establishments includes competition from mass production (factory/imports), lack of space, as well as lack of skilled workers. Competition from copying was also faced by a significant proportion of establishments (Rajasthan: 23.4 per cent, Assam: 12.1 per cent).

10 National Handloom Development Corporation Limited / State Handloom Development Corporation Limited

Box 4: Proportion of Establishments Received Raw Materials from Master Weavers / Contractors/ Input Suppliers and Supplied Major Products to Them

State	Percentage of Establishments Received Raw Materials from the Master Weavers / Contractors / Input Suppliers					
	As the major or minor source			As the major source of supplier		
	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units
Assam	20.5	7.7	16.2	16.7	6.6	13.3
Rajasthan	93.7	29.8	73.9	93.2	24.3	71.9
West Bengal	67.2	26.6	45.8	66.4	26.2	45.1
Tamil Nadu	52.4	11.9	21.0	52.3	10.8	20.2
Uttar Pradesh	88.2	70.0	79.1	88.1	69.9	79.0
Total	78.9	40.8	60.8	78.2	39.5	59.8
	Percentage of Establishments Supplied Major Products to the Master Weavers / Contractors/ Input Suppliers					
	As the major or minor source			As the major source		
	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units
Assam	46.2	39.5	43.9	35.9	32.8	34.8
Rajasthan	94.5	35.4	76.2	94.5	27.1	73.6
West Bengal	68.4	30.2	48.2	67.5	29.5	47.4
Tamil Nadu	56.0	11.5	21.5	55.3	9.4	19.8
Uttar Pradesh	89.9	77.1	83.5	89.8	74.9	82.4
Total	82.2	46.7	65.4	81.1	43.7	63.4

More than 10 per cent of the HH establishments in Tamil Nadu (12.1 per cent) and West Bengal (10.9 per cent) reported an outstanding loan at the time of survey. This proportion was lower in other states: Assam (5.3 per cent), Rajasthan (2.1 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (0.2 per cent).

The state of Uttar Pradesh had the highest proportion (45 per cent) of HH establishments reporting the incidence of occupational health risks, followed by West Bengal (23.2 per cent), Tamil Nadu (17 per cent), Assam (15.4 per cent) and Rajasthan (3.7 per cent). Across most states, handicraft establishments reported higher occupational health risks than the handloom units. Occupational health and social security needs have emerged as priority concerns which need to be addressed if talent is to be retained and to attract younger generations to the sector.

Current Status of the Establishments

The survey ascertained the current status of the HH establishments over the last 10 years as well as in comparison with the pre-COVID period. In relation to both the periods, the proportion of establishments in the states reporting a decline in the current scale of production is generally much higher that the proportion of units reporting a growth (see Box 5). Over the ten-year period, more than 50 per cent of the handloom units in Assam (50.4 per cent), Tamil Nadu (66.3 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (51.4 per cent) and the handicraft units in Assam (53.7 per cent) reported a decline in the current scale of production. On the contrary, at least 20 per cent of the handloom units in Rajasthan (32.1 per cent), West Bengal (32.6 per cent) and of the handicraft units in Assam (21.5 per cent) and Rajasthan (24.8 per

Box 5: Current Status of the Handloom and Handicraft Establishments

State	Proportion of Establishments			
	Status over the last 10 years		Current status as compared to pre-COVID period	
	Grown	Declined	Grown	Declined
	Handloom Units			
Assam	12.9	50.4	11.5	55.1
Rajasthan	32.1	30.0	15.9	17.4
West Bengal	32.6	48.0	39.9	44.5
Tamil Nadu	2.1	66.3	2.1	65.2
Uttar Pradesh	8.1	51.4	20.9	31.8
	Handicraft Units			
Assam	21.5	53.7	13.5	57.3
Rajasthan	24.8	24.7	4.3	27.8
West Bengal	17.4	36.3	24.8	33.0
Tamil Nadu	8.5	27.6	7.8	28.4
Uttar Pradesh	7.3	38.2	28.5	28.1

cent) reported a growth. A very small proportion (less than 10 per cent) of units in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh reported growth during the last ten-year period.

Thus, broadly speaking, in each state, the majority of the HH establishments reported either a stagnation or a decline in the scale of production over the past ten-year period as well as in relation to the pre-COVID situation. The prevalence of growth over the ten-year period is very low (at less than 10 per cent of the units) in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Contribution to Gross Value Added (GVA) and GVA per Establishment / Worker

Gross value added (GVA) is the primary component of the country's GDP (gross domestic product)[11]. Aggregate GVA for the country is the sum of GVA of all the establishments. Conceptually, GVA by a particular establishment is the sum total of compensation to workers, income earned by the establishments and amounts payable on rent on land and interest on loan if any. Thus, in case of an establishment without any hired worker which was not required to pay any rent and interest as is the case with most of the HH establishments, the GVA of the establishment can be considered during the reference period. Apart from the aggregate GVA by HH establishments which can be compared with the GDP to assess the sector's share in the overall GDP, the estimated amount of GVA per unit or more appropriately GVA per worker of HH establishments should be an important economic indicator to assess whether the said amount may be adequate for the households owning the HH units or the workers engaged in the HH sector to maintain a reasonable standard of living.

From Box 6 below, it may be seen that the HH establishments of five states together contributed about Rs. 51,445 crore of annual GVA with the reference year being the last accounting year

11 Gross Value Added (GVA) is "the value of goods and services produced in an economy, minus the cost of inputs. It reflects the contribution of individual producers, industries, or sectors to the overall economy. Essentially, it's the difference between the value of output and the cost of intermediate consumption". According to National Accounts Statistics 2025 of MoSPI, Government of India (see Statement 1.1, Key aggregates of National Accounts), GDP at current price for the year 2023-24 was Rs.301,22,956 crore of which the amount of GVA was Rs. 274,12,888 crore which accounted for 91 per cent of the GDP. The remaining 9 per cent was the contribution of net taxes on products.

(prior to the date of survey) for establishments maintaining accounts and last 365 days for those not maintaining accounts. This is equivalent to about 0.17 per cent of the country's GDP and approximately 1.31 per cent of the country's total manufacturing GVA during 2023-24. The percentage share of HH sector in respect of GVA in relation to the overall Gross State Value Added (GSVA) by the manufacturing sector for the year 2023-24 works out be 9.6 per cent for Assam, 9.9 per cent for Rajasthan, 0.9 per cent for Tamil Nadu, 3.6 per cent for Uttar Pradesh and 6.8 per cent for West Bengal.

In terms of annual GVA per worker, the average for five states was about Rs. 84,000/- with West Bengal reporting the highest figure (Rs. 1.25 lakh) and Uttar Pradesh had the lowest average (about Rs. 44,000/- per worker). In terms of the monthly average, it comes to about Rs. 7,000/- per month for each worker considering all the five states together or about Rs. 270/- per day on an average (assuming that one works for 26 days in a month with 4 days of rest). This amount can be crudely considered as the daily average income of a worker and the amount falls far short of the prescribed daily minimum wage[12]. Further investigation to ascertain the reasons behind such low income and putting in place corrective policy measures may be a priority in order to position crafts as an aspirational non-farm activity for women and rural youth. Interestingly, considering all five states taken together, average annual GVA per worker was significantly higher for handicraft units (nearly rupees one lakh) than the average (Rs. 67,000) for the handloom units although this pattern varied across the states.

Policy Implications

The handloom and handicraft sector in India not only embodies the country's rich cultural heritage, but the sector also serves as a vital source of livelihood for millions of workers, particularly those from vulnerable and marginalised communities.

An overwhelmingly significant proportion of women are engaged in this sector to meet their household expenses. Despite its importance as a source of livelihood, the sector faces numerous challenges, including low income of workers, limited access to markets and various obstacles the establishments face in day-to-day operations.

Given the findings in this survey of low use of government support schemes, there is an apparent need for generating awareness and integration of various schemes initiated by different ministries, such as MSME, Textiles, and Culture. In this context, strengthening Weaver Service Centres, handicraft and handloom clusters, cooperatives, and self-help groups (SHGs) appears crucial. The study highlights that many artisans continue to use only traditional techniques, which often limits

Box 6: Estimated Annual Aggregate GVA and GVA per Worker by the Handloom and Handicraft Units

State	Annual GVA (Rs Lakh)			Annual GVA per Worker (Rs)		
	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units
Assam	435654	137067	572721	127,991	90,427	116,417
Rajasthan	708888	972720	1681608	83,128	139,141	108,361
West Bengal	240588	1261650	1502238	46,227	185,199	125,010
Tamil Nadu	101398	314600	415997	67,417	61,089	62,519
Uttar Pradesh	489074	482878	971951	45,490	42,986	44,210
All	1975601	3168915	5144516	67,217	99,959	84,207

12 The prescribed daily minimum wage even for the unskilled workers working in Agriculture in the rural areas (for whom the prescribed daily minimum wage is the least) with effect from April, 2025 is Rs. 465 (see Office Order dated 28 March, 2025 of the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India).

the market value of their products. To address this, continuous up-skilling through training in modern design and eco-friendly production techniques is necessary. Expanding market access for artisan products, both nationally and internationally, is also vital. This can be achieved through e-commerce platforms, exhibitions, and buyer-seller meets. Further, reducing the administrative hurdles to access financial support and insurance is essential for the sector's growth.

There is also an urgent need to create and implement schemes in order to improve access to raw materials, finance, and social security given the fact that the handloom and handicraft sector is a crucial source of livelihood for millions, particularly women as well as other vulnerable and marginalized communities.

Over the past decade the sector has shown its resilience in withstanding various crises due to the impact of COVID-19, demonetization, GST issues, and market fluctuations. However, the proportion of establishments with decline in the scale of production in relation to the position ten years before as well as in comparison with the pre-COVID period has been substantially high. Urgent policy measures are necessary to address this problem.

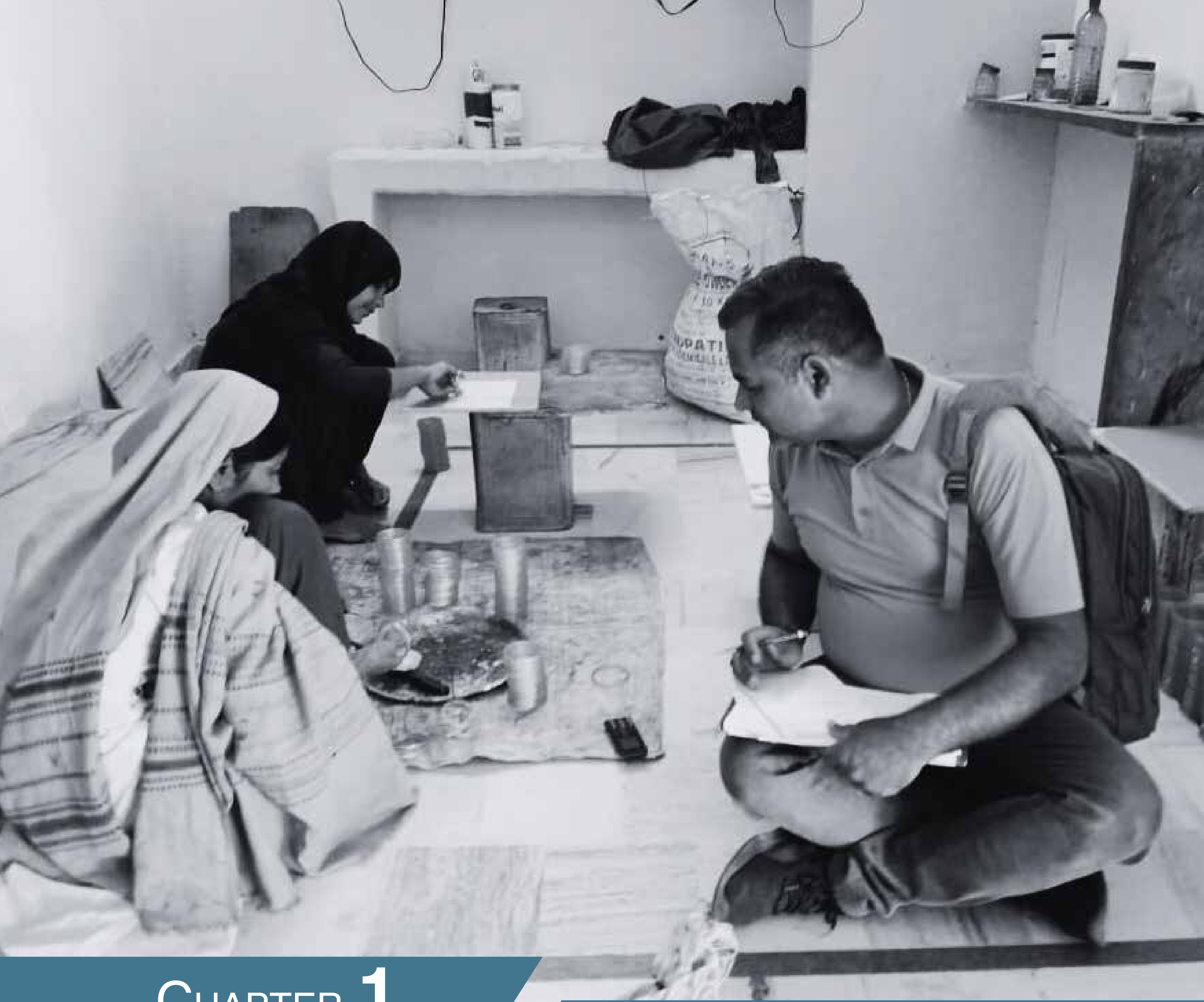
Given the survey findings that a very large proportion of establishments access raw materials from and supply the finished products to master weavers / contractors / input suppliers, it will go a long way if steps are taken to strengthen the status of master craftspersons as key trainers, mentors, and knowledge holders with technology and design institutions supporting their role.

Linking youth with artisan activities through entrepreneurship schools and through higher education systems can also ensure the sector's sustainability. As revealed by the study, many establishment owners lack awareness of government support schemes. This is an issue which may be overcome through stronger partnerships between authorities and civil society for accelerated awareness drives and local monitoring. The issue of less participation by artisans in fairs, exhibitions, ***haats*** etc. also needs to be addressed by increasing awareness among artisans through publicity and support measures. Enhancing social security is also vital to retain and attract talent in the sector, requiring partnerships with other sectors to develop schemes for health, pensions, and overall well-being.

Need for Further Surveys

In view of resource constraints this study was confined to five states with limitations on sample size. However, the study has revealed many insights about the functioning of the sector including its scale of operation and the challenges it faces. For a much more comprehensive picture about the sector and in the efforts towards developing a methodology for future integration of the handmade sector into national systems of accounting as highlighted in the report of the EC 2013-2014, it will be desirable to replicate the present study covering more states and moving towards a pan-India survey. In this venture, regular interaction with the concerned ministries like the MoSPI, MoT (including with the Development Commissioners of Handloom and Handicraft) and MSME as well as various other stakeholders like Industry Associations will be invaluable so as to develop partnerships for a comprehensive database of the HH sector.

The comprehensive state- and national-level surveys on handicraft and handloom establishments would help identify gaps in infrastructure, skill development, market access, and technology adoption. They would also provide evidence for designing targeted policies, financial support, and welfare schemes to strengthen artisans' livelihoods. Regular surveys can further track changes over time, enabling both state and national governments to frame strategies that promote sustainable growth and global competitiveness of the sector.



CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The Handloom and Handicraft Sector in India

Introduction

The Handloom and Handicraft Sector in India

1.1 Handloom and Handicraft in India: Background and Context for this Study

The purpose of this research is to offer a toolkit that can be used to secure the future of a huge Indian industry with implications that go well beyond the economic aspects. The handloom and handicraft sector has an important role in the Indian economy with a large number of citizens engaged in this economic activity to earn their livelihoods, and the sector is deeply connected to what India's civilization considers to be a good and responsible way of life.

Understanding sector economics is a precondition for the support needed for every other contribution artisans make toward a stable society. That holistic reality underpins the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that define all progress in terms of human well-being.

India's craft makers constitute what is perhaps the world's largest resource of artisanal wisdom and yet the economic dimensions of this advantage have remained largely invisible due to the paucity of reliable data for the sector. This has led to neglect and misunderstanding, a situation addressed by the Sixth Economic Census 2013 (EC: 2013-2014) which included artisans for the very first time and provided important indicators of sector importance. The EC: 2013-2014 report recommended further studies to help establish the economics of what had emerged as a major industry. The purpose of the study documented on these pages has been to move ahead on those recommendations so as to support a national effort to build 'Handmade in India' as a prime asset for future growth as an inclusive, prosperous and just society, drawing on a heritage of thousands of years.

Within more recent history, handmade industries were central to India's struggle for Freedom under Mahatma Gandhi. Later these were incorporated into centralized planning through a range of institutions established across the country to support handloom and handicrafts in a transition into new markets at home and overseas. A milestone came in 2005, when a UN/World Bank conference held in India, at Jodhpur, identified craft as the largest component of India's creative and cultural industries, a global sector which

Interaction with a Handloom Worker in Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by then had already outstripped petroleum in calculations of world's GDP, emerging as "a source of capital assets for economic, social and cultural development"[1].

A seminal study had earlier noted that "artisanal skills do not command the recognition and respect they deserve. This is partly a reflection of the traditionally low social status of the artisan communities (most of which are caste-based) as well as low levels of education and high levels of poverty in the sector, characterized by vastly asymmetric information as well asymmetric capabilities between the artisans and market operators"[2]. To make the case for India's artisans, a beginning had been made through a Planning Commission task force in 2006-2007[3]. However, that effort did not find takers.

Despite emerging evidence from East Asia and Europe of craftsmanship as a resource for the creativity and innovation demanded by stringently competitive world markets and for cultural identity, India has been slow on designing policy and devising action plans to begin utilizing the potential embedded within the traditional knowledge systems and practices of the handmade sector. There continues to be a distressing tendency to reduce the handmade into samples of the cultural history of India.

The impact of globalization from the 1990s brought profound changes in policy frameworks and with that came change in perceptions regarding the sector. Some described the handmade sector as a `sunset industry' steeped in nostalgia for past glory yet of little relevance to new aspirations for global influence. The argument demanded clear evidence of scale and economic impact. Such evidence was missing, and a crisis of reliable data now emerged. The official position on producing statistics on hand production was not coordinated, with responsibilities for the artisanal sector spread across a number of ministries and departments. Without reliable data, sector activists found it difficult to make a convincing case for priority for India's artisans in the competition for development resources. Meanwhile artisans and those serving them struggled with constraints of finance and economic expertise in their effort to face challenges of acute competition in globalised markets.

It became clear that unless the economic case for hand production was urgently made, based on reliable research-based evidence, the future of India's crafts heritage would be endangered, affecting millions of Indian lives. Just how many millions was a key question that would need to be resolved in order if `handmade in India' was to be sustained as a strength that was not only economic but also intellectual, social, political, environmental and even spiritual. India's identity as a modern nation appeared at stake, with the economic argument a prerequisite for effective advocacy. Locating responsibility for this task was difficult, given the diversity of the sector and the spread of its governance systems.

In 2009 the Crafts Council of India (CCI) in consultation with development agencies and experts decided to commence efforts of its own to help resolve the crisis of data. With support from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust CCI conducted a study in two stages: first, an investigation into existing sources of sector information as well as definition, and a second stage of a limited cluster study in two craft-rich districts of Karur (Tamil Nadu) and Kutch (Gujarat). CCI's *Craft Economics and Impact Study* (CEIS)[4] emerged a year later with important findings on the sector's contribution social and political stability. These included issues of gender, tradition, systems of payment, entrepreneurship constraints, rainfall patterns and the impact of changing technologies, markets and materials. Although modest in scale, CEIS revealed the huge complexity, diversity and spread of the artisanal sector.

1 UNESCO. Asia-Pacific Creative Communities: A Strategy for the 21st Century, Senior Experts Symposium, 22-26 February 2005, Jodhpur, India.

2 *Handmade in India: Preliminary Analysis of Crafts Producers and Crafts Production*, Economic and Political Weekly, December 27 2003 pp. 5366-5376. Tirthankar Roy and Maureen Liebl.

3 Planning Commission, Government of India/Rajeev Sethi, Asian Heritage Foundation.

4 *Craft Economics and Impact Study*: April 2011, Crafts Council of India, Chennai.

The study's findings toward bridging data gaps in the hand sector was brought to the attention of the Planning Commission, and through its intervention to the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. As a consequence India's Sixth Economic Census (2013-14), for the very first time, included a question as to whether the manufacturing establishments were engaged in handloom or handicraft activity.

The Economic Census of 2013 proved a watershed achievement, identifying almost 2 million craft manufacturing establishments and the empowering new fact of 2 million *artisan entrepreneurs* in India. The report on Sixth Economic Census mentions: "The purpose of including this item in the Economic Census was to assess the number of handicraft and handloom establishments in the country and persons employed therein, so that the handicraft and handloom clusters could be identified in respect of each State/UT for undertaking further surveys for development of Satellite accounts for assessing the contribution of this important sector"[5].

From existing official databases, it can be hard to accurately measure the size of the sector given the fact that many pan-India surveys like the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) being conducted since 2017-18, Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) in place since 2021-22 and Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) follow the industrial classification[6] which do not have adequate provisions to provide specific industry (NIC) codes to all handloom and handicraft related activities. Further, there has been no focused official pan-India survey on this sector in the recent past to measure its size.

Against this background, research was needed to carry out a scientifically designed sample survey so that methodology could be developed to serve as a toolkit and resource for studies at the national level, thus responding to the EC 2013-14 recommendation for Satellite Account specific to the handmade sector.

The importance of such field research as an essential next step led to CCI's contact and partnership with the Institute for Human Development (IHD, New Delhi). Detailed consultations took place with Professor Alakh N Sharma, Director (IHD) and Dr. G C Manna, (Professor, IHD and former Director General of the Central Statistics Office and National Sample Survey Office, Government of India). Institute for Human Development indicated the need for field work in a minimum of three states and optimally four or even five states to come out with meaningful results. Efforts took time for raising donor resources sufficient to the task. Field work by IHD finally began in December, 2023 under the supervision of Dr. G C Manna of IHD and Ms. Gita Ram, CCI Chairperson. Initially three and finally five states were included: Assam, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The fieldwork concluded in early 2025.

The purpose of the research effort described on these pages is to refine the national understanding of a sector that is pivotal in providing employment to the marginalized and unprivileged communities that includes the scheduled caste (SC), scheduled tribe (ST), minorities and other backward classes. As per India Trade Portal, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the handicraft sector is reported to employs more than 7M persons. The sector is described as dominated by women workers who constitute some 56 per cent of total artisans. Likewise, as per the Handloom Census 2019-20, the handloom sector is reported to have 3.5 million workers across India of which the share of women workers is 72 per cent. As per the All-India Handloom Census, one third of the total workers in handloom sector belonged to SC/ST category followed by 34 per cent from OBCs. While these figures can be restricted by definitions used, they clearly indicate the dominance of the sector in employment generation and large participation of women.

5 All India Report on Sixth Economic Census, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, New Delhi. March 2016. Pg 91.

6 The present classification in use is National Industrial Classification (All Economic Activities) 2008, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI

How crafts and artisans are defined affects every effort at understanding the scale of the sector and its contribution to the economy. Handicrafts and handlooms are expressions of indigenous knowledge systems passed down from generation to generation orally or through practical demonstration, often enriched by rituals and traditions particular to a regional or artisanal community. Each handmade product thus reflects a cultural ethos, an identity and the history of a community. The true value of this sector is thus the value of a civilization.

Terms like `unorganised sector' and `informal sector' are frequently used to describe the handmade sector. These terms are misleading and have contributed to misunderstanding and neglect. Indian crafts are *differently* organized, not unorganised. Every craft has its own formal systems of transmission and practice. These demand respect.

Handloom Artisan at Work in Assam

1.2 Definitions, Challenges, Issues of Social Justice & Partnerships for Change

Getting language right can assist the resolution of issues of definition essential to identifying more clearly what is a craft and who is an artisan. India's Eighth Five-Year Plan offered a serviceable option. It defined *handicrafts* as products that are crafted primarily by hand, using simple tools. These products can be traditional, artistic and of utility. Traditional knowledge and the artisans' direct manual contribution should form a substantial or distinctive part of the end product or service. With the use of machines minimal or limited, handicrafted products are distinguished by identification with traditions as well as geographies. An *artisan* is a person with special hand skills, handed down traditionally across generations and often inked to complex traditional knowledge systems that encompass aspects of material, technology, design and notions of value.[7]

The role of women in the handmade sector provides a critical element for its future growth. A large percentage of women workers are engaged in weaving, embroidery and other artisanal work. This sector helps them to earn income while balancing domestic responsibilities. The handicraft and handloom sector provides direct employment and income and also supports other allied activities for women's participation in ancillary operations like dyeing, spinning, designing and marketing, mostly as unpaid family labour.

By empowering women economically to add to family incomes, crafts contribute to enhancing household expenditure. In many craft clusters, women are a part of self-help groups or co-operative societies and hence able to access micro credit, training and markets. Studies show that being a part of such collectives help women to negotiate better prices, reducing dependency on middlemen (Saxena, 2017). Again, cluster-based development models help women to create an environment where they can produce, market and sell their products (Das, 2011). A study by Chakrabarty (2012) found that engagement of women in this sector enhances their self-confidence, mobility and decision-making power

7 Eighth Five-Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India 1992

within the family and community leading to greater gender equity and collaboration with community organizations. The participation of women in exhibitions, fairs and digital platforms enables them to get recognition and respect, breaking gender stereotypes.

The gender dimension is linked to another less discussed and critically important aspect of the handicraft and handloom sector. This is its alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, now globally acknowledged as the true measure of human progress. Of the 17 SDGs, the handmade sector contributes directly to 11 Goals. Its low carbon footprint reflects minimal use of capital, power (electricity) and water, reliance on local natural bio-degradable materials while also using low-waste and recycled materials. These major contributions can remain invisible in the absence of reliable data, which alone can ensure that the contribution of the handmade sector to global sustainability goals is understood and integrated into the SDG reporting systems.

In addition to the crisis of data, the sector faces other major challenges. Several studies highlight the huge issue of competition from machine-made products. This is compounded by a lack of access to quality raw materials, finance and credit, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to design and markets (Sharma et.al 2022, Majeed, 2018, Sudha et.al 2023). Acquiring technology appropriate to this heritage sector can be difficult, with the lack of modernization and the use of the traditional tools that can limit production and productivity (Das, 2025). Artisans also face the influence of middlemen in control of raw material supply and market access, resulting in high raw material cost and selling products to middleman at low rates (Ashraf et.al 2016). This sector also faces the challenges of accessing formal loans which often force artisans to opt for finance from informal lenders (Deb, 2015).

For over seven decades, Government, ministries and departments at the Centre and each state have worked to respond to these needs. Support institutions/platforms include the Offices of the Development Commissioners for Handloom and Handicraft, National Handloom Development Programme, Handloom Mart, E-commerce and Digital Platform help the artisans in terms of providing skill, access to raw material and marketing, providing formal loans etc. Schemes for registration and awards for excellent have helped extend the recognition and respect for heritage upon which the future will depend. Yet access to official schemes has remained difficult for many artisans, challenged as they are by issues of location, mobility, awareness and poverty. It is in this context that the role of civil society has been critical, offering local support and hand-holding assistance. The role of NGOs such as CCI and others has been critical to national efforts toward lasting awareness of the knowledge and skills of India's artisans, and helping to address their needs within a rapidly changing environment. Through civil society partnership with Government, artisans can be assisted to access the technology, design, marketing and entrepreneurial skills for self-reliance that have become essential within changing markets at home and abroad. This exercise to address issues of craft sector data is an example of the partnerships critical to building the systems every modern industry need for its survival and growth.

Handloom Sector

Handloom items are made by using human skills by the persons called “Julahas”. The products like durries, curtains, carpet; khadi items are some of the examples (source EC, 2013-14). According to the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985, “Handloom means any loom other than a power loom and includes any hybrid loom on which weaving is done manually or with the help of electrical devices without the use of power”. The handloom industry is characterized by manual weaving techniques, often using traditional looms operated by skilled artisans. It is recognized for its cultural heritage, sustainable practices, and decentralized nature, typically practiced within households or community clusters. The key characteristics of handloom sector include the following: it is environmentally sustainable; it involves traditional knowledge and indigenous skills; and it is mostly household-based or cottage industry.

Box 1.1: Products Produced by Handloom Sector: Examples

Product Type	Examples & Regions
Sarees	Banarasi (UP), Kanjeevaram (TN), Sambalpuri (Odisha), Pochampally (Telangana)
Shawls & Stoles	Pashmina (J&K), Kullu (HP), Bhujodi (Gujarat)
Dress Materials	Chanderi (MP), Maheshwari (MP), Kota Doria (Rajasthan)
Home Furnishings	Rugs, Curtains, Bed linens (Panipat, Erode)
Towels and Gamchas	Solapur (Maharashtra), Bengal gamcha, Assam

Handicraft Sector

The *UNESCO Creative Economy Report 2013* defines handicrafts as “Those products produced either completely by hand or with the help of tools, which are artistic and aesthetic in nature and often bear the imprint of the artisan’s cultural identity.” The handicraft sector encompasses a wide range of craft- based production practices using natural or locally available raw materials, passed down through generations.

As per GST Council “Handicrafts are goods predominantly made by hand even though some tools or machinery may also have been used in the process; such goods are graced with visual appeal in the nature of ornamentation of in-lay work or some similar work of a substantial nature; possess distinctive features, which can be aesthetic, artistic, ethnic or culturally attached and are amply different from mechanically produced goods of similar utility”.

Investigator Interviewing a Handicraft Artisan, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu

The key features of handicraft are labour-intensive and skill-based, often home-based, with products usually made in small units or artisan clusters. Skills are normally involved in such items/activities, but the extent thereof may vary, often depending on ultimate use which can be functional, artistic, symbolic and/or traditional in nature.

Handicraft products range from the simple (diyas, kulhars) to the complex (stone temples, enamel jewellery). Certain products like baskets, brooms, pots, diyas, mats and chiks vary from the simple to quite complex, but are traditionally considered as handicrafts even in their simpler forms. For purposes of this study, certain handmade items are not categorized as handicrafts including food items, bricks, agarbattis, match sticks and firecrackers (source Economic Census, 2013-14).

1.3 Data Availability and Limitations

Official Sources: NSS, ASI, PLFS and Sixth Economic Census

The National Sample Survey: Enterprises in the Unorganised / Unincorporated Sector

The official database relating to the handicraft and handloom sector is limited in nature. Except for the National Industrial Classification (NIC)

Box 1.2: Handicraft Products by Material and Craft Cluster (examples)

Material	Product Examples & Locations
Wood	Saharanpur carving (UP), Kashmir walnut woodcraft
Metal	Moradabad brassware (UP), Dhokra metal casting (Chhattisgarh, Odisha)
Stone	Mahabalipuram sculptures (TN), Odisha temple carving
Pottery/Terracotta	Molela (Rajasthan), Khurja ceramics (UP), Bankura (WB)
Textile Crafts	Kantha (WB), Phulkari (Punjab), Applique (Odisha)
Leather	Kolhapuri chappals (Maharashtra), Bhopal toys
Paper & Fiber	Papier-mâché (Kashmir), Bamboo & Cane (NE states)
Glass	Firozabad bangles (UP)

codes[8] of the surveyed enterprises, the Enterprise Surveys[9] on the unorganised manufacturing sector conducted earlier by the Indian National Sample Survey (NSS) till its 73rd round (July, 2015 – June, 2016) or even the current ASUSE (Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises)[10] do not have sufficient items of information in the schedule of enquiry / questionnaire to uniquely identify all the units engaged in handicraft and handloom (HH) sector. Section C of NIC-2008 relates to the Manufacturing Industry and this is the relevant NIC Section under which all the HH units/establishments get classified along with the manufacturing units not pursuing HH activity. Some of the relevant NIC Divisions of Section C (illustrative only) related to the HH units include the following:

Division 13: Manufacture of textiles
Division 14: Manufacture of wearing apparel
Division 15: Manufacture of leather and related products
Division 16: Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
Division 17: Manufacture of paper and paper products
Division 23: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products Division 31: Manufacture of furniture

The types of information collected in the enterprise surveys mentioned above generally include details of employment, operating expenses, receipts, gross value added, fixed assets and outstanding loan of the enterprises. The types of information in the ASUSE include operational details of the establishments, their NIC 5-digit codes, registration particulars, employment, expenses, receipts, gross value added, fixed assets, outstanding loan, and so on. ASUSE covers more than 4 lakh establishments every year spread across 8,000 and odd villages as well as 8,000 and odd urban blocks spread across all the States and UTs.

As regards the NSS enterprise surveys, it is worth mentioning that some of the very early rounds of the NSS namely NSS rounds 3 (August – November, 1951) to 10 (December, 1955 – May, 1956), 14th round (July, 1958 – June, 1959) and 29th round

8 The NIC is a classification of all economic activities which assigns distinct codes to various activities pursued in the Indian economy. The latest NIC relates to NIC, 2008. The NIC-2008 has 'sections' A to U (i.e. 21 sections), 88 divisions (two-digit codes), 238 groups (three-digit codes), 403 classes (four-digit codes) and 1,304 sub-classes (i.e. five-digit ultimate codes assigned to different economic activities).

9 Although, the NSS uses the terminology 'enterprise', these surveys consider 'establishment' as the unit of survey. Establishment is an economic unit located in a single physical location and it predominantly pursues one major activity. As against the establishment, enterprise is a group of establishments including their headquarter coming under the same management if the enterprise is a multi-establishments entity.

10 ASUSE, with an annual frequency, has been introduced in 2021-22 with ASUSE: 2021-22 being the first full-fledged survey on the unincorporated sector enterprises (after the NSS 73rd round) covering manufacturing, trade and other services.

(July, 1974 – June, 1975) covered the subject of handicraft along with small-scale manufacture. However, thereafter there has not been any such dedicated survey either on handicraft sector or on the handloom sector.

Annual Survey of Industries: Manufacturing Units belonging to Organized Sector

The ASI (Annual Survey of Industries) covers factories (mostly manufacturing units) registered under the Factories Act, 1948 which are working with 10 or more workers using power or 20 or more workers not using power. The ASI: 2022-23 covered little less than 80,000 factories. For each factory, the information inter- alia includes industry/NIC 5-digit code, fixed assets, working capital, employment, expenses on different items, receipts, types of raw materials consumed, products and by-products manufactured. However, as is the case with the NSS enterprise surveys of the unorganised / unincorporated sector, ASI questionnaire does not contain detailed items of information such as whether there has been pre-dominant use of hand in the production of finished products for facilitating accurate measurement of the size of the HH sector based on the ASI.

Periodic Labour Force Survey

In the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), introduced in 2017-18, a random sample of households is selected through a stratified multi-stage design from each State/UT/NSS Region (i.e. the group of contiguous districts within a State/UT). Reports based on these surveys are available on the MoSPI's website. The PLFS covers nearly 7,000 villages and a little less than 6,000 urban blocks every year with the all the States and UTs under the survey coverage. More than 1 lakh households (nearly 56,000 rural & 46,000 urban) are interviewed in a year. The types of information include certain household characteristics, demographic particulars of the household members, activity status of the members i.e. whether employed, unemployed or out of labour force, and if the household member is a worker i.e. employed, the enterprise type in which he/she works (like proprietary, partnership etc.), number of workers in the enterprise, and so on. For each worker, his or her NIC 5-digit code is recorded. Monthly earnings/wages of the self-employed and regular wage earners and weekly / daily earnings of the casual labourers are also noted. However, for the workers engaged in manufacturing activities, no probing question is there in the PLFS as to whether the workers predominantly use their hands in manufacturing the finished product(s).

Thus, from the discussions above, it may be clear that apart from the NIC 5-digit codes of the establishments where the workers are engaged, all the above surveys i.e. the enterprise surveys, ASUSE, ASI and PLFS do not have further information like whether there is pre-dominant use of hand in the production of the final products. The above limitation creates difficulty in the accurate measurement of the size of HH sector in terms of their share in employment and value added from these surveys. The only feasible way to have some idea about the size of the HH sector from these surveys is to attempt an identification of the NIC 5-digit codes whose activity descriptions crudely resemble with the HH activities and accordingly generate the estimates of employment and value added based on these shortlisted NIC codes. However, these estimates are likely to give an upper bound of the size of the HH sector since the production under the identified NIC codes could be based on either the predominant use of hand or through the use of machine. In this context, it may be useful to see below some NIC 5-digit codes with the corresponding activity descriptions as per the NIC.

NIC 13121:	Weaving, manufacture of cotton and cotton mixture fabrics
NIC 13122:	Weaving, manufacture of silk and silk mixture fabrics
NIC 14101:	Manufacture of all types of textile garments and clothing accessories
NIC 16294:	Manufacture of various articles made of bamboo, cane and grass
NIC 17204:	Manufacture of sacks and bags of paper

Economic Census

Economic Census (EC) is periodically conducted to collect only some basic information about the establishments – mainly the industry / NIC code of the establishments and number of workers engaged by them, disaggregated by gender and by the number of hired and not-hired workers. The first EC was conducted in 1977. For the first time, due to the lack of data on HH sector, the sixth EC, conducted during 2013-14, added a follow-up single question / item in the questionnaire namely "Is it a handloom/handicraft activity?" in respect of manufacturing activities only. The addition of this question facilitated the generation of State/ UT-wise number of establishments and number of workers engaged in the HH sector from the sixth EC[11].

Other Sources

Fourth All India Handloom Census (2019-20)

This is the most recent census of handloom sector conducted by Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles (MoT). The major information included in the census are number of handloom households, active and inactive weavers, gender and caste-wise break-up, type of looms and wage rates, yarn procurement and market linkage.

Handicraft Sector Reports by Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), MoT

This report provides periodic state-wise and craft-wise data on artisan numbers, registered clusters, export figures, marketing and training schemes.

Udyam Registration Portal – Ministry of MSME

Post-2020, the Udyam portal is a key source of registered MSME data, including handloom and handicraft units. The data included in the portal are enterprise type, location, employment size, ownership (SC/ST/Women).

It may be seen from the above that the database from the other sources is limited in terms of coverage. Further, not much of information is available from the sources with regard to the nature of functioning of the handloom and handicraft establishments and the type of problems they may be encountering.

1.4 Need for the Study

Given the limitations of the data available from the various sources as described above in section 1.3, the need for the present study has been to gather comprehensive data that reasonably reflects the size of the sector as well as the scale of operation of the handicrafts and handloom sectors. The study is thus aimed at providing a methodology or toolkit that can help remove the invisibility of the contribution of these sectors to the Indian economy, thus ensuring that artisanal activity is firmly integrated into national systems of accounts.

The study can be used toward improvement in framing policies, designing and targeting of Government programmes and schemes as well as those of NGOs and the private entrepreneurs for improving the implementation environment of these sectors. Handicraft and handloom producers can be assisted through these findings to work out more effective strategies for their growth including capacity development in skills and entrepreneurship. The study also aims at establishing a better understanding of the living heritage of the crafts and handloom sectors. Its findings can contribute to current national initiatives including Make in India, Skill India and Vocal for Local.

11 For the details including the definition adopted for the HH activity, coverage and the survey findings, one can refer to the "All India Report of Sixth Economic Census" (Chapter V) available on the website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

CHAPTER 2

Objectives and Methodology of the Study

Objectives and Methodology of the Study

2.1 Scope and Objectives

The limitations about the data on handicraft and handloom (HH) sector with the major ones being highlighted in section 1.3 above led to take up this study sponsored by the Crafts Council of India (CCI) to fill up data gaps related to the HH sector. The study involved primary field survey in 5 states namely Assam, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal covering both rural and urban areas of the respective states.

The broad objectives of the study were as under:

- To provide an independent estimate of number of units and persons engaged separately in handloom and handicraft sectors by a more detailed probing in selected states and districts
- To assess the contribution of the sectors in value added
- To suggest a methodology for future integration of the handmade sector into a national system of accounts.

2.2 Some Key Terminologies Used in the Survey

Annexure 5.1 may be seen for the detailed concepts and definitions used in the primary survey. However, the concepts and definitions of establishment, worker and gross value added (GVA), i.e. the key terminologies, were as under:

Establishment: An establishment is defined as an undertaking (located in a single physical location) which is engaged in the production and/or distribution of some goods and/or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly. The establishment may be owned and operated by a single household or by several households jointly, or by an institutional body. To give an example, if a household member, with or without assistance of other household members, is engaged in producing some handicraft item for sale, the household is considered as having one establishment engaged in the handicraft activity. As regards the HH sector/activity which was the focus of the survey, only the <u>manufacturing units</u> engaged in producing handloom or handicraft items were considered for the purpose of the survey. The establishments/persons engaged in trading of the handloom/handicraft products were out of the coverage.

The establishments may have permanent / fixed structures (which cannot be easily dismantled) within which the entrepreneurial activity is carried out or it may not be having such fixed structures. A master craftsman engaged in handloom/ handicraft activity – by way of supplying raw materials / other fixed assets to the persons who, in turn, carried out the manufacturing activity to produce the final product and returned those back to the master craftsman – was also treated as owning a handloom/handicraft establishment.

Worker: All persons (including children under 15 years of age) working in an establishment including both hired and not-hired workers were treated as workers of the establishment. In case of proprietary and partnership establishments, the workers included owners/partners, members of the household(s) helping the owner(s) in running the establishment as well as the hired workers, if any. Apart from regular and salaried employees, casual/daily wage labourers were also considered as workers for that establishment. Some establishments may not hire individuals like sweepers, accountants, etc., on a fairly regular basis. These individuals can work in one or more establishments in a locality and they generally have some autonomy to determine the charges receivable by them Such persons were not considered as workers of the establishments.

Gross Value Added: The difference between 'total receipts' of the establishment and 'total operating expenses' (i.e. total expenses of the establishment recorded against item 12.3.24 of the questionnaire that excludes compensation to workers and item 12.3.23 i.e. Bribery and donation paid[1]) was treated as GVA. Conceptually, GVA is the value of output minus the value of inputs produced by other industries. It amounts to the sum total of compensation to workers, profit earned by the establishment, and amounts payable on rent on land and interest on loan if any and items like donation and bribe.

Rural and Urban Areas: For identifying rural and urban areas, the primary survey used exactly the same definition as adopted during Census 2011. The Census 2011 used the following definition for urban areas (with the remaining areas being treated as rural):

All administrative units defined by statute such as those having Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Cantonment Board, Notified Town Area Committee, Town Panchayat, Nagar Palika etc.

All other places which satisfied the following criteria: (a) a minimum population of 5,000 persons; (b) at least 75 per cent of the male main working population being engaged in non- agricultural pursuits; and (c) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile)

2.3 Geographical Coverage

As mentioned in section 2.1, the primary survey was conducted in five states of Assam, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The choice of the states was guided by the joint concentration of the number of HH units in the states as revealed by the Sixth EC, as well as broad regional representation of the country.

From each state, a random sample of 3 districts was selected. Of the three districts selected from a state, the one was the district that had maximum number of HH units in the state as per the sixth EC. The other two districts were selected randomly from the remaining districts. The districts selected for the primary survey are as under:

Assam:	Barpeta, Kamrup, Nagaon
Rajasthan:	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar
Tamil Nadu:	Salem, Thanjavur, Coimbatore
Uttar Pradesh:	Bareilly, Agra, Varanasi
West Bengal:	Haora (Howrah), Barddhaman (Burdwan), Nadia

Finally, from each district, a random sample of 20 villages and 20 urban census enumeration blocks (CEBs) was selected after due stratification of the villages and CEBs (see section 2.4 below and Annexure 5.2 for details regarding the method of sampling of districts, villages/ CEBs and establishments).

2.4 Broad Sample Design, Sample Size and Estimation Procedure

The survey adopted a stratified three-stage design with districts as the first-stage units (FSUs), villages (in case of rural) / CEBs (in respect of urban) as the second-stage units (SSUs) and the HH units/establishments as the ultimate-stage units (USUs). If the village/ CEB was large with a present population exceeding 1,200, an additional stage of sampling involved the selection of 2 segments from the village/ CEB for preparing the frame of HH units.

In each state three districts were selected for the survey. The district that had the maximum number of HH units as per the sixth EC was selected with certainty and from the remaining districts of the state, two districts were selected randomly by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR). From each district, a stratified random sample of 20 villages and 20 census enumeration blocks (CEBs) from urban areas was selected for carrying out the fieldwork. Finally, from each village/CEB, a maximum of 10 HH units (with an allocation of 4 handloom establishments and 6 handicraft establishments) were considered for the survey after due stratification of the establishments.

1 See Annexure 5.4 for the Questionnaire.

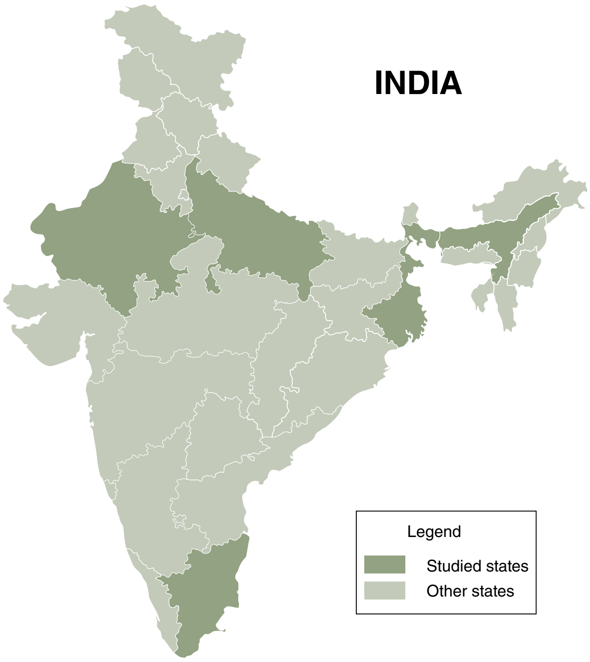
For selecting the HH units, a listing exercise was carried out in each sample village/ CEB or the selected segments in case of large villages/ CEBs for preparing the sampling frame of HH units. A total of 1.26 lakh households were listed across the five selected states, comprising 78,074 households in rural areas and 48,856 in urban areas. Among the states, Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest number of listed households at 28,335, followed by Tamil Nadu with 21,382 households. This listing exercise involved listing of households as well as non-residential structure for identification of HH establishments.

The listed establishments were grouped into 4 strata: Handloom establishments with less than 5 workers (Str. 1) and with 5 or more workers (Str. 2); Handicraft establishments with less than 5 workers (Str. 3) and with 5 or more workers (Str. 4). An allocation of 2 establishments each from stratum 1 and stratum 2 as well as an allocation of 3 establishments each from stratum 3 and stratum 4 was made for the selection of the establishments for detailed enquiry. In case of shortfall of the required number of establishments in a stratum, due compensation for shortfall was made by selecting additional establishments from the other strata. Annexure 5.2 describes in detail the sample design including the method of stratification and selection of units at different stages of sampling.

Enumerator Conducting a Listing Exercise with a Respondent, West Bengal

Statements 2.1 and 2.2 at the end of this chapter give the number of villages/ CEBs/ establishments surveyed respectively from the rural and urban areas of different states and districts. Considering all the 5 states 2,503 HH units from the rural areas and 2,156 HH units from the urban areas were surveyed spread across 300 villages and 300 CEBs with 60 villages and 60 CEBs per state. Box 2.1 gives further break-up of the total number of surveyed HH establishments.

Map 2.1: Geographical Coverage of the Study States

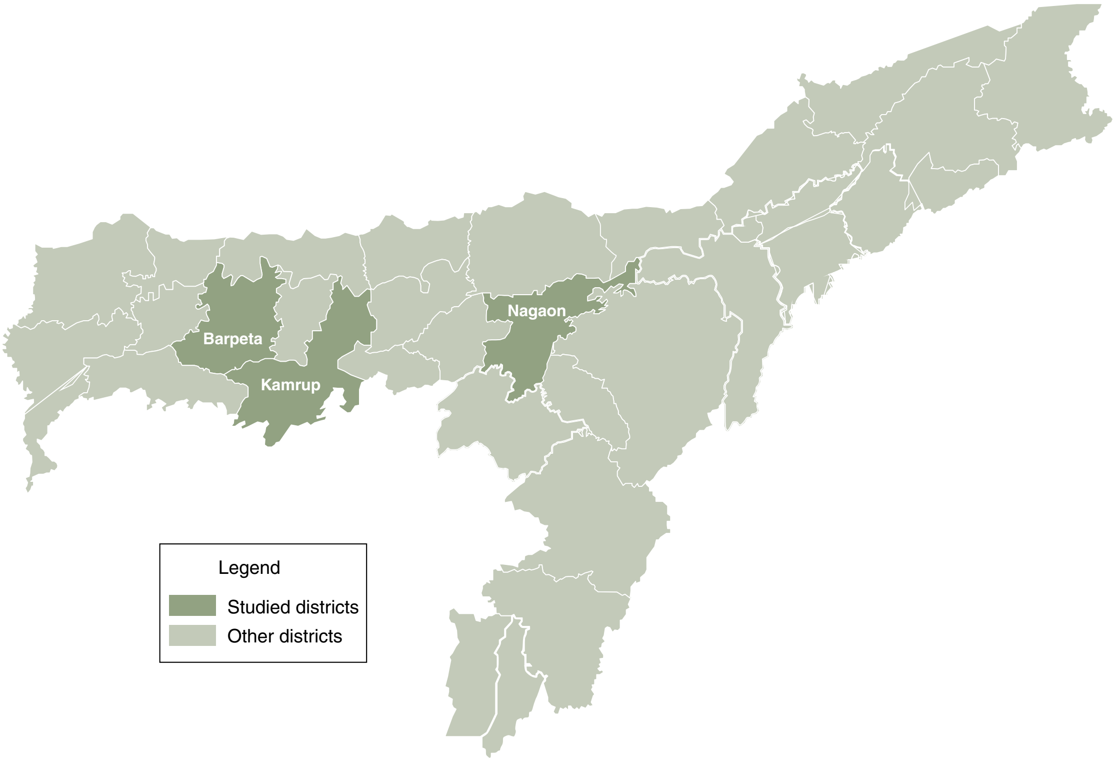


Box 2.1: Total Number of Establishments Surveyed by State and Sector

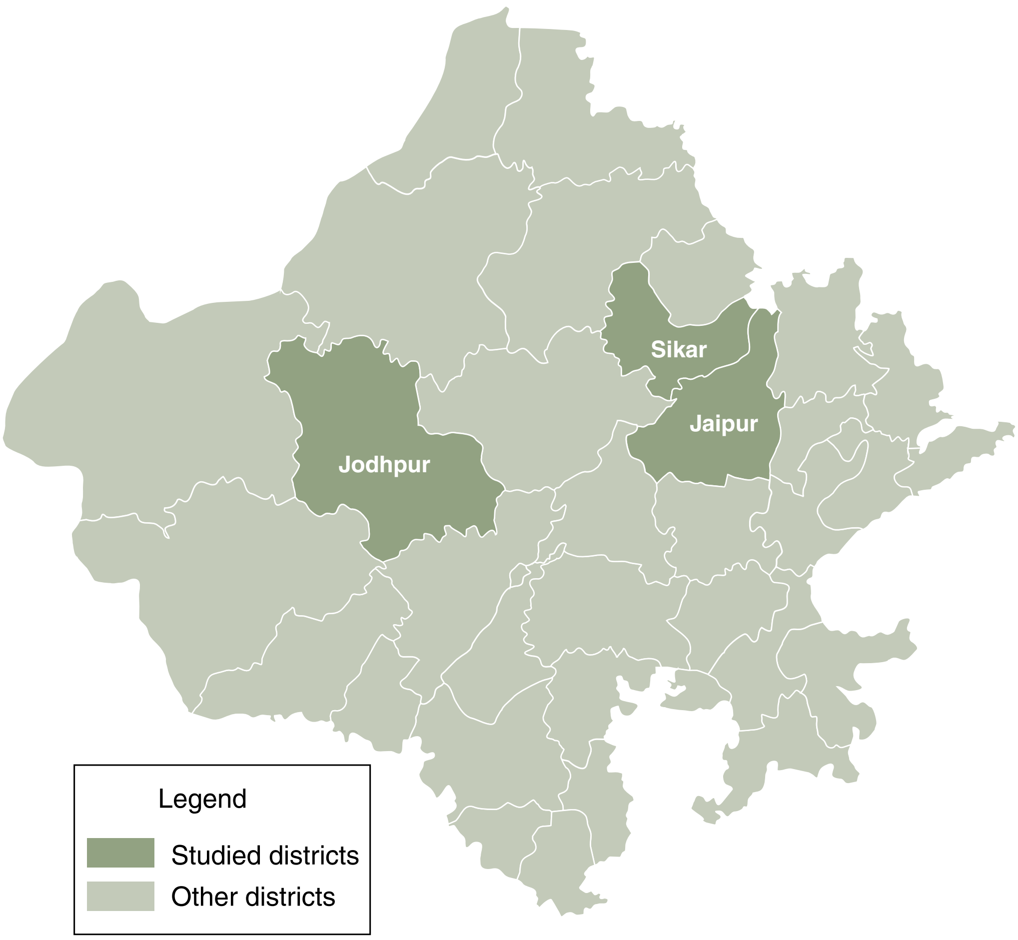
State	Rural	Urban
Assam	490	312
Rajasthan	473	464
West Bengal	576	553
Tamil Nadu	429	391
Uttar Pradesh	535	436
Total of 5 states	2,503	2,156
Distribution of total number of establishments surveyed by type of establishment		
Handloom, less than 5 workers	1,136	966
Handloom, 5 or more workers	139	145
Handicraft, less than 5 workers	1,115	886
Handicraft, 5 or more workers	113	159

(Refer to Statements 2.1 and 2.2 for the district-wise details.)

Map 2.2: Geographical Spread of Study Districts in Assam



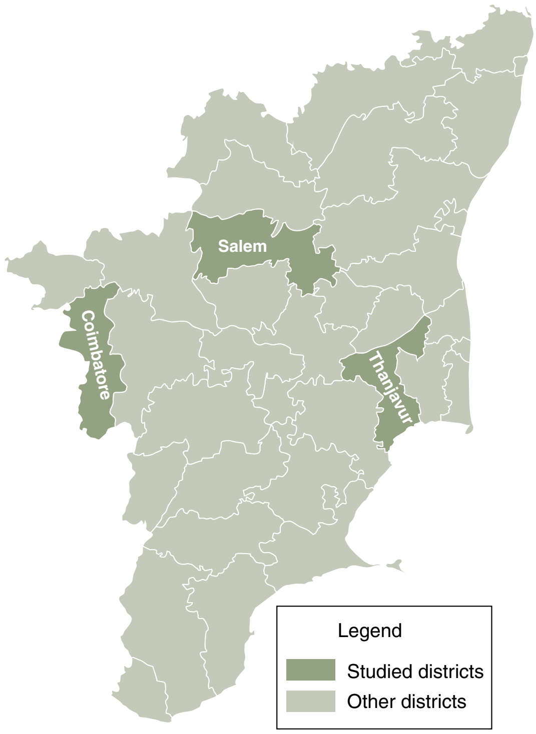
Map 2.3: Geographical Spread of Study Districts in Rajasthan



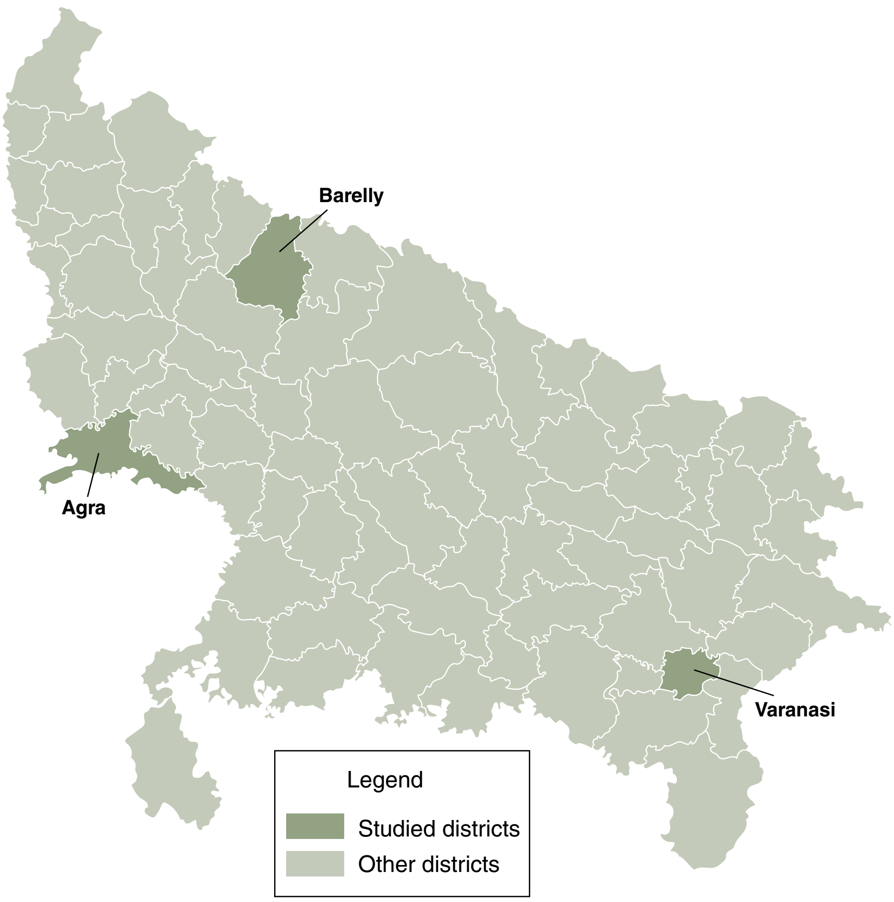
The sample data at the establishment level have been duly multiplied with 'multipliers' as per the sampling design adopted in the survey to arrive at the district-wise estimates as well as state-wise estimates of aggregates of different characteristics of interest separately for rural and urban areas presented in this report. Annexure 5.2 describes the estimation procedure adopted to arrive at such estimates presented in Chapter 3, Chapter 4 and Appendix tables.

As regards the information on compensation to employees, operating expenses and receipts of the establishments, it may be mentioned that the collected information relates to the last working month in respect of the establishments not maintaining accounts while such information pertains to the last year for those which maintained books of accounts. Accordingly, for deriving annual estimates of these characteristics presented in this report, monthly data has been multiplied by the number of working months

Map 2.4: Geographical Spread of Study Districts in Tamil Nadu

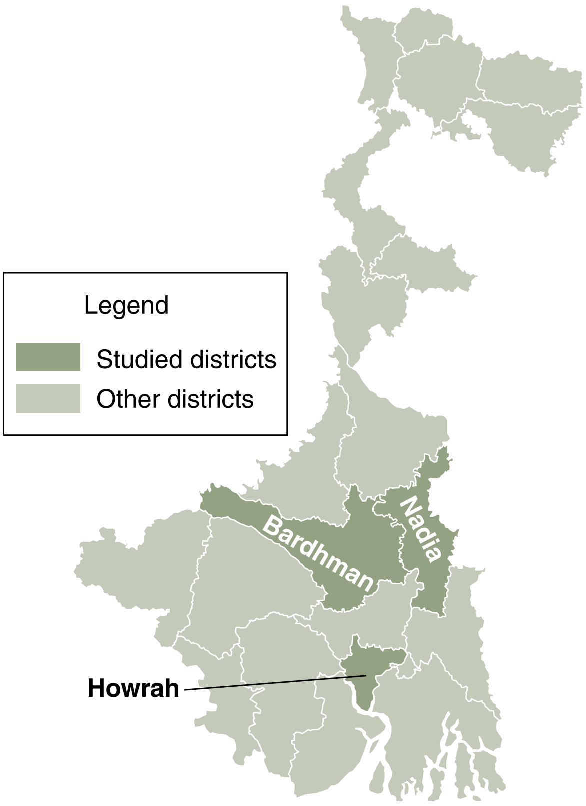


Map 2.5: Geographical Spread of Study Districts in Uttar Pradesh



during the last year in respect of establishments which did not maintain books of accounts.

Map 2.6: Geographical Spread of Study Districts in West Bengal



2.5 Questionnaires Canvassed

Listing Questionnaire

The Listing Questionnaire (LQ) was designed to list all the establishments in the sample villages/ CEBs/segments and collect certain auxiliary information to identify the HH establishments existing during the survey and prepare the sampling frame of such HH establishments stratified into 4 strata as described in section 2.4. The LQ had also the provision to select the required number of samples HH establishments from the four strata of such establishments.

For identifying and preparing the frame/complete list of all HH establishments, all the houses/ structures/ buildings including various types of establishments (manufacturing or non-manufacturing) within the selected village/ CEB/segments were visited. Instructions were given to list all the establishments existing on the date of survey including those which were temporarily closed due to seasonal nature of the activity or otherwise like illness of the household members/workers.

During the listing exercise, for each identified HH establishment, a separate information was collected as to whether the handloom/ handicraft establishment began operation after 2013 i.e. after the conduct of sixth Economic Census or otherwise. This item was added to have an independent estimate of the number of HH establishments operating since 2013 or earlier and compare the same with the figure based on the sixth EC to assess the extent of under-enumeration of HH establishments in the EC, if any. Some other important items of information in the LQ included the following[2]:

NIC 2-digit codes of the establishments listed (manufacturing as well as non-manufacturing)

If a manufacturing establishment, whether engaged in handloom/handicraft activity

If a HH establishment: Its broad activity category; Total number of workers in the establishment with break-up for hired and not-hired workers; year since when in operation (with code 1 if in operation from the year 2013 or earlier; else code 2)

Establishment Questionnaire

The facsimile of the Establishment Questionnaire (EQ) canvassed to collect various information about the selected establishments is placed at Annexure 5.4 of this report. Apart from the identification particulars of the HH establishments (like tehsil/ village/ town/ CEB where the establishment is located, the EQ had provisions to record the following information:

Owner's profile (type of ownership; and if the ownership is proprietary or partnership then the gender, level of education, religion, and social group of the owner)

2 Annexure 5.3 gives the specimen copy of the LQ.

Some basic particulars about the establishment (like its location i.e. whether having a fixed/ permanent structure outside the household premises in case of proprietary & partnership establishments, Own household premises or without any fixed structure; whether having electricity connection, toilet facility and drinking water facility in the workplace; main activity of the establishment i.e. whether handloom or handicraft; its industry/ NIC 5-digit code; nature of operation i.e. whether perennial or seasonal or casual; number of working months during last 365 days)

Details of activities performed with corresponding NIC 5-digit codes during last 30 days and last 365 days

Status of registration (i.e. whether registered under different Acts or with different authorities)

Training status of majority of the workers and the major source of training if the workers received formal training.

Employment details i.e. number of workers in the establishment by gender and by type of worker (hired, not-hired, directly hired & hired through contractor)

Status of maintenance of accounts

Amount of compensation to workers under various heads (like wages, bonus/ gratuity, insurance/ provident fund/ social security, canteen/ healthcare/ child care facilities)

Details of operating expenses and receipts under various heads

Major sources of raw material

Sources of sale of major products

Whether exported goods during the last year and if so its value

If any assistance received during the last year from the government and if so, the type of assistance (like subsidy, artisan/weaver cards, marketing of goods, free training/ skill upgradation, credit waiver benefit, free insurance benefit, state health card, etc.)

Important support requirements

Main obstacles faced in running the establishment during last 365 days

Whether having any outstanding loan and if so, the amount outstanding and major sources of loan

Occupational health and safety

Current scale of operation of the establishment in comparison with the situation prevailing during the pre-COVID period and the situation ten years back

2.6 Training of Field Investigators and Supervisors

After the preparation of tools an advertisement was published for recruitment of investigators and supervisors. A thorough process was adopted for the recruitment where the minimum experience of field supervisors was MA in social sciences with at least 12 years of field research experience and for investigators the qualification was MA with at least 5 years' experience in fieldwork. For the field investigators the knowledge of regional language was a necessary condition. An online interview was organised for selection of the field team where the core project team members participated.

The overall objective of the training was to ensure that all the team members had a shared understanding of the scope of the study, specific topics covered under the study, methods to be used, concepts and definitions to be followed and the expected outputs. This was also to ensure the understanding of field practices and the process of writing the field notes.

The training workshop for Field Supervisors and Investigators was held in different time periods. The training workshop for the states of Assam and West Bengal was held in the month of October 2024 at Institute of Development Studies Kolkata followed by Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, in the month of November 2024. In Tamil Nadu the training workshop was organised by Department of Economics, Periyar University, Selam and finally the training workshop for the state Uttar Pradesh was organised by the Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, in the month of January 2025. For efficient management, the training was organised in four different places—Kolkata, Jaipur, Selam and Banaras. In each place the training workshop was spread over four days of which two days were devoted to detailed discussion on sampling and methodology and establishment questionnaire, one day to training on data collection using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) and the last day was devoted to field exposure to the field supervisors and field investigators.

The participation of the officials from the Crafts Council of India (CCI) in the training programmes at different places – with the team including Prof. Ashoke Chatterjee, Ms. Gita Ram, Ms. Manjari Nirula, Ms. Shikha Mukerjee, Ms. Sudha Ravi and others – along with presentations by the CCI on the conceptual framework of the hand sector enriched discussions at the training programmes.

The major aspects discussed in the training through different sessions are listed below.

- Introduction about the project
- Understanding handloom and handicraft sector in the context of the project
- Sampling Methodology
- Discussion of listing schedule
- Discussion on establishment schedule
- Training on CAPI and Practice
- Field planning and management
- Other protocols for safety and reporting (including verbal consent for interview and snapping photographs) from the respondents, assure the respondent for the confidentiality of the information.
- Respect and sensitivity- culturally sensitive, respect to local custom/ tradition-Dussehra, Ramadan etc. and respecting work timing of the respondent.

Well in advance of the training, the core research team sought approvals from the relevant departments to issue letters at both the state and district levels. These letters requested the cooperation of district officials, municipal or corporation authorities, and the beneficiaries. During fieldwork, the field staff used these letters to introduce themselves to respondents in the selected CEBs and villages. Recommendation letters from IHD and CCI, requesting cooperation from the beneficiaries, were also prepared in the local language.

Regional Training Programme, Kolkata

Regional Training Programme, BHU, Varanasi

2.7 Fieldwork

The primary objective of the fieldwork was to gather data on employment and earnings from artisan households and establishments, as well as detailed information on value chain processes, including costs related to raw materials, inputs, labour, and marketing.

The responsibility of data collection in each state was assigned to one State Field Coordinator and one Supervisor, supported by a team of 10–12 field investigators. Investigators were selected based on their familiarity with local contexts and fluency in local languages. All investigators underwent rigorous training to ensure high standards of data collection and quality control. Field staff were responsible for executing the data collection procedures while adhering to strict quality assurance protocols.

Enumerator Conducting a Listing Exercise with a Respondent, West Bengal

Fieldwork began almost simultaneously in West Bengal, Assam, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu. Data collection in Uttar Pradesh commenced after the completion of field activities in the other four states. Box 2.2 below describes the period of data collection in each of the five states.

Box 2.2: Period of Fieldwork

State	Duration of Fieldwork
Assam	10.12.2023 – 31.03.2024
Rajasthan	06.12.2023 – 18.03.2024
West Bengal	06.12.2023 – 20.03.2024
Tamil Nadu	11.06.2024 – 31.08.2024
Uttar Pradesh	11.11.2024 – 19.02.2025

In each state, the field investigators were organized into two teams, each supervised by an experienced Research Supervisor who reported to the State Team Leader. The State Team Leader,

Field Investigator Interviewing a Carpenter at His Workplace, Assam

in turn, reported to senior researchers overseeing the state-level field surveys.

Prior to the fieldwork, a pilot exercise was conducted in West Bengal using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was subsequently revised based on feedback from the pilot study as well as suggestions from the CCI team and the advisory committee.

Fieldwork in each state was conducted with the support of regional partner institutions. In West Bengal, the Institute of Development Studies Kolkata (IDSK) assisted with organizing training workshops for the field teams in West Bengal and Dr. Rajashree Bedamatta of IIT Guwahati facilitated fieldwork operations in Assam. In Tamil Nadu, Dr. K. Jayaraman, Professor and Head, Department of Economics, Periyar University, Salem, coordinated with the state team, while Dr. M. Rex Sahayaraj, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Kumaraguru College of Liberal Arts and Science, was part of the core research team and supervised fieldwork in Coimbatore district. In Rajasthan, the Institute of Development Studies Jaipur (IDSJ) provided infrastructural and logistical support. In Uttar Pradesh, the Department of Economics at Banaras Hindu University assisted with training arrangements. Prof. N.K. Mishra of the same department played a key role in facilitating and organizing the field training program.

Field Pilot Training Programme, Salem, Tamil Nadu

Overall coordination of fieldwork across all states was led by Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra, Senior Fellow at the Institute for Human Development, with support from Mr. Vikas Dubey, IHD. All fieldwork activities were conducted in compliance with the ethical guidelines of the Institute for Human Development.

2.8. Data validation

After the completion of field data collection, a rigorous data cleaning and validation process was undertaken using statistical software. This included applying a range of logical and consistency checks such as Range Checks, to ensure that numerical responses were within plausible limits;

Skip Logic Validation, to verify that questionnaire routing followed the correct sequence; and Cross-Variable Consistency Checks, to ensure internal coherence between related variables. For instance, correlations between production output and input usage, or earnings and employment levels, were closely examined.

Outlier detection was an essential step in the validation process. Extremely high or abnormally low values — such as unusually high earnings, negative input-output figures, or unrealistic production quantities — were flagged for further scrutiny. In such cases, follow-up verification was conducted through telephonic re-contact with respondents to confirm or correct the data, thereby enhancing its reliability.

To strengthen the validation further, triangulation was carried out with secondary data sources, particularly the Sixth Economic Census (6th EC). This cross-referencing helped assess the plausibility of key variables such as establishment counts, employment levels, and production data, especially at the district and state levels. Any significant deviations were investigated to distinguish genuine variations from potential reporting or entry errors.

An important layer of contextual validation was added through the involvement of regional field supervisors, who were familiar with the local socio-economic and sectoral characteristics. Their field-level insights and understanding of regional dynamics added qualitative depth to the quantitative assessments, helping to interpret discrepancies and support informed corrections.

Given that a central aim of the study was to estimate the value added and employment contribution of the handloom and handicraft sector, a set of derived variables—such as Gross Value Added (GVA)—was constructed from the raw data. The computation of these indicators required internal consistency across various input variables such as raw material costs, labour inputs, and output values. Instances where the derived values turned out to be negative or fell outside reasonable bounds were subjected to an additional layer of review to identify and rectify potential data entry errors or misunderstandings in responses.

All data validation and analysis processes were conducted in strict compliance with the ethical guidelines of the IHD. This included ensuring respondent anonymity, maintaining the confidentiality of sensitive enterprise-level data, and upholding ethical standards in data handling and usage.

To validate both the data and preliminary findings, a validation workshop was organized with key stakeholders including representatives from the Crafts Council of India (CCI) and members of the project's advisory committee. This consultative meeting served as a forum to share field experiences, discuss challenges encountered during data collection, and review initial results.

The insights and feedback obtained from practitioners and sector experts played a critical role in fine-tuning the data and enhancing the validity of interpretations.

This participatory and multi-pronged approach to data validation not only improved the quality and credibility of the dataset but also fostered a sense of stakeholder ownership in the study. It ensured that the findings were rooted in both robust empirical evidence and grounded sectoral knowledge, thereby supporting the study's objective to provide reliable estimates of value addition and employment in the handloom and handicraft sectors across the five selected states in India.

2.9 Meetings of the Advisory Committee

Composition and its Terms of Reference

The Institute for Human development (IHD) constituted an Advisory Committee under the Co- Chairmanships of Professor S. R. Hashim, Former Member Secretary, Planning Commission & Former Chairman, UPSC and Prof. Ashoke Chatterjee, CCI to oversee the survey activities of the study. The composition of the committee with its Terms of Reference (ToR) is placed at Annexure 5.5. The ToR included overseeing the survey instruments, approval of the tabulation plan based on the primary survey and providing guidance at the stage of report preparation.

Meetings of the Committee, Key Issues Discussed and Major Decisions

The Advisory Committee held four meetings with the major discussion / decision points summarized in Box 2.3. The Minutes of the Meetings are placed at Annexure 5.6. The draft report based on the study is discussed in the final meeting of the committee (27th May, 2025).

Box 2.3: Major Decisions of the Advisory Committee

Dates of the meeting	Key Issues Discussed	Major Suggestions / Decisions
First Meeting: 31/08/23	Proposed sample design for the survey and the suggested questionnaires	The need to capture the value addition through the entire chain of the HH activity; Ensuring the identification of aggregators / master craftsmen in the survey and capturing their contribution in employment and value added; Modification of the questionnaires, if any, based on the pre-testing
Second Meeting: 24/12/2024	Updating fieldwork and preliminary findings from four states i.e. West Bengal, Assam, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu	Comparing the field findings with secondary data sources for validation. Fixing milestone for final report
Third Meeting: 22/04/25	Draft tabulation plan along with some preliminary results for 4 states excluding the state of Uttar Pradesh	Approval of the draft tabulation plan; Re-checking the data of Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu with a low proportion of establishments using electricity; Decision of not to deduct bribery and donations from value of output in order to arrive at value added
Fourth/Final Meeting: 27/05/25	Draft Report findings	Key discussions focused on methodology, data validity, gender ownership trends, and sectoral contributions to GVA. Members emphasized addressing limitations, improving analysis, and including comparative insights. The study highlighted women's increasing role, informal skill acquisition, and low formal accounting. A revised draft will be shared within three weeks for further feedback and finalization.

Statement 2.1: Number of Villages and Establishments Surveyed in the Rural Areas

State	District	Number of Villages Surveyed	Total Number of Establishments Surveyed				
			Str. 1	Str. 2	Str. 3	Str. 4	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Assam	Barpeta	20	53	1	100	9	163
	Kamrup	20	132	23	23	2	180
	Nagaon	20	40	6	91	10	147
	Total	60	225	30	214	21	490
Rajasthan	Jaipur	20	74	12	62	15	163
	Jodhpur	20	32	0	131	4	167
	Sikar	20	51	2	83	7	143
	Total	60	157	14	276	26	473
West Bengal	Haora	20	138	7	52	3	200
	Barddhaman	20	77	4	112	3	196
	Nadia	20	86	12	69	13	180
	Total	60	301	23	233	19	576
Tamil Nadu	Salem	20	91	24	28	6	149
	Thanjavur	20	46	0	109	4	159
	Coimbatore	20	57	11	43	10	121
	Total	60	194	35	180	20	429
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	20	165	10	14	2	191
	Agra	20	37	10	88	13	148
	Varanasi	20	57	17	110	12	196
	Total	60	259	37	212	27	535
All	Total	300	1136	139	1115	113	2503

(Str. 1: Handloom establishments with less than 5 workers; Str. 2: Handloom establishments with 5 or more workers; Str. 3: Handicraft establishments with less than 5 workers; Str. 4: handicraft establishments with 5 or more workers)

Statement 2.2: Number of CEBs and Establishments Surveyed in the Urban Areas

State	District	Number of CEBs Surveyed	Total Number of Establishments Surveyed				
			Str. 1	Str. 2	Str. 3	Str. 4	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Assam	Barpeta	20	31	0	48	17	96
	Kamrup	20	91	48	14	0	153
	Nagaon	20	1	0	60	2	63
	Total	60	123	48	122	19	312
Rajasthan	Jaipur	20	24	14	79	34	151
	Jodhpur	20	30	2	102	20	154
	Sikar	20	87	6	63	3	159
	Total	60	141	22	244	57	464
West Bengal	Haora	20	118	6	66	3	193
	Barddhaman	20	60	9	107	13	189
	Nadia	20	78	8	69	16	171
	Total	60	256	23	242	32	553
Tamil Nadu	Salem	20	111	13	26	9	159
	Thanjavur	20	68	0	49	6	123
	Coimbatore	20	47	4	42	16	109
	Total	60	226	17	117	31	391
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	20	124	9	39	0	172
	Agra	20	35	6	75	15	131
	Varanasi	20	61	20	47	5	133
	Total	60	220	35	161	20	436
All Total		300	966	145	886	159	2156

(Str. 1: Handloom establishments with less than 5 workers; Str. 2: Handloom establishments with 5 or more workers; Str. 3: Handicraft establishments with less than 5 workers; Str. 4: handicraft establishments with 5 or more workers)

CHAPTER 3

Findings of the Survey

Findings of the Survey

This chapter presents estimated key results for the five states using the survey data collected during 6th December, 2023 to 19th February 2025. The findings are derived from the establishment level data collected through the representative random sample of handicraft and handloom establishments. The survey collected extensive quantitative information by canvassing a structured questionnaire placed at Annexure 5.4. The findings reveal that in these five states the handmade sector comprises up to 26 per cent of the total workforce, and in some states contributing up to 10 per cent of the Growth Value Added by the manufacturing sector. Most establishments are small, with significant signs of scaling toward semi-formal enterprises. Handmade activity emerges perennial, practiced throughout the year under ownership patterns which underline the importance of women in the sector. Issues of access to raw material and to sales/distribution outlets reveal critical dependence on local channels. Crafts continue to be concentrated in rural areas with shifting patterns of rural/ urban movement. Artisans shared mixed perceptions of status over the past 10 years, a decade marked by policy shifts and the impact of Covid 19. The survey offers indicators of both resilience and distress, while key obstacles and challenges to growth have emerged with clarity. The need for building capacities for skill and entrepreneurship at the local level suggests support systems identified by the study to lift the sector, which can include such basic requirements such as maintaining books of account as well as access to utilities and to health services. An interesting finding is the absence of direct contact between artisans surveyed in these states and the export sector, often the most visible dimension of Indian craft.

3.1 Estimated Number of Establishments and Workers

Statement 3.1 presents the distribution of estimated number of establishments across five selected states. The total estimated number of handloom and handicraft (HH) establishments in these states is 33.9 lakh, comprising approximately 17.8 lakh handloom units and 16.1 lakh handicraft units. Uttar Pradesh accounts for the highest number of establishments in both sectors, with around 6.3 lakh handloom and 6.2 lakh handicraft units. In terms of total number of HH establishments, Rajasthan occupies the second position (8.5 lakh units) while the state of West Bengal has the third position (7.4 lakh units). Tamil Nadu records the lowest number of handloom establishments at 74 thousand.

Statement 3.1: Estimated Number of Establishments in Selected States (in Lakh)

State	Handloom		Handicraft		All	
	Total (R+U)	Rural	Total (R+U)	Rural	Total (R+U)	Rural
Assam	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.8
Rajasthan	5.9	1.6	2.6	1.7	8.5	3.3
West Bengal	3.5	1.4	3.9	1.9	7.4	3.3
Tamil Nadu	0.7	0.3	2.5	1.5	3.3	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	6.3	3.6	6.2	4.8	12.5	8.4
Total	17.8	8.0	16.1	10.7	33.9	18.7

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Statement 3.1 also reveals that in these states, an estimated 8.0 lakh establishments in the handloom sector and 10.7 lakh establishments in the handicraft sector (about 55 per cent) are located in rural areas. Uttar Pradesh had the highest number of establishments of 12.5 lakh with the handloom and handicraft sectors almost equally represented (6.3 lakh handicraft and 6.2 lakh handloom units). In Uttar Pradesh 57 per cent of total handloom establishments belong to rural areas whereas among handicraft establishments more than three fourth belong to rural areas (Figure 3.1).

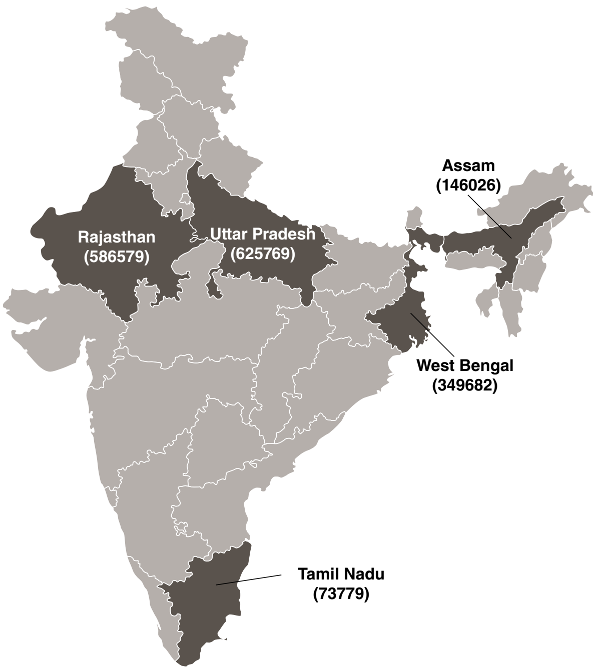
Rajasthan ranks second in total number of HH establishments (8.5 lakh), with handicrafts (2.6 lakh) having a significant share. A relatively smaller proportion (two-fifth) of these establishments are rural (3.3 lakh), suggesting a more urban concentration of these industries. Again, Rajasthan showed a relatively high share of urban handloom establishment.

West Bengal showed a balanced share of handloom and handicraft establishments with a slightly higher number of handicraft establishments (About 45 per cent are rural establishments). Considering all the five states, about 45 per cent of the handloom establishments and 66 per cent of the handicraft establishments were located in rural areas.

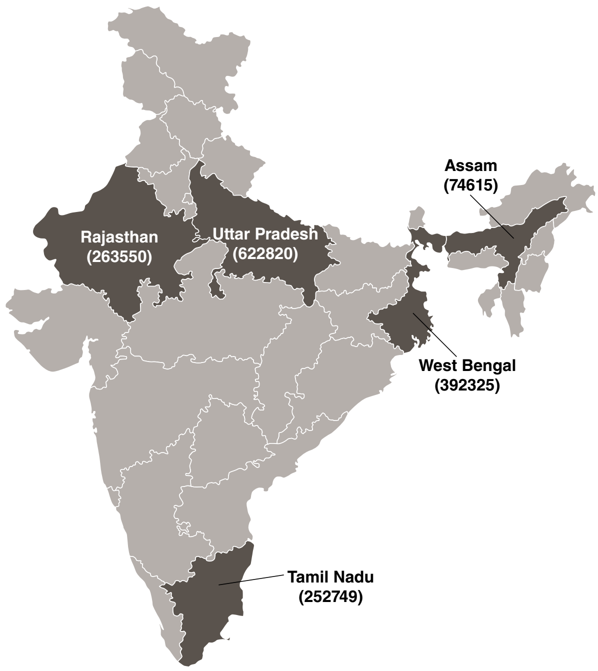
Assam had a higher share of handloom units (1.46 lakh) compared to handicraft (0.74 lakh). It showed a strong rural base with 82 per cent of handloom and 91 per cent of handicraft establishments located in rural areas. Tamil Nadu had the second lowest total number of HH establishments (3.26 lakh) among the states surveyed and the handicraft establishments in the state outweigh the handloom establishments. In terms of handloom units, Tamil Nadu has relatively higher urban base (56 per cent) whereas in terms of handicraft establishments the state had relatively rural base.

In terms of overall distribution of handloom and handicraft establishments across selected districts Bareilly had the highest number of establishments (3.65 lakh) followed by Haora (2.64 lakh) and Varanasi (1.24 lakh). The districts of Thanjavur (11,000) and Coimbatore (14,000) have the lowest number of establishments among the surveyed districts. Of the 3.65 lakh establishments in Bareilly district 3.42 lakh were handloom establishments whereas Haora had

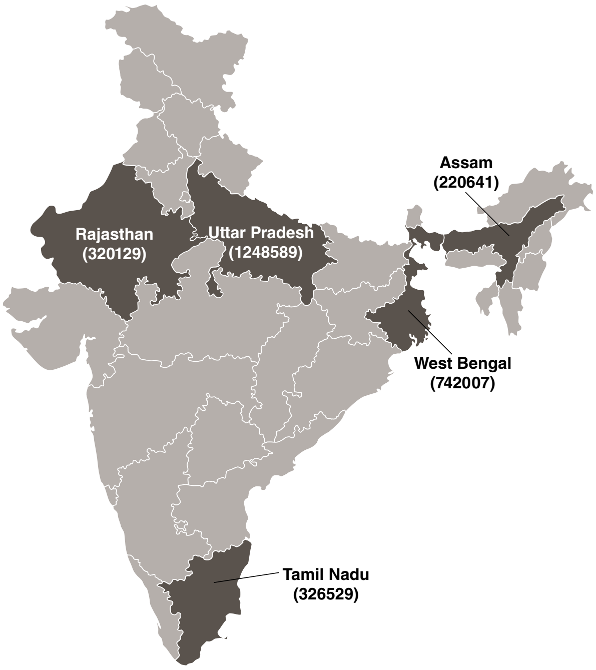
Map 3.1: State-wise Estimates of Handloom Establishments (Number)



Map 3.2: State-wise Estimates of Handicraft Establishments (Number)



Map 3.3: State-wise Estimates of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments (Number)



2.30 lakh handloom establishments out of 2.64 lakh establishments. Likewise, Sikar had 75 thousand handloom establishments out of 82 thousand establishments.

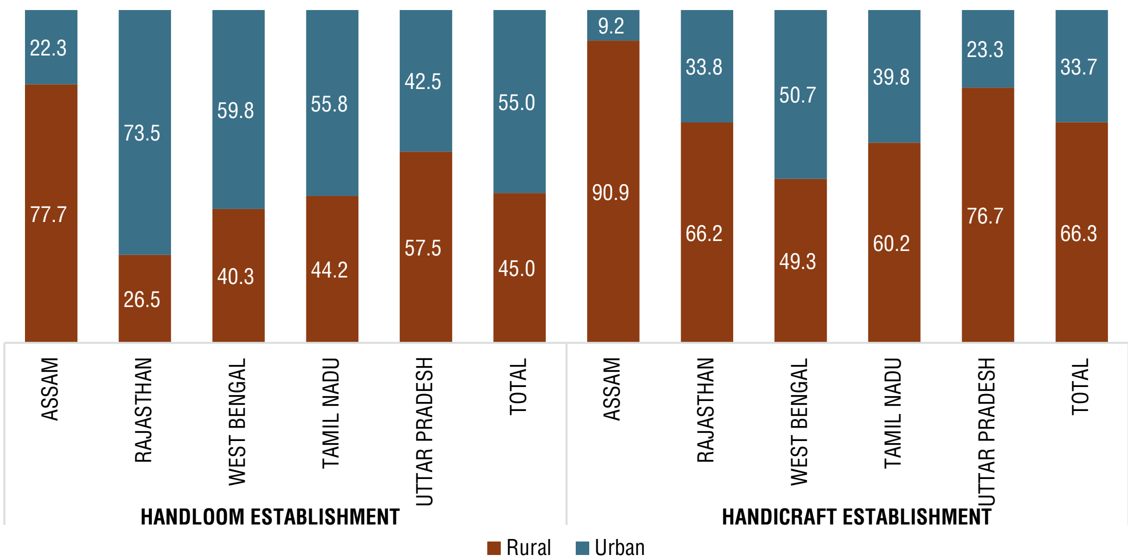
On the other hand, Varanasi had 92 thousand handicraft establishments compared to 32 thousand handloom establishment. Likewise, Jaipur had 56 thousand handicraft units compared to 39 thousand handloom units. Also, the district Salem had 48 thousand handicraft establishments compared to 28 thousand handloom establishments.

Figure 3.2 shows the dominance of handloom and handicraft establishments by rural and urban areas across five states and 15 districts. In Assam all the three districts (Barpeta, Kamrup, Nagaon) show the urban concentration in terms of handicraft and handloom establishments. In Rajasthan all the three districts (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar) show a mix of rural dominance of handicraft and handloom in Jaipur, handloom in Jodhpur and handicraft in Sikar. In West Bengal the districts of Haora and Barddhaman had an urban dominance in both handloom and handicraft. Nadia showed rural dominance in handicraft and urban dominance in handloom. In Tamil Nadu, the district Selam showed an urban dominance in both handloom and handicraft, and the districts of Thanjavur & Coimbatore show a rural dominance in both handloom and handicraft. In Uttar Pradesh all the three districts show urban dominance in both handloom and handicraft sectors.

3.2 Distribution of Establishment by Number of Workers

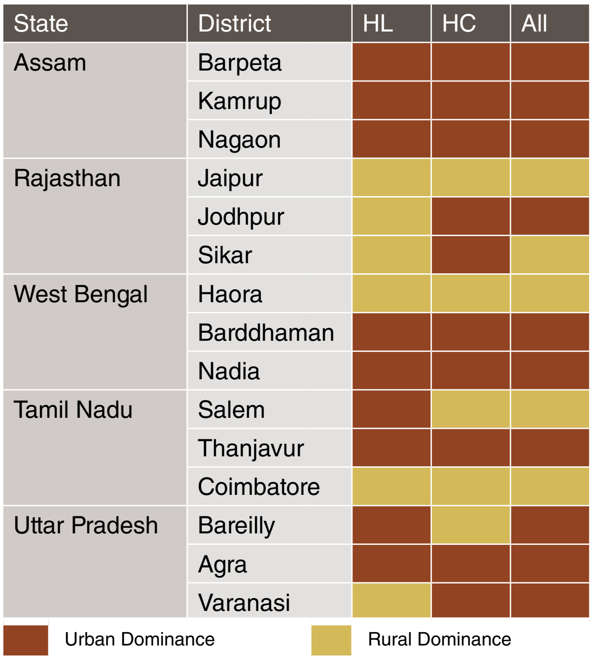
Figure 3.3 provides the percentage distribution of handloom establishments by the number of

Figure 3.1: State Wise Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Rural and Urban Sectors



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.2: Dominance of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by Rural and Urban Areas

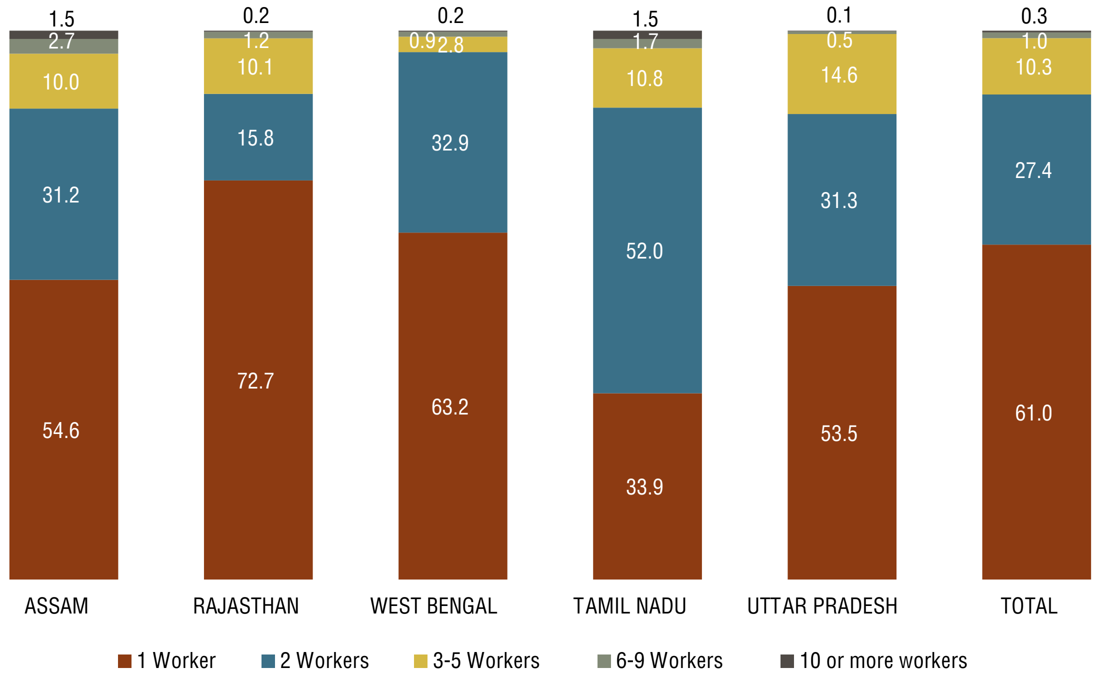


Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

workers across five selected states. The data indicated that the majority of handloom units operate with just one or two workers, combining both rural and urban areas. Rajasthan, West Bengal, and Assam report a particularly high share—over 85 per cent—of such small-scale units. In Tamil Nadu, 34 per cent of establishments employ one worker, while 52 per cent employ two workers. Establishments with six or more workers were scarce across all states. Assam recorded the highest share of such units at 4.2 per cent, followed by Tamil Nadu at 3.2 per cent, while Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Rajasthan each had less than 2 per cent. A notable variation was observed in the 3–5 worker category, where Uttar Pradesh reported the highest share at 15 per cent, whereas West Bengal showed the lowest at 3 per cent. Overall, the findings suggest that handloom establishments remain predominantly household-based, characterized by labour-intensive processes and limited scope for scaling up.

The states of Rajasthan and West Bengal show a strong dominance of micro units, especially in rural areas. Tamil Nadu, particularly in rural areas, showed a relatively balanced spread and the highest proportion of large rural establishments (10+ workers). The state of Uttar Pradesh showed relatively higher proportion of establishments with3–5 workers in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Number of Workers



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.4 presented the distribution of handicraft establishments by number of workers across the five states studied. It revealed that the majority of these establishments are micro units, employing either one or two workers. West Bengal (85.0 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (81.3 per cent) had the highest proportion of such units. In contrast, Rajasthan exhibits a relatively more balanced distribution, with 71.2 per cent of establishments in the 1– 2 worker category. When it comes to establishments employing 3–5 workers, Assam leads with 24 per cent, followed by Rajasthan (18.9 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (15.4 per cent), which also show a significant share. For establishments with six or more workers, Rajasthan recorded the highest proportion at 10 per cent, followed by Tamil Nadu at 5.6 per cent.

The handicraft establishments were highly decentralized and informal, especially in rural areas, but certain urban centers—particularly in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu—were showing signs of scaling and semi-formal enterprise growth.

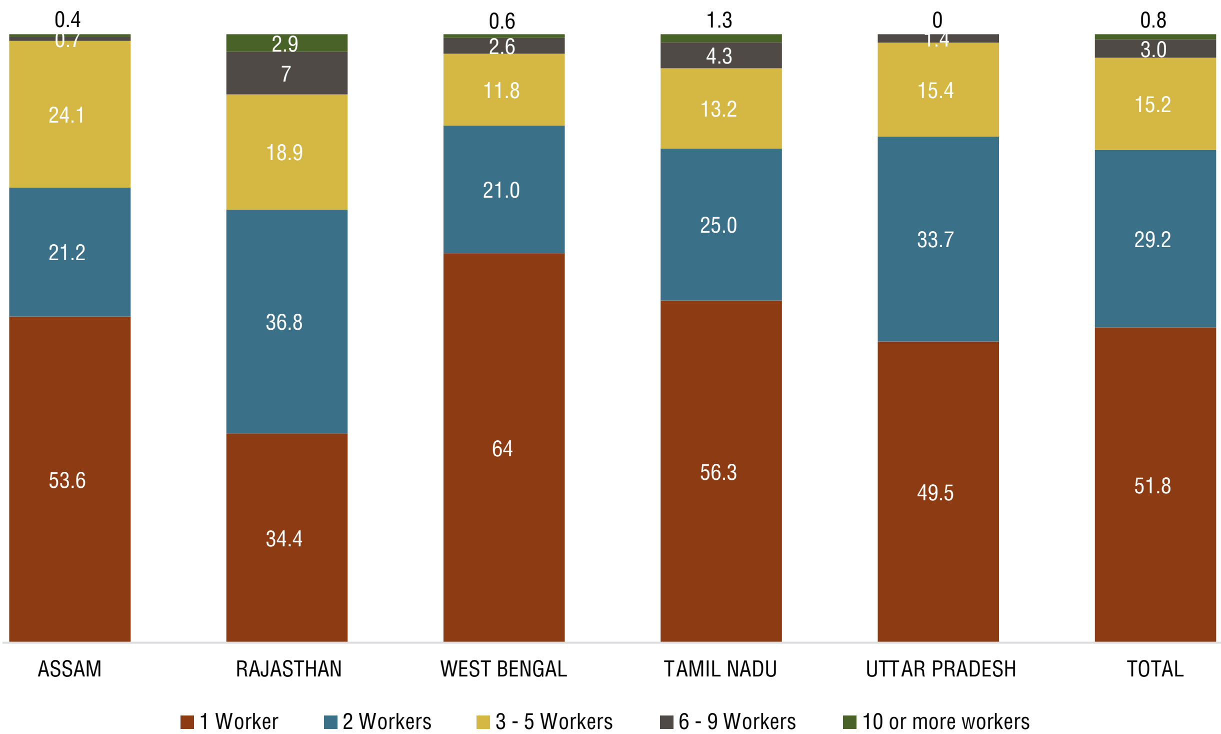
Handloom Artisan at Work, Tamil Nadu

3.3 Comparison with the Sixth Economic Census

Statement 3.2 compares the number of handloom and handicraft establishments as estimated through this survey both for total number of establishments and those in operation since 2013 or earlier, across five states with those recorded during the Sixth Economic Census (EC).

It may be seen that the Sixth EC reported about 9.8 lakh HH units operating in the five states during 2013-14. As against the same, the current number of HH units in these states as per the IHD Survey (2024-25) was estimated to be nearly 33.9

Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Number of Workers



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Statement 3.2: Comparative Position of No. of Establishments in Relation to the Sixth EC (R+U; Handloom and Handicraft)

State	Number of Establishments				
	As per the survey (in Lakh)		As per Sixth EC (2013-14) (in Lakh)	Percentage increase in relation to 6th EC [100*(col.2-col.4) / col.4]	Percentage apparent under- reporting in 6th EC [100*(col.3-col.4) / col.4]
	All	In operation from 2013 or earlier			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	2.2	1.9	0.9	142.1	112.3
Rajasthan	8.5	7.0	1.2	585.9	462.9
West Bengal	7.4	4.7	3.3	124.8	42.8
Tamil Nadu	3.3	2.8	1.3	156.4	121.9
Uttar Pradesh	12.5	5.6	3.1	302.8	79.1
Total	33.9	22.0	9.8	244.8	123.9

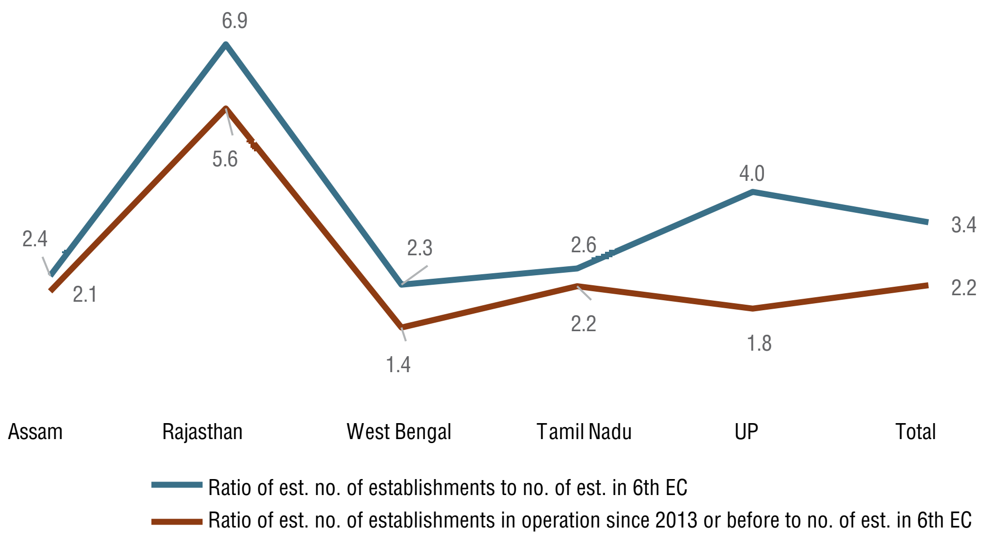
Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25 and Sixth EC, 2013-14

lakh depicting a percentage increase of about 245 per cent. Out of this growth, one component can be considered as the real growth in the number of establishments during the ten-year period between the sixth EC and the IHD Survey while the other component is due to possible under-reporting of HH establishments in the sixth EC (see col. 6 of Statement 3.2). The extent of growth in the number of establishments (when compared with the number in sixth EC) was the highest in Rajasthan (586 per cent). A comparison of number of HH establishments operating since 2013 or earlier as per the survey vis-à-vis the same as per sixth EC apparently indicates a gross under-reporting of establishments in the sixth EC. Figure 3.5 presented the ratio of estimated number of establishments (total number as well as the number in operation since 2013 or earlier) as per the survey and Sixth EC.

3.4 Distribution of Establishments by Strata (Handloom and Handicraft Sector)

As mentioned in Chapter 2 (see section 2.4), the sample had been drawn after categorizing handloom and handicraft establishments into four strata: Stratum 1 (Handloom units with less than

Figure 3.5: Ratio of Estimated Number of Establishments as per the Survey to the Number of Establishments Reported in 6th EC (R+U; Handloom and Handicraft)



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Statement 3.3: Number of Handloom and Handicraft Sector Establishments by Workers Strata, Rural + Urban

State	Handloom units with less than 5 workers	Handloom units with 5 or more workers	Handicraft units with less than 5 workers	Handicraft units with 5 or more workers	Total units
Assam	137892	8134	67034	7581	220641
Rajasthan	576697	9883	235972	27577	850129
West Bengal	343804	5878	363914	28410	742007
Tamil Nadu	70999	2780	232186	20563	326529
Uttar Pradesh	608225	17544	596361	26459	1248589
Total	1737617	44219	1495467	110590	3387895

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

5 workers), Stratum 2 (Handloom units with 5 or more workers), Stratum 3 (Handicraft units with less than 5 workers), and Stratum 4 (Handicraft units with 5 or more workers).

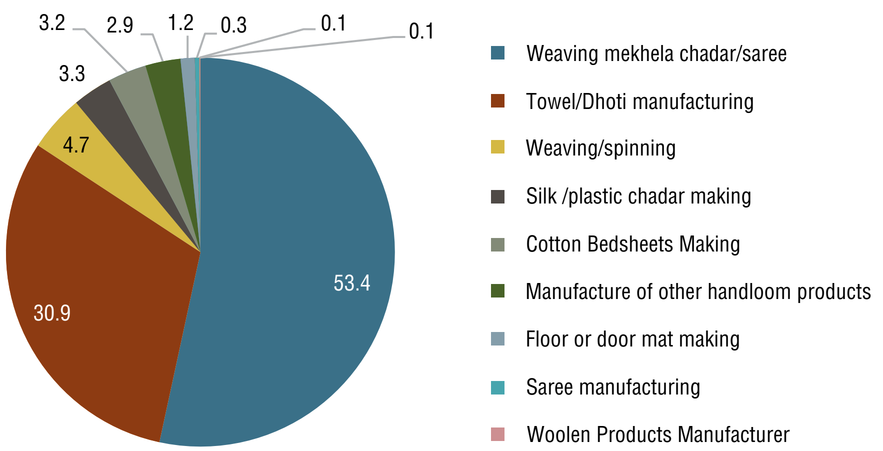
Statement 3.3 presents an analysis of the total number of handloom and handicraft establishments categorized by number of workers. Across the five studied states, the majority of establishments in both sectors were small-scale units employing fewer than 5 workers. In Uttar Pradesh alone, there were approximately 6 lakh handloom units and another 6 lakh handicraft units with less than 5 workers. In contrast, establishments with 5 or more workers were relatively few—44,219 handloom units and 110,590 handicraft units in total across states. In Tamil Nadu, there were 2,780 handloom units and 20,563 handicraft units that employed 5 or more workers.

3.5 State Level Spatial Distribution and Sectoral Composition of Handloom Establishments

Handloom Establishments in Assam

This section analyses the sector-wise distribution of handloom establishments in Assam. As illustrated in Figure 3.6, a significant share (53.4 per cent) of the total establishments were engaged in weaving *mekhela chadar* and *sarees*, followed by 31 per cent involved in towel and dhoti manufacturing. These two sectors taken together account for approximately 84 per cent of all handloom establishments in the state. Additionally, around 3 per cent of the establishments were involved in each of production of silk/ plastic *chadar* and cotton bedsheets respectively (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Sector in Assam



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Weaver Operating a Handloom, Assam

The percentage distribution of handloom establishments by sector in the studied districts of Assam revealed that Barpeta was primarily engaged in towel/Dhoti manufacturing, which accounted for 63.4 per cent of total handloom units, followed by weaving *mekhela chadar/ saree* at 32.6 per cent (Figure 3.7).

In Kamrup district, weaving *mekhela chadar/saree* is the leading activity, constituting 57.2 per cent of establishments, while towel/Dhoti manufacturing makes up 29.7 per cent. Other activities include weaving/spinning (5.1 per cent) and silk/plastic *chadar* making (3.5 per cent), reflecting a more diverse handloom sector compared to Barpeta.

In Nagaon, weaving *mekhela chadar/ saree* remains the most prominent trade at 41.9 per cent, followed by towel/Dhoti manufacturing (28.8 per cent). Notably, the manufacture of other handloom products was considerably higher here, accounting for 14.1 per cent of establishments. A significant proportion of establishments, around 7.9 per cent, are also engaged in producing cotton bedsheets.

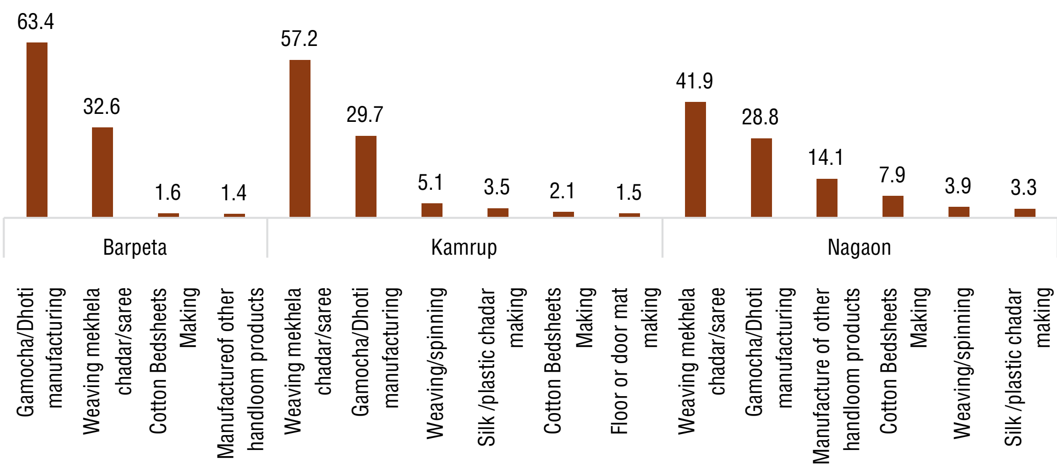
All three districts exhibit strong engagement in traditional Assamese textile crafts, especially towel and *mekhela chadar*. The analysis reflects both cultural continuity and gradual diversification in handloom practices across Assam's districts.

Handloom Establishments in Rajasthan

As shown in the Figure 3.8, a remarkable 85 per cent of handloom establishments in Rajasthan were engaged in Bandhej work, a traditional tie-and-dye textile art. Other notable activities include attaching Gota Patti on sarees (4.2 per cent) and carpet weaving (2.5 per cent). Embroidery and hand block printing collectively account for around 1.7 per cent of the total establishments.

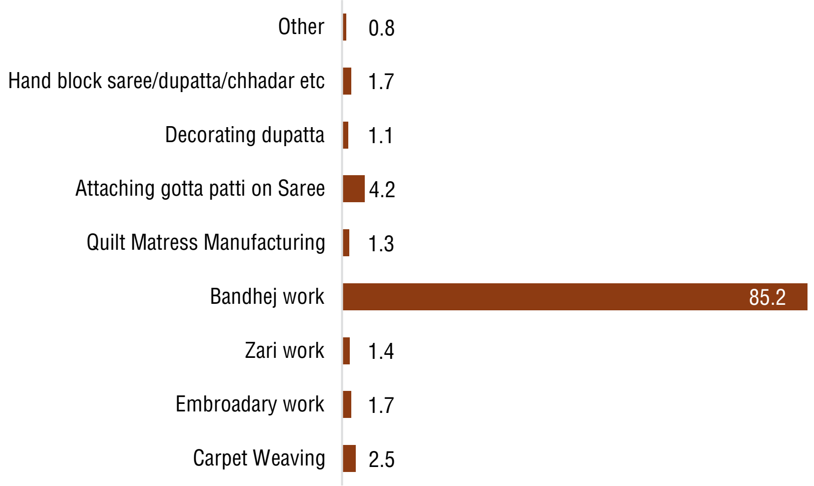
Figure 3.9 illustrates the percentage distribution of handloom establishments by sector across the studied districts of Rajasthan. Jaipur district reflects a diverse handloom base, with the highest share of establishments involved in hand block printing of *sarees/ dupattas/ chadars* (25.6 per cent), followed by *Bandhej* (tie-dye) work (21 per cent). Approximately 17 per cent of establishments

Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Sector in Different Districts of Assam



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Sector in Rajasthan



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

were engaged in carpet weaving, and a similar share in quilt/ mattress manufacturing. Other notable activities include attaching *Gota Patti* on *sarees* (5.6 per cent), stone work (4.2 per cent), embroidery (3.5 per cent), and printing (2.6 per cent).

In Jodhpur, *Bandhej* work dominates (41.6 per cent), followed by *Gota Patti* work (27.5 per cent). Around 10 per cent of the establishments were involved in carpet weaving and *zari work*, with decorating *dupattas* (4.2 per cent) also featuring as a visible activity.

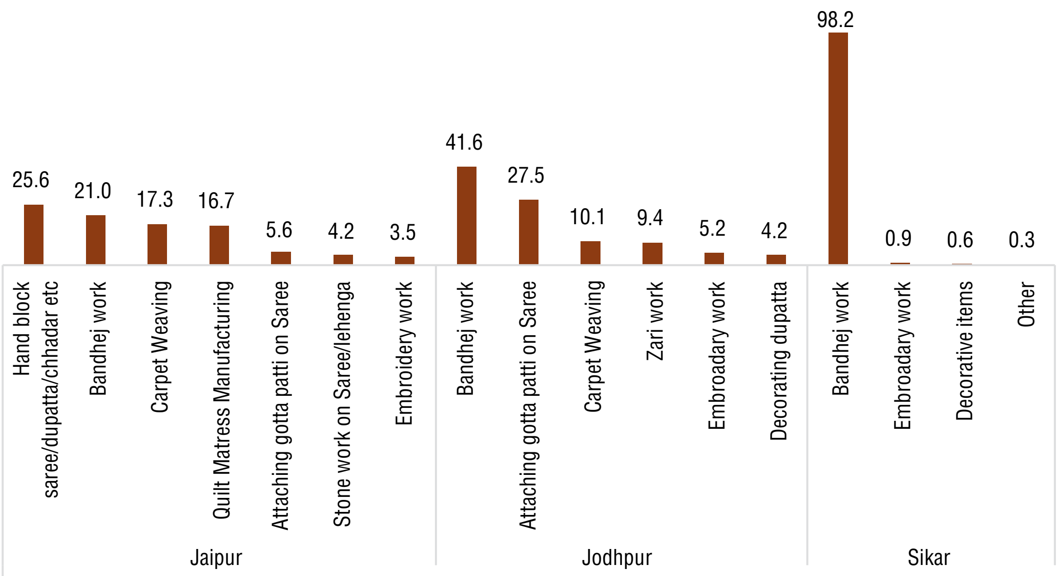
In Sikar district, the handloom sector was highly specialized, with approximately 98 per cent of establishments engaged in *Bandhej* work.

Overall, *Bandhej* work emerged as a dominant activity across all three districts, particularly in Sikar and Jodhpur, while Jaipur demonstrates a more diversified handloom sector.

Handloom Establishments in West Bengal

As shown in the Figure 3.10 slightly higher than two third of total handloom establishments

Figure 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Sector in Different Districts of Rajasthan



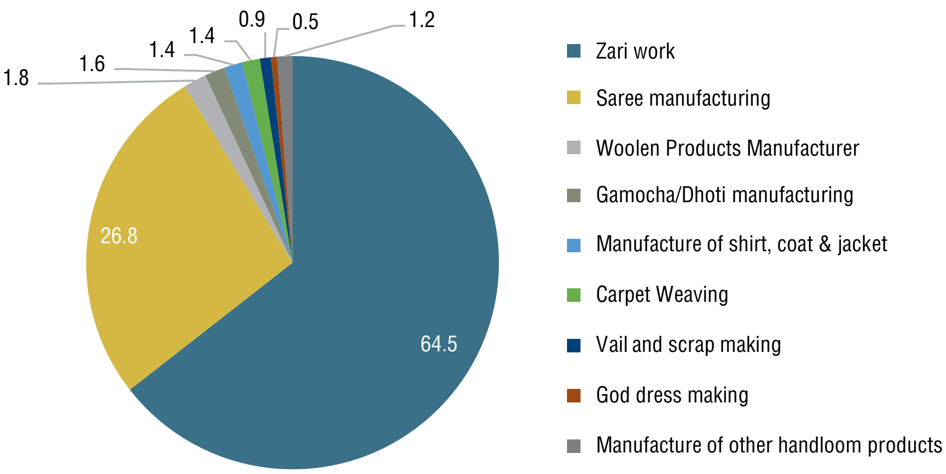
Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Contemporary Bamboo Products Crafted by Skilled Artisans, Assam

are engaged in *zari* work while 27 per cent are engaged in *saree* manufacturing totalling over 91 per cent of total handloom establishments. A minor presence in *Embroidery Work*, *Woollen Products*, and *Vail & Scrap Making* is observed in the state.

District-wise sectoral distribution of handloom establishments in West Bengal (Figure 3.11) reveals distinct specializations across regions. In Haora, *zari* work dominates, accounting for nearly 98 per cent of the handloom establishments, with minimal involvement in other activities. Similarly, in Barddhaman, *saree* manufacturing was the primary activity for around 82 per cent of establishments. Other notable activities include towel/dhoti manufacturing (7 per cent) and shirt/coat/jacket production (6.6per cent). In Nadia, while *saree* production also remains central (engaging about three-fourths of establishments), the district exhibits greater diversification with woollen product manufacturing (9.7 per cent), carpet weaving (7.6 per cent), and veil and scrap making (4.0 per cent). Overall, Nadia stands

Figure 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Sector in West Bengal



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Zari Work on a Saree by a Skilled Artisan, West Bengal

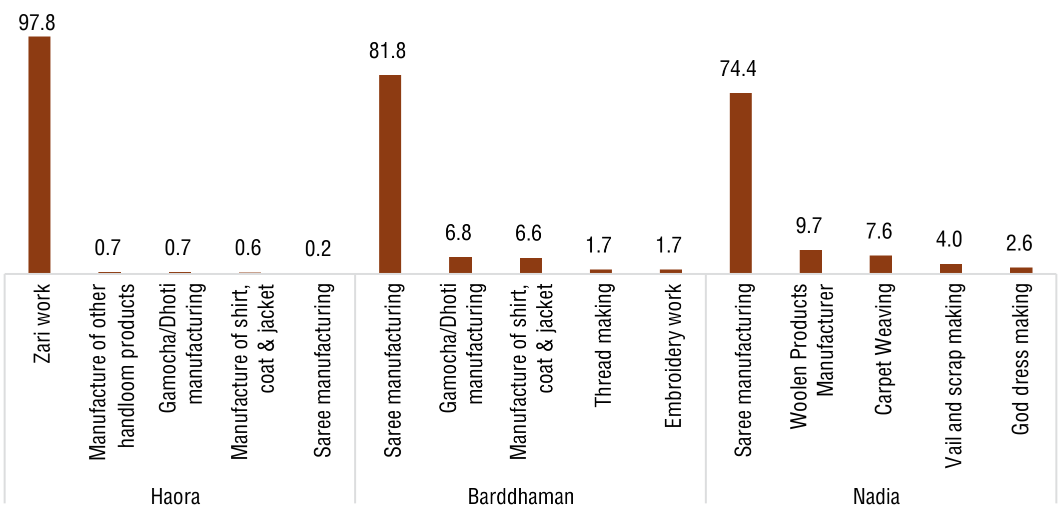
out with a more varied handloom activity profile compared to the other districts.

Handloom Establishments in Tamil Nadu

The percentage distribution of handloom establishments by sector in Tamil Nadu (Figure 3.12) reveals a strong dominance of *saree* manufacturing, which accounts for 81.1 per cent of total units. This was followed by towel/dhoti manufacturing (9.3 per cent) and embroidery work in handloom items (3.7 per cent). Other activities include floor or door mat making (1.9 per cent), carpet weaving (1.7per cent), and the manufacture of other handloom products (1.0 per cent). Smaller shares were observed in thread making (0.7 per cent), woollen product manufacturing (0.5 per cent), and the manufacture of shirts, coats, and jackets (0.2 per cent).

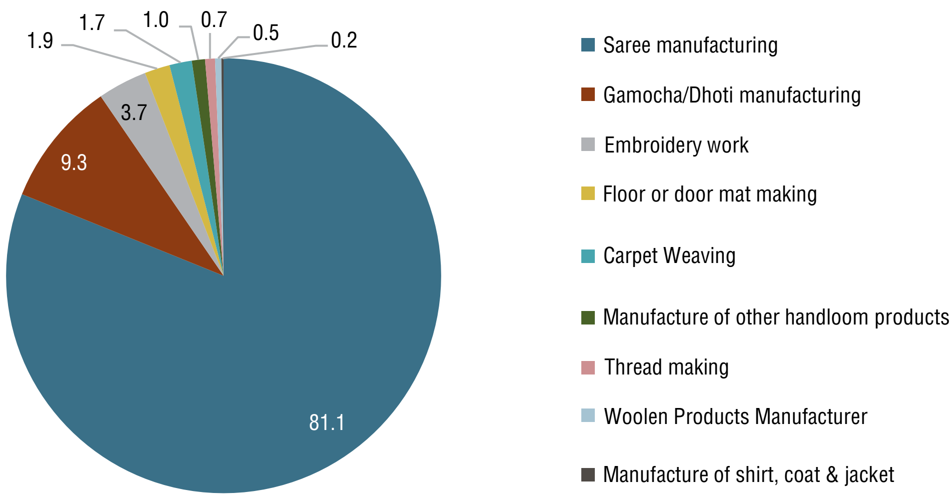
The district-wise sectoral distribution of handloom establishments in Tamil Nadu (Figure 3.13) revealed distinct patterns across regions. In Salem, *saree* manufacturing was the primary activity, accounting for 63.4 per cent of establishments, followed by towel/dhoti production (24.2 per cent). Other activities such as floor and door mat making (4.9 per cent) and carpet weaving (4.3 per cent) form a smaller share of the sector. In Thanjavur, the handloom sector was also heavily concentrated in *saree* manufacturing (83.0 per cent), with the remaining 17.0 per cent engaged in embroidery work. Coimbatore showed the highest concentration, with 97.0 per cent of establishments involved in *saree* production, indicating a strong specialization in this craft.

Figure 3.11: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Sector in Different Districts of West Bengal



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.12: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Sector in Tamil Nadu



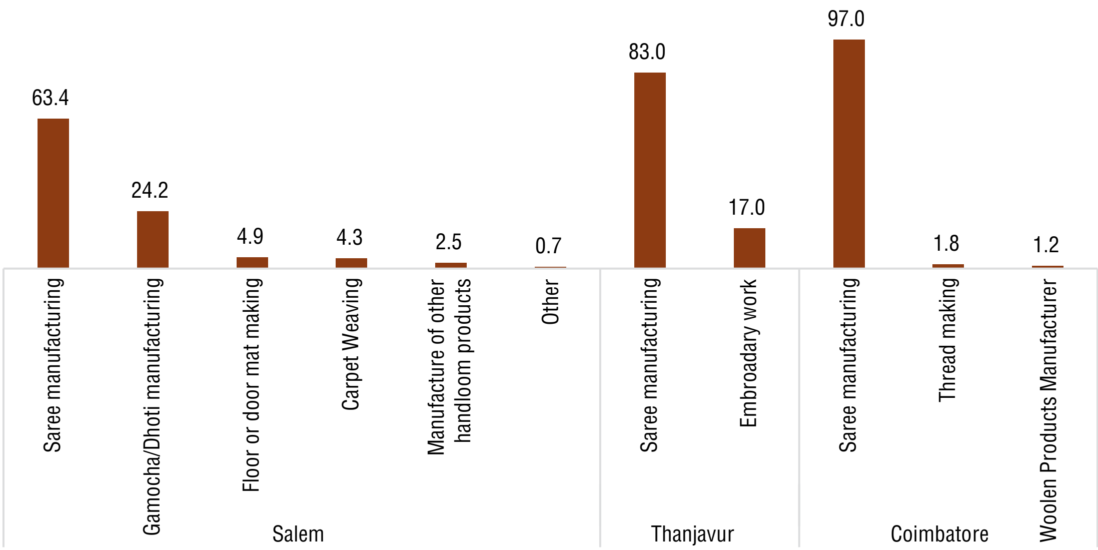
Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Handloom Establishments in Uttar Pradesh

The handloom sector in Uttar Pradesh was dominated by embroidery work (Figure 3.14), which accounts for the largest share at 44.9 per cent of total establishments followed by manufacturing of other handloom products (11.7 per cent) and *zari* work by about 11.2 per cent of establishments. About 11 per cent of the establishments were engaged in saree manufacturing and 6.7 per cent in carpet manufacturing. About 6 per cent of establishments are engaged in thread making. The other trade within handloom sector included Pearl work (3.6 per cent), Stone work on *sarees/ lehenga* (1.3 per cent), *Tikki* work (1.2 per cent), and Quilt mattress manufacturing (0.7 per cent). The handloom trade in Uttar Pradesh showed a more diversified sector or trade within handloom sector.

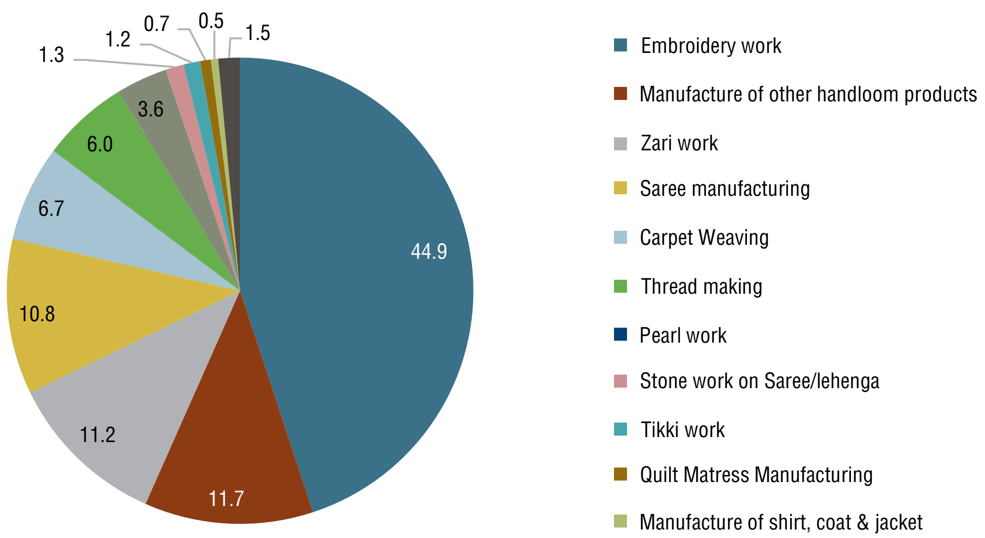
The data clearly shows regional specializations in handloom activities. While some states are heavily concentrated in traditional textile forms (e.g., *Bandhej* in Rajasthan, *Mekhela Chadar* in Assam), others like Uttar Pradesh have a more

Figure 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Sector in Different Districts of Tamil Nadu



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Sector in Uttar Pradesh



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

diversified portfolio, combining embroidery, *zari*, and *saree* production. These insights can be vital for targeted policy interventions, skill development programs, and market linkage strategies.

District-wise sectoral distribution of handloom establishments in Uttar Pradesh highlights distinct regional specializations (Statement 3.4). In Bareilly, approximately 70 per cent of handloom

Statement 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Sector in Different Districts of Uttar Pradesh

Bareilly		Agra		Varanasi	
Sector	Percentage	Sector	Percentage	Sector	Percentage
Embroidery work	69.5	Manufacture of other handloom products	38.9	Saree manufacturing	47.5
Zari work	18.0	Carpet weaving	26.8	Embroidery work	17.4
Pearl work	6.4	Thread making	16.2	Thread making	10.5
Manufacture of other handloom products	2.0	Embroidery work	13.2	Manufacture of other handloom products	8.1
Tikki work	2.0	Manufacture of shirt, coat & jacket	1.1	Zari work	5.3
Stone work on Saree/lehenga	1.6	Dress making for idols	1.1	Quilt mattress manufacturing	3.3
Manufacture of shirt, coat & jacket	0.5	Stone work on saree/lehenga	1.0	Carpet weaving	2.7
Woolen Products Manufacturer	0.2	Weaving/spinning	0.5	Colouring work on saree/threads etc	1.6
		Decorative items	0.5	Weaving/spinning	1.4
		Zari work	0.5	Stone work on Saree/ lehenga	0.9
		Pearl work	0.3	Dress making for idols	0.7
				Woolen products Manufacturer	0.4
				Tikki work	0.3

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

establishments were engaged in embroidery work, followed by *zari* work (18 per cent) and pearl embellishments (6.4 per cent). Minor handloom activities include *tikki* work (2 per cent) and stone work on *sarees/ lehengas* (1.6 per cent). Agra stands out as the most diversified handloom district, with key activities such as carpet weaving (26.8 per cent), thread making (16.2 per cent), and embroidery work (13.2 per cent). In contrast, Varanasi emerged as a major *saree* manufacturing hub, accounting for 47.5 per cent of handloom establishments in the district. Other significant activities in Varanasi include embroidery (17.4 per cent), thread making (10.5 per cent), production of other handloom items (8.1 per cent), *zari* work (5.3 per cent), and quilt/mattress making (3.3 per cent).

3.6 State Level Spatial Distribution and Sectoral Composition of Handicraft Establishments

This section analyses different handicraft sector/ activities in five studied states.

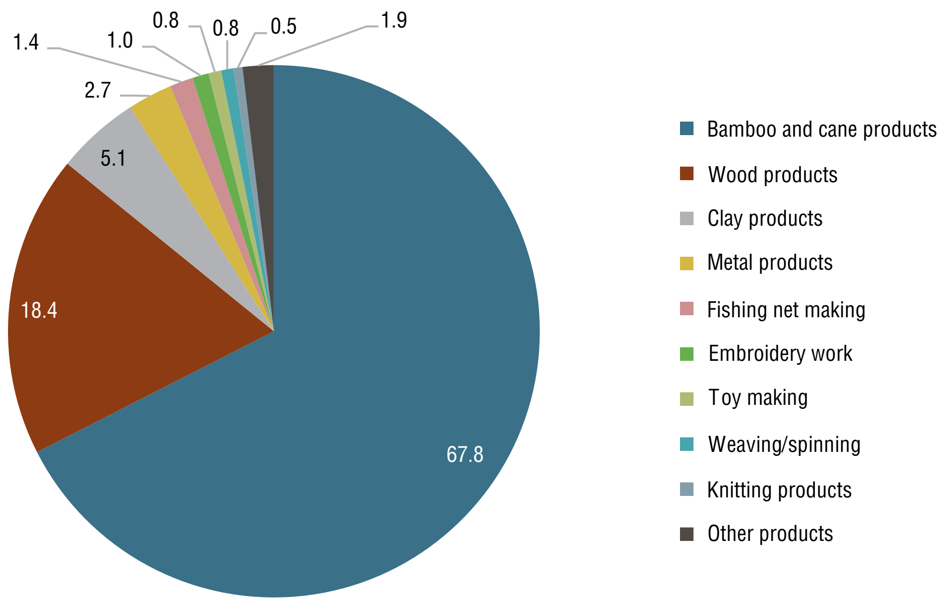
Handicraft Establishments in Assam

As illustrated in Figure 3.15, bamboo and cane products dominate the handicraft sector in Assam, accounting for 67.8 per cent of all establishments. This reflects the deep cultural significance and abundant availability of bamboo and cane in the region. The second most prominent craft activity is wood-based products, which comprise 18.4 per cent of the establishments. Other craft sectors such as clay products (5.1 per cent) and metal products (2.7 per cent) show moderate to low levels of engagement in the state. Embroidery, weaving/spinning, and knitting together account for only 2.3 per cent. Assam's handicraft sector is dependent on forest-based and natural materials, especially bamboo and wood. Low diversification was observed in the state with over 85 per cent of establishments concentrated in just two sectors.

Figure 3.16 presents the percentage distribution of handicraft establishments by sector across districts of Assam. Bamboo and cane products emerge as the most prominent sector, with Barpeta (71.4 per cent) and Nagaon (70.6 per cent) recording over 70 per cent of their handicraft establishments in this category. In Kamrup, although the share is comparatively lower, it still accounted for a significant 43.3 per cent of establishments. Wood products also hold importance, with notable representation in Nagaon (22.0 per cent), Barpeta (11.4 per cent),


Traditional Hand Embroidery by an Artisan, Rajasthan

Figure 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Sector in Assam



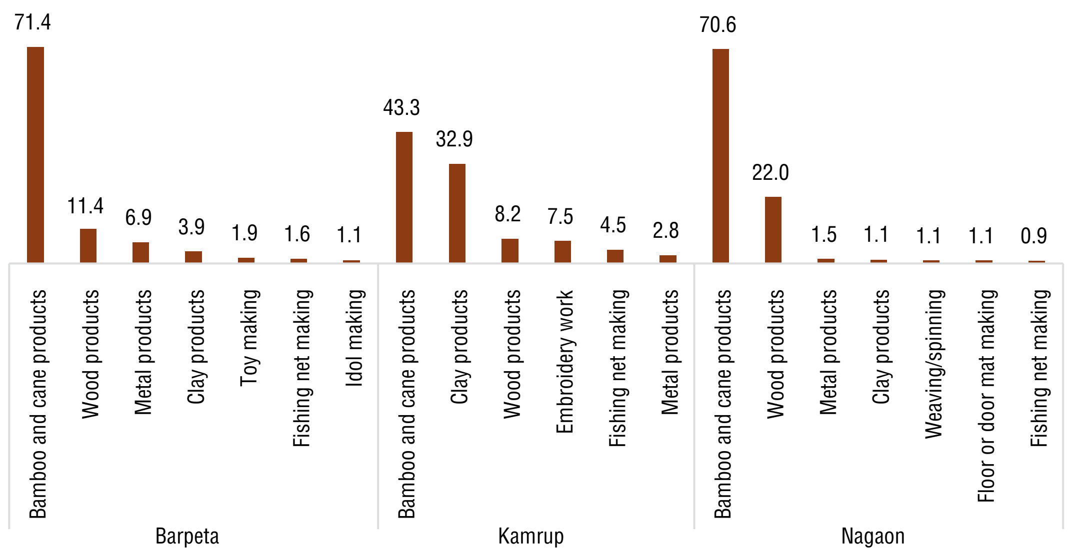
Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

and Kamrup (8.2 per cent). Kamrup stands out for its high concentration of clay product-based establishments (32.9 per cent), while embroidery work also contributes meaningfully, comprising 7.5 per cent of the district's handicraft activities. Additionally, some emerging trades—though small in scale—include toy making (1.9 per cent) in Barpeta and both floor mat making and weaving/spinning (1.1 per cent each) in Nagaon.

Handicraft Establishments in Rajasthan

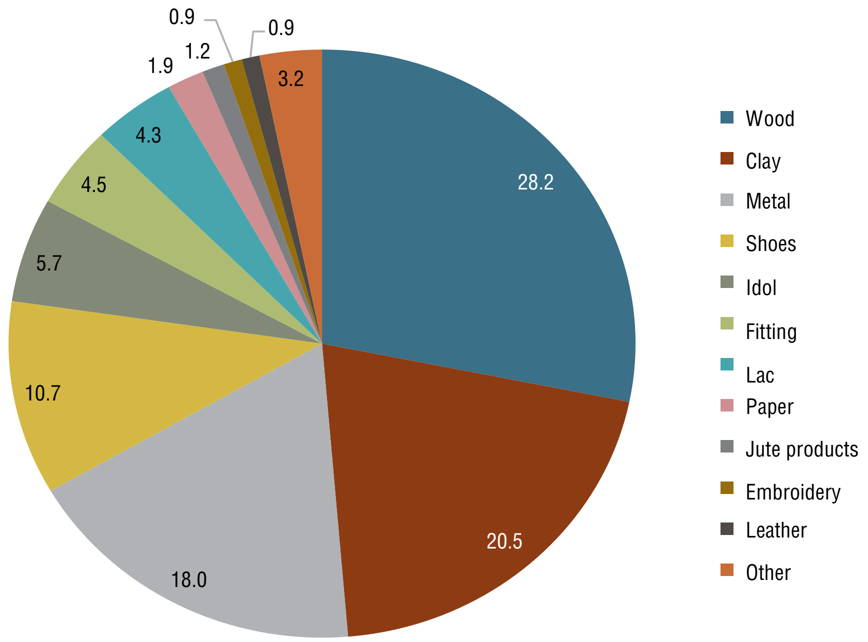
Figure 3.17 highlights the sectoral composition of handicraft establishments in Rajasthan. Wood products form the largest segment, engaging 28.2 per cent of the state's handicraft units, followed by clay products (20.5 per cent) and metal crafts (18.0 per cent). Together, these three sectors account for more than two-thirds of Rajasthan's total handicraft activity, reflecting the state's strong

Figure 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Sector in Different Districts of Assam



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Sector in Rajasthan



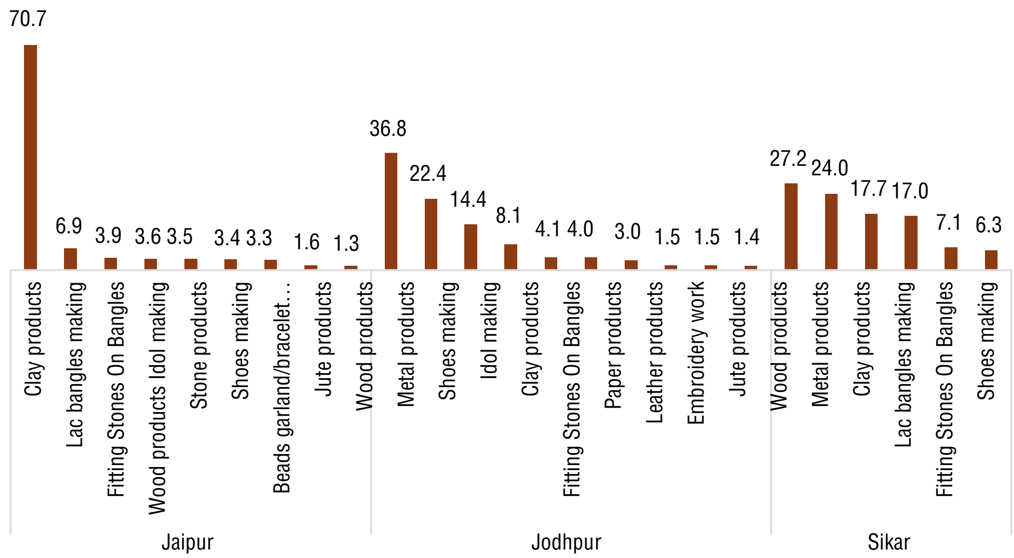
Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

tradition in pottery, terracotta, brass, and ironwork. Traditional crafts such as shoe making (10.7 per cent) underline the prominence of leather-based products like *Mojari* and other ethnic footwear, especially in hubs like Jaipur and Jodhpur. Idol making (5.7 per cent) also plays a significant role, often associated with religious and cultural practices. Ornamentation crafts like stone setting on bangles (4.5 per cent) and lac bangle making (4.3 per cent) further illustrate Rajasthan's deep-rooted heritage in jewellery and decorative arts. With tourism fostering demand for sustainable products, sectors such as paper crafts (1.9 per cent) and jute items (1.2 per cent) are gradually emerging as eco-friendly alternatives.

The district of Jaipur exhibits a strong concentration of clay-based handicrafts, with 70.7 per cent

Artisan Crafting a Bamboo Basket, Assam

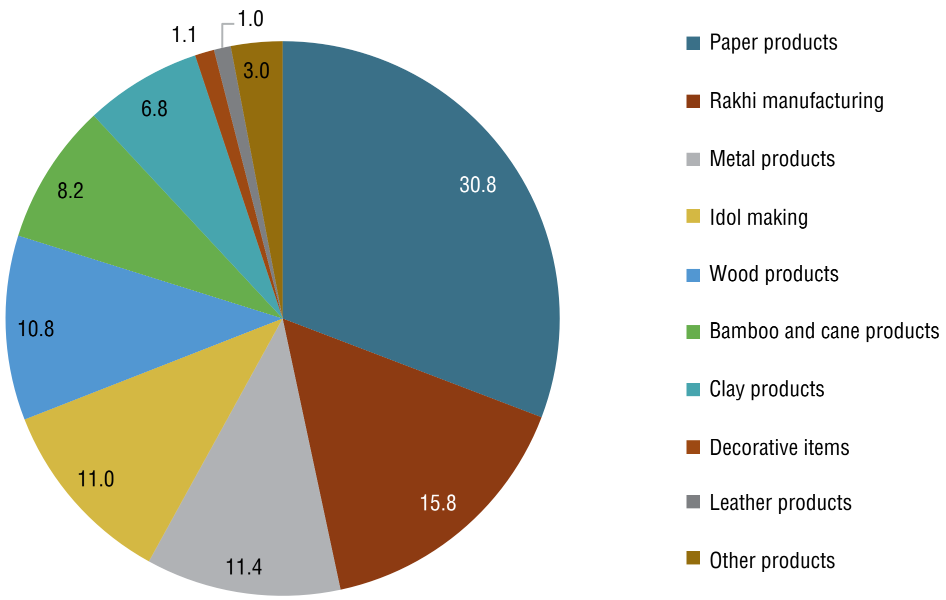
Figure 3.18: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Sector in Different Districts of Rajasthan



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

of establishments engaged in clay products—indicating the district's role as a major center for terracotta, pottery, and decorative clay crafts. Jaipur also had a notable presence of lac bangles (6.9 per cent) and stone fitting on bangles (3.9 per cent), reflecting its rich tradition in ornamental crafts. In Jodhpur, wood products (36.8 per cent) and metal crafts (22.4 per cent) dominate, along with a significant share of establishments involved in shoe making (14.4 per cent) and idol making (8.1 per cent). The district also features smaller but visible segments of paper, leather, and embroidery work. Sikar district, meanwhile, shows strong engagement in wood (27.2 per cent) and metal products (24.0 per cent), followed by clay crafts (17.7 per cent). Sikar also stands out for its traditional lac bangle making (17.0 per cent) and stone setting work (7.1 per cent), highlighting its diverse handicraft (Figure 3.18).

Figure 3.19: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Sector in West Bengal



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Handicraft Establishments in West Bengal

In West Bengal, paper products form the largest segment of the handicraft sector with approximately 31 per cent of establishments engaged in this craft (see Figure 3.19). These products typically include items like bags, puppets, masks, and decorative paper used during various festivals and religious rituals. A distinctive craft in the state is *rakhi* manufacturing, which accounted for 16 per cent of total handicraft establishments. Other significant sectors include metal crafts (11.4 per cent), idol making (11.0 per cent), and woodwork (10.8 per cent). Additionally, bamboo and cane products (8.2 per cent) and clay crafts (6.8 per cent) also represent a considerable share of the state's handicraft economy (Figure 3.19).

Statement 3.5 presents an analysis of the percentage distribution of handicraft establishments by sector across different districts of West Bengal. In Haora, wood (26.8 per cent) and paper products (25.7 per cent) dominate the handicraft landscape, with toy making (8.0 per cent) also showing notable presence. Barddhaman stands out for its high concentration in paper crafts (35.9per cent) and *rakhi* manufacturing (23.6 per cent), indicating a focus on festival-related and lightweight artisanal products. Nadia exhibits a diverse handicraft profile, led by clay products (23.8 per cent) and followed by significant activities in paper, idol making, bamboo and cane, and metal crafts. *Rakhi* manufacturing, while most prominent in Barddhaman, also had a visible presence in Haora and Nadia. Paper-based crafts are a major segment across all three districts, with Barddhaman (35.9 per cent), Haora (25.7 per cent), and Nadia (18.8 per cent) reporting substantial shares. Woodwork was another key sector present in all three: Haora (26.8 per cent), Nadia (10.3 per cent), and Barddhaman (8.8 per cent) (Statement 3.5).

Handicraft Establishments in Tamil Nadu

In Tamil Nadu, leaf plate making accounts for 25.6 per cent of handicraft establishments (Figure 3.20), highlighting the prominence of eco-friendly, utility-based crafts that cater to local markets. This trade is predominantly rural and women-led. Metal products (17.8 per cent) and wire product making (15.9 per cent) also had a significant presence, with artisans producing ornamental items, utensils, tools, and religious artefacts. Woodwork (14.0 per cent) and bamboo and cane crafts (7.1 per cent) were also

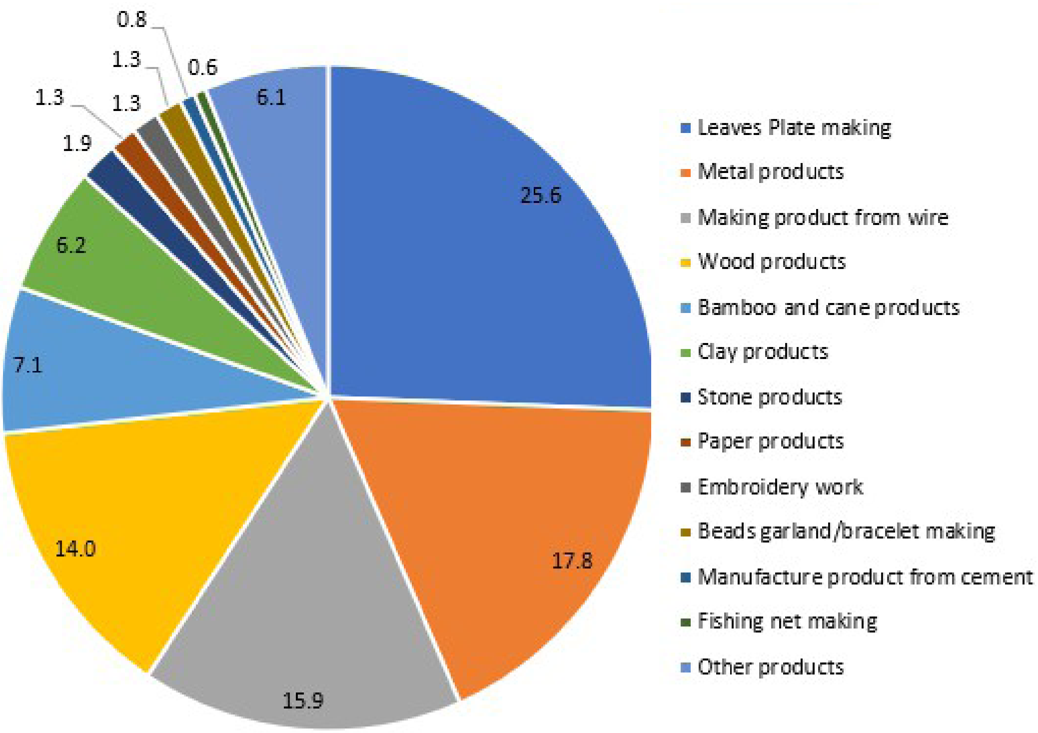
Lac Bangle Making by an Artisan, Rajasthan

Statement 3.5.: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Sector in Different Districts of West Bengal

Haora		Barddhaman		Nadia	
Trade	Percentage	Trade	Percentage	Trade	Percentage
Wood products	26.8	Paper products	35.9	Clay products	23.8
Paper products	25.7	Rakhi manufacturing	23.6	Paper products	18.8
Toy making	8.0	Metal products	11.9	Idol making	14.8
Metal products	7.0	Idol making	10.9	Bamboo and cane products	14.4
Clay products	6.9	Wood products	8.8	Metal products	11.5
Making gold cleaning brush	5.4	Bamboo and cane products	6.5	Wood products	10.3
Wig making	5.4	Leather products	1.2	Decorative items	2.6
Floor or door mat making	5.4	Decorative items	0.6	Other products	2.4
Bamboo and cane products	3.5	Clay products	0.4	Leather products	0.7
Other products	2.5	Dress making for idols	0.1	Rakhi manufacturing	0.3
Idol making	1.3			Embroidery work	0.2
Decorative items	1.0			Manufacture product from cement	0.1
Rakhi manufacturing	0.8			Beads garland/bracelet making	0.1
Shoe making	0.2			Floor or door mat making	0.1

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.20: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Sector in Tamil Nadu



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Statement 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Sector in Different Districts of Tamil Nadu

Salem		Thanjavur		Coimbatore	
Trade	Percentage	Trade	Percentage	Trade	Percentage
Metal products	54.2	Leaf plate making	39.1	Other products	32.8
Wood products	34.6	Making products from wire	24.2	Metal products	31.4
Clay products	11.1	Bamboo and cane products	9.4	Wood products	13.7
Stone products	0.1	Wood products	8.1	Bead garlands/bracelet making	8.5
		Clay products	4.9	Bamboo and cane products	6.1
		Metal products	4.0	Clay products	5.9
		Stone products	2.7	Stone products	0.7
		Paper products	2.1	Floor or door mat making	0.2
		Embroidery work	2.0	Embroidery work	0.2
		Other products	1.6	Jute products	0.2
		Manufacture product from cement	1.2	Making product from wire	0.2
		Fishing net making	0.8		

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

well-represented across the state. In addition, clay products (6.2 per cent) and stone crafts (1.9 per cent)—which include terracotta pottery and temple sculptures—reflect Tamil Nadu's rich tradition in both functional and decorative handicrafts (Figure 3.20).

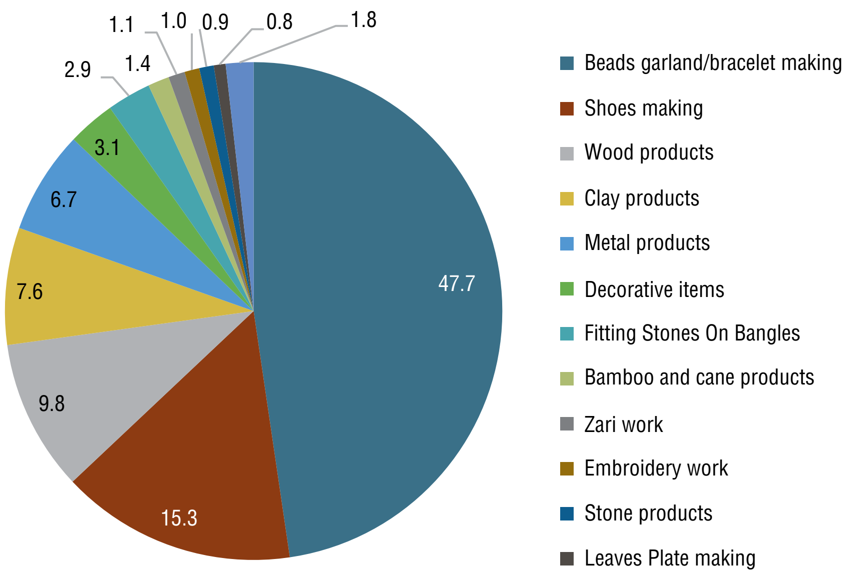
Statement 3.6 provides a detailed analysis of the percentage distribution of handicraft establishments by sector across districts of Tamil Nadu. In Salem, there was a strong concentration of metal (54.2 per cent) and wood crafts (34.6 per cent), with clay products (11.1 per cent) being the only other significant craft activity in the district. Thanjavur stands out for its dominance in leaf plate making (39.1 per cent) and wire-based products (24.2 per cent), reflecting a focus on eco-friendly and utilitarian crafts. Coimbatore displays a more diverse handicraft profile, with a notable presence of metal crafts (31.4 per cent), woodwork (13.7 per cent), and beads/bracelet making (8.5 per cent), indicating a blend of traditional and ornamental craft activities.

Handicraft Establishments in Uttar Pradesh

Figure 3.21 presents an analysis of the percentage distribution of handicraft establishments by sector in Uttar Pradesh. Beads garland/bracelet making is the most dominant craft, accounting for 47.7 per cent of the state's handicraft activities. The second major trade was shoe making (15.3 per cent), highlighting the strong tradition of handicrafted leather footwear such as *mojaris* and *jootis*, which are both culturally significant and economically important. Other key sectors include wood products (9.8 per cent), clay products (7.6 per cent), and metal crafts (6.7 per cent), reflecting the state's diverse and vibrant handicraft landscape.

The district-wise sectoral distribution of handicraft establishments in Uttar Pradesh presents in Statements 3.7. In Bareilly, the handicraft sector was primarily concentrated in clay products (32.5 per cent), followed by *zari* work (29.4 per

Figure 3.21: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Sector in Uttar Pradesh



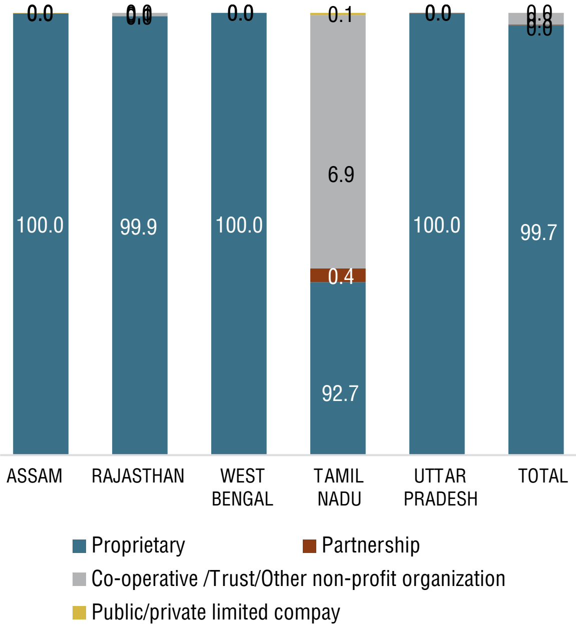
Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Statement 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Sector in Different Districts of Uttar Pradesh

Bareilly		Agra		Varanasi	
-Trade	Percentage	Trade	Percentage	Trade	Percentage
Clay products	32.5	Shoe making	48.2	Bead garlands/ bracelet making	73.4
Zari work	29.4	Metal products	13.3	Wood products	13.2
Embroidery work	22.5	Clay products	11.4	Clay products	4.4
Metal products	6.2	Fitting stones on bangles	9.0	Metal products	3.5
Bead garlands/ bracelet making	5.0	Decorative items	5.1	Decorative items	2.3
Paper products	2.9	Wood products	3.9	Bamboo and cane products	1.9
Wood products	1.1	Stone products	2.6	Idol making	0.7
Pearl work	0.3	Leaf plate making	2.4	Paper products	0.5
		Pearl work	1.2	Stone products	0.2
		Paper products	0.7		
		Bamboo and cane products	0.6		
		Embroidery work	0.5		
		Other products	0.4		
		Jute products	0.3		
		Toy making	0.2		
		Zari work	0.1		

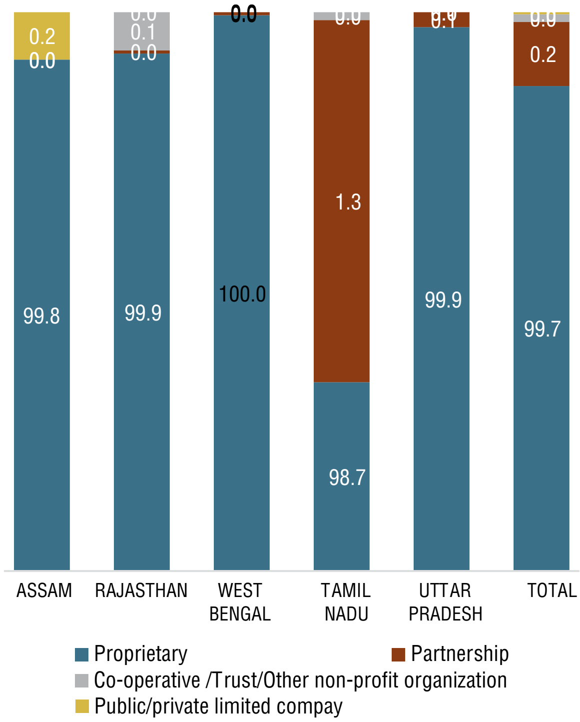
Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.22: Distribution of HH Units by Type of Ownership (Handloom Sector)



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.23: Distribution of HH Units by Type of Ownership (Handicraft Sector)



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

cent) and embroidery (22.5 per cent), reflecting a mix of traditional decorative crafts. In contrast, Agra prominently known for shoe making (48.2 per cent), underscoring its reputation as a major footwear hub. The district also had a notable presence of metal and clay crafts, along with stone setting on bangles (9 per cent). Varanasi, meanwhile, was overwhelmingly centered around beads garland and bracelet making (73.4 per cent), indicating its specialization in ornamental and religious craft items.

3.7 Distribution of Establishments by Type of Ownership

The distribution of establishments by types of ownership shows that a large proportion of establishments were 'Proprietary' in nature across all the five studied states. Among handloom establishments Tamil Nadu was an exception of with 92.7 per cent establishments being proprietary units whereas 6.9 per cent were functioning under co-operatives/Trusts/Other Non-Profits and 0.4 per cent of establishments were under partnership ownership. States like Assam, West Bengal, and UP show almost cent per cent proprietary type of ownership, whereas the state of Rajasthan has a marginal 0.1 per cent cooperative presence, but still remains largely proprietary in nature (Figure 3.22).

Unlike the handloom establishments, the handicraft establishment also marked a dominance of proprietary establishments, ranging from 98.68 per cent in Tamil Nadu to 99.99 per cent in West Bengal. The ownership under partnership and co-operative folds was found to be minimal among handicraft establishments (Figure 3.23).

3.8 Distribution of Owners of Proprietary & Partnership Establishments by Gender, Education, Religion and Social Group

Statement 3.8 and Statement 3.9 presents the state-wise and area-wise (rural/urban) percentages of handloom and handicraft establishments by gender of the owner in five selected states. Among handloom establishments a majority were female dominated. The states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Assam show a higher proportion of female owned establishments where about 95 per

Statement 3.8: State wise Percentage of Establishments by Gender of the Owner

District/State	Male	Female	All
Handloom			
Assam	31.14	68.86	100
Rajasthan	5.50	94.50	100
West Bengal	52.14	47.86	100
Tamil Nadu	89.81	10.19	100
Uttar Pradesh	21.83	78.17	100
Total	25.98	74.02	100
Handicraft			
Assam	56.02	43.98	100
Rajasthan	84.22	15.78	100
West Bengal	50.52	49.48	100
Tamil Nadu	71.18	28.82	100
Uttar Pradesh	34.87	65.13	100
Total	53.49	46.51	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

cent of the establishments in Rajasthan, 78 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 69 per cent in Assam were owned by females.

On the other hand, Tamil Nadu shows a high concentration of male owned handloom establishments (90 per cent). West Bengal showed a balance between both the gender in terms of ownership of establishments (52 per cent male owned establishments and 47.9 female owned establishments).

Handicraft Sector: Among the handicraft establishments in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu respectively 84 per cent and 71 per cent were owned by males. On the other hand, the state of Uttar Pradesh shows a higher proportion of establishments owned by female (65 per cent). West Bengal showed a more gender balance in terms of ownership of establishments. Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal showed higher

Statement 3.9: State-wise Percentage of Establishments by Gender of the Owner (Rural, Urban and Combined)

		Handloom			Handicraft		
Area	State	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Rural	Assam	29.38	70.62	100	55.37	44.63	100
	Rajasthan	10.19	89.81	100	87.42	12.58	100
	West Bengal	66.67	33.33	100	64.78	35.22	100
	Tamil Nadu	85.12	14.88	100	69.10	30.90	100
	Uttar Pradesh	8.65	91.35	100	34.63	65.37	100
	Total	25.18	74.82	100	54.99	45.01	100
Urban	Assam	37.29	62.71	100	62.51	37.49	100
	Rajasthan	3.82	96.18	100	77.94	22.06	100
	West Bengal	42.35	57.65	100	36.66	63.34	100
	Tamil nNadu	93.51	6.49	100	74.32	25.68	100
	Uttar Pradesh	39.63	60.37	100	35.69	64.31	100
	Total	26.64	73.36	100	50.53	49.47	100
Total	Assam	31.14	68.86	100	56.02	43.98	100
	Rajasthan	5.50	94.50	100	84.22	15.78	100
	West Bengal	52.14	47.86	100	50.52	49.48	100
	Tamil Nadu	89.81	10.19	100	71.18	28.82	100
	Uttar Pradesh	21.83	78.17	100	34.87	65.13	100
	Total	25.98	74.02	100	53.49	46.51	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Statement 3.10: State-wise Gender Dominance in Ownership of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments

State	Dominant Gender (Handloom)	Dominant Gender (Handicraft)
Assam	Female	Male
Rajasthan	Female	Male
West Bengal	Balanced	Balanced
Tamil Nadu	Male	Male
Uttar Pradesh	Female	Female

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

proportion of establishments with female ownership whereas Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu show higher male ownership both in rural and urban areas.

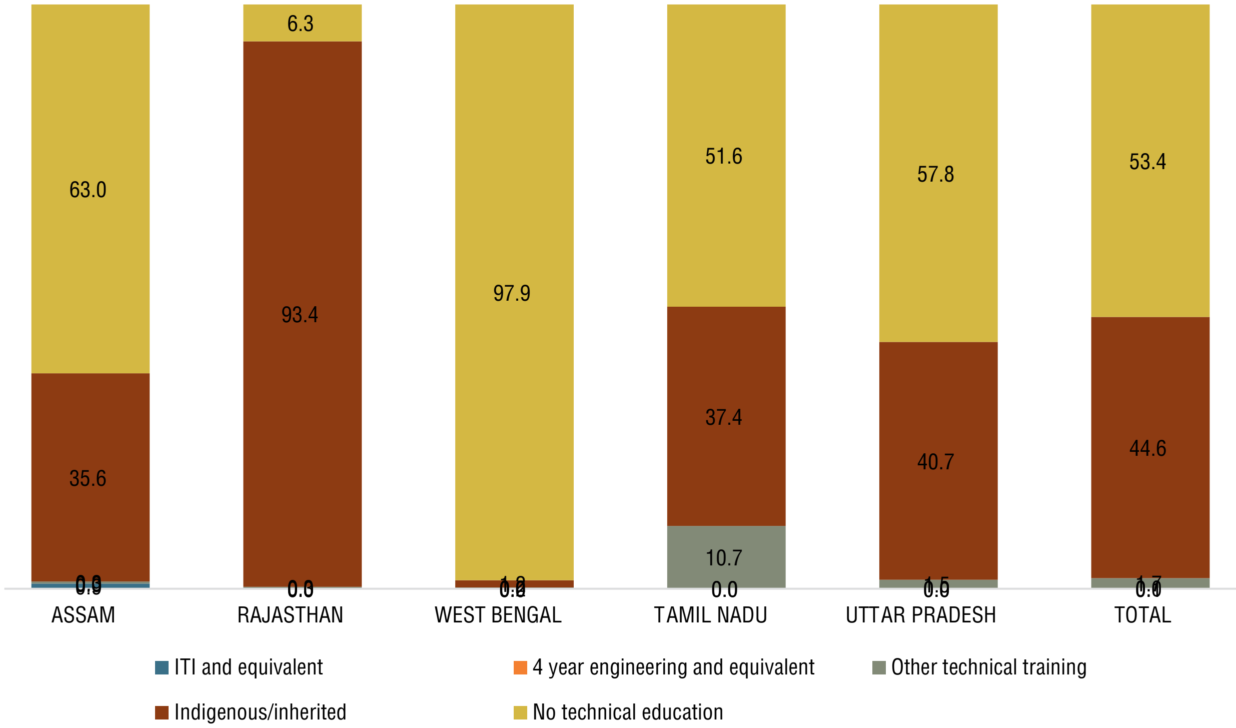
The analysis shows female ownership to be higher in handlooms due to traditional role and home-based weaving whereas in handicraft a balanced or a higher male ownership dominates.

Statement 3.11: District-wise Gender Dominance in Ownership of Handicraft and Handloom Establishments

Handloom		
Strong Female Ownership	Strong Male ownership	Balanced
Barpeta (Assam) – 82.5 per cent	Barddhaman (WB) – 88.6 per cent	Nadia (WB) – Female: 56.5 per cent, Male: 43.5 per cent
Kamrup (Assam) – 68.6 per cent	Salem (TN) – 92.0 per cent	Haora (WB) – Female: 54.2 per cent, Male: 45.8 per cent
Nagaon (Assam) – 67.2 per cent	Thanjavur (TN) – 77.7 per cent	Jaipur (Rajasthan) – Female: 46.2 per cent, Male: 53.8 per cent
Jodhpur (Rajasthan) – 88.0 per cent	Coimbatore (TN) – 94.1 per cent	
Sikar (Rajasthan) – 99.7 per cent	Varanasi (UP) – 59.6 per cent	
Bareilly (UP) – 94.0 per cent	Jaipur (Rajasthan) – 53.8 per cent	
Agra (UP) – 77.9 per cent		
Nadia (WB) – 56.5 per cent		
Haora (WB) – 54.2 per cent		
Handicraft		
Varanasi (UP) – 85.8 per cent	Salem (Tamil Nadu) – 94.5 per cent	Nadia (WB) – 55.5 per cent male, 44.5 per cent female
Bareilly (UP) – 57.8 per cent	Jodhpur (Rajasthan) – 86.1 per cent	Nagaon (Assam) – 57.3 per cent male, 42.7 per cent female
Barddhaman (WB) – 55.8 per cent	Haora (WB) – 84.3 per cent	Thanjavur (TN) – 62.5 per cent male, 37.5 per cent female
Barpeta (Assam) – 55.0 per cent	Sikar (Rajasthan) – 82.4 per cent	Kamrup (Assam) – 67.8 per cent male, 32.2 per cent female
	Jaipur (Rajasthan) – 80.0per cent	
	Coimbatore (TN) – 79.1per cent	

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.24: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Technical Education of the Owners (Handloom and Handicraft)



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Statement 3.11 presents the district wise distribution of establishments by the gender of the owner. Sikar district of Rajasthan showed the highest proportion of handloom establishments having female ownership (99.7 per cent) whereas Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu had the highest male ownership (94.1 per cent). It was also clear that Assam and UP districts show a stronger female participation while TN shows a strong male participation.

In terms of ownership of handicraft establishments by gender, Uttar Pradesh shows a strong female owned establishments particularly in the districts of Varanasi and Bareilly whereas Barpeta, Nagaon and Kamrup districts of Assam have more balanced gender ownership of establishments. In Barddhaman and Nadia districts of West Bengal a higher proportion of establishments has the female ownership. All the districts of Rajasthan show a predominance of male-owned establishments whereas the state of TN shows largely establishments with male ownership. However, Thanjavur is relatively more gender inclusive.

Statement 3.12: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Proprietary & Partnership Establishments by Education of Owner (Handloom and Handicraft Sector)

District/state	Never attended school	Below primary	Primary	Middle (passed class VIII)	Secondary (passed class X)	Higher secondary and above
Assam	15.4	13.8	17.7	26.3	16.8	10.0
Rajasthan	21.7	17.2	20.9	23.8	9.6	6.8
West Bengal	11.3	16.3	33.9	19.7	11.8	6.9
Tamil Nadu	20.2	19.4	16.8	16.8	14.1	12.7
Uttar Pradesh	17.8	21.4	23.2	22.0	8.7	6.9
Total	17.4	18.5	24.0	21.7	10.7	7.7

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Across the five studied states a high proportion of owners of handloom and handicraft units had low educational level (see Statement 3.12). About two third of owners in Uttar Pradesh had education of primary or below followed by West Bengal and Rajasthan. On the other hand, in Assam slightly higher than one fourth of owners have education of middle school. A relatively low proportion of owners had completed secondary or higher education. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh registered a low proportion of owners who had completed secondary education or higher education and the estimates ranged between 6.8 per cent and 9.6 per cent. Tamil Nadu stands at highest proportion of handicraft and handloom owners with higher secondary and above education (13 per cent).

Figure 3.24 provides the status of the owners of handloom and handicraft establishments by their technical education across five studied states. Most of the states show the lack of formal technical education by the owner.

Indigenous/inherited knowledge was the major source of skill among the owners of the establishments. Rajasthan (93.4 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (40.7 per cent) show the higher proportion of owners having inherited or indigenous knowledge. The technical education like IIT or engineering is almost absent among the owners.

West Bengal showed the highest proportion of owners without any technical education whereas Tamil Nadu shows a relative better position in technical education of the owners where about 11 per cent of the owners had 'other technical education'.

Statement 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by the Social Category of Owner

	Social group	Schedule caste	Schedule tribe	Other backward class	General	Total
Rural	Assam	18.1	4.3	22.5	55.1	100.0
	Rajasthan	17.6	1.5	76.3	4.6	100.0
	West Bengal	35.9	1.4	25.4	37.3	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	10.8	6.3	80.2	2.6	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	20.8	0.0	75.9	3.2	100.0
	Total	21.7	1.6	62.2	14.5	100.0
Urban	Assam	46.6	0.1	11.6	41.7	100.0
	Rajasthan	9.0	0.2	88.1	2.7	100.0
	West Bengal	23.0	0.2	12.0	64.8	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	9.6	0.0	81.7	8.7	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	18.8	0.8	71.6	8.8	100.0
	Total	16.4	0.3	60.6	22.6	100.0
Total	Assam	23.2	3.6	20.5	52.7	100.0
	Rajasthan	12.3	0.7	83.6	3.4	100.0
	West Bengal	28.8	0.7	18.0	52.4	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	10.3	3.6	80.8	5.3	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	20.2	0.3	74.5	5.0	100.0
	Total	19.3	1.0	61.5	18.1	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Distribution of Establishment owners by Social Category

Statement 3.13 presents the distribution of handloom and handicraft establishment owners by social category across five selected states, with a rural-urban breakdown.

When considering rural and urban areas together, a high proportion of proprietary and partnership establishments was owned by individuals from the Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Rajasthan (84 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (81 per cent). In contrast, ownership by individuals from the General category was low in these two states, hovering around 5per cent. Assam and West Bengal exhibit a more balanced distribution of ownership across Scheduled Castes (SC), OBC, and General category. In Uttar Pradesh, ownership is heavily skewed towards the OBC group (around three-fourths of establishments), with a moderate representation from SC owners.

Looking at the distribution by area and caste, urban areas in Assam and West Bengal have 47 per cent and 23per cent of establishment owners from the SC category, respectively. Rural areas in both states reflect even higher proportions of SC ownership. Ownership by Scheduled Tribes (ST) remains minimal in both rural and urban settings across all five states.

3.9 Operational Characteristics of the Establishments

Statement 3.14 shows the nature of operation of handicraft and handloom establishments in the five studied states across both rural and urban areas. The analysis shows that across rural and urban areas; majority of the establishments were found to be perennial indicating a stability of the operation throughout the year. The states of West Bengal (99.83 per cent urban, 97.72 per cent total) and Uttar Pradesh (98.62 per cent rural, 97.42 per cent total) had the highest proportion of perennial establishments. On the other hand, Assam showed the lowest share of perennial establishments of about 70 per cent indicating a more seasonal or casual type of work.

Assam showed that significant proportion of establishments operate on a seasonal basis (21.92 per cent in rural areas, 11.39 per cent in urban, and 20.04 per cent total). Tamil Nadu has a relatively higher proportion of establishments operating on a casual basis (6.6 per cent in rural areas and 8.5 per cent in urban areas).

Perennial operations were generally higher in urban areas than rural, especially in Assam and Tamil Nadu whereas casual operations are more concentrated in rural Assam and Tamil Nadu. Urban West Bengal has almost no casual or seasonal operations, indicating a highly formalized or consistent work pattern.

Handloom Sector

Among handloom establishments 100 per cent in West Bengal and near to 100 per cent in Uttar Pradesh were perennial in nature. Rajasthan also showed a large proportion of perennial establishments (96.8 per cent). This showed a year-round employment and stability in production. Seasonal and casual establishments were present more significantly in Assam and Tamil Nadu, indicating more irregular operations. Assam and Tamil Nadu, show a relatively greater vulnerability of employment and income insecurity.

Handicraft Sector

Across all states, handicraft establishments are predominantly perennial in nature, accounting for over 90 per cent in several states — Uttar Pradesh (96.79 per cent), West Bengal (95.68 per cent), and Rajasthan (90.57 per cent). In contrast, Assam reported the lowest share of perennial establishments. Seasonal establishments were relatively more prevalent in Assam, which constituted 19.97 per cent of total establishments. Similarly, casual establishments were found in higher proportions in Tamil Nadu (7.15 per cent) and Assam (10.36 per cent) (Statement 3.14).

In rural areas, Uttar Pradesh had the highest proportion of perennial handicraft establishments (97.89 per cent), followed by Rajasthan and West Bengal, both recording over 90 per cent

Statement 3.14: Distribution of Establishments by Nature of Operation

Area	District/states	Per cent of Establishments Handloom			Per cent of Establishments Handicraft			Per cent of Establishments Handloom and Handicraft		
		Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	Perennial	Seasonal	Casual
Rural	Assam	70.6	22.7	6.6	68.1	20.6	11.3	69.7	21.9	8.4
	Rajasthan	99.0	0.7	0.3	92.6	5.6	1.8	95.6	3.3	1.1
	West Bengal	100.0	0.0	0.0	91.6	7.7	0.7	95.1	4.5	0.4
	Tamil Nadu	81.9	6.9	11.2	91.2	3.1	5.6	89.6	3.8	6.6
	Uttar Pradesh	99.6	0.3	0.1	97.9	0.8	1.3	98.6	0.6	0.8
	Total	94.7	3.8	1.5	93.0	4.5	2.5	93.8	4.2	2.1
Urban	Assam	89.1	10.9	0.0	85.3	13.8	0.9	88.5	11.4	0.2
	Rajasthan	96.0	4.0	0.1	86.6	12.7	0.7	94.4	5.5	0.2
	West Bengal	100.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	76.8	16.9	6.4	90.3	0.3	9.4	86.4	5.1	8.5
	Uttar Pradesh	95.9	0.2	3.8	93.2	6.1	0.7	95.0	2.3	2.7
	Total	95.8	2.9	1.3	93.8	4.1	2.1	95.1	3.3	1.6
Total	Assam	74.8	20.1	5.2	69.7	20.0	10.4	73.0	20.0	6.9
	Rajasthan	96.8	3.1	0.1	90.6	8.0	1.4	94.8	4.6	0.5
	West Bengal	100.0	0.0	0.0	95.7	4.0	0.3	97.7	2.1	0.2
	Tamil Nadu	79.0	12.5	8.5	90.9	2.0	7.1	88.2	4.4	7.5
	Uttar Pradesh	98.0	0.3	1.7	96.8	2.1	1.1	97.4	1.2	1.4
	Total	95.3	3.3	1.4	93.3	4.3	2.4	94.4	3.8	1.9

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

of establishments operating throughout the year. Assam shows the lowest share of perennial establishments in rural settings.

In urban areas, the trend continues with a high concentration of perennial establishments, particularly in West Bengal (99.64 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (93.19 per cent). However, Tamil Nadu stands out in the urban sector with a relatively high share of casual establishments at 9.43 per cent.

3.10 Distribution of Establishments by Number of working Months

Statement 3.15 gives the distribution of handloom and handicraft establishments by the number of working months during last 365 days both in rural and urban areas. The statement clearly shows that a majority of handloom and handicraft establishments operate for 10-12 months.

Assam is the state with the lowest proportion of establishments with year-round operation (68 per cent) as compared to the other four states with year-round operation ranging between 88 to 97 per cent. In Assam about 23 per cent of establishments operated between 1-6 months. In Uttar Pradesh about 8 per cent of the establishments operated between 7-9 months.

Rural Vs. Urban

In West Bengal, 93 per cent of rural and 99.5 per cent of urban establishments operated for 10–12 months, indicating a high level of year-round activity. Similarly, Rajasthan (91.7 per cent rural, 95.3 per cent urban) and Uttar Pradesh (90.7

Statement 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Number of Working Months

District/states	per cent Estt. With no. of working months (Handloom)				per cent Estt. With no. of working months (Handicraft)				per cent Estt. With no. of working months (Handloom and Handicraft)			
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months
Rural												
Assam	5.5	19.1	12.9	62.6	3.8	25.9	3.9	66.4	4.9	21.6	9.5	64.0
Rajasthan	1.0	0.1	0.0	99.0	2.7	2.2	9.9	85.2	1.9	1.2	5.2	91.7
West Bengal	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.8	0.6	8.6	2.2	88.6	0.3	5.0	1.3	93.3
Tamil Nadu	6.1	2.4	13.5	78.0	1.7	4.6	4.8	88.9	2.5	4.2	6.4	86.9
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	0.3	6.9	92.7	1.2	1.5	8.1	89.2	0.8	1.0	7.6	90.7
Total	1.3	3.0	5.5	90.3	1.6	4.9	6.6	86.9	1.5	4.1	6.1	88.4
Urban												
Assam	0.0	6.4	5.0	88.6	2.6	7.9	4.9	84.5	0.5	6.7	5.0	87.9
Rajasthan	0.0	3.9	0.2	95.9	0.2	7.1	0.3	92.3	0.0	4.5	0.2	95.3
West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	99.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	99.5
Tamil Nadu	1.2	3.8	14.0	81.0	0.0	5.3	1.2	93.5	0.4	4.9	4.9	89.9
Uttar Pradesh	3.8	0.2	8.1	87.8	0.3	7.3	11.5	81.0	2.6	2.7	9.3	85.4
Total	1.1	2.2	3.0	93.7	0.1	4.4	3.6	91.9	0.8	2.9	3.2	93.1
Total												
Assam	4.2	16.3	11.1	68.4	3.7	24.3	4.0	68.1	4.1	19.0	8.7	68.3
Rajasthan	0.3	2.9	0.1	96.7	1.9	3.9	6.7	87.6	0.8	3.2	2.2	93.9
West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.3	4.5	1.4	93.9	0.1	2.4	0.8	96.7
Tamil Nadu	3.4	3.2	13.8	79.7	1.0	4.9	3.4	90.7	1.6	4.5	5.7	88.2
Uttar Pradesh	1.7	0.3	7.4	90.6	1.0	2.9	8.9	87.3	1.4	1.6	8.1	88.9
Total	1.2	2.5	4.1	92.2	1.1	4.7	5.6	88.6	1.1	3.6	4.8	90.5

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

per cent rural, 85.4 per cent urban) also exhibit predominantly perennial operations. In contrast, Assam showed a more seasonal pattern, with only about two-thirds of rural establishments functioning throughout the year, while 22 per cent operated for just 4–6 months. Statement 3.16 highlighted that in most states—particularly West Bengal, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh—a significant proportion of handloom and handicraft establishments were perennial in nature. On the other hand, Assam and, to some extent, Tamil Nadu displays a more seasonal character in their operations.

3.11 Distribution of Establishments by the Location

Statement 3.16 presents the distribution of establishments by location across five states, distinguishing between rural and urban areas.

The data indicated that in Uttar Pradesh, Assam, and West Bengal, a very large proportion of establishments operated from within household premises. Tamil Nadu stands out as an outlier, with only 58 per cent functioning within household premises, while 20 per cent operated from fixed structures and a notable 22 per cent functioned without any fixed structure.

In rural areas, especially in Uttar Pradesh, Assam, and West Bengal, a large proportion of establishments were located within household premises. In contrast, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu exhibit more diverse patterns, with a relatively higher presence of establishments operating from fixed structures or without any fixed setup.

In urban areas, there was greater use of fixed structures across all states; however, establishments operating within household

Statement 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by Location of Establishments

Area	District / State	Distribution by location			Total
		Within fixed structure	Within HH premises	Without fixed structure	
Rural	Assam	4.69	93.71	1.6	100
	Rajasthan	36.66	62.39	0.95	100
	West Bengal	9.19	89.31	1.5	100
	Tamil Nadu	17.7	49.6	32.7	100
	Uttar Pradesh	3.08	96.92	0.00	100
Urban	Assam	30.16	69.48	0.36	100
	Rajasthan	21.68	78.29	0.03	100
	West Bengal	11.58	88.11	0.31	100
	Tamil Nadu	23	68.12	8.88	100
	Uttar Pradesh	2.61	97.34	0.05	100
Total	Assam	9.23	89.39	1.38	100
	Rajasthan	27.49	72.12	0.39	100
	West Bengal	10.5	88.65	0.85	100
	Tamil Nadu	20	57.65	22.35	100
	Uttar Pradesh	2.93	97.06	0.02	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

premises remain dominant, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

3.12 Handloom and Handicraft Establishments having Electricity Connection

The states of West Bengal (99.1 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (98.9 per cent), and Rajasthan (98.4 per cent) show a high proportion of establishments having electricity connection. Assam showed a moderate 86.4 per cent of establishments with electricity connection and Tamil Nadu stands at the lowest of 80 per cent of establishments with electricity connection (Statement 3.17).

3.13 Distribution of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by Toilet and Water Facility

In Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, a high proportion of establishments had the access of toilet whereas Tamil Nadu was at the bottom at 78.3 per cent of establishment having access to toilet. The highest access of water facility was found in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (99 per cent both) whereas the lowest was in Tamil Nadu. The relatively lower incidence of an access to toilet facility and drinking water facility in the state of Tamil Nadu appears to be partially explainable due to the fact that a significant proportion of establishments were operating from the place close to the residence of the owners (Statement 3.17).

3.14 Distribution of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by Status of Registration

Registration of handloom or handicraft establishment helps the owner and artisans to access the benefits to formalize their operation, access to different Government schemes and enhance their market opportunities.

Access to Government Scheme: By registering in some authorities the establishment avail the subsidies for raw material, tools and technology. This also help the establishment to access the finance/loan and many a times without collateral. Also, the establishments get the benefit of cluster-based development programme.

Statement 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft and Handloom Establishments by Basic facilities

Area	Districts/States	Electricity connection in the workplace	Toilet facility at workplace	Drinking water facility at workplace
Rural	Assam	84.34	79.12	96.83
	Rajasthan	96.35	92.15	95.61
	West Bengal	98.15	95.68	97.99
	Tamil Nadu	65.66	67.83	71.28
	Uttar Pradesh	99.29	98.82	98.95
	Total	93.79	92.10	95.25
Urban	Assam	95.87	91.92	90.72
	Rajasthan	99.72	97.10	97.47
	West Bengal	99.85	98.96	166.68
	Tamil Nadu	98.91	91.93	94.59
	Uttar Pradesh	98.16	99.25	99.89
	Total	99.16	97.57	110.17
Total	Assam	86.39	81.41	95.74
	Rajasthan	98.41	95.18	96.75
	West Bengal	99.09	97.49	99.03
	Tamil Nadu	80.11	78.30	81.41
	Uttar Pradesh	98.92	98.96	99.26
	Total	96.20	94.56	96.63

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Registering also helps the establishment to participate in international trade and market access through export promotion and quality marketing.

Registered artisans also provided the scope to participate in craft, fairs and marketing through e- commerce.

Many government-sponsored platforms (like India Handmade) prioritize registered units.

Registration also helps to access social security benefits and welfare like EPFO, ESIC, maternity benefit etc.

Registration also gives the legal status that helps to build up the faith among the buyers, suppliers and it protect the establishment from exploitation by middleman.

Registration Status among Handloom Establishments

Statement 3.18 presents the percentage distribution of registration status among handloom establishments under various acts across five states. The findings revealed that a significant share of handloom establishments remain unregistered under any formal schemes or programmes.

Tamil Nadu shows the highest percentage of handloom establishments across almost all categories. It recorded 12 percent under MC and an high 23.90 percent under DC-HL, far exceeding other states. It also had reasonable proportion of registered establishments like KVIC (3.1 percent), ESIC (3.6 percent), GST (2.3 percent). West Bengal's participation was largely concentrated in DC-HL (4.91 percent). Uttar Pradesh recorded moderate participation in DC-HL, MSME and DGFT, but shows negligible in other categories.

Statement 3.18: Registration Status of Handloom Establishments across States (in per cent)

State	MC	MSME	DC-HC	KVIC	EPFO	ESIC	GST	EPCH	DGFT
Assam	2.8	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2
Rajasthan	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.1
West Bengal	0.4	0.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	12.0	1.6	23.9	3.1	0.3	3.6	2.3	2.0	1.6
Uttar Pradesh	0.2	1.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Total	1.2	0.9	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.4

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Rajasthan stands out in DGFT with 2.05 percent, the highest among all states, and shows relatively better GST participation

Assam shows moderate values in MC, MSME and GST. It is a matter of concerned that except for a few handloom establishments in Tamil Nadu, in all other states the registration in EPFO and ESIC was nil pointing to a lack of formal social security coverage. Overall, the data suggests that handloom establishments are largely informal and fragmented, which may restrict their access to formal benefits and institutional support. However, Tamil Nadu appeared to be relatively more formalized in terms of registration.

Rural Vs Urban

Urban handloom establishments are more likely to be formally registered than rural ones across most registration categories. Tamil Nadu and Assam stand out with significantly higher registration rates in urban areas. The state of Tamil Nadu leads most of the registration in rural areas (DC-HL: 10.29 per cent, ESIC: 7.76 per cent, GST: 3.13 per cent), whereas in rural West Bengal larger proportion of establishments had DC-HL registration (9.11 per cent).

Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh show very low overall registration in rural areas. In urban Tamil Nadu the rate of registration with DC-HL (34.67 per cent), MC (16.69 per cent), KVIC (4.97 per cent), EPHC (2.30 per cent), and DGFT (2.86 per cent) was found to be high. In urban Assam, strong MC (9.65 per cent) and MSME (3.37 per cent) registrations were found. Tamil Nadu has a high proportion of establishments registered in both rural and urban areas. Export-related registrations (DGFT & EPHC) were still quite low. However, some visibility was registered in urban Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, and UP (for detail see Annexure Table 37).

Registration Status among Handicraft Establishments

Statement 3.19 shows the percentage of handicraft units registered under various programmes and schemes across the five states. The findings indicate that only a small proportion of handicraft establishments were formally registered, suggesting that a significant share continues to operate informally and outside key institutional frameworks. In Assam, relatively higher registration was observed under MSME (7.11 per cent) and Municipal Corporations (2.88 per cent).

Statement 3.19: Registration Status of Handicraft Establishments across States (in per cent)

District/state	MC	MSME	DC-HC	KVIC	EPFO	ESIC	GST	EPHC	DGFT
Assam	2.9	7.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	1.1
Rajasthan	2.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.1	10.1
West Bengal	5.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	7.1	2.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.5
Uttar Pradesh	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.1
Total	3.1	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	3.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Registration under export-related authorities such as EPHC, and under social security schemes like EPFO and ESIC, was negligible or entirely absent, pointing to weak integration with formal trade and employment systems. Rajasthan emerges as the most integrated among the studied states, with the highest registration of handicraft establishments under MSME (10.7 per cent) GST (9.3 per cent), and DGFT (10.1 per cent).

Similar to handloom units, handicraft establishments in Rajasthan also lack registration under EPFO and ESIC, highlighting a significant gap in social security coverage for workers.

Tamil Nadu displays a diversified pattern of registration, with 7 per cent under Municipal Corporations, 2.6 per cent under MSME, and smaller shares under KVIC (0.8 per cent), GST (1.4 per cent), and DGFT (0.5 per cent). In contrast, Uttar Pradesh showed the lowest overall registration levels among handicraft establishments, with minimal registrations under DGFT (3.1 per cent), MSME (1.6 per cent), and GST (0.6 per cent).

Overall, the analysis suggests that registrations under MSME and DGFT are comparatively higher in Rajasthan and Assam. Importantly, across all five states, there was a complete absence of registration under social security schemes such as EPFO and ESIC, reflecting a significant gap in worker protection.

Rural Vs. Urban

The registration status of handicraft establishments in both rural and urban areas reflect generally low percentages, suggesting that many establishments remain unregistered or operate within the informal sector for detail see (Annexure Table 38). In rural West Bengal, a comparatively higher share of establishments was registered under the DC-HC (19.5 per cent), while rural Rajasthan and Assam report relatively higher registrations under MSME (10.11 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively). In rural Rajasthan recorded the highest GST registration at 9.94 per cent.

In urban areas, Assam (22 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (17.7 per cent) report a higher proportion of establishments registered with the Municipal Corporation. Urban Rajasthan shows a significant share of registrations under DGFT (12.7 per cent). Additionally, urban Tamil Nadu reported relatively higher registrations under DC-HC (8.1 per cent) and KVIC (2 per cent). GST registration was most prevalent in urban Assam (10.2 per cent), followed by Rajasthan (8 per cent) (for details see Annexure Table 38).

3.15 Distribution of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by Status of Maintenance of Accounts

Statement 3.20 presents an analysis of the percentage of handloom and handicraft establishments maintaining books of accounts across five selected states, with a breakdown by rural and urban areas.

The findings reveal that only a very small proportion of these establishments keep financial records. West Bengal reported the highest overall percentage (3.8 per cent) of establishments

Statement 3.20: Percentage of Handicraft and Handloom Establishments Maintaining Books of Account

State	Handloom			Handicraft			Handloom and Handicraft		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Assam	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	4.5	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.4
Rajasthan	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.5	6.4	4.5	1.9	1.5	1.6
West Bengal	2.1	0.4	1.1	7.3	5.2	6.2	5.1	2.7	3.8
Tamil Nadu	4.2	2.4	3.2	0.1	6.5	2.6	0.8	5.3	2.8
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Total	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.9	4.5	2.8	1.3	1.9	1.6

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Artisan Identity Card Issued by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts/Handlooms), West Bengal

maintaining accounts, followed by Tamil Nadu (2.8 per cent). In contrast, the remaining states record less than 2 per cent of establishments engaged in book-keeping.

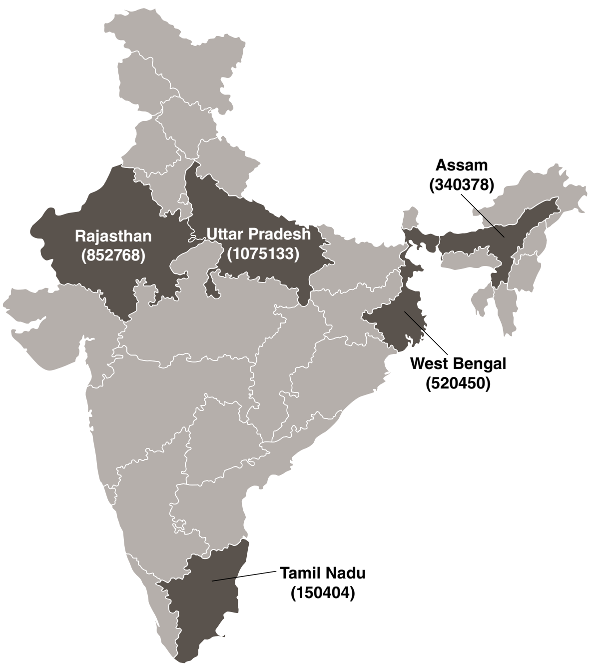
In rural areas, West Bengal stands out with 5.1 per cent of its handloom and handicraft establishments maintaining books, while in urban areas, Tamil Nadu leads with 5.3 per cent. Uttar Pradesh and Assam show extremely low levels of record-keeping, pointing to a limited degree of formalization in these regions.

The analysis further indicates that among handloom establishments, Tamil Nadu has a comparatively higher percentage of units maintaining annual accounts. In the case of handicraft establishments, West Bengal (6.2 per cent) and Rajasthan (4.5 per cent) report relatively higher levels of book-keeping, suggesting a stronger inclination towards formal practices in these states.

3.16 Estimated Number of Workers by Gender and Type of Worker

Figure 3.25 and Statement 3.21 presents the distribution of estimated number of workers employed in handloom and handicraft establishments across five states.

Map 3.4: State-wise Estimates of Handloom Workers (Number)



Map 3.5: State-wise Estimates of Handicraft Workers

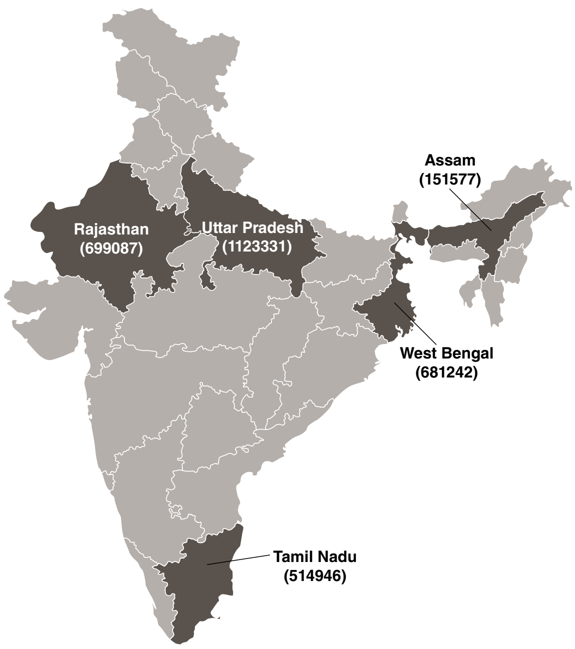
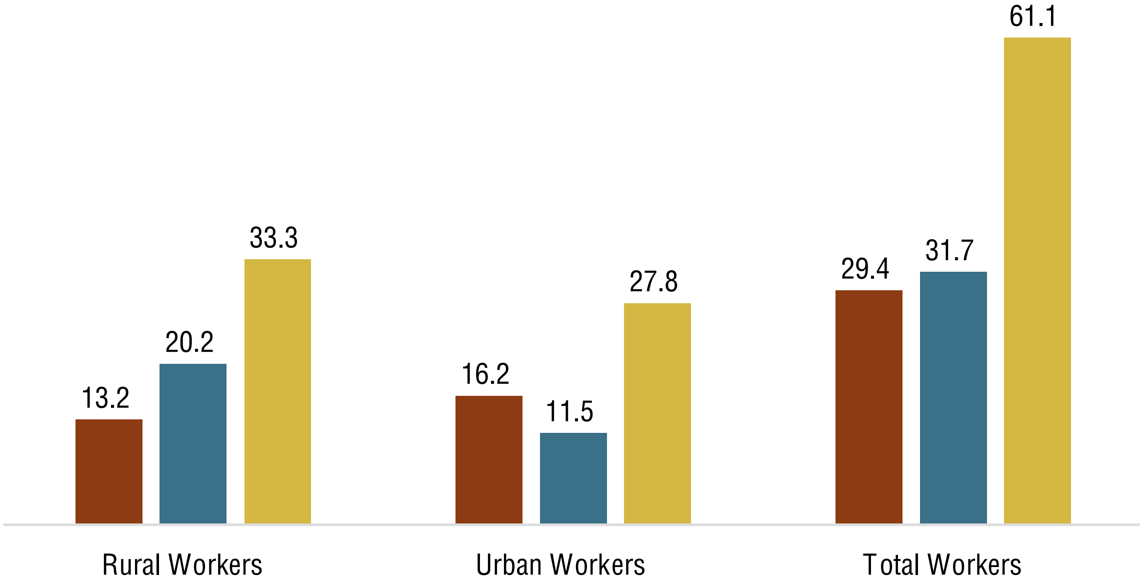


Figure 3.25: Total Estimated Number of Workers in Handloom and Handicraft Sector in Five Studied States (in Million)



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

The survey reveals that the combined estimated workforce in these two sectors is close to 6.11 million, with 3.17 million engaged in the handicraft sector and 2.94 million in the handloom sector. Within the handicraft sector, approximately 2.02 million workers were based in rural areas, while 1.15 million are in urban areas[1].

In contrast, the handloom sector comprises 1.32 million rural workers and 1.62 million urban workers. Overall, around 55 per cent of the total workers in these sectors were located in rural areas. Nearly two-thirds of the handicraft workforce operates in rural regions, whereas the rural share in the handloom sector was relatively lower, at about 45 per cent.

3.17 State-wise Observations on Handloom and Handicraft Workers

The distribution of handloom and handicraft workers across states (Statement 3.21) reveals that Uttar Pradesh had the highest number with a total of 22 lakh workers, followed by Rajasthan with

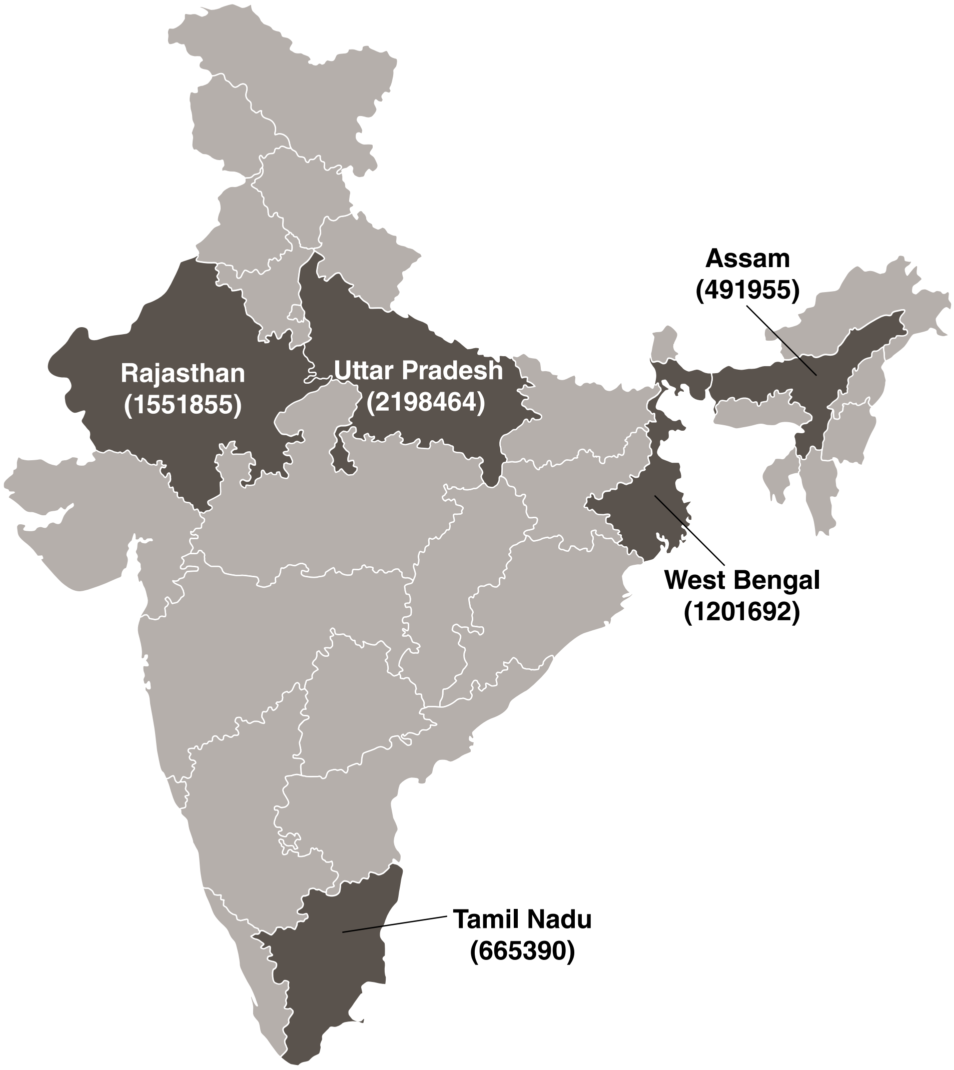
1 It is to be noted that the reported rural-urban classification is based on the location of the establishments and not according to the locations of the workers where they reside.

Statement 3.21: State Level Estimated Number of Workers in Handloom and Handicraft Sector (in Lakh)

State	Estimated number of Workers								
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Handloom			Handicraft			Handloom and Handicraft		
Assam	3.4	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.1	4.9	3.9	1.1
Rajasthan	8.5	2.0	6.5	7.0	4.1	2.8	15.5	6.1	9.4
West Bengal	5.2	2.0	3.2	6.8	3.4	3.4	12.0	5.4	6.6
Tamil Nadu	1.5	0.7	0.8	5.1	2.6	2.6	6.7	3.3	3.4
Uttar Pradesh	10.8	5.9	4.8	11.2	8.7	2.5	22.0	14.6	7.4
Total	29.4	13.2	16.2	31.7	20.2	11.5	61.1	33.3	27.8

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Map 3.6: State-wise Estimates of Handloom and Handicraft Workers (Number)



15.5 lakh. West Bengal ranks third, employing 12 lakh workers in the sector, followed by Tamil Nadu (6.7 lakh) and Assam having 4.9 lakh workers. Detailed state-wise observations are as follows:

Assam: The state exhibits a strong rural presence in the handloom and handicraft sector, with 3.9 lakh rural workers out of a total of 4.9 lakh workers. A significant portion of workers (3.4 lakh) were engaged in handloom activities, of which 2.5 lakh were rural handloom workers.

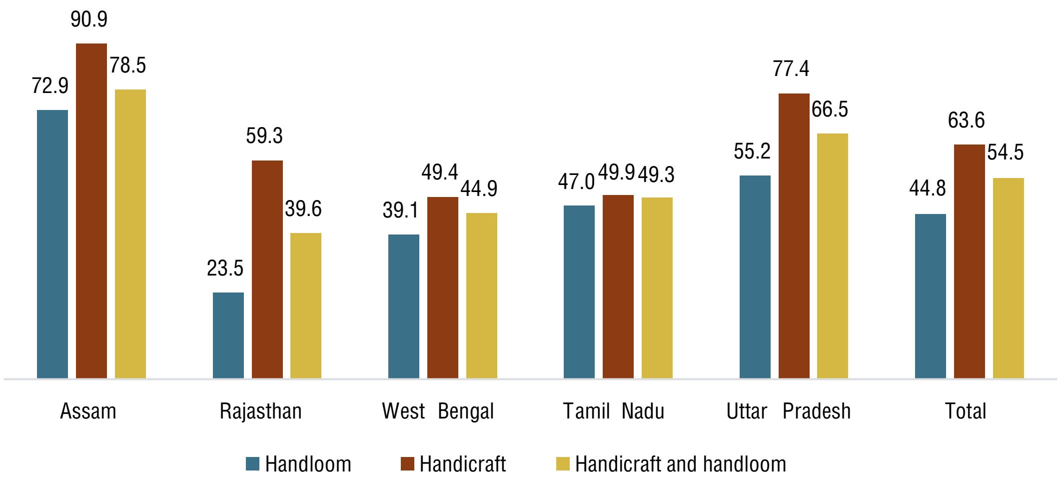
Rajasthan: Rajasthan had the second-highest number of workers among the five states, with 15.5 lakh individuals engaged in the sector. The workforce is predominantly urban, with 9.4 lakh workers working in urban areas. Both handloom and handicraft sectors had a strong presence, with 8.5 lakh workers in handloom and 7 lakh in handicraft. In urban employment in handloom sector was particularly high at 6.5 lakh, indicating the significant influence of urban tourism on sectoral demand.

West Bengal: With an estimated 12 lakh workers in the state, West Bengal stands third among the five states. The distribution between rural and urban workers is relatively balanced, with 5.4 lakh in rural areas and 6.6 lakh in urban areas.

Tamil Nadu: Tamil Nadu has a total of 6.7 lakh workers in the handloom and handicraft sector. The rural- urban distribution is fairly even, with 3.3 lakh rural and 3.4 lakh urban workers. The sector in Tamil Nadu is predominantly handicraft-based, with 5.1 lakh workers in handicrafts compared to 1.5 lakh in handloom.

Uttar Pradesh: Leading the five states, Uttar Pradesh employs 22 lakh workers in the handloom

Figure 3.26: Percentage share of Rural Establishments in Total Workers



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

and handicraft sector. The majority (14.6 lakh) were from rural areas, while 7.4 lakh were in urban regions. The sector was nearly evenly divided between handloom (10.8 lakh) and handicraft (11.2 lakh) workers, with rural handicraft employment being particularly high at 8.7 lakh.

Rural Vs. Urban

From Figure 3.26 it may be seen that about 55 per cent of total handloom and handicraft workers work in the establishments located in rural areas. Assam showed the highest rural concentration in both handloom and handicraft sectors with 91 per cent of handicraft and 73 per cent of handloom workers working in rural establishments. Uttar Pradesh also showed a strong rural base, especially for handicrafts (77.4 per cent). Tamil Nadu presented a balanced rural presence. Rajasthan, while having 59.3 per cent rural participation in handicrafts, has a low rural share (23.5 per cent) in handloom.

From Figure 3.26 it can be concluded that there was a rural root of the handicraft and handloom sectors in states like Assam and Uttar Pradesh, whereas Rajasthan and West Bengal show more urban orientation, especially in the handloom sector.

Distribution of workers by Districts: The estimated numbers of workers in the handloom and handicraft sectors across selected districts show that Bareilly district had the highest number of workers (600 thousand) in the sector followed by Haora (380 thousand), Jaipur (281 thousand), Varanasi (209 thousand) and Salem (208 thousand). On the other hand, the districts with lowest number of workers are Thanjavur (17 thousand), Coimbatore (36 thousand) and Agra (34 thousand).

Bareilly has the highest dominance of handloom workers of 5.5 lakh compared to 48 thousand in Handicraft sector. In Haora 87 per cent of total workers (3.3 lakh) were in handloom sector compared to 13 per cent (51 thousand) in handicraft sector, followed by Haora (3.3 lakh). Likewise, Sikar and Kamrup had higher proportion of workers in handloom sector (ranged from 89 per cent in Sikar to 97 per cent in handloom).

On the other hand, districts of Jaipur, Salem and Varanasi had large number of handicraft workers (1.7 lakh, 1.5 lakh and 1.5 lakh respectively) compared to 109 thousand, 58 thousand and 58 thousand workers involved in handicraft sector.

Cross-reference of workers data with establishment data showed that the districts like Jaipur, Salem, and Varanasi show both high number of establishments as well as workers, indicating more labour-intensive units. On the other hand, districts like Kamrup and Jodhpur had more modest worker counts relative to establishments,

Statement 3.22: Percentage Distribution of Workers in Handicraft and Handloom Establishments by Type of Workers across Five Indian States

Area	District/State	Hired (Total)	Not hired (Total)	All (Total)
Rural	Assam	36.21	63.79	386039
	Rajasthan	12.08	87.92	614154
	West Bengal	15.39	84.61	540083
	Tamil Nadu	19.11	80.89	327729
	Uttar Pradesh	3.15	96.85	1462913
	Total	12.18	87.82	4221821
Urban	Assam	41.95	58.05	105916
	Rajasthan	14.53	85.47	937701
	West Bengal	17.75	82.25	661608
	Tamil Nadu	39.36	60.64	337661
	Uttar Pradesh	9.16	90.84	735551
	Total	17.94	82.06	2249572
Total	Assam	37.45	62.55	491955
	Rajasthan	13.56	86.44	1551855
	West Bengal	16.69	83.31	1201692
	Tamil Nadu	29.38	70.62	665390
	Uttar Pradesh	5.16	94.84	2198464
	Total	14.80	85.20	6109356

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

indicating the presence of less labour-intensive units.

Distribution of Workers by Type (Hired and Not-Hired)

Statement 3.22 presents the percentage distribution of workers by type—hired and not-hired— in handloom and handicraft establishments across five selected states.

In all these states, family workers and other unpaid labourers constitute the majority, indicating the concentration of self-employment and family-based or unpaid labour in this sector.

The state-wise distribution is as follows:

Assam reported the highest share of hired workers (37.45 per cent), suggesting a more formalized and market-oriented structure, possibly involving larger production units or operations under cooperative frameworks.

Tamil Nadu ranks second, with nearly 30 per cent of the workforce comprising hired labour, indicating a relatively organized sector.

West Bengal (16.69 per cent) and Rajasthan (13.56 per cent) show moderate levels of hired labour. In both states, the sector remains largely traditional, with family-based production systems prevailing.

Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest proportion of hired workers at just 5.2 per cent, highlighting an overwhelmingly informal and home-based mode of production

The second part of Statement 3.22 gives and I an insight into the structure of employment (hired vs. not hired) across five states - rural and urban areas.

As shown in the Statement, the proportion of hired workers was generally higher in urban areas compared to rural areas across most of the studied states. This trend suggests a greater degree of formalization and a higher demand for skilled hired labour in urban settings.

In Assam, the proportion of hired workers was relatively high in both rural (36.21 per cent) and urban (41.95 per cent) areas, indicating a more formalized workforce arrangement in both the handloom and handicraft sectors.

Rajasthan recorded low levels of hired workers in both rural (12.08 per cent) and urban (14.53 per cent) areas, reflecting the concentration family-based or informal labour across locations.

In West Bengal, the proportion of hired workers was slightly higher in urban areas (17.75 per cent) compared to rural areas (15.39 per cent).

Statement 3.23: Number of Workers in Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by Gender (in lakh)

State	Number of workers		
	Male	Female	All
Assam	2.1	2.8	4.9
Rajasthan	5.9	9.6	15.5
West Bengal	6.3	5.7	12.0
Tamil Nadu	4.5	2.2	6.7
Uttar Pradesh	6.2	15.7	22.0
Total	25.0	36.1	61.1

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Tamil Nadu showed a significant urban-rural disparity, with a significantly higher proportion of hired workers in urban areas (39.36 per cent) than in rural areas (19.11 per cent), suggesting the presence of urban commercial clusters.

Uttar Pradesh shows the lowest percentage of hired workers in rural areas (3.15 per cent) and a small increase in urban areas (9.16 per cent).

In conclusion, urban areas tend to employ a relatively higher proportion of hired workers compared to rural areas. The urban-rural gap was particularly pronounced in Tamil Nadu (urban: 39.36 per cent, rural: 19.11 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (urban: 9.16 per cent, rural: 3.15 per cent).

Distribution of Workers by Gender

Statement 3.23 analyses the number of workers in handloom and handicraft establishments by gender across five studied states.

Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest number of female workers in the handloom and handicraft sector, with 15.7 lakh women employed. In contrast, Tamil Nadu exhibits a predominantly male workforce, with 4.5 lakh male workers. Rajasthan and Assam also show a significant presence of female workers in the sector. Among the states studied, West Bengal stands out for having a nearly equal distribution of male and female workers.

Statement 3.23 examines the share of female workers in the total workforce of Handicraft and Handloom establishments, highlighting significant variations across states. Considering all the five states together women had the higher share (36.1 lakh) in total number of workers (61.1 lakh) engaged in HH sector. Uttar Pradesh and Assam emerge as states with the highest female workforce participation. Uttar Pradesh showed exceptionally high female participation in rural areas (77.7 per cent), suggesting a substantial reliance on women in this sector. Urban areas in the state also reflect considerable female involvement (59.4 per cent).

Assam demonstrated consistently high female participation in both rural (56.6 per cent) and urban (60.5 per cent) settings, with urban areas recording a slightly higher proportion. In Rajasthan, female participation was significantly greater in urban areas (72.6 per cent) compared to rural areas (45.8 per cent), indicating a more urban- centric engagement of women in the sector. West Bengal presents a moderate level of female participation in both rural and urban areas, while Tamil Nadu records the lowest proportion of female workers in urban areas (28.0 per cent).

Statement 3.24: Estimated Employment in Handicraft & Handloom Sector (IHD) vs. the Employment in Manufacturing Sector (PLFS 2023–24) by State and Area (in Lakh)

State	Estimated number of workers in handicraft and handloom sector (IHD survey)			Estimated number of workers in manufacturing sector (UPSS) PLFS 2023-24		
	Rural	Urban	R+U	Rural	Urban	Total
Assam	3.9	1.1	4.9	13.0	1.6	14.6
Rajasthan	6.1	9.4	15.5	19.5	15.9	35.4
West Bengal	5.4	6.6	12.0	44.2	29.6	73.9
Tamil Nadu	3.3	3.4	6.7	23.5	27.7	51.2
Uttar Pradesh	14.6	7.4	22.0	36.2	25.8	62.0
Total	33.3	27.8	61.1	136.4	100.6	237.0

Sources: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25 and PLFS: 2023-24

Overall, Statement 3.23 underscores the pivotal role women play in the Handloom and Handicraft sector, particularly in states like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Assam.

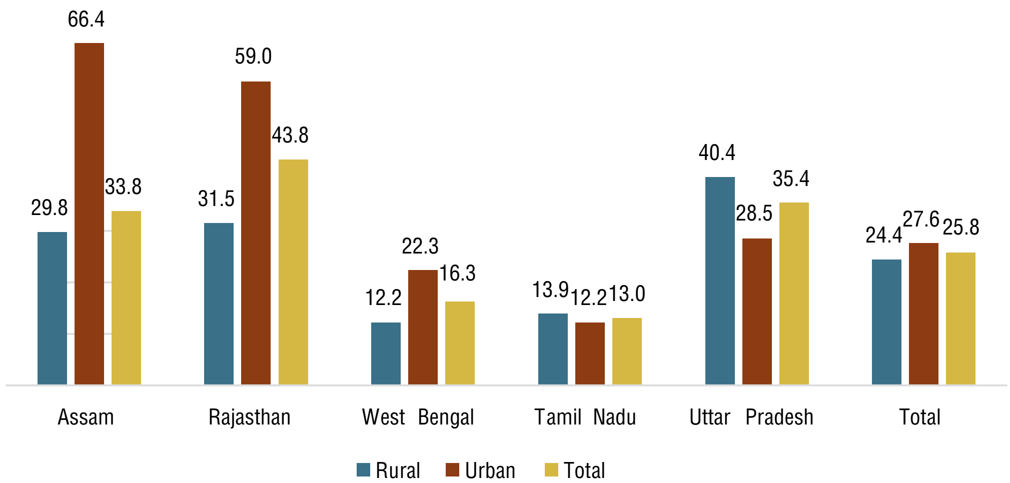
3.18 Comparative Analysis of Workers (PLFS and IHD Surveys)

Statement 3.24 presents data on the total number of workers engaged in the handicraft and handloom sector, alongside the total number of workers in the manufacturing sector (based on 'Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status' - UPSS[2]) as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS): 2023–24, covering both rural and urban areas across five Indian states.

According to PLFS 2023–24, the total number of UPSS workers in the manufacturing sector across these states stands at 237 lakh, with 136 lakh in rural areas and 101 lakh in urban areas. In contrast, data from the IHD survey estimates that 61 lakh workers are engaged in the handicraft and handloom sector, comprising 33 lakh in rural areas and 28 lakh in urban areas.

This indicates that workers in the handicraft and handloom sector constitute approximately 26 per cent of the total manufacturing workforce. The sector's share was 24.4 per cent in rural areas and 26.6 per cent in urban areas[3].

Figure 3.27: Percentage of Handloom and Handicraft and Workers (IHD survey) to Total UPSS Workers in Manufacturing Sector (PLFS Survey)



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

2 As per the UPSS approach, a person who worked for at least 30 days in any economic activity during the preceding 365 days is categorized as a worker.

3 The above percentages give an upper bound of the proportion of manufacturing workers engaged in the handloom and handicraft activity since the PLFS estimate of total number of workers is likely to be somewhat underestimated.

Among the five states according to PLFS:2023-24, West Bengal recorded the highest number of manufacturing workers at 74 lakh, followed by Uttar Pradesh (62 lakh) and Tamil Nadu (51 lakh). In all states, except Tamil Nadu, rural areas contribute more significantly than urban areas to total manufacturing employment.

It can thus be concluded that handloom and handicraft workers form a substantial proportion of the total manufacturing workforce, particularly in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, where their relative contribution was high.

Statement 3.24 and Figure 3.27 presents the proportion of handloom and handicraft workers (UPSS) relative to the total number of UPSS workers engaged in the manufacturing sector, as reported in PLFS 2023–24, across five selected states and their rural-urban breakdowns.

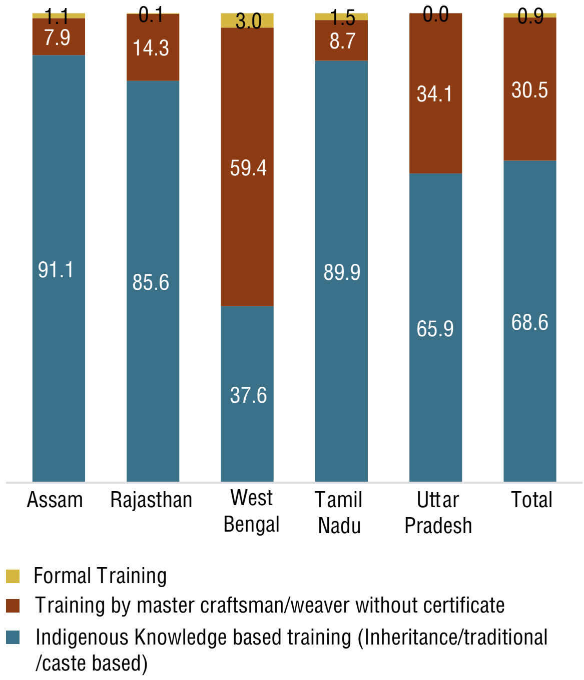
Among the states, Rajasthan recorded the highest share, with 43.8 per cent of its manufacturing workforce engaged in the handloom and handicraft sector— indicating a significant contribution from traditional crafts. Uttar Pradesh (35.4 per cent) and Assam (33.8 per cent) also show substantial involvement of the craft sector within overall manufacturing employment. In contrast, West Bengal (16.3 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (13.0 per cent) reflect a relatively smaller share of handicraft and handloom workers in the manufacturing workforce.

Rural-Urban Distribution

In Assam, there was an urban concentration, with 66.4 per cent of manufacturing workers in urban areas engaged in handicrafts and handloom, compared to 29.8 per cent in rural areas. This suggests a strong urban presence of the craft sector. In Uttar Pradesh, the trend was reversed, showing a higher rural engagement (40.4 per cent) than urban (28.5 per cent), indicating a strong rural dominance of traditional crafts. Tamil Nadu exhibits a consistently low share in both rural (13.9 per cent) and urban (12.2 per cent) areas.

It can be concluded that handicraft and handloom workers constitute a significant proportion of those employed in the manufacturing sector. The slightly higher urban share suggests a dominant traditional manufacturing towards urban settings, though rural areas still retain strong participation in some states.

Figure 3.28: Percentage of Handloom and Handicraft Units Reporting Training of Majority Workers



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

3.19 Training Status of Workers

Skill Training Among Handloom and Handicraft Establishments

The survey also examined the training backgrounds of workers employed in handloom and handicraft establishments across five states, covering both rural and urban areas.

It reveals that the majority of establishments reported that their workers were trained through traditional, inherited, and caste-based knowledge passed down through generations (Figure 3.28). A significant proportion of establishments in Assam (91.1 per cent), Tamil Nadu (89.9 per cent), and Rajasthan (85.6 per cent) indicated that their workers acquired skills primarily through this traditional knowledge system. In West Bengal, while around 38 per cent of establishments acknowledged training through indigenous knowledge, a significant share—59.4 per cent—reported that their workers had been trained by master craftsmen or weavers, albeit without any formal certification.

In Uttar Pradesh, approximately 66 per cent of establishments reported that their workers acquired skills through traditional knowledge, while just over one-third indicated that training was provided by master artisans. The data also revealed an absence of formal training among workers in the state. As highlighted in Figure 3.28, formal training across all five states remains minimal, with the lowest prevalence of 1.5 per cent in Tamil Nadu and highest of 3 per cent of the HH establishments in West Bengal reporting access to such training.

This lack of formal training emerged is a concern for handloom and handicraft establishments, which may be limiting the sector's growth and modernization.

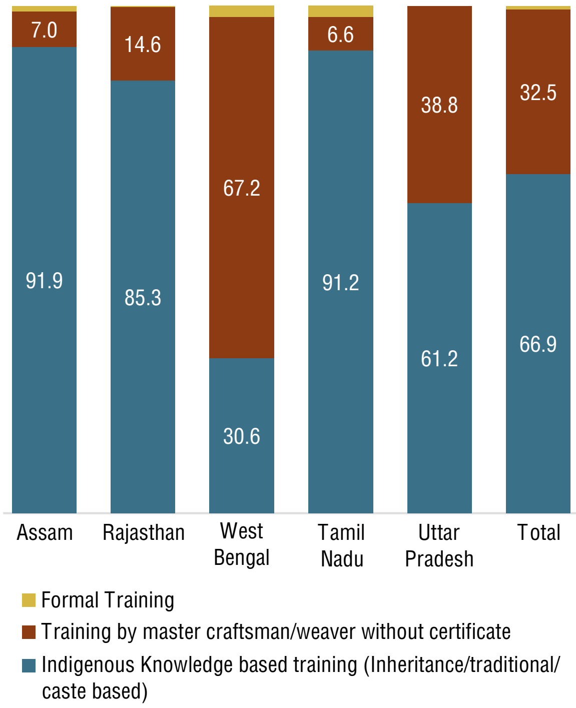
Skill Training in Handloom Establishments

As indicated in Figure 3.29, handloom establishments relied heavily on indigenous forms of training, including inherited, traditional, and caste-based knowledge. In Assam and Tamil Nadu, over 90 per cent of establishments reported depending on such traditional skills, with Rajasthan following closely at 85.3 per cent.

In contrast, handloom establishments in West Bengal are gradually transitioning towards informal yet structured apprenticeship systems. More than two-thirds of establishments said that workers acquired skills from master craftsmen or weavers without formal certification—reflecting a workshop-based, skill-intensive model of training.

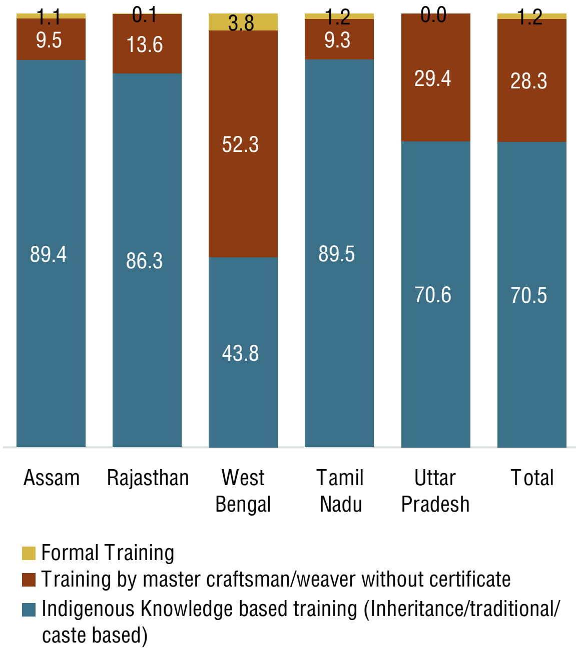
In Uttar Pradesh, slightly less than 40 per cent of handloom establishments reported skill acquisition through master craftsmen. Across all states, formal training remains extremely limited. The HH establishments in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu reported the highest share of formally trained workers at just 2 per cent each, while Rajasthan

Figure 3.29: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Training Status of Majority of Workers



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.30: Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Training Status of Majority of Workers



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

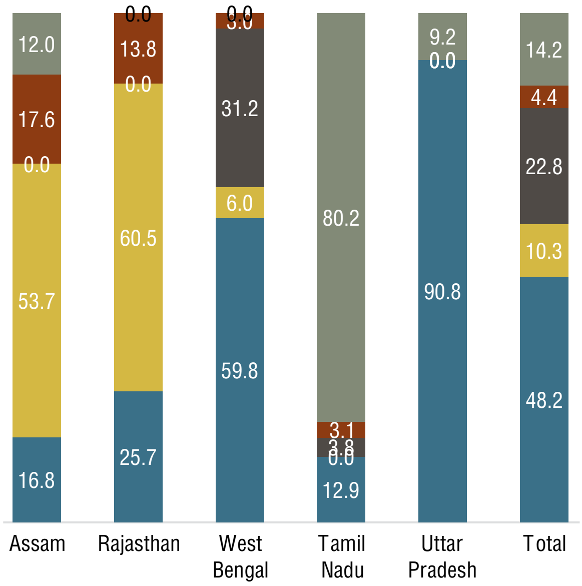
and Assam reported even lower figures at 0.2 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively. No handloom establishment in Uttar Pradesh indicated that a majority of their workers had received formal training.

Skill Training among Handicraft Establishments

Figure 3.30 highlights the training background of the majority of workers in handicraft establishments across the five surveyed states.

Similar to the handloom sector, there was a strong reliance on traditional skills in the handicraft sector as well. A significant proportion of establishments in Tamil Nadu (89.5 per cent), Assam (89.4 per cent), and Rajasthan (86.3 per cent) reported that workers primarily acquired skills through traditional, inheritance-based methods. In Uttar Pradesh, around 71 per cent of establishments indicated a dependence on traditional knowledge.

Figure 3.31: Percentage of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by the Major Source of Training



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

In contrast, West Bengal presented a different picture, with nearly half of the establishments reporting that workers were trained by master craftsmen, albeit without formal certification. Across all states, the lack of formal training in the handicraft sector is evident and remains a key concern.

Sources of Formal Training

Figure 3.31 examines the sources of formal training for workers in the handicraft and handloom sectors across the selected states. As highlighted earlier, the overall proportion of formally trained artisans and weavers remains low. This section provided a state-wise breakdown of the sources through which formal training is accessed:

Assam: Over half of the establishments reported that formal training was provided by NGOs and Trusts. Additionally, 18 per cent mentioned training under certified master craftsperson, 17 per cent cited government institutions as the source of training, and 12 per cent reported private institutions as the training providers.

Rajasthan: Around 60 per cent of the establishments indicated NGOs/Trusts as the main source of formal training, while 25 per cent mentioned government institutions.

West Bengal: A majority of establishments noted that government institutions were the primary source of formal training. About 31 per cent highlighted the role of design and fashion technology institutes. In contrast, only a limited number of establishments reported training by NGOs.

Tamil Nadu: The state stands out with 80 per cent of establishments indicating that formal training was imparted through private institutions. It was found that there was no reported involvement of NGOs or Trusts.

Uttar Pradesh: A very high proportion — 91 per cent — of establishments stated that formal training for workers came from government institutions.

Statement 3.25: Estimated Aggregate Annual Operating Expenses of Handicraft and Handloom Sectors (Rs Lakh)

Area	State	Handloom	Handicraft	Handloom and Handicraft
Rural	Assam	172295	104435	276730
	Rajasthan	47359	908455	955814
	West Bengal	30936	829526	860462
	Tamil Nadu	58730	136039	194769
	Uttar Pradesh	15676	61556	77232
	Total	324996	2040011	2365007
Urban	Assam	83372	18094	101466
	Rajasthan	190490	294543	485033
	West Bengal	40664	785805	826469
	Tamil Nadu	16285	372125	388410
	Uttar Pradesh	40676	106661	147337
	Total	371487	1577228	1948715
Total	Assam	255667	122529	378196
	Rajasthan	237849	1202999	1440847
	West Bengal	71600	1615331	1686931
	Tamil Nadu	75016	508164	583179
	Uttar Pradesh	56352	168217	224569
	Total	696484	3617239	4313723

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

3.20 Operating Expenses of Establishments

Rural-Urban Differential

Statement 3.25 presents the estimated aggregate operating expenditure by area (rural/urban) and by type of activity (handicraft/handloom) across the five studied states.

Overall, the handicraft sector incurred higher total operating expenses in both rural and urban areas in most states, with the exception of Assam, where the handloom sector reports higher costs.

A more meaningful analysis can be made by studying per establishment and per worker operating expenses of the establishments. Please refer to Statement 3.31 showing per establishment and per worker GVA figures for a more meaningful analysis.

3.21 Details of Receipts of Establishment

Statement 3.26 presents the estimated annual receipts of the handicraft and handloom sectors across the five studied states—Assam, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh—disaggregated by region (rural/urban) and craft type (handicraft/handloom).

Rajasthan and West Bengal report the highest receipts among the establishments. Uttar Pradesh demonstrated a high net surplus, suggesting lower operating costs and greater operational efficiency. Tamil Nadu recorded moderate receipt levels. In both Rajasthan and West Bengal, handicrafts contribute the major share of receipts, although they are also associated with higher operating expenses.

Statement 3.26: Estimated Annual Receipts of Handicraft and Handloom Sectors (Rs Lakh)

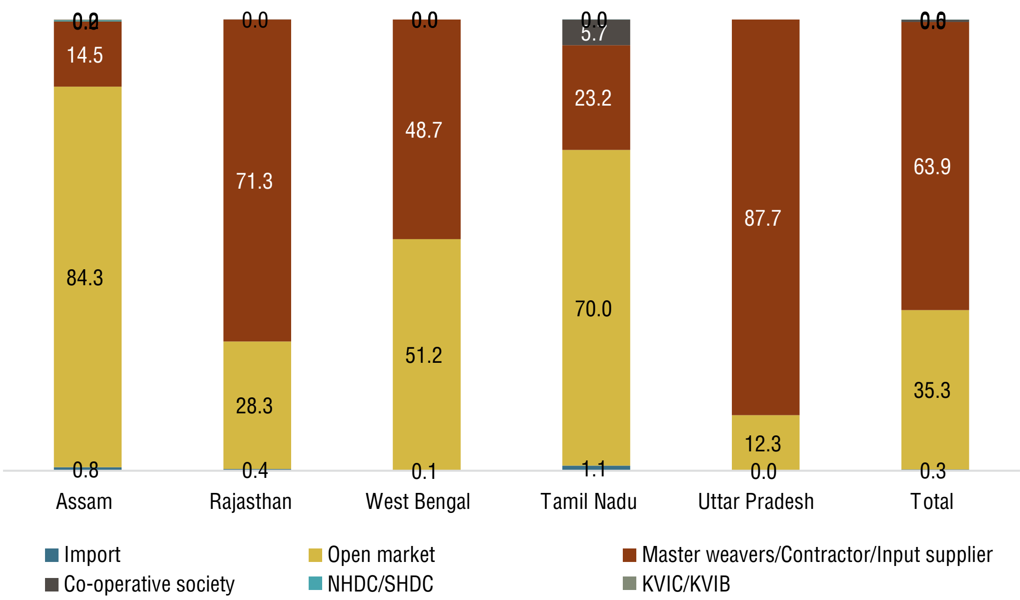
Area	State	Handloom	Handicraft	Handloom and Handicraft
Rural	Assam	446721	219255	665976
	Rajasthan	176438	1388272	1564711
	West Bengal	121002	1430952	1551954
	Tamil Nadu	120516	232639	353155
	Uttar Pradesh	214776	358693	573469
	Total	1079453	3629811	4709265
Urban	Assam	244532	40304	284836
	Rajasthan	770298	787314	1557612
	West Bengal	191159	1444505	1635665
	Tamil Nadu	55887	589923	645810
	Uttar Pradesh	330640	292359	622999
	Total	1592516	3154405	4746921
Total	Assam	691253	259559	950812
	Rajasthan	946736	2175586	3122322
	West Bengal	312161	2875457	3187618
	Tamil Nadu	176403	822562	998965
	Uttar Pradesh	545416	651052	1196468
	Total	2671970	6784216	9456186

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Urban vs. Rural Patterns

Urban areas generate more revenue per unit expense, especially in handloom. However, rural areas had significant engagement in handicrafts, contributing nearly half of total handicraft receipts in many states.

Figure 3.32: Percentage Distribution of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by the Major Sources of Raw Material they Accessed



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25 Rural Vs. Urban (Handicraft and Handloom)

3.22 Major Sources of Raw Material

Source of Raw Material by Handloom and Handicraft Establishments

This section analyses the percentage distribution of handloom and handicraft establishments by their major sources of raw materials across the five studied states, distinguishing between handloom and handicraft units (Figure 3.32).

Assam: The majority of establishments (around 85 per cent) sourced their raw materials from the open market, followed by about 15 per cent relying on master weavers, contractors, or input suppliers. Dependence on imports and KVIC is negligible (less than 1 per cent), and there was no reported access to raw materials through cooperatives.

Rajasthan: In contrast to Assam, approximately 71 per cent of establishments depended on master weavers, contractors, or input suppliers, while about 28 per cent sourced materials from the open market. No establishments reported sourcing raw materials from imports, cooperatives, or government agencies.

West Bengal: A relatively balanced distribution exists between sourcing from the open market and master weavers/contractors. Accessing raw materials through imports is minimal.

Tamil Nadu: Around 70 per cent of establishments procured raw materials from the open market, and 23 per cent from master weavers/contractors. Like in other states, reliance on imports was negligible.

Uttar Pradesh: There was a high dependence on master weavers/contractors, with about 88 per cent of establishments reporting them as the main source of raw materials.

Statement 3.27: Percentage of HH Establishments Accessing Raw Materials from Different Sources (Handloom and Handicraft Sectors)

Area	State	Import	Open market	Master weavers/ Contractor/Input supplier	Co-operative society	NHDC/ SHDC	KVIC/ KVIB
Rural	Assam	0.94	82.74	15.94	0.00	0.10	0.28
	Rajasthan	0.25	47.96	51.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.24	56.06	43.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	1.30	77.71	17.94	3.05	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	13.32	86.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.32	41.10	58.25	0.30	0.01	0.03
Urban	Assam	0.08	91.49	7.81	0.00	0.60	0.02
	Rajasthan	0.46	15.83	83.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.03	47.39	52.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.90	58.62	30.92	9.54	0.01	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	10.31	89.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.25	28.40	70.57	0.77	0.02	0.00
Total	Assam	0.8	84.33	14.46	0.00	0.19	0.23
	Rajasthan	0.38	28.28	71.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.12	51.20	48.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	1.14	69.96	23.21	5.69	0.01	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	12.30	87.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.29	35.30	63.87	0.51	0.01	0.02

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Across both rural and urban areas accessing raw material from open market is a major source.

In rural areas of Assam and Tamil Nadu high dependence on open market was found out whereas in rural Uttar Pradesh high reliance on master weavers/input suppliers (87 per cent) was observed. The rural Rajasthan also had significant use of master weavers/input suppliers.

Urban Areas: In urban areas of Assam about 91 per cent of the establishments accessed raw material from open market with a low reliance on master craftsman. The urban Uttar Pradesh showed the highest dependency on master weavers/input suppliers (90 per cent) with very low open market use (10 per cent). The urban Rajasthan and urban West Bengal show a balanced usage of both the sources (Statement 3.27).

In can be concluded that open market remains a critical source of raw materials across most of the states (urban Assam and Tamil Nadu). Master weavers/contractors play a vital role, especially in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Source of Raw Material by Handloom Establishments (Rural + Urban)

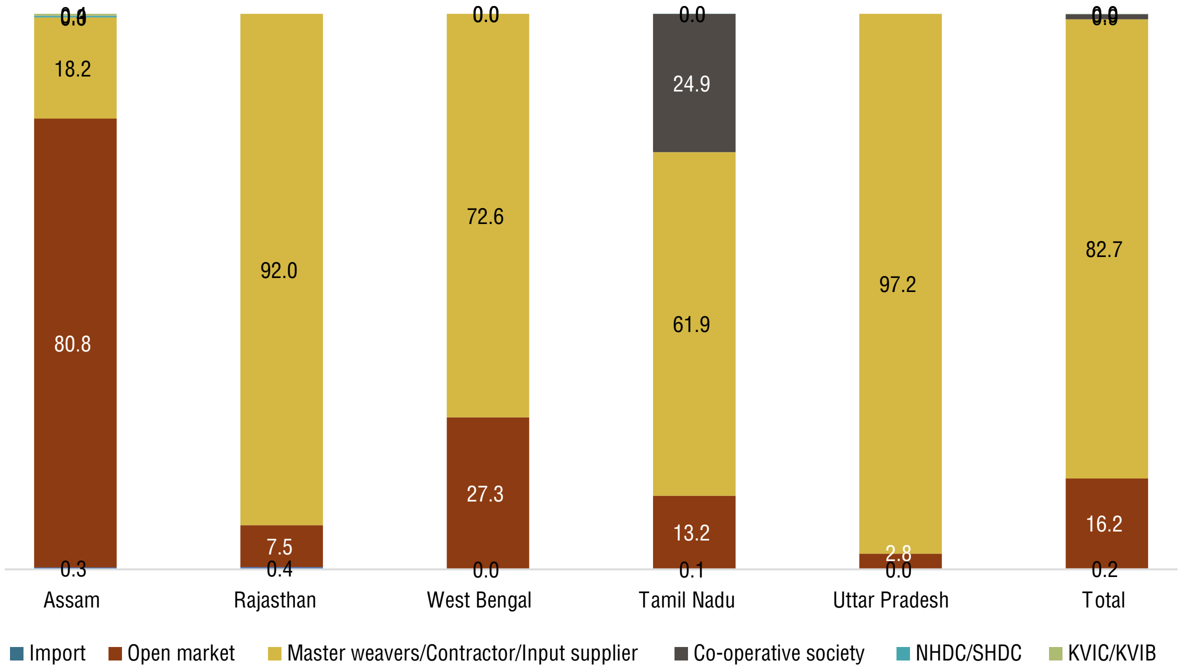
This sub-section analyses the state wise sources of raw material by handloom establishments in both rural and urban areas (Figure 3.33).

Assam: Primary Source: Open Market (81 per cent) and Master Weavers/Contractors (18 per cent). Rajasthan: Master Weavers/Contractors (92.05 per cent) and low dependence on open market.

West Bengal: Major Source: Master Weavers/ Contractors (73 per cent) and moderate dependence on open market (27 per cent).

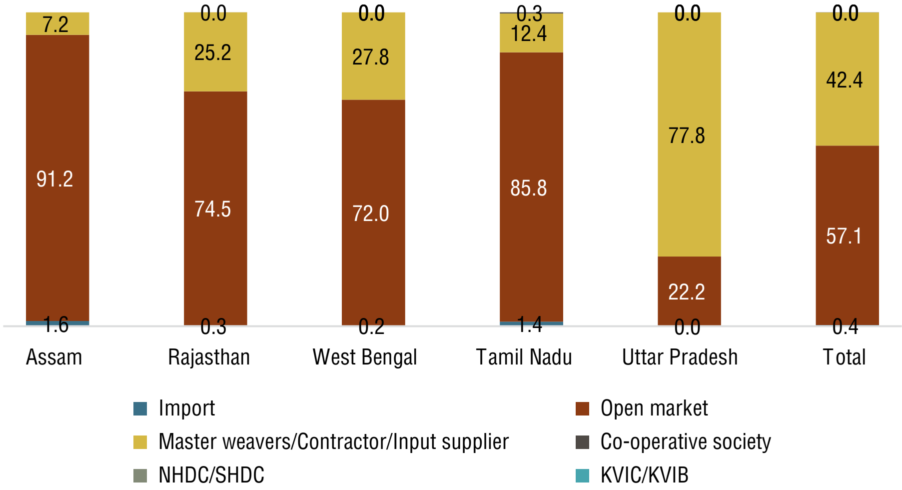
*Tamil Nadu: The state s*howed diverse sources of raw materials with master weavers (62 per cent) and 25 per cent Co-operative Societies being the most dominant sources.

Figure 3.33: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by the Source of Raw Material they Accessed



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Figure 3.34: Percentage of Establishments Accessed Raw Materials from Different Sources (Handicraft Sector)



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Uttar Pradesh: High dependence on master weavers/Contractors (97 per cent).

Sources of Raw Material by Handicraft Establishments

This sub-section analyses the state wise sources of raw material by handicraft establishments in both rural and urban areas.

Major State Level Observations (Figure 3.34)

Assam (91.16 per cent), Tamil Nadu (85.83 per cent), West Bengal (71.96 per cent) and Rajasthan (74.54 per cent) show the highest dependence on open market among handicraft establishments.

In Uttar Pradesh slightly higher than one fifth of establishments depended on the open market.

In Uttar Pradesh (77.82 per cent) and West Bengal (27.85 per cent), a high reliance on intermediaries was found. On the other hand, the reliance on intermediaries is relatively low in Rajasthan (25.16 per cent), Tamil Nadu (12.40 per cent) and Assam (7.20 per cent).

Cooperative societies, NHDC/ SHDC, and KVIC/ KVIB are almost absent.

Sources of Procurement of Raw Materials and Disposal of Products

Statement 3.28: Percentage of Establishments Received Raw Materials from the Master Weavers / Contractors / Input Suppliers

State	As the major or minor source			As the major source of supplier		
	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units
Assam	20.5	7.7	16.2	16.7	6.6	13.3
Rajasthan	93.7	29.8	73.9	93.2	24.3	71.9
West Bengal	67.2	26.6	45.8	66.4	26.2	45.1
Tamil Nadu	52.4	11.9	21	52.3	10.8	20.2
Uttar Pradesh	88.2	70	79.1	88.1	69.9	79
Total	78.9	40.8	60.8	78.2	39.5	59.8

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Statement 3.28 highlights the importance of receiving raw materials from the Master Weavers/ Contractors/Input Suppliers during last 365 days among handloom and handicraft establishments. Among various types of sources of raw materials namely 'open market', 'master weaver/ contractor/ input supplier', 'import', 'co-operative society', 'NHDC/ SHDC'[4], and 'KVIC/ KVIB', more than 98 per cent of the HH establishments depended on the first two sources to access the raw materials (see Statement 3.27) except the handloom units in Tamil Nadu where nearly 25 per cent of the units procured raw materials from the cooperative societies (Figure 3.33).

Among the handloom units, in terms of total value of purchase of raw materials during the last 365 days, open market was found to be the most dominant source of raw material in the state of Assam with more than 80 per cent of the units accessing most of the raw material(s) from this source.

However, in the remaining states the most dominant source was 'master weaver / contractor / input supplier'. In Rajasthan, over 93 per cent of handloom units depend on Master Weavers / Contractors / Input Suppliers while in Uttar Pradesh the figure is 88 per cent. Even in the states West Bengal and Tamil Nadu the dependence on these sources ranged between 50 to 65 per cent.

So far as handicraft units were concerned, master weaver / contractor / input supplier was the most dominant source of supplier of raw material in the state of Uttar Pradesh (69.9 per cent) as against the open market in the remaining states (Assam: 91.2 per cent, Tamil Nadu: 85.8 per cent, Rajasthan: 74.5 per cent and West Bengal: 72.0 per cent).

Assam presented the lowest overall reliance, with only 16 per cent of units sourcing from master weaver / contractor / input supplier, indicating that both handloom and handicraft units in the state largely from open market.

The Statement 3.29 provides insights of the role of Master Weavers / Contractors / Input Suppliers who received the final products from the artisans. Overall, it is seen that handloom units were much more integrated into Master Weavers/ Contractors/ Input Suppliers -driven supply chains compared to handicraft units. Overall taking the five studied states together, 82 per cent of handloom establishments supply their products to Master Weavers / Contractors / Input Suppliers, while only 47 per cent of handicraft units do so (as a major or minor sources).

State-wise, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh show high dependence on Master Weavers / Contractors / Input Suppliers. In Rajasthan, almost 95 per cent of handloom establishments supply to Master Weavers / Contractors / Input Suppliers, though handicraft units report a relatively modest 35 per cent. Uttar Pradesh displays similar

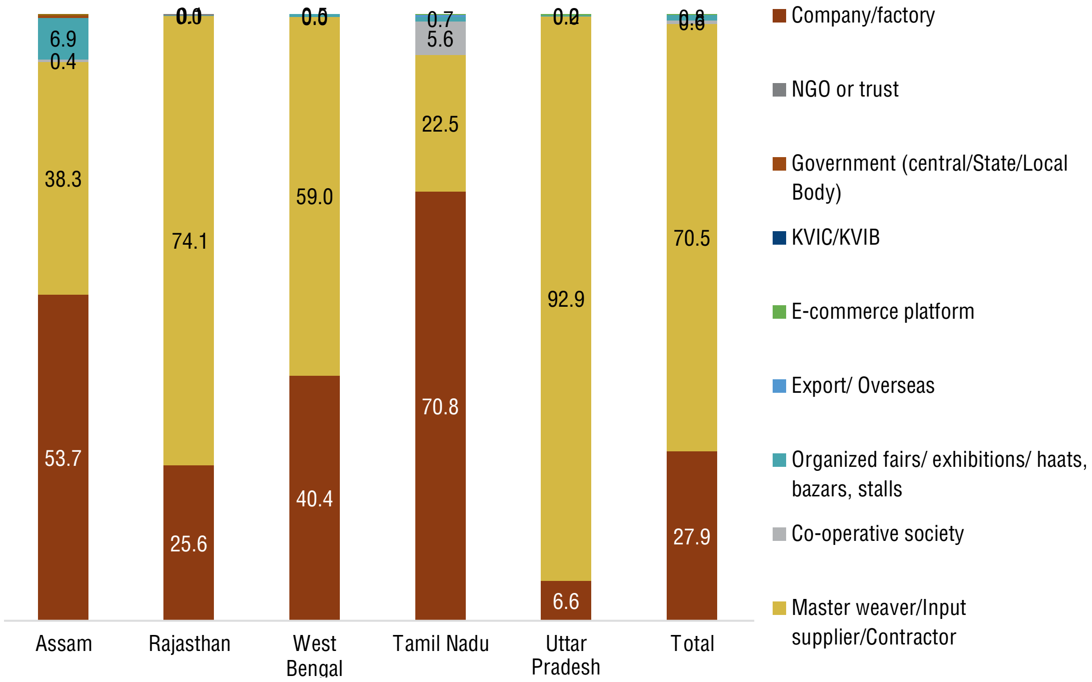
Statement 3.29: Percentage of Establishments Supplied Major Products to the Master Weavers / Contractors / Input Suppliers

State	As the major or minor source			As the major source		
	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units
Assam	46.2	39.5	43.9	35.9	32.8	34.8
Rajasthan	94.5	35.4	76.2	94.5	27.1	73.6
West Bengal	68.4	30.2	48.2	67.5	29.5	47.4
Tamil Nadu	56.0	11.5	21.5	55.3	9.4	19.8
Uttar Pr.	89.9	77.1	83.5	89.8	74.9	82.4
Total	82.2	46.7	65.4	81.1	43.7	63.4

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

4 National Handloom Development Corporation Limited / State Handloom Development Corporation Limited

Figure 3.35: Percentage of HH Establishments Accessed Raw Materials from Different Sources (Handloom and Handicraft Sector)



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

patterns, with 90 per cent of handloom and 77 per cent of handicraft establishments engaged in such supply arrangements, suggesting strong dependence on Master Weavers/ Contractors/ Input Suppliers across both sectors. West Bengal follows with 68 per cent of handloom units supplying through this source, compared to just 30 per cent of handicraft units, reflecting a clear sectoral difference. Tamil Nadu showed high dependence on these sources with 56 per cent of handloom establishment supplied the final product to Master Weavers / Contractors / Input Suppliers whereas the proportion was low among handicraft units (11 per cent). Assam showed a balanced pattern with 46 per cent of handloom and 40 per cent of handicrafts supplying to intermediaries.

3.23 Source of Sale of Major Products

This section explains the source of sale of major project by handloom and handicraft establishments in five studied states both in rural and urban areas.

Source of Sale of Handicraft and Handloom Establishments (Rural and Urban)

Figure 3.35 presents the percentage distribution of handloom and handicraft establishments by their most important source of product sales over the past 365 days, combining both rural and urban areas.

The key state-wise highlights are as follows:

Assam: The local market is the dominant sales channel, with around 60 per cent of establishments depending on it. About 35 per cent rely on contractors (including master weavers, input suppliers, and intermediaries). The use of organized fairs/exhibitions is minimal (around 4 per cent), and only 0.4 per cent of establishments reported sales through government or cooperative channels. There was no reported use of e-commerce, exports, KVIC/ KVIB, or private companies as sales avenues.

Statement 3.30: Estimated Annual GVA by Handloom and Handicraft Units (R/U/T)

District / State	Estimated Annual GVA (Rs) Lakh)			GVA Per Unit (Rs)			GVA Per Worker (Rs)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Assam	389287	183434	572721	214748	465982	259571	100841	173188	116417
Rajasthan	608976	1072631	1681608	184676	206127	197806	99157	114389	108361
West Bengal	691929	810309	1502238	207122	198635	202456	128115	122476	125010
Tamil Nadu	158423	257575	415997	85804	181525	127400	48340	76282	62519
Uttar Pradesh	496247	475704	971951	59279	115614	77844	33922	64673	44210
Total	2344862	2799653	5144515	125604	184063	151850	70397	100764	84207

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Rajasthan: A significant 74 per cent of establishments depend on contractors as the main sales channel, while 26 per cent rely on the local market. Other channels are not reported.

West Bengal: Sales were relatively evenly distributed between contractors (60 per cent) and the local market (40 per cent), indicating a dual mode of product distribution.

Tamil Nadu: There was a strong preference for the local market, used by 72 per cent of establishments, followed by 22 per cent depending on contractors.

Uttar Pradesh: A striking 93 per cent of establishments report reliance on contract-based selling, with only 7 per cent depending on the local market.

3.24 Estimated Gross Value Added by the HH Sector and Its Share in GSDP

The estimated annual gross value added (GVA) is derived by deducting total estimated annual operating expenses (that excludes compensation to employees and bribery and donations) from the total aggregated annual value of receipts.

Statement 3.30 presents the estimated annual GVA by handloom and handicraft units in both rural and urban areas along with the estimated GVA per establishment and per worker of the HH units.

Assam stood out with a very high rural contribution (68 per cent), whereas Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal showed a relatively urban- centric production. Assam showed the highest GVA per unit, despite lower total GVA. At the aggregate

Statement 3.31: Estimated Annual Aggregate GVA and GVA per Worker by the Handloom and Handicraft Units

State	Annual GVA (Rs Lakh)			Annual GVA per Worker (Rs)		
	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units	Handloom Units	Handicraft Units	All Units
Assam	435654	137067	572721	1,27,991	90,427	1,16,417
Rajasthan	708888	972720	1681608	83,128	1,39,141	1,08,361
Tamil Nadu	101398	314600	415997	67,417	61,089	62,519
Uttar Pradesh	489074	482878	971951	45,490	42,986	44,210
West Bengal	240588	1261650	1502238	46,227	1,85,199	1,25,010
All	1975601	3168915	5144516	67,217	99,959	84,207

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

level, the sector generates an estimated annual GVA of Rs 51,44,515 lakh, with urban units (Rs 27,99,653 lakh) contributing slightly more than rural units (Rs 23,44,862 lakh).

On average, urban establishments showed stronger performance, with GVA per unit (Rs 1,84,063) and GVA per worker (Rs 1,00,764), both higher than rural averages (Rs 1,25,604 and Rs 70,397, respectively).

Among states, Rajasthan (Rs 16,81,608 lakh) and West Bengal (Rs 15,02,238 lakh) emerge as the largest contributors, together accounting for over 60 per cent of total GVA. Rajasthan stood out for its high urban GVA, while West Bengal maintains balance between rural and urban contributions. Assam (Rs 5,72,721 lakh) also performs better, driven mainly by rural units. Tamil Nadu showed a significant urban bias, with rural productivity much lower. Uttar Pradesh (Rs 9,71,951 lakh) had moderate total GVA, but its GVA per worker and per unit remain the lowest among the states.

Estimated Annual Aggregate GVA and GVA Per Worker by Handloom and Handicraft Units

Statement 3.31 gives a comparative picture of the economic contribution and productivity of handloom and handicraft sectors across five major states.

Taking the five studied states, the annual GVA is Rs 51,44,516 lakh, of which handicrafts (Rs 31,68,915 lakh) contribute nearly 62 per cent, while handlooms (Rs 19,75,601 lakh) account for the remaining share. GVA per worker differs sharply between handicraft and handloom with handicraft units showing per worker annual GVA of Rs 99,959 compared to handloom workers (Rs 67,217).

State-wise, Rajasthan (Rs 16,81,608 lakh) and West Bengal (Rs 15,02,238 lakh) ranks one and two respectively in terms of GVA (Statements 3.32). On an average, the handicraft establishments had the higher GVA for worker (Rs. 99,959). Within handicraft sector, the state of West Bengal shows the highest GVA per worker (Rs 1,85,199) followed by Rajasthan (Rs. 139,141). Assam stands out as a handloom-driven economy, with handlooms contributing 76 per cent of its GVA, supported by relatively high worker productivity (Rs 1,27,991).

Considering all the HH units together the average annual GVA per worker was Rs. 64,207 with the state of West Bengal having the highest average (Rs. 125,010) and Uttar Pradesh exhibiting the lowest GVA per worker (Rs. 44,210).

Statement 3.32: A Comparative Analysis of Estimated Annual GVA by Handloom and Handicraft Units and Gross State Value Added by the Entire Manufacturing Activity

State	Estimated Annual GVA (Rs Lakh): Handicraft and Handloom Sector, 2024	Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity – Manufacturing (Rs Lakh), 2023-24	Percentage GVA by handloom and handicraft establishments in relation to total GVA from manufacturing [col 2/col 3]	Percentage of Handloom and Handicraft workers (IHD study) to total UPSS manufacturing Sector Workers
1	2	3	(4)	5
Assam	572721	5946844	9.6	33.8
Rajasthan	1681608	17026726	9.9	43.8
West Bengal	1502238	21963398	6.8	16.3
Tamil Nadu	415997	46270094	0.9	13.0
Uttar Pradesh	971951	27282181	3.6	35.4
Total	5144515	118489243	4.3	25.8

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

3.25 A comparative analysis of GVA by Handicraft and Handloom Establishments (IHD Study) and GVA of Manufacturing Establishments (Government Reported)

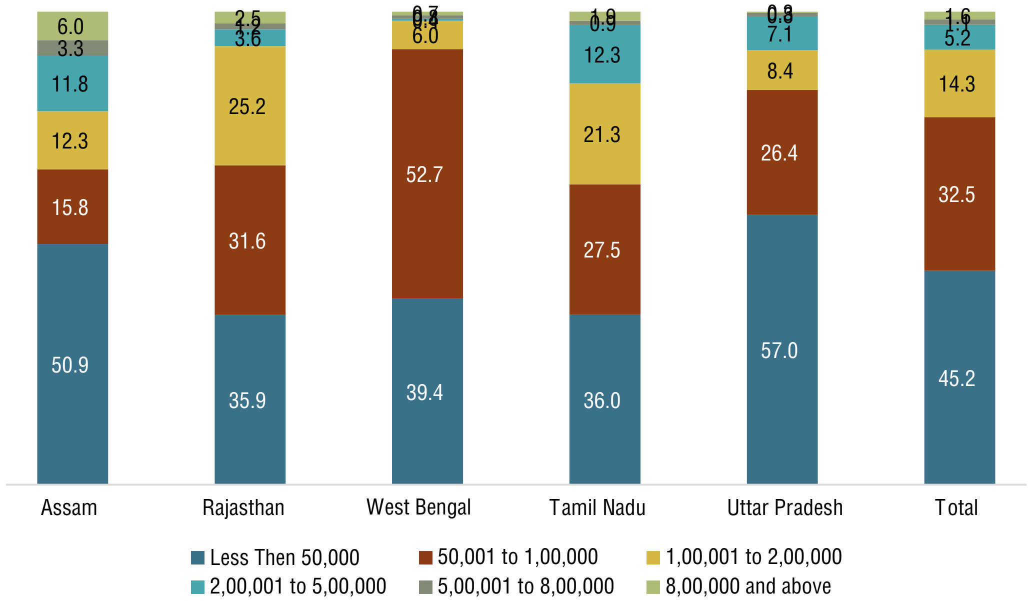
A comparative analysis of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by the handicraft and handloom sector (as per IHD estimates for 2024) and the overall GVA from the manufacturing sector (as reported by the government for 2023-24 based on ASUSE) across five Indian states reveals significant inter-state variations in the share of HH sector to the total manufacturing GVA of the respective states.

Rajasthan and Assam exhibit the highest proportional contributions, with handicraft and handloom sectors accounting for 9.9 per cent and 9.6 per cent of the respective states' manufacturing GVA. These figures reflect the strong presence and economic importance of artisanal industries in these states, where traditional crafts and handlooms play a critical role in rural employment and value generation. West Bengal also demonstrated a significant share of 6.8 per cent, showing a significance of handloom weaving and other traditional crafts in its manufacturing structure.

In contrast, Uttar Pradesh showed a moderate share of 3.6 per cent, and Tamil Nadu showing the lowest share at 0.9 per cent. Also, it can be seen that the contribution of this sector to total employment in the manufacturing sector varies between 13 per cent (Tamil Nadu and 44 percent (Rajasthan. (Statement 3.32).

Rajasthan recorded the highest proportion of workers within the manufacturing activity being engaged in HH sector, placed at 43.8 per cent, indicating the dominance of crafts in the state. Uttar Pradesh (35.4 per cent) and Assam (33.8 per cent) also had strong representation, reflecting the prominence of silk, carpets, and Assam's silk weaving and bamboo work. By contrast, West Bengal (16.3 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (13.0 per cent) had relatively lower shares, suggesting a more diversified manufacturing structure where other industries outweigh traditional crafts. The data reveals that traditional handloom and handicrafts continue to serve as a critical source of livelihood underlining the need for policy support to sustain and modernize this labour-intensive sector (Statement 3.32).

Figure 3.36 Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Annual Gross Value Added (%)



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Annual Gross Value Added

HH establishments vary significantly in terms of GVA. Taking into consideration all the HH units of five states surveyed a large majority of the establishments (47.4 per cent) had annual GVA of less than Rs. 50,000 while only 3.2 per cent of the establishments had GVA of Rs. 8 lakh or more (Table 69A of Annexure).

Figure 3.36 and Table 68 in the Annexure illustrate the percentage distribution of estimated number of handloom establishments across five selected states of India, categorized by their annual Gross Value Added (GVA).

The data revealed that a significant proportion of handloom establishments in Uttar Pradesh (57 per cent) and Assam (51 per cent) fall under the lowest GVA category (less than Rs 50,000 annually). In contrast, West Bengal records the highest concentration (53 per cent) of establishments in the Rs 50,001 to Rs 1,00,000 GVA range.

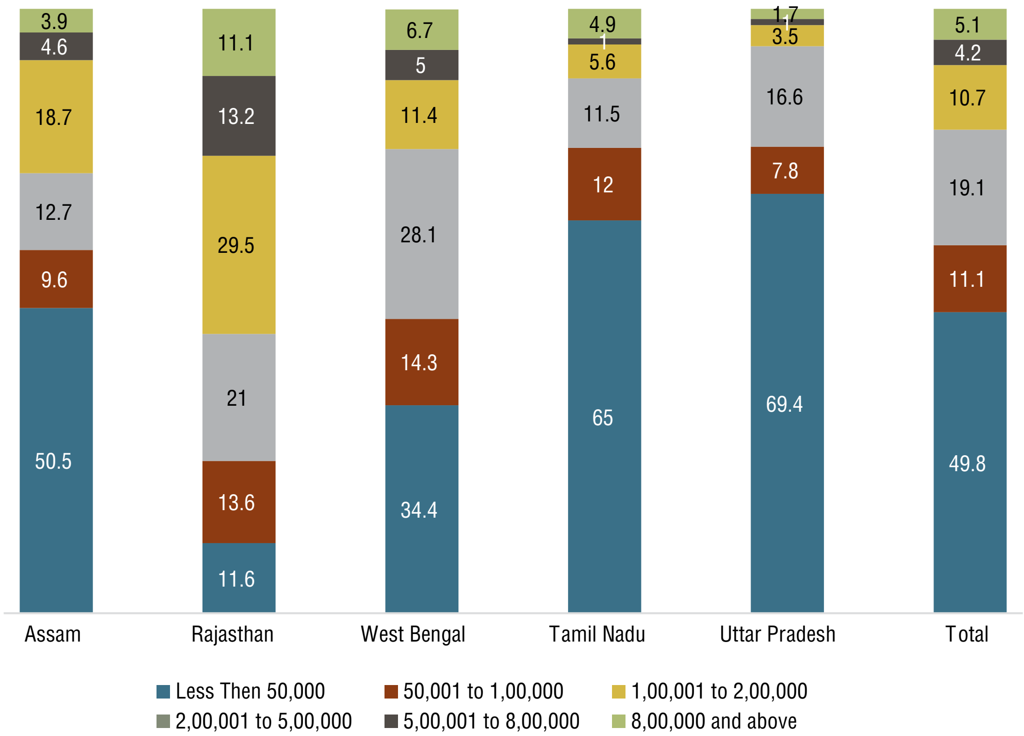
Further, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu showed a substantial proportion of establishments with an annual GVA between Rs 50,001 and Rs 2,00,000. In particular, Tamil Nadu (15 per cent) and Assam (21 per cent) also had a considerable share of establishments generating over Rs 2,00,000 annually. On the other hand, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh report a negligible presence in this higher GVA category.

In conclusion, figure 3.38 highlighted that Uttar Pradesh and Assam are characterized by a concentration of low-GVA handloom units, whereas Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan display a relatively higher proportion of establishments in the upper GVA brackets, indicating more productive or commercially viable operations.

Rural Vs. Urban

A significant proportion of handloom establishments in rural areas falls within the lowest GVA bracket (less than Rs 50,000 annually). This trend was particularly pronounced in Uttar

Figure 3.37: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Annual Gross Value Added (%)



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Pradesh (71.5 per cent), West Bengal (63 per cent), Rajasthan (60 per cent), and Assam (57 per cent). In contrast, Tamil Nadu has a relatively lower proportion (34 per cent) of rural establishments in this low GVA category.

Urban areas demonstrate relatively stronger performance and higher productivity. Especially, in Assam, 18.5 per cent of urban establishments earn above Rs 8,00,000 annually, while 34 per cent fall within the Rs 2,00,001–Rs 8,00,000 range. Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu display a more even distribution of urban establishments across different GVA categories compared to their rural counterparts.

At the state level, Rajasthan exhibits a strong rural concentration in the low-GVA segment, while its urban sector reflects a more balanced distribution. On the other hand, West Bengal showed a minimal share of establishments with higher GVA, both in rural and urban settings. In Tamil Nadu, 21.1 per cent of rural establishments fall in the Rs 2–5 lakh GVA range, with an additional 3.4 per cent earning above Rs 8 lakh. Uttar Pradesh, however, remained heavily skewed toward the lower end, with 72 per cent of rural establishments generating less than Rs 50,000 annually (for details see Annexure Table 68).

Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Annual Gross Value Added Figure 3.37 showed the percentage distribution of estimated number of handicraft establishments by annual Gross Value Added (GVA) across five states (also see Annexure Table 69). In handicraft establishments also a high proportion of handicraft establishments in Uttar Pradesh (about 70 per cent), Tamil Nadu (65.0 per cent) and Assam (50.5 per cent) belonged to the lowest GVA bracket (< Rs 50000). About 30 per cent of establishments in Rajasthan fell in Rs 2–5 lakh GVA category whereas about 11 per cent of establishments had above ₹8 lakh GVA which was the highest share in the top among all studied states. The state West Bengal showed a moderate distribution, with 28.1 per cent in Rs 1–2 lakh category. In the middle GVA group West Bengal and Rajasthan showed respectively 28 per cent 28 per cent and 21 per cent in this category. Again, about 30 per cent handicraft establishments in Rajasthan remain in Rs 2–5 lakh GVA category. From the figure 3.38 it showed that Rajasthan has an economically diversified and good performing state in handicraft sector whereas the states Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh showed a high proportion of establishment with low-GVA.

Rural vs Urban

In rural areas, there was a significant concentration of handicraft establishments (57 per cent) in the lowest GVA bracket (less than Rs 50,000 annually). This trend is especially pronounced in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, where over 70 per cent of establishments fell into this category. Assam also reflects a similar pattern, with nearly half of the rural establishments having an annual GVA of less than Rs 50,000.

In contrast, Rajasthan and West Bengal demonstrated relatively better rural performance with a higher share of establishments in the upper GVA brackets. In rural Rajasthan, around 29 per cent of establishments fell within the Rs 2–5 lakh GVA range, while 5 per cent had GVA above Rs 8 lakh. Similarly, rural West Bengal had 18 per cent of its units in the Rs 2–5 lakh GVA bracket and 5 per cent in the highest GVA group.

In urban areas, Rajasthan stood out with a strong presence in higher GVA categories: around 30 per cent of urban handicraft units had GVA of Rs 2–5 lakh, 20 per cent fell in the Rs 5–8 lakh range, and 23.8 per cent exceeded Rs 8 lakh in GVA annually. In urban Assam, 12.5 per cent of units generated more than Rs 8 lakh in GVA, and 16.4 per cent fell in the Rs 2–5 lakh range. West Bengal showed a concentration in the Rs 1–2 lakh range, with about 40 per cent of its urban handicraft establishments in this bracket.

However, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu continue to exhibit a strong presence of low-GVA establishments in urban areas. In Uttar Pradesh, approximately 59 per cent of urban units had GVA of less than Rs 50,000 annually, while in Tamil Nadu, 52.3 per cent of units fell into the same category.

Statement 3.33: Percentage of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments Exported any Goods During Last One Year

State	Handloom	Handicraft	Handloom and Handicraft
Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	0.2	0.8	0.7
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

In conclusion, a large proportion of handicraft establishments operate at low GVA levels, particularly in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Conversely, urban Rajasthan showed a comparatively stronger economic profile, with a larger share of its establishments generating higher annual GVA (for details see Annexure Table 69).

3.26 Details of Export

This section presented a detailed analysis of the percentage of handloom and handicraft establishments that exported goods in the past year across five major states. The findings revealed a strikingly low level of export activity.

In four out of five states— Assam, Rajasthan, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh — no handloom or handicraft establishment reported any exports during the reference period. Tamil Nadu was the only state where any export activity was recorded, with a modest 0.2 per cent of handloom and 0.8 per cent of handicraft establishments engaged in exporting (Statement 3.33).

This data highlights a significant gap in the global outreach of India's handloom and handicraft sectors. Despite India's strong international reputation as a hub of traditional crafts, these sectors in the studied states contribute minimally to exports, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to enhance their presence in international markets.

3.27 Assistance from Government

The overall analysis shows that there was a minimal incidence of government assistance in all the five surveyed states. Assam (3.0 per cent) and West Bengal (2.7 per cent) were the two states showing the highest share of establishments receiving government assistance. Nearly 5.4 per cent handicraft establishments of Assam and 4.9 per cent of handloom establishments in West Bengal received any government assistance.

In Tamil Nadu about 2 per cent of HH units received government assistance (handloom: 2.2 per cent, handicraft: 2.3 per cent). Negligible government support was found in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (Statement 3.34).

Statement 3.34: Percentage of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments Received Government Assistance

State	HL	HC	Handloom and Handicraft
Assam	1.7	5.4	3
Rajasthan	0.1	0.5	0.2
West Bengal	4.9	0.7	2.7
Tamil Nadu	2.2	2.3	2.2
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
Total	1.2	0.9	1.1

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Statement 3.35: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by First Most Important Support Requirement for Undertaking High Value Production in Handloom and Handicraft Sector

Area	State	Marketing Support & capacity through training (research, e- commerce, exhibitions (international & domestic)	Management Training (marketing, computer literacy, visual merchandising, packaging, accounting, market information, expo	Technical Training/design support/ Technology/Equipment Up gradation	Raw Material Support	Finance or credit Support (formal credit institutions like- Nationalised bank, private bank, SHG etc)	Finance or credit support (informal- like private money lender)	Establishment of handicraft and handloom specific cluster	Other (specify)	Total
Rural	Assam	11.4	4.0	16.2	33.6	24.7	9.9	0.2	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	31.0	4.4	5.4	26.0	23.4	1.3	4.8	3.7	100
	West Bengal	24.9	0.4	1.7	23.3	42.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	43.2	5.0	2.1	25.5	14.8	5.6	1.7	2.2	100
	Uttar Pradesh	1.4	0.4	3.2	51.1	34.6	1.3	8.1	0.0	100
	Total	15.9	1.9	4.5	37.4	31.2	3.6	4.7	0.9	100
Urban	Assam	10.2	3.9	7.4	51.2	24.6	1.9	0.2	0.6	100
	Rajasthan	15.9	9.2	3.0	19.8	38.2	0.3	2.6	11.0	100
	West Bengal	32.1	0.1	6.1	21.6	31.6	8.2	0.3	0.1	100
	Tamil Nadu	28.8	2.1	7.9	31.5	21.6	3.2	3.2	1.7	100
	Uttar Pradesh	6.6	0.1	7.1	45.9	27.1	2.1	11.2	0.0	100
	Total	18.8	3.5	5.5	29.2	31.5	3.2	4.3	4.0	100
Total	Assam	11.2	4.0	14.6	36.8	24.7	8.5	0.2	0.1	100
	Rajasthan	21.8	7.4	3.9	22.2	32.5	0.7	3.4	8.2	100
	West Bengal	28.8	0.2	4.1	22.3	36.6	7.7	0.1	0.1	100
	Tamil Nadu	36.9	3.7	4.6	28.1	17.7	4.6	2.4	2.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	3.1	0.3	4.5	49.3	32.1	1.5	9.1	0.0	100
	Total	17.2	2.6	4.9	33.8	31.3	3.4	4.5	2.3	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

3.28 Support Requirements by Establishments

This section outlines the percentage of handloom and handicraft establishments across five states which sought primary support requirement for undertaking high-value production (Statement 3.35). The key state-level observations were as follows:

Raw Material Support

In Uttar Pradesh, nearly half of the handloom and handicraft establishments identified consistent and affordable access to raw materials as their most critical need. A similar concern was noted in Assam, where 37 per cent of establishments reported raw material support as a top requirement. Tamil Nadu (28.1 per cent) and West Bengal (22.3 per cent) also reflected a significant demand for input-related support.

Statement 3.36: Distribution of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by Type of Obstacle they Faced (per cent)

State / Type of Obstacles	Assam	Rajasthan	West Bengal	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Total
Lack of market	59.5	54	75.5	60	56.5	60.6
Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	29.3	19.1	39.9	50.2	12.8	25.2
Input Related (Price/ Availability)	44.5	56.2	41.8	49.8	53	51.6
Financial difficulties (e.g., difficult to get loan) Collateral	52.3	68.2	75.1	72.2	36.1	57.8
Lack of space/ adapted premises	34.9	13	30.4	20.4	20	23.5
Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	45.2	10	5.1	35.9	17	17.5
Lack of skilled workers	20.3	37.9	17.4	22.9	26.6	26.7
Government regulations and administrative burden	0.6	4.6	6.5	5.1	2.2	4.1
Taxation on handmade products are too high/costly	3.2	3.4	5.8	5	1.1	3.4
Labour laws are strenuous	0.9	2.2	2.5	1.4	0.4	1.4
Corruption	1	1	4.3	2.7	17.6	8.8
Export difficulties	0.6	0.4	2.6	7.1	1.2	2
Health Hazards	1.2	17.6	24.5	16	47.8	29.7
Competition from copying	12.1	23.4	6.9	7	7.4	11.8
Absence of /poor infrastructure	11.2	7.5	2.8	4	4.9	5.4

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Financial or Credit Support

A substantial number of establishments emphasized the need for financial and credit assistance. This demand was particularly prominent in West Bengal (36.6 per cent) and Rajasthan (32.5 per cent), where respondents highlighted the importance of access to formal credit systems —such as banks, SHGs, and cooperatives — for sustaining and expanding their businesses.

Marketing Support and Capacity Building

A significant share of establishments identified marketing support and capacity building as a key requirement. This was most notable in Tamil Nadu (36.9 per cent), followed by West Bengal (28.8 per cent) and Rajasthan (21.8 per cent), pointing to the need for improved market linkages and skill enhancement.

Technical Training and Upgradation

The need for technical training and upgradation was reported by 15 per cent of establishments in Assam, and by 5 per cent each in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, indicating a gap in skills and technology needed for value addition.

Other Important Insights

Cluster development was recognized as an important support area in Uttar Pradesh (9.1 per cent) and Rajasthan (3.4 per cent), suggesting that collective organization and shared infrastructure could enhance productivity and competitiveness in these states.

State-wise and area-wise breakdown of Support Requirement by Handicraft and Handloom Units

Following presented a state-wise and area-wise overview of the primary support requirements identified by handloom and handicraft establishments (Statement 3.35).

Assam

Rural Areas: About one-third of the establishments identified raw material support as their most critical need, followed by formal credit support (25 per cent) and technical training (16 per cent).

Urban Areas: Over half of the establishments emphasized the need for raw material support, while nearly a quarter (24.6 per cent) highlighted the importance of formal credit access.

Rajasthan

Rural Areas: Marketing support emerged as the most important need, opined by 31 per cent of establishments.

Urban Areas: Formal credit support (38.2 per cent) topped the list, followed by marketing support (15.9 per cent). Additionally, management training (9.2 per cent) was recognized as a significant requirement.

West Bengal

Rural Areas: The top three support needs were formal credit (42.8 per cent), marketing support (24.9 per cent), and raw material access (23.3 per cent).

Urban Areas: Marketing support (32.1 per cent) was the most important need, closely followed by formal credit (31.6 per cent).

Tamil Nadu

Rural Areas: Marketing support was the leading requirement (43.2 per cent), followed by raw material support (25.5 per cent).

Urban Areas: While marketing support (28.8 per cent) remained the top priority, raw material support (31.5 per cent) also featured prominently, indicating nearly equal demand.

Uttar Pradesh

Rural Areas: A significant majority (51.1 per cent) of establishments prioritized raw material support, with formal credit (34.6 per cent) also being a major concern.

Urban Areas: Raw material support (45.9 per cent) continued to dominate, followed by formal credit (27.1 per cent) and cluster development support (11.2 per cent).

3.29 Type of Main Obstacle Faced

Statement 3.36 examines the key obstacles encountered by handloom and handicraft establishments across the five states.

West Bengal reports the highest incidence of challenges across multiple domains, including market access, finance, and regulatory issues.
In Tamil Nadu, major obstacles are concentrated around financial constraints, market access, and skill shortages.

In Uttar Pradesh, health hazards and corruption are the most prominent concerns.
For Assam, the primary issues are related to equipment and workspace availability.

Rajasthan, on the other hand, struggles significantly with financial constraints.

Statement 3.37 Percentage of Establishments having Outstanding Loan

State	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Handloom	Handicraft	Handloom and handicraft	Handloom	Handicraft	Handloom and handicraft	Handloom	Handicraft	Handloom and handicraft
Assam	7.3	1.7	5.2	5.2	10.1	6.0	6.8	2.5	5.3
Rajasthan	0.3	9.0	4.9	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	6.3	2.1
West Bengal	7.6	18.0	13.6	6.6	10.7	8.6	7.0	14.3	10.9
Tamil Nadu	22.9	3.8	7.1	11.9	21.3	18.6	16.8	10.8	12.1
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	3.3	5.6	4.6	2.2	8.2	4.3	2.7	2.7	4.5

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

When it comes to infrastructural challenges, Assam (11.2 per cent) and Rajasthan (7.5 per cent) report the highest levels, whereas West Bengal (2.8 per cent) records the lowest incidence (Statement 3.37).

3.30 Details of Loan

Statement 3.37 presents the details of outstanding loans by the handicraft and handloom establishments. Across states the trend is as given below:

Tamil Nadu showed the highest percentage of establishments with outstanding loans in both handloom (16.8 per cent) and handicraft sectors (11 per cent). This indicated a greater reliance on credit in this state.

West Bengal had a high outstanding loan especially in the handicraft sector (14.3 per cent)

Uttar Pradesh had the lowest loan outstanding percentages across all sectors and areas.

Assam and Rajasthan had moderate levels loan outstanding

Rural vs. Urban Differences

In Tamil Nadu, a significantly higher proportion of rural handloom establishments (23 per cent) had outstanding loans compared to their urban counterparts. Conversely, in the handicraft sector, urban areas (21.3 per cent) report a much higher percentage of establishments with outstanding loans than rural areas (3.8 per cent).

In both West Bengal and Assam, urban handicraft establishments exhibit substantially higher loan outstanding rates than rural ones. For instance, in Assam, the gap is notable—urban handicraft units (10.1 per cent) versus rural units (1.7 per cent).

In Rajasthan, the trend is reversed, with rural handicraft establishments (9.0 per cent) having a higher loan outstanding rate than their urban counterparts (1.1 per cent).

Sectoral Comparison (Handloom vs. Handicraft)

Across most states, handicraft establishments tend to report a higher proportion of outstanding loans than handloom establishments, particularly

Statement 3.38: Percentage of Establishments having Health Risks in their Occupation

Area	State	Handloom	Handicraft	Handloom and Handicraft
Rural	Assam	12.5	23.1	16.4
	Rajasthan	1.1	9.8	5.7
	West Bengal	19.1	33.9	27.7
	Tamil Nadu	22.8	7.5	10.2
	Uttar Pradesh	31.7	55.6	45.3
	Total	20.5	35.2	28.9
Urban	Assam	8.4	21	10.6
	Rajasthan	0.7	11	2.5
	West Bengal	6.7	32.9	19.5
	Tamil Nadu	32.7	22.8	25.7
	Uttar Pradesh	52.6	28.7	44.2
	Total	17.7	26.2	20.7
Total	Assam	11.6	22.9	15.4
	Rajasthan	0.8	10.2	3.7
	West Bengal	11.7	33.4	23.2
	Tamil Nadu	28.3	13.6	17
	Uttar Pradesh	40.6	49.3	44.9
	Total	18.9	32.2	25.2

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

in West Bengal, Rajasthan, and urban Assam. However, in Tamil Nadu, rural handloom establishments showed the highest proportion of outstanding loans at 22.9 per cent, compared to only 3.8 per cent in the handicraft sector.

3.31 Occupational Health and Safety

Statement 3.38 discusses occupational health and safety concerns within handloom and handicraft establishments, highlighting distinct patterns across states:

State-wise Patterns

Uttar Pradesh reports the highest incidence of occupational health risks, with nearly 45 per cent of all handloom and handicraft establishments affected. This trend is consistent across both rural and urban areas and between the two sectors—49.3 per cent in handicrafts and 40.6 per cent in handloom.

West Bengal also showed a high incidence of health-related issues, particularly in the handicraft sector (33.4 per cent), followed by handloom (11.7 per cent).

In Tamil Nadu, a moderate level of health risks was observed, with 28.3 per cent of handloom and 13.6 per cent of handicraft establishments reporting concerns.

In Assam, 23 per cent of handicraft establishments report exposure to occupational health risks.

Rajasthan shows the lowest levels of reported health risks among all five states.

Sector-wise Comparison

Across most states, handicraft establishments tend to report higher occupational health risks than handloom units.

A clear example was Uttar Pradesh, where 49.3 per cent of handicraft units report risks compared to 40.6 per cent in handloom.

Tamil Nadu was an exception, where handloom establishments face more health risks, especially

Statement 3.39: Percentage of Establishments in Touch with Export Promotion Council

	State	Handloom	Handicraft	Handloom and Handicraft
Rural	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.3	0.0	0.2
	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.1	0.0	0.0
Urban	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.1	12.8	2.3
	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	0.4	3.6	2.7
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.1	2.8	1.0
Total	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.2	4.4	1.5
	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	0.3	1.4	1.2
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.1	0.9	0.5

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

in rural areas (22.8 per cent) versus handicrafts (7.5 per cent). In urban Tamil Nadu, handloom risks increase further to 32.7 per cent.

Rural vs. Urban Differences

In Uttar Pradesh, urban handloom workers face the highest health risks (52.6 per cent), even more than rural counterparts.

In Tamil Nadu, urban handloom workers (32.7 per cent) report higher risks than rural (22.8 per cent). Conversely, handicraft risks rise in urban areas (22.8 per cent) from rural (7.5 per cent).

In West Bengal and Assam, rural handicraft workers report slightly higher risks (33.9per cent in West Bengal and 23.1 per cent in Assam) compared to urban workers (32.9 per cent and 21.0 per cent, respectively).

Rajasthan records consistently low occupational health risks across both sectors and geographic areas.

3.32 Incidence of Contact with Export Promotion Council and Export Particulars

Statement 3.39 gives the proportion of establishments in touch with Export Promotion Council (EPC) by sector, area, and state. The key observation is given below.

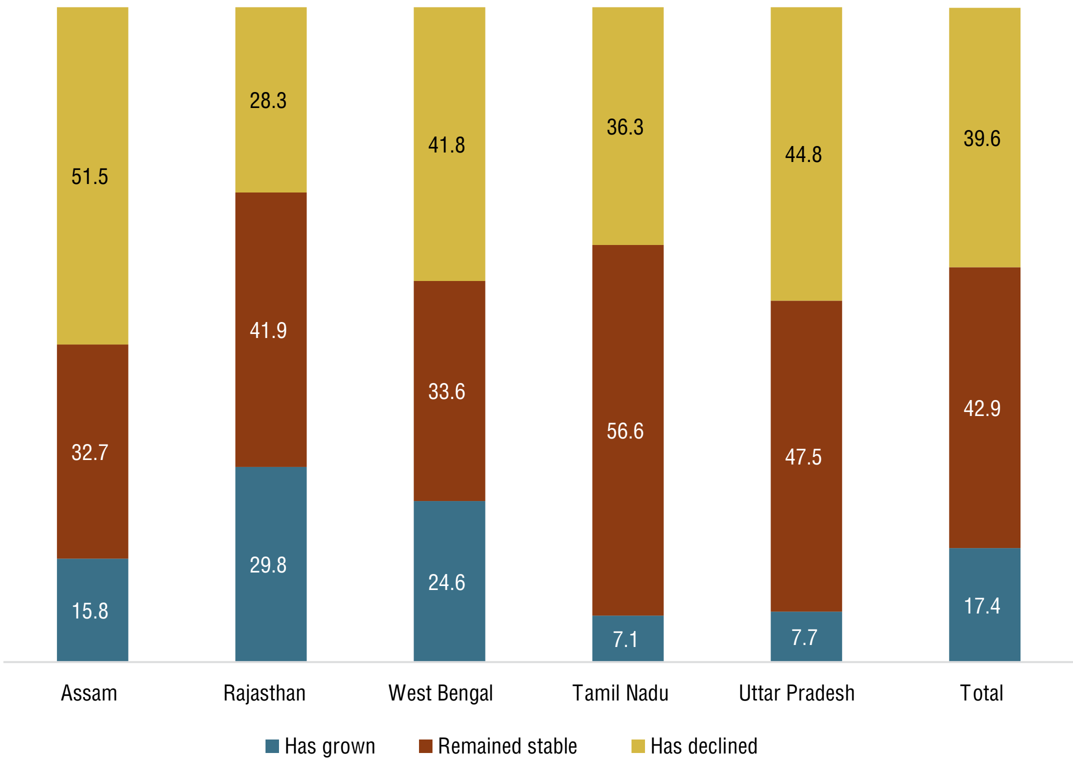
Across all states and areas, the percentage of establishments in touch with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) was extremely low or even nil.

This suggests that very few handloom or handicraft units were connected to formal export promotion agencies.

Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu show slightly higher engagement, especially in urban handicraft establishments.

About 13 per cent of urban handicraft units in Rajasthan were connected to EPCs whereas in Tamil Nadu urban handicraft units 3.6 per cent of them were connected.

Figure 3.38: Percentage of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by the Current Status of their Establishments



Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

For handloom, EPC contact remains very low (maximum 0.4 per cent in urban Tamil Nadu).

Other states (Assam, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh) have virtually no establishments connected with EPCs.

Only urban establishments report any connection with EPCs; rural areas show zero or negligible connections.

Handicraft sector shows relatively higher EPC contact than handloom, especially in urban Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

Handloom sector is almost completely disconnected from export promotion councils across all states.

3.33 Present Scale of Operation in Comparison with the Past

Figure 3.38 analyses the current status of establishments (Handloom and Handicraft Sector) over the last 10 years.

Assam showed the highest rate of decline (over half the establishments) in the current scale of operation. This suggested major distress in the sector, potentially due to COVID and other genuine obstacles like weak infrastructure, market linkages, or lack of support.

Rajasthan performs relatively well with the highest percentage of establishments that had grown among the five states.

West Bengal showed a mixed scenario: while about a quarter of establishments grew, a large proportion (41.8 per cent) reported decline in the current scale of operation.

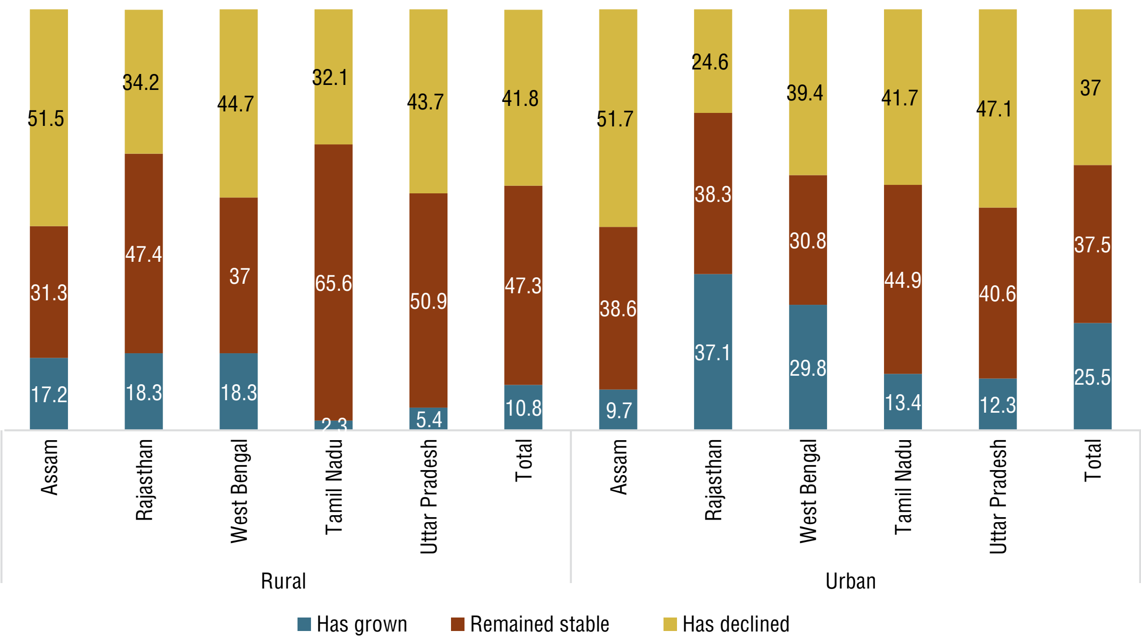
Tamil Nadu had a very low growth (7.1 per cent), but more than half the establishments remained stable.

The state of Uttar Pradesh showed a limited growth with moderate stability, and high distress.

Rural vs. Urban (Handloom and Handicraft Units)

The Figure 3.39 highlights the trends in the status of growth in rural and urban areas in five studied states over the past decade, which categorized into three broad growth status i.e. grown, remained stable, and declined.

Figure 3.39: Percentage of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by the Current Status of their Establishments (Rural and Urban)



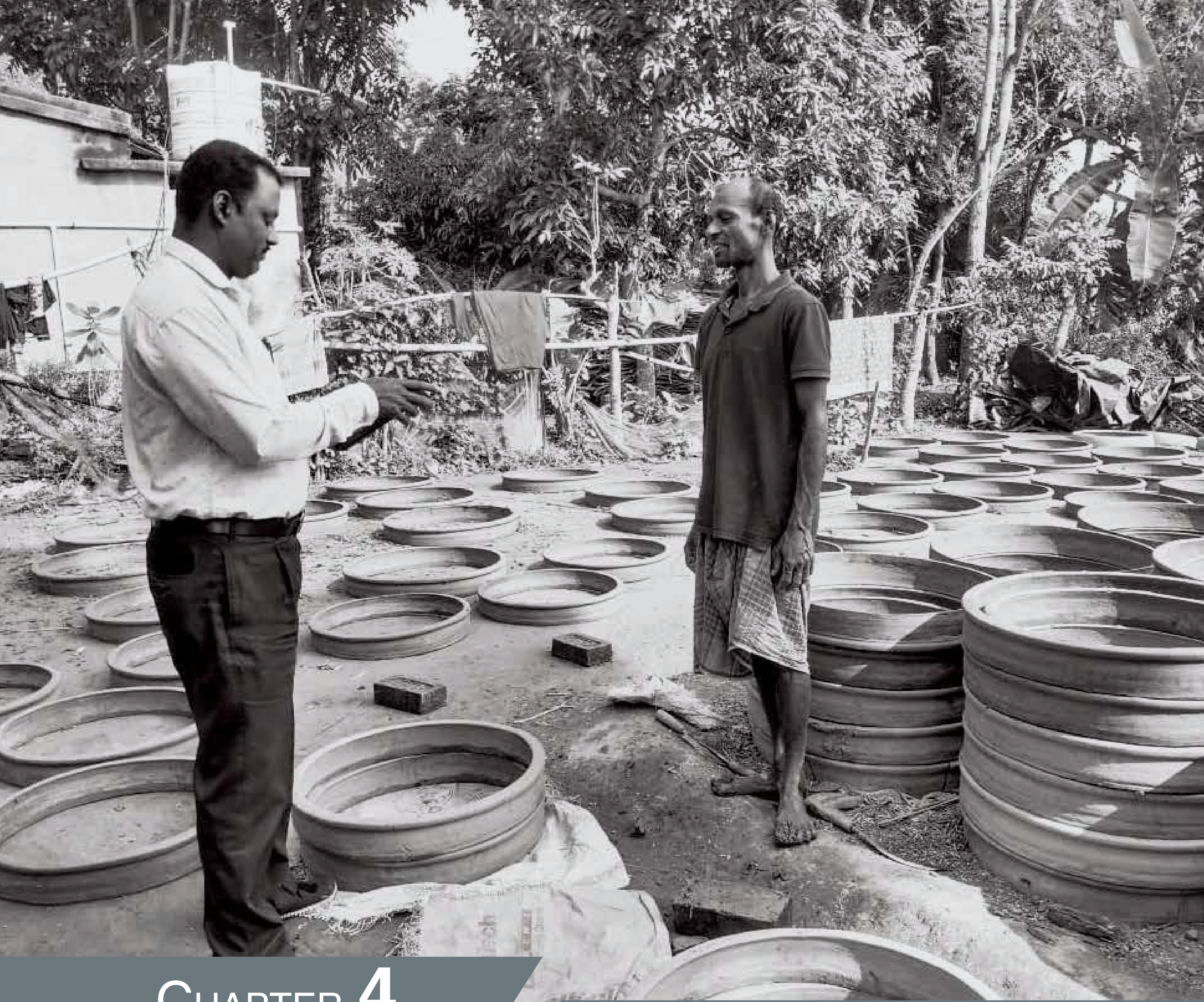
Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Taking all the five states together in rural areas 11 per cent of establishments reported a growth over the past one decade whereas 42 per cent said their units registered a decline in the scale of production. In urban areas a relatively larger proportion of establishments (26 per cent) reported a growth in their units over past one decade whereas a more or less smaller proportion of units (37 per cent) faced a decline in their growth of establishment. This clearly indicates that the artisans were hit hard during COVID.

In rural areas, the highest incidence of decline is reported in Assam (51.5 per cent) and West Bengal (44.7 per cent), pointing to challenges in faced by the traditional sectors particularly during Covid period. Uttar Pradesh also showed a large incidence of decline (43.7 per cent), though nearly half (50.9 per cent) report stability. By contrast, Tamil Nadu exhibits a distinct pattern: despite very low growth (2.3 per cent), a significant 65.6 per cent remained stable, suggesting stagnation but less vulnerability to decline. Rajasthan performs relatively better, with the highest stability (47.4 per cent) and moderate decline (34.2 per cent).

In urban areas, Assam again showed the highest incidence of decline in the scale of production (51.7 per cent), followed by Uttar Pradesh (47.1 per cent), indicating weaker urban growth in the sector. Establishments in West Bengal (39.4 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (41.7 per cent) also faced considerable decline in the scale of production. Rajasthan stands out with 37.1 per cent of urban establishments reporting growth—the highest across both rural and urban areas—alongside the lowest urban decline (24.6 per cent).

Overall, the findings suggest that while most studied states were characterized by stagnation or decline, Rajasthan emerged as a relatively stronger performer, whereas Assam and Uttar Pradesh show persistent vulnerabilities in both rural and urban contexts.



CHAPTER 4

Summary and Ways Forward

Summary and Ways Forward

4.1 Introduction

The primary survey on handicraft and handloom (HH) sectors was carried out in five states of Assam, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal primarily to fill up the data gaps on this important sector of the economy. The specific objectives were:

To come out with an independent estimate of number of units and persons engaged separately in handloom and handicraft sectors

To assess the contribution of the sectors in value added

To suggest a methodology for future integration of the handmade sector into national systems of accounting.

The survey was conducted in 3 districts of each state and 20 villages and 20 census enumeration blocks of each district in which the districts as well as the villages and census enumeration blocks were chosen based on a random sampling procedure. Finally, from each village and census enumeration block, a random sample of 20 HH establishments (subject to availability) was targeted for detailed enquiry.

The method finally resulted in a total sample of 2,503 HH establishments from the rural areas and 2,156 HH establishments from the urban areas considering all the five states taken together with a more or less equal distribution of sample establishments between the handicraft and handloom sectors (rural: 1,275 handloom & 1,228 handicraft units; urban: 1,111 handloom & 1,045 handicraft units).

It may be highlighted that the field survey in five states was conducted by adopting a sound sampling procedure with a reasonable sample size so as to have a fairly reasonable assessment of the size of the handloom and handicraft sector in each state. The sample villages and census enumeration blocks were selected in such a manner (see sample design, Annexure 5.2) that a high proportion of villages/blocks with the presence of handloom/handicraft units gets included in the sample by properly utilizing the database as per the sixth Economic Census. Further, in each sample village/block, a detailed listing exercise was carried out by a door to door visit to identify the handloom and handicraft establishments and draw a representative sample of such establishments for detailed enquiry.

4.2 Key Findings

The sample data were duly adjusted/multiplied with the appropriate sample design weights / 'multipliers' to arrive at the key estimates for the selected districts and subsequently the estimates for states separately for rural areas, urban areas and rural as well as urban combined. Some of the key findings of the survey are presented in the subsequent paragraphs.

Number of Establishments by Sector and their Rural-Urban Distribution

Nearly 33.9 lakh HH establishments are found to be in operation in the selected five states taken together during the survey.

The latest pan-India survey of unincorporated enterprises i.e. Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE), 2023-24 of the MoSPI, Government of India, found about 81.5 lakh manufacturing establishments to be located in these 5 states[1].

1 The entire country had about 201 lakh manufacturing establishments as per ASUSE, 2023-24.

In other words, almost 42 per cent of the manufacturing establishments or 4 in every 10 manufacturing establishments in these 5 states can be considered as engaged in HH activity. This is a significant proportion.

In terms of total number of HH establishments, the state of Uttar Pradesh ranks the first (12.5 lakh establishments) followed by Rajasthan (8.5 lakh), West Bengal (7.4 lakh), Tamil Nadu (3.3 lakh) and Assam (2.2 lakh).

Out of 33.9 lakh HH establishments, about 18.7 lakh (55 per cent) are located in the rural areas of the selected states. At the state level, the percentage share of rural areas (p) in total number of HH establishments varies with Rajasthan and West Bengal revealing an urban concentration of the HH establishments as compared with the other three states. Values of 'p' are as follows: Assam (82 per cent), Rajasthan (39 per cent), Tamil Nadu (57 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (67 per cent) and West Bengal (45 per cent).

The handloom units have a little higher share (17.8 lakh out of 33.9 lakh) in the overall number of establishments. However, this relative share of handloom establishments to the total number of HH establishments vary significantly across the states with the state of Tamil Nadu showing a much lesser share i.e. being the state where the handicraft units outnumber the handloom establishments. The percentage share of handloom units are as follows: Assam: 66 per cent, Rajasthan: 69 per cent, Tamil Nadu: 23 per cent, Uttar Pradesh: 50 per cent and West Bengal: 47 per cent

The primary survey finds a much larger number of HH establishments to be operating in the states (more than double; 2.24 times to be precise) since 2013 or earlier as compared with the number revealed by the sixth Economic Census (EC). This ratio is found to be as follows: Assam: 2.12, Rajasthan: 5.63, Tamil Nadu: 2.22, Uttar Pradesh: 1.79, and West Bengal: 1.43. The finding is indicative of the fact of gross under-listing of HH units in the Sixth EC 2013-14.

Characteristics of the Establishments: Nature of Ownership, and Distribution of Proprietary and Partnership Establishments by Gender, Level of Education and Social Group

An overwhelming majority of the establishments are proprietary in nature in all the states. This is true for both handloom and handicraft units (nearly 100 per cent for all the states) except Tamil Nadu where this percentage share is 92.7 per cent in case of handloom and 98.7 per cent in case of the handicraft.

Among handloom establishments a majority are female dominated. The states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Assam show a higher proportion of female owned establishments where about 95 per cent of the establishments in Rajasthan, 78 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 69 per cent in Assam are owned by females. On the other hand, Tamil Nadu shows a high concentration of male owned handloom establishments (90 per cent). West Bengal shows a balance between both the genders in terms of ownership of establishments.

Handicraft Artisan at Work, Assam

Among the handicraft establishments in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu respectively 84 per cent and 71 per cent are owned by males. On the other hand, the state of Uttar Pradesh shows a higher proportion of establishments owned by female (65 per cent). West Bengal shows a more gender balance in terms of ownership of establishments.

A high proportion of owners of handicraft and handloom units have low educational level. About two third of owners in Uttar Pradesh have education of primary or below followed by West Bengal and Rajasthan. On the other hand, in Assam slightly higher than one fourth of owners have education of middle school. A relatively low proportion of owners have completed secondary or higher education.

Most of the states show the lack of formal technical education by the owner. Indigenous/inherited knowledge is the major source of skill among the owners of the establishments.

A high concentration of establishments is owned by individuals from the Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Rajasthan (84 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (81 per cent). Assam and West Bengal exhibit a more balanced distribution of ownership across Scheduled Castes (SC), OBC, and General category. In Uttar Pradesh, ownership is heavily skewed towards the OBC group (around three-fourths of establishments), with a moderate representation from SC owners.

Majority of the establishments are found to be perennial in nature indicating a stability of the operation throughout the year.

Status of Registration and Maintenance of Accounts

A significant proportion of handicraft establishments remain unregistered under any formal scheme or programme. Among the states, Rajasthan reports relatively higher registration under the MSME Act (10.7 per cent), followed by Assam (7.1 per cent). Rajasthan shows the highest registration under GST (9.3 per cent), indicating a stronger integration of its establishments within the formal tax system.

Only a small proportion of handicraft establishments are formally registered, suggesting that a significant proportion continues to operate informally and outside key institutional frameworks. Like the handicraft establishments the handloom sector also shows a large proportion of establishments remaining unregistered.

A very low proportion of HH establishments keep financial records. West Bengal reports the highest overall percentage (3.8 per cent) of establishments maintaining accounts, followed by Tamil Nadu (2.8 per cent). In contrast, the remaining states record less than 2 per cent of establishments engaged in book-keeping.

Employment Particulars

An estimated 61 lakh workers are found to be working in the HH establishments in the five states under study (about 32 lakh in the handicraft sector and 29 lakh in the handloom sector). Thus, average size of the HH units is very small with nearly 2 workers on an average are engaged in a unit.

Within the handicraft sector, approximately 20 lakh workers are based in rural areas, while 12 lakh are in urban areas. In contrast, the handloom sector comprises 13 lakh rural workers and 16 lakh urban workers. Overall, around 55 per cent of the total workers in these sectors are located in rural areas.

Assam shows the highest rural concentration in both handloom and handicraft sectors with 93 per cent of handicraft and 73 per cent of handloom workers working in rural establishments. Uttar Pradesh also shows a strong rural base, especially for handicrafts (77.6 per cent). Tamil Nadu presents a balanced rural presence. Rajasthan, while having 59.0 per cent rural participation in handicrafts, has a low rural share (23.5 per cent) in handloom.

In all the states, family workers and other unpaid labourers constitute the majority, indicating the concentration of self-employment and family-based or unpaid labour in the sector.

The proportion of hired workers is generally higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. This trend suggests a greater degree of formalization and a higher demand for skilled hired labour in urban settings.

Uttar Pradesh records the highest number of female workers in the handloom and handicraft sector, with 15.7 lakh women employed. In contrast, Tamil Nadu exhibits a predominantly male workforce, with 4.5 lakh male workers. Rajasthan and Assam also show a significant presence of female workers in the sector.

The comparison of the number of workers in the HH sector as per the primary survey with the number of workers in the manufacturing sector based on the PLFS: 2023-24 reveals that about 26 per cent of all the workers engaged in the manufacturing industry were working in the HH sector considering all the five states together. In other words, 1 worker out of every 4 workers in the manufacturing industry was employed in the HH sector. This proportion is higher for Rajasthan (43.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (35.4 per cent) and Assam (33.8 per cent) but relatively low in respect of West Bengal (16.3 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (13.0 per cent).

Training Status of Workers

Majority of establishments reported that their workers were trained through traditional, inherited, and caste-based knowledge passed down through generations. A significant proportion of establishments in Assam (91.1 per cent), Tamil Nadu (89.9 per cent), and Rajasthan (85.6 per cent) indicated that their workers acquired skills primarily through this traditional knowledge system.

The overall proportion of formally trained artisans and weavers remains low.

In Assam, over half of the establishments reported that formal training was provided by NGOs and Trusts. In Rajasthan, around 60 per cent of the establishments indicated NGOs/Trusts as the main source of formal training. As regards the state of West Bengal, a majority of establishments noted that government institutions were the primary source of formal training. The state of Tamil Nadu stands out with 80 per cent of establishments indicating that formal training was imparted through private institutions. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, for 91 per cent of the establishments the formal training for workers came from government institutions.

Sources of Raw Material

Open market remains the most prominent source of raw materials across most of the states. Master weavers/contractors play a vital role, especially in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The study highlighted the critical role of Master Weavers, Contractors, and Input Suppliers in the supply chains of handloom and handicraft establishments. In terms of raw material procurement, over 98 per cent of units relied on either the open market or these intermediaries. Assam stands out with low dependence (16 per cent) on intermediaries, as most establishments source from the open market. In contrast, Rajasthan (93 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (88 per cent show overwhelming reliance on Master Weavers/Contractors for raw materials, followed by West Bengal (67 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (52 per cent). Handicraft units in Uttar Pradesh also depend heavily on intermediaries (70 per cent), while in other states the open market remains dominant.

Investigator Conducting a Listing Exercise with an Artisan, Salem District, Tamil Nadu

On the supply side, handloom units are more integrated into intermediary-driven chains compared to handicraft units. Nationally, 82 per cent of handloom establishments supply their products to Master Weavers/Contractors, against

47 per cent of handicrafts. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh display the highest integration, with nearly 90–95 per cent of handloom units and significant handicraft shares engaged in such arrangements. West Bengal and Tamil Nadu show moderate reliance, while Assam has a balanced supply pattern. Overall, the findings emphasize that Master Weavers/Contractors form the backbone of raw material supply and marketing channels, especially for handloom units.

Sources of Sale of Major Products

In Assam, the local market is found to be the most dominant sales channel with around 75 per cent of establishments depending on it. About 33 per cent relied on contractors including master weavers, input suppliers, and intermediaries. The use of organized fairs/exhibitions is minimal. There was no reported use of e-commerce, exports, KVIC/ KVIB, or private companies as sales avenues.

As high as 74 per cent of the establishments in Rajasthan depend on contractors as the main sales channel while 26 per cent rely on the local market.

In the state of West Bengal, sales are relatively evenly distributed between contractors (60 per cent and the local market (40 per cent).

Tamil Nadu reports a strong preference of the local market, used by 72 per cent of establishments, followed by 22 per cent who depend on contractors.

A striking 93 per cent of establishments in Uttar Pradesh report reliance on contract-based selling with only 7 per cent depending on the local market.

Gross Valued Added (GVA)

Assam shows the highest GVA per unit, despite a lower total GVA. This suggests high productivity or higher value addition per unit in the state, especially in rural areas. Uttar Pradesh has the lowest GVA per unit, reflecting possible issues like low value addition, limited access to technology, or a higher number of small- scale units with low returns.

Rajasthan and Assam exhibit the highest proportional share of handicraft and handloom sectors accounting for 9.9 per cent and 9.6 per cent of the respective states' manufacturing GVA. These figures reflect the strong presence and economic importance of artisanal industries in these states. West Bengal also demonstrates a notable share of 6.8 per cent, showing a significance of handloom weaving and other traditional crafts in its manufacturing structure. In contrast, Uttar Pradesh shows a moderate share of 3.6 per cent, and Tamil Nadu showing the lowest share at 0.9 per cent of the manufacturing GVA.

The five states' HH establishments generated Rs 51,445 crore GVA in 2023–24, about 0.17 per cent of GDP and 1.31 per cent of manufacturing GVA. Average GVA per worker was Rs84,000 annually, with handicrafts outperforming handlooms, though incomes remained below minimum wage levels.

The findings show that the handloom and handicraft sector play a vital role in providing jobs, especially in an economy where employment opportunities are still limited.

Export

In four out of five states—Assam, Rajasthan, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh—no handloom or handicraft establishment reported any exports during the reference period. Tamil Nadu was the only state where any export activity was recorded, with only 0.2 per cent of handloom and 0.8 per cent of handicraft establishments engaged in exporting.

Some other Key Findings

There was minimal government assistance in all the five surveyed states.

Raw material support, credit support and marketing support emerges as the major support requirements by a substantial proportion of the establishments.

Multiple challenges like market access, financial constraints, regulatory issues and skill shortages are some of the significant challenges faced by the establishments.

Tamil Nadu shows the highest percentage of establishments with outstanding loans in both handloom (16.8 per cent) and handicraft sectors (11 per cent).

The state of Uttar Pradesh reports the highest incidence of occupational health risks with nearly 45 per cent of all the handloom and handicraft establishments affected. Rajasthan shows the lowest level of reported health risks among all five states.

Across all states the percentage of establishments in touch with Export Promotion Councils is extremely low – almost nil in many cases.

Assam shows the highest rate of decline (over half the establishments) in the current scale of operation. Rajasthan performs relatively well with the highest percentage of establishments that have grown among the five states. The state of West Bengal shows a mixed scenario. While about a quarter of establishments grew, a large proportion (41.8 per cent) reported decline in the current scale of operation as compared with the situation 10 years ago. Tamil Nadu reports a very low growth (7.1 per cent) but more than half the establishments remain stable. The state of Uttar Pradesh shows a limited growth with moderate stability, and high distress.

Investigator Interviewing a Handicraft Artisan, Assam

4.3 Ways Forward

The handloom and handcraft sector embodies India's rich cultural heritage and serves as a vital source of livelihood for millions of workers. Despite its importance as a source of work and income, the sector faces numerous challenges, including those of its definition[2], of limited access to finance, markets, training and skill development, to infrastructure and social services, inadequate integration of modern technology, and insufficient policy support.

The research carried out as part of this study has been directed at filling the major constraint of lack of reliable and comprehensive data on the sector's role and contribution such as actual employment generated, the sector's share in total income, and its contribution to overall value addition.

The essential ways forward are now to apply these findings at national and state levels so that artisans and their contribution are finally and firmly integrated into national systems of accounting. This section explores these ways and suggests priority actions.

India represents what is perhaps the world's largest resource of artisanal skills and resources. Elsewhere these are recognized as important not only for reasons of cultural identity but as a force for creativity and innovation in competitive markets. Japan, the East Asian Tigers, UK and Scandinavia are among the demonstrations of cultural and creative industries supported as dominant sectors.

As noted above, in India recognition of this unique strength has been inhibited by the absence of reliable and adequate data. A major step toward change came through the Sixth Economic Census,

2 In future, definitions used for this sector and conventionally restricted to crafts under the purview of the Ministry of Textiles may need to be revisited so as to include artisanal products and skills ranging from the everyday jharoo to the architecture/construction/interior design industry, precious jewelry, furniture, footwear, musical instruments, scissors, locks, handmade boats, precision instruments, products fashioned from recycled waste, and industrial components particularly those serving the MSME sector.

2013-14 which included artisans for the very first time, revealing some 2M craft manufacturing establishments generating significant contributions to the economy. Following its active participation in EC 2013-14 developments, the Crafts Council of India partnered with the Institute for Human Development to undertake sector research recommended by the Sixth EC 2013-14 in its report. The EC called for further studies toward a methodology and design for a survey, or Satellite Account, specific to the handmade sector for "assessing the contribution of this important sector" to the national economy.

That importance is reaffirmed by the survey recorded on the pages. It now offers a methodology or toolkit that can be used to extend research toward a national 'Satellite Account' level, expand research in these five states to all districts as a further step in the analysis of findings, and conduct similar efforts in other states to supplement these findings.

While confined to five states, survey findings demonstrate the vital livelihood contribution of handicraft and handloom activity, particularly to marginalised and rural communities with limited options for non-farm earnings and now further challenged by the impact of climate change.

A significant finding is that in these five states handloom and handicraft activity constitute 26 per cent of the manufacturing sector workforce, contributing in some states to an estimated 9 per cent of Gross Value Addition. The findings further reveal the perennial, year-round nature of craft activity, away from past assumptions of seasonality. The implications of this finding will be significant for future for policy and other supports. In particular, this study highlights the significant participation of women, especially in rural areas, indicating the sector's role in facilitating their entry into the labour market and contribution to household income as well as to strengthen the craft sector as a support and safety-net essential for the empowerment of women.

In this context, the present study marks an important step towards a deeper understanding of the handloom and handicraft sector. Drawing on insights from the study, a set of strategic recommendations is proposed to integrate this sector more effectively into the mainstream development agenda and promote it as a model of inclusive and sustainable growth.

4.4 Recommendations for the Development of the Handloom and Handicraft Sector

Convergence of Schemes and Institutional Strengthening

Findings indicating low access by artisans across five states to official schemes of assistance deserves careful analysis by authorities and activists so that barriers are better understood and addressed. There was also a need to converge and integrate various schemes initiated by different ministries, such as MSME, Textiles, and Culture. In this context, strengthening key institutions — including Weaver Service Centres, handicraft and handloom clusters, cooperatives, and self-help groups (SHGs) —is crucial. These institutions play a vital role in extending the reach of government schemes to artisans and weavers.

Cooperative membership, in particular, enables artisans to access subsidized credit and procure raw materials at lower costs through bulk purchases. In this context the obstacles and barriers expressed by artisans deserve close attention as well as the priorities they recommend for action.

Regular Census and Data Collection

Conducting regular and comprehensive censuses of the handloom and handicraft sectors is essential. Such data can inform evaluation efforts and guide policy decisions, ensuring that interventions are evidence- based and targeted. The EC 2013-14 recommendation for a Satellite Account specific to the hand sector can now be enabled by the methodology or toolkit that has emerged from the current field surveys, and is recorded on this reports. This tool kit can also be applied at state and local levels to build location-specific data resources that administrators and activists can use to guide decision-making and investment.

Skill Development and Design Innovation

The study highlights that many artisans continue to use traditional techniques, which often limits the market value of their products. To address this, continuous up-skilling through training in modern design and eco-friendly production techniques is necessary. Collaborations with local art and design institutions can provide valuable support in this regard, particularly to balance the importance of traditional knowledge resources with the need for access to new technologies and to market developments. The survey reveals how critical it may be for the future to build and protect the traditional sources of knowledge and wisdom (embodied in master crafts persons) as well as the transmission of these to new generations, while also building artisans' access to modern technology, science and market changes. Toward this objective, institutions of design, technology and art can play a critical role by welcoming master artisans as respected educators and enabling them to interact as equals with peers from new disciplines of design, technology and management.

Building Demand: Integrating the Handmade into Everyday Life

The future of the handmade is in recognizing that the heritage is an industry that depends on consumer demand for handmade excellence. This depends on individual and community awareness, recognition and value for such excellence, reflected in the deliberate choice of such products. This is a process of education that must begin in the early years of a child's development, advocated decades ago by Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi.

The future of Indian handicrafts will depend on market demand and the ability of the artisanal sector to compete and flourish in markets that are subject to stringent competition, rapid changes in consumer preferences and the impact of technology. Expanding market access for artisan products — both nationally and internationally — is vital.

Traditional art forms, crafts, and design should be woven into the fabric of daily life in both rural and urban areas. There is vast scope here for educators and craft activists to work together, opening spaces of learning as spaces that welcome craft persons as educators and offer them the respect and prestige long denied by so-called formal systems to those regarded as unqualified by education or social status. For example, Madhubani painting is commonly incorporated into school summer programs and art classes in Bihar and beyond, offering children a hands-on opportunity to learn and preserve this cultural heritage.

Market Linkages, Branding and Entrepreneurship

While not every artisan needs to be an accomplished entrepreneur, an ability to understand and negotiate with market forces is indispensable. EC 2013-14 had revealed 2M craft manufacturing establishments, which also meant 2M craft entrepreneurs. The present survey suggests that EC 2013-14 finding was an underestimate, indicating a management resource and strength for the sector that can now be built upon through training outreach.

Craft activists with the assistance of Government and institutions of management training can seize this opportunity for capacity-building by tailoring training to local needs, in local languages through local trainers. Identification of such potential within new generations among craft communities offers fresh and diversified career opportunities where they are most needed.

This can be achieved through e-commerce platforms, exhibitions, and buyer-seller meets. Branding and Geographical Indication (GI) tagging can further enhance the value and recognition of these products. Each one of these opportunities demands the awareness and response of entrepreneurship, a capacity that needs to be built at the local level through exposure to market realities and access to training.

The urgency of this dimension is underlined by the current survey's findings that such basic capacities as book-keeping are often missing within artisan communities, seriously impacting not only survival in today's environment but also visibility. To this is the added disadvantage revealed here of low registration. It is critical that every effort is now made by authorities and NGOs to reverse this situation. Registration is a prerequisite not only for recognition and visibility through schemes such as artisan cards. Without registration, access becomes limited to schemes of raw material, finance and social services.

Simplification of Administrative Procedures

Reducing bureaucratic hurdles in accessing financial support and insurance is essential for the sector's growth. Streamlining these processes will encourage greater participation and utilization of government benefits. Here again is a need for authorities and civil society to work together toward reform and the monitoring that will be required to ensure that change is actually delivered on the ground.

Adoption of Low-Cost Technology

Integrating affordable technologies in both production and marketing — such as technologies to reduce drudgery and health hazards, solar power, recycling of water and other scarce resources, mobile-based tools and digital payment systems — are among measures that can significantly improve the efficiency, transparency, and outreach of artisans and weavers. Partnership with institutes of design, technology and training will be needed to ensure access and scaling of technologies appropriate to the handmade sector.

Youth Engagement and Entrepreneurship

Attracting young people to the artisan sector is key to its revitalization. Linking youth with artisanal activities through entrepreneurship schools, universities and institutions of design and technology can inspire innovation and ensure the sector's sustainability. These linkages are essential to help ensure that the handmade sector is open to talent from outside traditional channels while also offering opportunities for traditional talent to emerge is contemporary makers in their own right. These measures can help ensure the respect and dignity that can become magnets for talent to remain within traditional communities that now have new aspirations and opportunities, and for new entrants that can draw tradition into what is regarded as mainstream activity.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Government Programmes

Regular monitoring and evaluation of existing government initiatives are necessary to identify gaps, measure impact, and shape future policies. A holistic approach that combines policy reforms, community empowerment, and market-driven strategies is needed. Strong partnership between authorities and grassroot functionaries will be needed for such sustained M&E.

Awareness and Outreach

The study also finds that many establishment owners lack awareness of government schemes. Enhanced outreach and advertising efforts are critical to ensure that artisans and weavers are informed about available support. Innovative programmes like the Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, which provides social security, health insurance, and pension benefits, should be widely publicized. Here again there is scope for strong partnerships between authorities and activists to ensure communication, feedback and updating of schemes in response to new needs and realities.

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Annexures

Annexures

Annexure 5.1: Concepts and Definitions

Rural and Urban Areas: For identifying rural and urban areas, the primary survey used exactly the same definition as adopted during Census 2011. The Census 2011 used the following definition for urban areas (with the remaining areas being treated as rural):

- All administrative units defined by statute such as those having Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Cantonment Board, Notified Town Area Committee, Town Panchayat, Nagar Palika etc.

- All other places which satisfied the following criteria: (a) a minimum population of 5,000 persons; (b) at least 75 per cent of the male main working population being engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and (c) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile)

Establishment: An establishment is an undertaking which is engaged in the production and/ or distribution of some goods and/or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly. The establishment may be owned and operated by a single household or by several households jointly, or by an institutional body. The establishment is situated in a single location in which predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out such that at least a part of the goods and/or services produced by the unit is sold. This includes a household/ shop producing and/or selling or manufacturing some goods. In case the establishment is owned by a household, the economic activity of the establishment can be carried out solely by the member(s) of the household themselves or by hiring person(s) or with a combination of the two. The establishment so defined can be engaged in various types of economic activities, for example, trading, manufacturing, construction, education, healthcare, and so on. For this survey, during the listing exercise, the primary focus was to identify and list all the establishments within the 'manufacturing sector' which were engaged in handloom or handicraft activities (see the definition that follows). The manufacturing activity involves transformation of some raw materials into finished products. The non-manufacturing units were also listed while carrying out the listing exercise. The establishments may have permanent / fixed structures (which cannot be easily dismantled) within which the entrepreneurial activity is carried out or it may not be having such fixed structures. In the former case, the establishment was to be listed against the structure/house where it is located while in the latter case, it was to be listed against the owner of the household who owns the establishment. A master craftsman engaged in handloom/handicraft activity – by way of supplying raw materials / other fixed assets to the persons who, in turn, carry out the manufacturing activity to produce the final product and return those back to the master craftsman – was also treated as owning a handloom/handicraft establishment. The persons directly assisting the master craftsman in arranging / supply of raw materials and taking care of disposal of final goods, and who are in the payroll of the master craftsman were counted as workers of the establishment that the master craftsman runs. Treatment of the persons who are actually producing the final product(s) varied depending upon the situation. If those persons had autonomy in carrying out their activities and if they also possessed the related fixed assets, then they were considered as owning separate establishments and normally such persons are not in the payroll of the master craftsman. On the contrary, if these persons had no such autonomy / fixed assets and they were under the absolute control of the master craftsman, then they were included as workers of the establishment that the master craftsman owns.

Worker

All persons (including children under 15 years of age) working in an establishment either as owners, members of the household working as co-owner or partner or helping the owner in running the establishment, whether hired or not, besides regular and salaried employees, casual/ daily wage labourers were considered as workers for that establishment. A worker may serve the establishment in any capacity – primary worker or as supervisor / manager. Salespersons appointed by an establishment for selling/marketing its produce or services of apprentices, supporting workers, paid or unpaid regularly working in the establishment were also treated as workers. The owner running the establishment was also considered as a worker and counted for the purpose. For this survey, workers are defined as person working within the premises of the establishment (or working for the establishment) who are in the payroll of the establishment as well as the working owners and unpaid family members who help in entrepreneurial activity. The apprentices, paid or unpaid, taken by the establishment were also treated as workers (hired). A worker need not mean that the same person will be working continuously; it will only refer to a position. i.e., if one person is terminated and another person is appointed in his place, it was counted as 1 and not 2. The time spent by the worker in the establishment may vary from worker to worker depending upon the category of worker / activities pursued by him/her and the normal working hours of the establishment. Voluntary participation without remuneration in production of goods and services will not render one to be counted as worker of the establishment. Some establishments do not hire individuals like porters, sweepers, accountants, etc., on a fairly regular basis. These individuals can work in one or more establishments in a locality and they generally have some autonomy to determine the charges receivable by them depending upon volume of job performed and they usually receive service charges as and when they render such services to the establishment. Such persons were not considered as workers of the establishments. The workers normally working in the establishment but found to be temporarily absent at the time of survey due to illness or other reasons were also counted as workers.

Hired workers: Hired workers i.e. those receiving wages/salaries (either as regular wage earners or in the capacity of casual work) include both formal hired workers and informal hired workers. The former category comprises those having continuity of job, eligible for paid annual leave and also eligible for social security benefits like provident fund or insurance provided by the employer while the latter consists of other hired workers. An informal hired worker is not having continuity of job and/or not eligible for paid annual leave and/or not eligible for social security benefits like provident fund or insurance provided by the employer.

Unpaid / not-hired workers: This includes all persons belonging to the household of the proprietor or households of the partners, including the owner(s), who are working in or for the establishment without regular salary or wages. Persons working as exchange labourer in the establishment without salary or wages were also covered in this category.

Compensation to workers: Compensation to workers is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, and other benefits payable by the establishment to its employees / workers in return for work done during the reference period. It was recorded on accrual/payable basis. It included payments like canteen facility, health care facility, recreation club facility, etc. which were paid in kind to a group or to all the workers of the establishment. All such payments, whether individual payments or payments made to a group, were included.

Raw materials are goods that are used up in the production process for producing the final product. They are not removable from the final product without destroying the form / shape / quality / utility of the product. Materials such as yarn, cotton, wool, leather, clay, metal, oil-seed, etc. which enter into the production process and get transformed into finished products are examples of raw materials. Fuel and lubricants include coke, coal, oil, greases, etc. Stores include all auxiliary materials like packing materials, pins, adhesive solution, etc.

Operating Expenses

The total value of services purchased and other expenses incurred during the reference period by the establishment on raw materials, electricity, fuel, lubricants and auxiliary materials consumed; cost of maintenance, etc was considered as 'operating expenses'. The 'operating expenses' excluded compensation to employees which were separately recorded in another block of the questionnaire.

Receipts

The sale value of goods produced during the reference period together with the value of services rendered to other concerns and other receipts incidental to entrepreneurial activities was considered under 'receipts' of the establishment.

What is Handloom/Handicraft activity?

Dictionaries usually describe a craft or occupation requiring skilled use of hand as 'handicraft'.

Handicrafts are items made by hand, mostly using simple tools. While they are predominantly made by hand, some machinery may also be used in the process. Skills are normally involved in such items/ activities, but the extent thereof may vary from activity to activity. These items can be functional, artistic and/or traditional in nature.

Handicraft products range from the simple (*diyas, kulhars*) to the complex (stone temples, enamel jewellery), Certain products like baskets, brooms, pots, *diyas*, mats and *chiks* vary from the simple to quite complex, but are traditionally considered as handicrafts even in their simpler forms. Handicraft products can have distinctive features often derived from their symbolic value to a society. Handloom items are still made by using human skills by the persons called "*Jullahyas*". The products like durries, curtains, carpet, *khadi* items are the examples (source: EC, 2013-14).

What is not handicraft activity?

Certain handmade items are not customarily categorized as handicrafts. Activities involving human labour without skill are usually excluded. Two categories to be excluded are: – all food items like *papads* and pickles – Bricks, *beedis*, agar agarbatties; match sticks and firecrackers (source EC, 2013-14).

Type of ownership:

Proprietary: When an entrepreneur is the sole owner of an establishment it is a Proprietary one.

Partnership: Partnership is defined as the 'relation between entrepreneurs who have agreed to share the profits / losses of a business carried on by all or anyone of them acting for all'. In a Partnership, there may be two or more entrepreneurs, belonging to the same or different households, with or without formal registration. Code 2 is relevant in this case.

Cooperatives/ Trust/ Other/ Non- profit organizations: A cooperative is "an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically controlled establishment". Examples are consumer cooperative, worker cooperatives.

Public/ Private limited company

Public/ private limited companies are establishments registered under Companies Act/ Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

Government/ PSU

An establishment, which is wholly owned/ run/ managed by Central or state governments, quasi-government institutions, local bodies like Panchayat, Zilla Parisad, City Corporation, Municipal authorities, etc., autonomous bodies like Universities, Education boards, and institutions like schools, libraries etc. set up by the government, panchayat, etc., is considered as a public sector establishment.

The fixed/ permanent structure

The fixed/permanent structure means a structure placed on or in the ground, or attached to another structure or fixture in a fixed position, and intended to remain in place for a specified time (may be more than 6 months). Fixed structure cannot be dismantled easily. Generally, its walls/ roof is made of solid materials. Own household premises (within the household premises in case of proprietary & partnership establishments)- if the production is done within the household premise. Without fixed structure: If activities are being carried out in open space or its status is mobile then investigator should opt this code.

Nature of operation

Perennial: Establishments that are run more or less regularly throughout the year are called perennial establishments. The quantum of output may vary in different months. For example, pottery, carpentry etc. is perennial.

Seasonal: Seasonal establishments are those which are usually run in a particular season or fixed months of a year.

Casual: Casual operation of an establishment is that it does not fit to qualify as either perennial or seasonal.

Operating Expenses: The total value of services purchased and other expenses incurred during the reference period by an establishment on raw materials, electricity, fuel, lubricants and auxiliary materials consumed; cost of maintenance, etc will be considered as 'operating expenses.

Receipts: The sale value of products/by-products manufactured during the reference period together with the value of services rendered to other concerns and other receipts incidental to entrepreneurial activities by an establishment during the reference period is to be considered as 'total receipts.

Maintenance of Books of Account: In company law, the books of accounts refer to the records that establishments are required to maintain to track their financial transactions and activities. The purpose of maintaining a book of accounts is to provide an accurate and complete record of the establishment's financial position, performance, and cash flows. In case the establishment maintains books of accounts, information in blocks 12 and 13 was based on the entries in books of accounts.

Annexure 5.2: Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

5.2.1. Selection of States and Districts

The survey was conducted in five states—Assam, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal—considering the concentration of relevant units and to ensure broad regional representation across India.

In each state, three districts were selected for the sample survey. Among these, the district with the highest number of handloom and handicraft units as per the Economic Census 2013–14 was selected with certainty. The remaining two districts were randomly chosen by Probability Proportional to Size with Replacement (PPSWR) from the other districts in the state, with the size being the number of HH units as per the Sixth Economic Census linked to the selected NIC 3-digit codes Thus, a total of 15 districts were selected, with three from each of the five states. Within each district, sample villages (in rural areas) and enumeration blocks (EBs) (in urban areas) were identified for fieldwork based on specific criteria.

5.2.2 Selection of villages in rural areas in each district

Selection of villages: stratification and sample allocation

In each selected district, tehsils were stratified into two primary strata. **Stratum 1** included tehsils with a relatively high concentration of handloom and/or handicraft units based the Economic Census (EC), 2013–14. **Stratum 2** comprised all remaining tehsils within the district.

Within each stratum, villages were further divided into three sub-strata based on the EC 2013–14 data:

i) Sub-stratum 1: Villages with at least one handloom or handicraft unit employing a minimum of five workers.
ii) Sub-stratum 2: remaining villages with at least one handloom/handicraft unit; and
iii) Sub-stratum 3: All remaining villages having no handloom/handicraft unit as per EC (including the villages missing in the sixth EC frame with such missing villages identified from the list of Census 2011 villages)

Sample Size

To obtain reasonably accurate estimates of the number of units and related indicators—while also considering the overall workload—it was decided to select 20 villages per district. A minimum of 2 villages was allocated to each sub-stratum. The allocation of the 20 villages across the 2 strata × 3 sub-strata was done proportionally, based on the share of each stratum-sub-stratum combination in the total number of handloom/handicraft units in the rural areas of the district, as per the Economic Census (EC). Nonetheless, each sub-stratum was ensured a minimum representation of 2 villages in the sample.

Procedure of selection of villages in each sub-stratum

Sub-stratum 1: Sample villages were selected using the PPSWR method, where the measure of size was the number of workers employed in handloom/handicraft units in the village as per EC 2013-14.

Sub-stratum 2: *Same as sub-stratum 1.*

Sub-stratum 3: Villages were also selected using PPSWR, with the size defined as the total number of manufacturing units falling under specific NIC 3-digit codes related to handloom/handicraft activities based on EC 2013-14 data. In villages with no such units, the size was treated as 1.

5.2.3 Selection of enumeration blocks in urban areas in each district

Selection of enumeration blocks: Stratification and sample allocation

The urban areas/towns of the selected district were divided into 2 strata in the following manner:

i) If one or more metro cities (with a population of 1 million or more as per Census 2011) existed, then the first stratum was the metro city/cities, consisting of all the enumeration blocks (EBs) within them.

The second stratum consisted of all towns/EBs falling under the remaining towns of the district.

ii) If there was no metro city in the chosen district, the first stratum consisted of all enumeration blocks (EBs) in Class 1 cities (with a population of 1 lakh and above but less than 1 million as per Census 2011).

The second stratum consisted of all EBs falling under the remaining towns of the district.

Procedure of formation of sub-strata and selection of enumeration blocks from each sub-stratum in urban areas

The procedure was exactly similar to that used in rural areas, with the only difference being that EBs were considered in place of villages.

Sample Size: A total of 20 EBs were chosen from each sample district. The method for distributing the 20 sample EBs across various strata and sub-strata followed the same approach as that used in rural areas.

5.2.4 Listing of units and selection of survey units in Selected Villages/EBs

Listing of Units/Establishments

A listing schedule was canvassed to list all households, establishments and other structures for identifying all handloom and handicraft (HH) units/establishments and the persons employed therein in the selected villages/EBs. If the village/EB was large, with a population of more than 1200 persons, two segments were selected from among multiple (a minimum of three) identified segments. One segment with the maximum concentration of handloom/handicraft units was selected after consultation with local knowledgeable persons. The other segment was selected on a random basis from the remaining segments. Listing of units was undertaken for each of these two segments independently.

Separate information was collected on whether the handloom/handicraft unit had begun operation after 2013, i.e., after the conduct of the Sixth Economic Census, or earlier.

During the listing exercise, for each operational establishment engaged in handloom/handicraft activity, information on 2–3 broad activity codes for handloom (less diversified) units and 6–10 broad activity codes for handicraft (more diversified) units was collected. In addition, the total number of workers, with a break-up between hired and non-hired workers in each establishment, was also collected. The listing information was used to estimate the total number of handloom and handicraft units and the employment therein—with a break-up of hired and non-hired workers by broad activity category—for the selected districts/states, separately for rural and urban areas. The total number of listed households ranged between 125,000 to 127,000, covering both rural and urban areas.

A detailed enquiry was carried out in a sample of up to 10 handloom/handicraft establishments, which were randomly selected after appropriate stratification from among the establishments listed in each sample village/EB. The text that follows gives the details of the selection of the sample establishments/units.

Selection of Survey Units

A sample of 4 establishments/units from the handloom sector and 6 units from the handicraft sector were selected from each village/EB. The allocation of the number of sample establishments was as follows:

Due provision for compensating the shortfall in the required number of units in any ultimate stratum (with a total of 4 strata in smaller villages/EBs and 8 in larger villages/EBs, as described above) was made by selecting additional units from other stratum/strata, so that the total number of handloom/handicraft units surveyed in each village/EB was 10, subject to availability. The required number of units from each ultimate stratum was selected on a random basis. If the number of sample units selected from a stratum was two or more, all the listed establishments

A. Smaller villages/EBs (with no segmentation)

B.

Handloom Units		Handicraft Units	
Total employment less than 5	Employment size: 5 or more	Total employment less than 5	Employment size: 5 or more
2	2	3	3

C. Larger villages/EBs (with segment formation)

Segment with maximum concentration of handloom/handicraft units				Other selected segment of the village/EB			
Handloom Units		Handicraft Units		Handloom Units		Handicraft Units	
Total employment less than 5	Employment size: 5 or more	Total employment less than 5	Employment size: 5 or more	Total employment less than 5	Employment size: 5 or more	Total employment less than 5	Employment size: 5 or more
1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1

in that stratum were first arranged in ascending order of their broad activity codes, and then the required number of units was selected using circular systematic sampling.

A detailed questionnaire was canvassed to collect information on employment across gender, major activity codes, months of operation, value of total output, cost of inputs, value added by units, etc., to assess the share of the handloom and handicraft sectors in the generation of employment and value added.

This study planned to survey a total of 6,000 units (subject to availability).

6,000 (Total units) = 15 (districts) x 2 (rural and urban) x 20 (villages/EBs per district) x 10 (units per village/EB)

***<u>Estimation Procedure</u>*:**

1. *District level estimate of aggregate: Rural / Urban*

$$\widehat{Y_d} = \sum_{s=1}^{2}\sum_{t=1}^{3}\frac{Z_{dst}}{n_{dst}}\sum_{i=1}^{n_{dst}}\frac{1}{z_{dsti}}\left[\sum_{j=1}^{4}\frac{E_{sti1j}}{e_{sti1j}}\sum_{k=1}^{e_{sti1j}} y_{sti1jk} + (D_{sti}-1)\sum_{j=1}^{4}\frac{E_{sti2j}}{e_{sti2j}}\sum_{k=1}^{e_{sti2j}} y_{sti2jk}\right]$$

where the symbols / subscripts denote the following:

y = characteristic under study

$\widehat{Y_d}$ = Aggregate value of y as estimated for the district ‘d’ (d = 0 for the district selected with probability ‘1’ i.e. the district having maximum number of HH units as per sixth EC; and d = 1, 2 for the other two districts selected randomly by PPSWR)

s = stratum of SSUs (i.e. villages / CEBs)

t = sub-stratum of SSUs

Z_{dst} = total ‘size’ of t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum for district ‘d’

n = number of SSUs (i.e. villages / CEBs) surveyed

i = subscript for the SSU

z = ‘size’ of the SSU

D = total number of segments formed in the SSU (D = 1 for smaller SSUs without any segment formation and for such smaller SSUs, the second part in the formula after ‘+’ sign is not applicable)

j = stratum of USUs (i.e. establishments)

E = total number of establishments listed

e = number of establishments surveyed

Subscripts ‘1’ and ‘2’ respectively stand for segment 1 and segment 2 of the SSU (segment 2 being not applicable for smaller SSUs without any segment formation)

k = subscript for establishment surveyed

2. *District-level estimates of ratios (for rural/ urban) were obtained by dividing the corresponding aggregate estimate of the*

numerator by that of the denominator. The district-level combined estimate for rural and urban areas was derived by simply adding the rural and urban aggregate estimates. The district-level estimate of the ratio for rural and urban combined was obtained at the final stage by dividing the combined estimate of the numerator by that of the denominator.

3. *State level estimate of aggregate (: Rural / Urban / Combined*

$$\hat{Y} = \widehat{Y_0} + \frac{H}{2}\sum_{d=1}^{2}\frac{\hat{Y}_d}{H_d}$$

where

'0' stands for the district having the maximum number of HH units as per sixth EC

H = Total number of HH units in the state (rural and urban combined) as per the Sixth Economic Census, excluding the district that had the maximum number of HH units, which was selected with probability '1'.

H_d = Number of HH units (rural & urban combined) as per sixth EC in the randomly selected district 'd'

Both $\widehat{Y_0}$ and $\hat{Y}_d$ are to be calculated using the same formula given earlier.

4. *State level estimate of ratio will be obtained as the ratio of state level aggregate estimate of the numerator to that of the denominator.*

Multiplier:

Each sample establishment had a unique combination of district (d) × village/CEB (i) × segment ('1' or '2') × stratum of USUs (j). The multiplier (M) attached to a selected establishment was calculated for the given combination as follows:

For the establishments belonging to Segment 1 of the SSU:

$$M = \frac{Z_{dst}}{n_{dst}} . \frac{1}{z_{dsti}} . \frac{E_{sti1j}}{e_{sti1j}}$$

For the establishments belonging to Segment 2 of the SSU:

$$M = \frac{Z_{dst}}{n_{dst}} . \frac{1}{z_{dsti}} . (D_{sti} - 1). \frac{E_{sti2j}}{e_{sti2j}}$$

The value of the multiplier for each establishment within a given village/CEB × segment × stratum of establishments was the same.

Annexure 5.3: Listing Questionnaire

Estimating the Contribution of Handicraft and Handloom Sector
in Value added and Employment

Institute for Human Development
and
Crafts Council of India

1. Basic information about the sample village/EB

1.1 Dates of listing exercise from: DD/MM/YYYY To: DD/MM/YYYY

1.2 Village/EB serial number

1.3 Name of the State	Assam	1
	Rajasthan	2
	West Bengal	3
	Tamil Nadu	4
	Uttar Pradesh	5
1.4 Name of the district	Barpeta	1
	Kamrup	2
	Nagaon	3
	Jaipur	4
	Jodhpur	5
	Sikar	6
	Haora	7
	Barddhaman	8
	Nadia	9
	Salem	10
	Thanjavur	11
	Coimbatore	12
	Bareilly	13
	Agra	14
	Varanasi	15
1.5 Type of area	Rural	1
	Urban	2
1.6 Tehsil/Block name (For rural samples)		
1.7 Village/Town Name		
1.8 Ward Number (For urban samples)		
1.9 CEB Number (For urban samples)		
1.10 Stratum number to which the village/CEB belongs		
1.11 Sub-stratum number to which the village/CEB belongs		

1.12 Approx. present population of the village/CEB	
1.13 Total no. of segments formed (D) in the village/CEB	

2. A free hand sketch map of segment formation (for large villages/CEBs)

[With segments formed by more or less equalizing population; Segment numbers starting from 1 to D may be given from the north-west corner of the village/CEB and proceeding southwards in a serpentine manner; Segment boundaries may be specified with landmarks for identification purpose.]

3. Particulars of selection of segments (for large villages/CEBs)

Segment Number*	Hamlet names comprising the segment (for villages only; to be left blank for urban CEBs)	Segment population (%)	Sampling serial numbers of the segments**	Order of selection number@ for the selected segment (Value of Random Number: ___)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All	--	100		

* Running serial number from 1 up to D

** Write '0' against the segment having maximum concentration of handloom/handicraft units and other segments may be given running serial numbers from 1 to (D-1) starting from the top.

@ Write '1' against the segment having maximum concentration of handloom/handicraft units and '2' against the other randomly selected segment from among the segments having numbers 1 to (D-1) in column 4.

4. Listing of establishments in the selected village/CEB/segment

[Items 4.1 and 4.2 below are to be filled separately for segments 1 and 2. First complete the details for segment 1 and then for segment 2.]

4.1 Segment number: Write 1 or 2 as applicable (Small villages to be assigned code 1)

4.2 Listing particulars:

House No.	Household details					Other than household-based units			
	Running Srl. No.	Name of head	Manufacturing units owned (if any) and located within the premises or without fixed structures			Activity description	Name of the establishment / owner	NIC 2-Digit Code (Write 99 for non-manufacturing units; else 10 to 32)	For mfg. units, whether HH* unit (yes-1, no-2)
			Srl. No.	NIC 2-Digit code	Whether HH* unit (yes-1, no-2)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

* HH means handicraft or handloom

Running srl. no. to all HH units (with code 1 in col. 6 or col. 9)	Sector code (Handloom – 1; Handicraft – 2)	Broad activity code	No. of workers generally worked in the unit			Year since when in operation (Code): 2013 or earlier – 1; 2014 or later – 2)	Stratum Number@ and order of selection (OS) numbers of the establishments							
			Hired	Not- hired	Total		1		2		3		4	
							Sl. No.	OS	Sl. No.	OS	Sl. No.	OS	Sl. No.	OS
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)

@ Stratum 1: Handloom units with less than 5 workers; Stratum 2: Handloom units with 5 or more workers; Stratum 3: Handicraft units with less than 5 workers; Stratum 4: Handicraft units with 5 or more workers

4.3 Summary information:

4.3.1 Number of households listed in the village/CEB/selected segments

Segment Number	**Number of households listed (i.e. the last Srl. No. in column 2, item 4.2)**
(1)	**(2)**
1	
2	

4.3.2 Number of handloom and handicrafts units listed and surveyed in the selected village/EB

Segment Number	**Stratum Number**	**Total number of units**		
		Listed	Selected	Surveyed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	All			
2	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	All			

5 Comments

Annexure 5.4: Establishment Questionnaire

Estimating the Contribution of Handicraft and Handloom Sector in Value added and Employment

Institute for Human Development
and
Crafts Council of India

0:	Investigator and Supervisor Information	
0.1:	Investigator Name	
0.2:	Investigator Code	
0.3:	Supervisor Name	
0.4:	Supervisor Code	
1.	Basic Identification	
1.1	Date of Survey	
1.2	Schedule Number	
1.3	Village/CEB serial number	

1.4 Name of the State	Assam	1
	Rajasthan	2
	West Bengal	3
	Tamil Nadu	4
	Uttar Pradesh	5
1.5 Name of the district	Barpeta	1
	Kamrup	2
	Nagaon	3
	Jaipur	4
	Jodhpur	5
	Sikar	6
	Haora	7
	Barddhaman	8
	Nadia	9
	Salem	10
	Thanjavur	11
	Coimbatore	12
	Bareilly	13
	Agra	14
	Varanasi	15

1.6 Type of area	Rural	1
	Urban	2
1.7 Tehsil/Block name (Rural samples only)		
1.8 Village/Town Name		
1.9 Ward Number		
1.10.CEB Number		
1.11 Village/CEB Segment Number		

2. Owner's basic profile

2.0. Name of respondent		
2.1 Name of establishment / owner		
2.1.1. Stratum Number		
2.1.2. Order of selection number		
2.2 Type of ownership	Proprietary	1
	Partnership	2
	Co-operative/ Trust/Other non- profit organizations	3
	Public/private limited company	4
	Government/PSU	5
	Other (Specify)	6
2.3. Respondent's relation with the establishment owner (only for proprietary and partnership establishments)	Manager/Supervisor	1
	Owner	2
	Family worker	3
	Unrelated worker	4
Details of owner (only for proprietary and partnership establishments)		
2.4 Gender	Male	1
	Female	2
	Transgender	
2.5 Level of General education	Never attended school	1
	Below Primary	2
	Primary	3
	Middle (passed class VIII)	4
	Secondary (passed class X)	5
	Higher Secondary/Intermediate (passed class XII)	6
	Graduate & above	7

2.6 Level of education (Technical and professional)	ITI and equivalent	1
	3-Year Diploma and equivalent	2
	4-year engineering and equivalent	3
	BBA/MBA and other professional	4
	ICWA/ICAI/CS courses	5
	Indigenous – inherited	6
	No technical education	7
	Other (specify)	8
2.7 Religion	Hindu	1
	Muslim	2
	Sikh	3
	Christian	4
	Buddhist	5
	Jain	6
	Other (specify)	7
2.8 Social group	Schedule Caste	1
	Schedule Tribe	2
	Other Backward Class	3
	General	4
2.9 Caste/tribe name		

3. Basic information about the Household/establishment

3.1 Location	Within a fixed / permanent structure (and outside the household premises in case of proprietary & partnership establishments)	1
	Own household premises	2
	Without fixed structure	3
3.2 Is there electricity connection in the workplace	Yes	1
	No	2
3.3 Toilet facility at workplace	Yes	1
	No	2
3.4 Drinking water facility at workplace	Yes	1
	No	2

4. Establishment profile

4.1 When the establishment started its activity	2013 or before	1
	After 2013	2

4.2 What is the main activity	Handloom	1
	Handicraft	2
4.3.1 Broad description of activity as on date of survey (details)		
4.3.2 Broad activity code (Form the list provided in Annexure 2 of the Instruction Manual)		
4.3.3 Industry / NIC 5-digit Code (Please use the code as per the list provided)		
4.4 Nature of operation	Perennial	1
	Seasonal	2
	Casual	3
4.5 If seasonal or casual, the number of days operated during last 365 days		

5. Number of working months during last 365 days	

6. Details of activities performed

Sl. No.	Last 30 days			Last 365 days		
	Activity details	Broad activity code*	NIC 5-digit Code**	Activity details	Broad activity code*	NIC 5-digit Code**
	1	2	3	4	5	6
6.1						
6.2						
6.3						
6.4						
6.5						

*Annexure 2 of the Instruction Manual, **Annexure 3 of the Instruction Manual

7. Annual Activity Details

Season	Average number of months of operation	Average earnings per month (Rupees)	Number of workers per day during the season
7.1: Peak season			
7.2: Lean season			

8. Status of registration of the establishment

8.1	Municipal corporation / Panchayat / Local body	Yes	1
		No	2
8.2	MSME/Udyog Aadhar registration	Yes	1
		No	2
8.3	Shops and Establishment Act	Yes	1
		No	2

8.4	Development commissioner for Handlooms	Yes	1
		No	2
8.5	Development commissioner for Handicraft	Yes	1
		No	2
8.6	Khadi and Village Industries Commission / Board	Yes	1
		No	2
8.7	Commodity Boards (Coir board, Silk Board, Jute Commissioner etc.)	Yes	1
		No	2
8.8	District supply and marketing agency	Yes	1
		No	2
8.9	DIC	Yes	1
		No	2
8.10	State Directorate of Industries	Yes	1
		No	2
8.11	EPFO	Yes	1
		No	2
8.12	ESIC	Yes	1
		No	2
8.13	Pollution control board	Yes	1
		No	2
8.14	Factories Act	Yes	1
		No	2
8.15	Income Tax	Yes	1
		No	2
8.16	GST	Yes	1
		No	2
8.17	Excise Tax	Yes	1
		No	2
8.18	Export promotion council for handicrafts (EPCH)	Yes	1
		No	2
8.19	DGFT (Registration in handloom export promotion council)	Yes	1
		No	2
8.20	Other (specify)	Yes	1
		No	2

9. Training

9.1 Training status of majority of workers of the establishment	Indigenous Knowledge based training (Inheritance/traditional/caste based)	1
	Training by master craftsman/weaver without certificate	2
	Formal Training	3
9.2 If formal training, major source of training	Government institution	1
	NGO/trust	2
	Design Institute/Fashion Technology etc	3
	Apprenticeship under master craftsperson/master weaver with certificate	4
	Other private institution	5

10. Employment details as on last working day

Type of worker	Gender			
	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
10.1 Hired				
10.2 Not hired*				
10.3 All				
If hired:				
10.4 Directly hired by employer				
10.5 Hired through Contractors				

*Family labour, relatives or others who are not paid

11. Receipts & operating expenses

11.1	Maintaining books of account for last year (2022-23)	Yes	1
		No	2
11.2	If yes, year for which details are available	From MM/YYYY	
		To MM/YYYY	

Note: (Subsequent details in blocks 12 & 13 on expenses and receipts may be provided for last working month if the establishment does not maintain accounts and for last accounting year if accounts are maintained by the establishment.)

12. Operating Expenses during last working month (for the units not maintaining accounts) / last accounting year (for the units maintaining accounts)

12.1	Reference period	Last working month	1
		Last accounting year	2

12.2 Compensation to workers

SL. No.	Item	Amount (In Rs.)
12.2.1	Wages and salary	
12.2.2	Bonus, gratuity & other statutory payments	
12.2.3	Contribution to insurance, provident fund and other social security schemes (average for a month) for workers	
12.2.4	Other compensations to employees (towards canteen, health clinic, child care centre, etc. (average for a month)	
12.2.5	Total compensation to employees	

12.3 Operating expenses

12.3.0 Reference Period (Last working month – 1; Last accounting year – 2)

Sl.No	Details of raw materials consumed during last working month / last accounting year as appropriate	Code*	Major Source of raw material (code**)	Amount (in Rs.) (Value of raw materials consumed during the reference period)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
12.3.1					
12.3.2					
12.3.3					
12.3.4					
12.3.5					
12.3.6					
**Code for col 4: Local-1, within district-2, other districts within State-3, Other state-4, international-5					
12.3.7	Other raw materials consumed				
12.3.8	Purchase value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased				
12.3.9	Basic services (Electricity, fuel, CNG/PNG & other)				
12.3.10	Packaging				
12.3.11	Minor repair and maintenance (on building, fixtures, plant & machinery, transport equipment, tools & other fixed assets, etc.)				
12.3.12	Storage & warehousing rent				
12.3.13.1	Rent payable on building				
12.3.13.2	Rent payable on other fixed assets (like machinery, equipment, furniture etc)				
12.3.14	Taxes on products (such as GST, service tax, excise duty, sales tax, etc.)				
12.3.15	Financial charges like banking, commission, brokerage and insurance charge other than contribution to insurance/ provident fund/ social security schemes (average for a month) for workers				
12.3.16	Service charges for work done by other concerns				
12.3.17	Transport expenses (by different modes)				
12.3.18	Communication expenses (telephone, fax, postal, courier, etc. and mobile connections with internet, internet, smart phones)				
12.3.19	Costs incurred for e-commerce (Including social media)				
12.3.20	Advertising cost (Printing flex & banners etc)				
12.3.21	Raw materials consumed for own construction of building, furniture and fixtures				
12.3.22	Other cost i. Material cost including registration charge & cost of participation in fairs/festivals, stall rent.				
12.3.23	Other cost ii. Bribery and donation paid				
12.3.24	Total operating expenses (items 12.3.1 to 12.3.23)				

*Annexure 4 of the Instruction Manual

13. Receipts

13.0 Reference Period	Last working month	1
	Last accounting year	2

13.1 Details of Products Manufactured and Sale Value of the Products Manufactured

Sl. No.	Details of products / by-products manufactured during last working month / last accounting year as appropriate		Amount (in Rs.) [Sale value of products / by-products manufactured during the reference period]
Product details	Product description	Code*	
13.1.1			
13.1.2			
13.1.3			
13.1.4			
13.1.5			
13.1.6			
13.1.7			
13.1.8			
13.1.9			
13.1.10	Other products manufactured	-----	
13.2	Sale value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased		
13.3	Opening stock of semi-finished goods		
13.4	Closing stock of semi-finished goods		
13.5	Earnings from services rendered to others		
13.6	Outsourcing work (net receipt)		
13.7	Other earnings:		
13.7.1	Value of own construction of building & other fixed assets (including the imputed labour cost)		
13.7.2	Rent receivable on fixed assets		
13.7.3	Grants, donations and funding received (both government & private)		
13.8	Total		

*Annexure 4 of the Instruction Manual

14. Major source of input & sale

14.1 Major sources of raw material	Source	% to total purchase during last 365 days
	14.1.1 Import	
	Domestically procured:	
	14.1.2 Open market	
	14.1.3 Master weavers/Contractor/Input supplier	
	14.1.4 Co-operative society	
	14.1.5 NHDC/SHDC	
	14.1.6 KVIC/KVIB	
	14.1.7 Others	
14.2. Where do you sell your major products?	Source	% to total Sale during last 365 days
	14.2.1 Local market	
	14.2.2 Master weaver/Input supplier/Contractor	
	14.2.3 Co-operative society	
	14.2.4 Organized fairs/ exhibitions/haats, bazars, stalls	
	14.2.5 Export/Overseas	
	14.2.6 E-commerce platform	
	14.2.7 KVIC/KVIB	
	14.2.8 Government (central/State/Local Body)	
	14.2.9 NGO or trust	
	14.2.10. Company/factory	
	14.2.11 Other(specify)	

14.3 Whether exported any goods during last one year	Yes	1
	No	2
14.4. If yes, value of goods exported during last one year (in Rs.)		

15: During last year (365 days), whether received any assistance from government	Yes	1
	No	2

If yes, Type of assistance received

Description	(Yes-1, No-2)
15.1 In the form of subsidy	
15.2 Artisan cards, Weaver cards	
15.3 Marketing of goods or help in market linkage	
15.4 Free training or skill up gradation	
15.5 Credit waiver benefit	
15.6 Free insurance benefit	
15.7 State health cards	

15.8 Free stall, free foreign tour (including TA/DA)	
15.9 Other (specify)	

16. Which would be your important support requirements for undertaking high value production? (Maximum three in order of importance)

Description	Ranking
16.1 Marketing Support & capacity through training (research, e- commerce, exhibitions (international & domestic)	
16.2 Management Training (marketing, computer literacy, visual merchandising, packaging, accounting, market information, export procedures)	
16.3 Technical Training/design support/ Technology/Equipment Up gradation	
16.4. Raw Material Support	
16.5 Finance or credit Support (formal credit institutions like- Nationalised bank, private bank, SHG etc)	
16.6 Finance or credit support (informal- like private money lender)	
16.7 Establishment of handicraft and handloom specific cluster	
16.8 Other (specify)	

17. Main obstacles (maximum five difficulties in order of importance) faced during last 365 days

Obstacle	(Ranking)
17.1 Lack of market	
17.2 Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	
17.3 Input Related (Price/ Availability)	
17.4 Financial difficulties (e.g., difficult to get loan) Collateral	
17.5 Lack of space/ adapted premises	
17.6 Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	
17.7 Lack of skilled workers	
17.8 Government regulations and administrative burden	
17.9 Taxation on handmade products are too high/costly	
17.10 Labour laws are strenuous	
17.11 Corruption	
17.12 Export difficulties	
17.13 Health Hazards	
17.14 Competition from copying	
17.15 Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	
17.16 Other (Specify)	

18. Financial services: Needs, availability, access and quality

18.1 Do you have any loan outstanding If no or can't say, skip to question 19	Yes	1
	No	2
	Can't say	3
18.2 Major purpose of loan/debt	Handloom & Handicraft activities	1
	Household consumption	2
	Other purposes	3
18.3 Amount of loan outstanding (In Rs.)		
18.4 Major source of loan/debt	Government /Commercial bank	1
	Private financial institution	2
	Co-operative societies	3
	SHG	4
	Money lender	5
	Contractor/Supplier/trader	6
	Master weaver/master crafts man	7
	Friends/relatives	8
	Other(specify)	9
18.5 Interest payable during the last working month / last accounting year (as relevant) on loan taken by the establishment (Rs)		

19. Occupational Health and Safety

19.1. Are there any health risks that you and your workers face due to the nature of your occupation?	Yes	1
	No	2
	Can't say	3
19.2 If yes how are the associated costs managed?	19.2.1 Partially borne by owner	1
	19.2.2 Partially borne by workers	2
	19.2.3 Fully borne by owner	3
	19.2.4 Fully borne by workers	4
	19.2.5 Self insurance of owner	5
	19.2.6 Self-insurance of workers	6
	19.2.7 Government insurance (Central-State)	7
	19.2.8 State health cards	8
	19.2.9 Other (specify)	9

20. Are you in touch with export promoting councils	Yes	1
	No	2
20.A: If yes	Government	1
	Private	2
	NGO/Trust	3
	Don't know	4

20.1 During the last year / 365 days have you directly exported your final products or exported it through outsourcing agency?	Exported directly,	1
	Through outsourcing agency	2
	Not exported-	3
21. How would you describe the growth of your establishment in last 10 years	Has grown	1
	Has remained stable	2
	Has declined	3
22. How would you rate the scale of operation of your establishment today as compared to pre-Covid situation?	Improved	1
	Same	2
	Deteriorated	3

23. Investigator Comments

Annexure 5.5: Composition of the Advisory Committee

INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
An ICSSR (Indian Council of Social Science Research) Recognised Institute
256, 2nd Floor, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase III, New Delhi - 110020
Phone: 011-41064679, Mobile: +91 9871177540 • E-mail: mail@ihdindia.org • website: www.ihdindia.org

File No. 007/2023

New Delhi
Dated the 21st August 2023

Subject: Study entitled "Estimating the Contribution of Handicraft and Handloom Sector in Value added and Employment"

To oversee the survey activities relating to the study under the captioned subject, an advisory committee with the following composition is constituted:

1. Prof. S.R. Hashim (Former member secretary, Planning Commission & former chairman, UPSC) – Co-Chairman
2. Dr. Ashoke Chatterjee, CCI – Co-chairman
3. Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Director, Institute for Human Development (IHD) – Member
4. Sri Rakesh Kumar, Former Director General, NSSO, MoSPI – Member
5. Prof. Arup Mitra, Professor, South Asian University – Member
6. Ms. Manjari Nirula, CCI - Member
7. Ms. Gita Ram, CCI – Member
8. Ms. Shikha Mukerjee, CCI - Member
9. Prof. G.C. Manna, IHD - Member
10. Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra, Senior Fellow, IHD – Member Secretary

The advisory committee will have the following terms of reference:

(1) Overseeing the survey instruments including the sample design and questionnaire
(2) Having a mid-term assessment of the survey and according approval to the tabulation plan
(3) Providing necessary guidance at the report preparation stage

The tenure of the advisory committee will be till the preparation of the final report.

TA/DA of official members of IHD & CCI for attending meetings will be borne by the respective offices. For other members, token honorarium and other logistic supports for attending the meetings will be provided by the IHD.

G.C. Manna

Dr. G. C. Manna
Professor and Project Director
Institute for Human Development

Annexure 5.6: Minutes of the Meetings of the Advisory Committee

5.6.1 Minutes of the First Advisory Committee Meeting

Date: 31.08.2023
Time: 11 AM - 02 PM
IHD Meeting Room / Zoom platform

Participants:

1. S.R. Hashim
2. Arup Mitra
3. Rakesh Kumar
4. Ashoke Chatterjee
5. Gita Ram
6. Shikha Mukerjee
7. Alakh N Sharma
8. G C Manna
9. Sunil Kumar Mishra
10. Vikas Dubey
11. Subodh Kumar

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S R Hashim was held on 31st August, 2023. Prof. Sharma, Dr. Hashim and Dr. Manna started the meeting with a quick reminder of the national significance of what is being attempted through the study, as an exercise that can influence a huge sector and the millions of our fellow-citizens who constitute it. For this meeting, the focus was on the sample design being adopted for selection of districts/ villages/enumeration blocks/handloom and handicraft establishments as well as on the two questionnaires to be used in the field: the Listing Questionnaire and the Establishment Questionnaire.

At the outset, Director of IHD, Prof. Alakh N. Sharma warmly welcomed all the participants attending the meeting. Dr. G. C. Manna, Professor (IHD) provided an overview of the study, emphasising its purpose and objectives. Dr. Manna also presented the salient features of the sample design proposed for the study, sample size and the procedure to be adopted for listing of establishments engaged in the handicraft and handloom sector in selected villages and CEBs. The major points of deliberations during the meeting including the decisions taken are summarized in the succeeding paragraphs.

Dr. Manna explained the procedure of selecting three districts from each of the three states of Assam, West Bengal and Rajasthan being covered in the study. He said that within a state, the district having the highest concentration of handicraft and handloom establishments as per the 6th Economic Census has been selected with certainty and from among the remaining districts of the state, two districts have been randomly selected. The following districts selected from the states as per the above procedure and mutually agreed by IHD and CCI are as under:

Assam- Barpeta (highest concentration), Kamrup & Nagaon

West Bengal: Howrah (highest concentration), Barddhaman & Nadia

Rajasthan: Jaipur (highest concentration), Jodhpur & Sikar

Dr. Manna said that a total of 20 villages and 20 CEBs from each district will be selected following a random sampling procedure as explained in the MoU signed earlier and a total of 400 establishments (10 per village/CEB) will be selected for interview from each district, subject to the availability of the required number of establishments in the sample villages/CEBs.

Toward this objective, Dr. Hashim raised the issue of capturing the extent of craft activity that may take place outside any one location, in order to capture the added value at every stage of the production/distribution/marketing chain. Capturing value addition through the entire chain would be important to ensure that the sector's contribution to the economy was fully captured.

Prof. Hashim highlighted the role of 'aggregators' in the craft economy i.e. those who purchase/ arrange raw materials required in the production process, get them distributed to other entities including the households and procure the final products for disposal. Their role is now a dominant trend, accelerated by the Covid experience.

These critical aggregators may not be located at the districts/villages selected for the survey. More likely they will be in distant metros and their contributions should not be missed.

It may be useful to pool ideas on how to capture the aggregators' role which has now come into prominence as the support artisans need to deal with the pace of change in such a competitive market.

Shikha Mukerjee suggested that questions on credit support and financial services might be tweaked toward this need.

In the discussion on sampling, Prof. Hashim inquired that if the villages are selected in terms of worker size of 5 or more that may exclude many units having less than 5 workers. Prof. Manna clarified that the listing exercise will ensure the listing of all types of handloom and handicraft units including those working with less than 5 workers.

Another concern raised by Prof. Hashim was that some units working without a fixed structure might get excluded from the sample. Dr Manna clarified that during listing, effort will be made to capture such units and they will be listed against the households of the respective owners. Prof Hashim also said whether we can collect information on the number of working hours devoted by workers in the handicraft or handloom activity. Prof. Manna replied that this is a useful information but it takes long time to capture such details and it may not be feasible to attempt the same.

Prof. Arup Mitra (via email to Prof. Manna) raised concern about the sample size of 4 establishments/ units from the handloom sector and 6 units from among the handicraft sector from each village or EB. Prof. Mitra suggested that it may .be appropriate to take more number of units from villages/EBs where there is greater concentration and relatively less number of units from villages/ EBs with lesser presence. Prof. Manna replied that the sample size of 10 establishments (maximum) per village/block was taken deliberately as in many villages we may end up having much less than 10 such establishments. He cited the example of Sixth EC where the average no. of handicraft/handloom establishments per village was less than 2. Further, covering more than 10 establishments in a village/EB is also likely to lead to increased burden.

Prof. Manna explained the listing schedule to the members in detail. During discussion of the listing schedule Prof. Hashim raised the concern in identification of a particular handicraft or handloom unit as now a days many of the handicraft or handloom units are not done in the form of identified units. In this context he gave the example of putting out system where a large number of workers are working on a piece rate basis. Prof Manna replied that the workers whether directly working in the establishment or working on piece rate basis will get captured through the listing process. Prof. Manna said that the instruction manual will clarify all these aspects so that the investigators become familiar with the concepts before commencing the fieldwork.

Mr. Rakesh Kumar raised the concern that we are using 6th EC data which are old. He suggested that If CCI has any latest data on village/EB level establishments that can be used instead. Dr, Chatterjee clarified that CCI has no information of units at village/CEB level and hence for a complete frame of sampling we will have to rely on the 6th EC data. To this point Prof. Chatterjee said that using 6th EC is the starting point but subsequently we will do the extensive survey.

A concern was raised by Prof. Hashim that some of the villages which had handicraft and handloom establishments during 6th EC, may not have such establishments now and he desired to know whether such villages will be substituted. In reply Prof. Manna said that such villages will be treated as valid samples since the replacement of such villages with those having the presence of handloom/ handicraft units will lead to overestimation.

Mr Rakesh Kumar suggested to include one more column in the listing schedule on whether the houses are residential or commercial or mixed or vacant and the suggestion was accepted.

Finally, Prof. Manna presented the detailed Establishment schedule before the committee.

The main points emerged in the discussion are given below.

1. In section 2.4 (gender of owner), an extra code for 'transgender' will be included.

2. In question 2.7 on religion, one query was raised that some of the tribes may have their own religion other than those specified in the questionnaire and how to include those. Prof. Manna clarified that such cases will get code corresponding to other religion. Prof Sharma opined that if the frequency of any religion or caste written in 'other' option is high, generally we develop a separate code for such religion or caste.

3. During discussion of block 15, Dr. Ashoke Chatterjee suggested to look into the recently declared 'viswakarma scheme' and if possible, include this in this section. Ms. Gita Ram suggested that the artisan card can be issued both by central government and state government. Hence, we should separate the question number 15.2 as Artisan/weaver card issued by state government and artisan/weaver card issued by central government.

4. In block 17 (main obstacle) Dr. Chatterjee suggested to include 'natural disaster' as an option.

5. Ms. Shikha Mukerjee suggested the inclusion of the state specific schemes (if any) and private exporters/enterprises.

   Another point was to check the list of organisations mentioned under the export Q (In block 20 (role of export promotion council in establishment questionnaire). It was pointed out that we need updated information on these institutions and reflect the reality that today it is the private sector that is driving craft exports as key aggregators.

6. Prof Arup Mitra suggested that the SHGs involved in handicraft and handloom activities should also be covered in the study.

7. Prof Hashim suggested that in the pilot survey besides the testing of establishment schedule the field team should interact with some of the aggregators which will give us some perspective for possible revision of the schedule.

It was clarified that the target to start the field survey is mid-October. Ms. Shikha cautioned that artisans in the eastern region will be preoccupied with Puja at that time. IHD will decide what adjustments may be feasible.

It was decided to modify the survey questionnaire based on the suggestions of the advisory committee. Once the pre-testing of the modified questionnaire is over, another meeting of the advisory committee may be organised preferably on a physical mode.

Finally, Professor Manna thanked the chairman and all the members and other participants for attending the meeting and offering their valuable comments.

5.6.2 *Minutes of the Second Advisory Committee Meeting*

Date: 12.12.2024
Time: 10.30 AM - 12.30 PM
IHD Meeting Room / Zoom platform

Participants:

1. G. C. Manna
2. Ashoke Chatterjee
3. Gita Ram
4. Shikha Mukerjee
5. Sudha Ravi
6. Sunil Kumar Mishra
7. Vikas Dubey

A meeting with the CCI team was held via the Zoom platform on December 12, 2024, from 10:30 AM to 12:30 PM to discuss the preliminary findings of the IHD-CCI project, *"Study on Estimating the Contribution of Handicraft and Handloom Sector in Value Added and Employment."* Dr. Manna commenced the meeting by welcoming the CCI representatives and providing an update on the fieldwork. He informed the participants that fieldwork had been completed in four states, while the work in Uttar Pradesh was ongoing. The fieldwork in Varanasi district was expected to conclude by December 17, 2024, and the work in Bareilly district was scheduled to begin on December 18.

Dr. Manna presented the preliminary estimates of number of handloom and handicraft establishments as well as number of workers engaged in this sector for the four states where the fieldwork has been completed, highlighting the extent of increase in the number of establishments since 2013 when the sixth Economic census was conducted. He also shared detailed statistics on establishments and workers at the sub-activity level, disaggregated by factors such as district within states, ownership status, gender, location, and operational duration. Additionally, he discussed the availability of basic facilities in these establishments like toilet, drinking water, and electricity.

Following the presentation, a discussion followed. Ms. Shikha Mukerjee and Ms. Sudha Ravi suggested that data tables containing the percentage figures should use two places of decimal for clarity, to which Dr. Sunil Mishra agreed and assured that all tables would be revised accordingly. Ms. Mukerjee further proposed holding a physical meeting to align on proxy tables for the report's chapters so that the IHD and CCI members are at the same page. Dr. Ashoke Chatterjee recommended comparing the field findings with secondary data sources for validation to the extent possible. He also requested the IHD to share with the CCI team the PPT / preliminary findings as presented during the meeting for internal use, which was agreed upon.

Favouring to submit a consolidated report only after completing the Uttar Pradesh fieldwork, Dr. Manna, however, sought the views of the CCI on the suggestion. The group unanimously decided on a consolidated report to minimize additional workload. The timeline for the remaining project activities was then discussed, with the following milestones agreed upon:

1. Discussion of tabulation plan: 2nd week of February 2025
2. Completion of fieldwork in Uttar Pradesh: Last week of February 2025
3. Data processing and tabulation for the report: Last week of April 2025
4. Submission of the draft report: Last week of May 2025

Dr. Manna concluded the meeting by thanking the participants for their valuable inputs and constructive suggestions.

5.6.3 *Minutes of the Third Meeting of the Advisory Committee*

Date: 22.04.2025
Time: 11.00 AM–1.00PM
IHD Meeting Room / Zoom platform

Participants:

1. Prof. S. R. Hashim – Chairman
2. Alakh N Sharma
3. G. C. Manna
4. Ashoke Chatterjee
5. Gita Ram
6. Shikha Mukerjee
7. Sudha Ravi
8. Manjari Nirula
9. Sunil Kumar Mishra

A meeting with the advisory committee members was held via the Zoom platform on April 22, 2025, from 11:00 AM to 1.00 PM to discuss the table formats to be used in the report of the IHD-CCI project, Study on Estimating the Contribution of Handicraft and Handloom Sector in Value Added and Employment; Dr. Manna commenced the meeting by welcoming the Chairman as well as other members of the advisory committee and CCI officials. He also updated the participants on the status of the project. He informed the participants that fieldwork had been completed in all the five states and currently the data validation is in progress.

Dr. Sunil Kr. Mishra presented the table structures where some preliminary results for four states excluding the state of Uttar Pradesh were also presented. Prof. Manna highlighted the extent of increase in the number of establishments since 2013 when the sixth Economic census was conducted. Prof Hashim wanted to know the process of generating the multipliers to which Prof. Manna explained the current status.

Prof Ashoke Chatterjee raised the question whether we can compare our findings with 6th EC given the likely differences in the coverage of establishments between the 6th EC and the current survey to which Prof. Manna clarified that the 6th EC had only one question i.e. among manufacturing establishments whether the establishments were engaged in handloom and handicraft activities. However, the definition of handicraft and handloom units adopted in the 6^{th} EC was the same as the one adopted in our survey and accordingly, the comparison is possible.

Ms. Shikha Mukherjee asked whether we have captured the covid impact in our survey to which Dr. Mishra said that we have included the relevant question in the establishment schedule. Also, she advised to mention what are the different paper products in WB in the report. She said that over time the jute is replaced by paper products.

As regards the table(s) based on the gender of the owners of proprietary and partnership establishments, Prof Sharma suggested writing some sentences that in our sample no transgender is there and hence there is no need to include transgender in the gender disaggregated tables.

Prof. Hashim and other CCI members advised to recheck the data of Thanjavur district where the proportion of establishments using electricity is found to be low compared to other districts under study. The members suggested to identify which types of units have no access to electricity. Also, the members suggested that the field supervisor of Thanjavur district be consulted to ascertain the reasons behind the low proportion of establishments without electricity. Prof Hashim suggested defining / clarifying 'health risk' in the report.

Some members suggested that in the table on 'Status of establishment over the Last 10 Years' we need to clarify what the 'status' means to which Prof. Manna replied that the status information was based on the production of the establishment. It was viewed that the report could discuss only the 'status over last 10 years' and not the 'Present situation as compared to pre-Covid'.

Prof Manna explained the procedure of calculating gross value added (GVA) which is the difference between total receipts and total operating expenses (excluding compensation to employees). It was also discussed whether 'bribery and donation' is a cost to the establishment to which Prof. Hashim opined that bribery is a cost but donation paid cannot be a cost. He said that donation is not a part of value added.

Prof. Chatterjee suggested the need of a physical meeting to discuss the draft report and understand how to communicate the key findings to the government as well as the donors. In this regard, Prof. Manna suggested holding of the physical meeting during the last week of the month of May, 2025 depending on the availability of the CCI members.

It was also agreed upon by the members to complete the draft report by the end of May 2025. Dr. Manna concluded the meeting by thanking the Chairman of the advisory committee and other participants for their valuable inputs and constructive suggestions.

5.6.4 Minutes of the Fourth Advisory Committee Meeting

Date: May 27, 2025
Time: 10:30 AM – 1:00 PM
Venue: India International Centre – Annex (Hybrid Mode)

Participants:

1. Dr. S. R. Hashim (In Chair)
2. Dr. Ashoke Chatterjee
3. Prof. Alakh N. Sharma
4. Dr. G. C. Manna
5. Prof. Arup Mitra
6. Ms. Manjari Nirula
7. Ms. Shikha Mukerjee
8. Ms. Purnima Rai
9. Dr. Ritu Sethi
10. Ms. Gita Ram
11. Ms. Sudha Ravi
12. Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra
13. Ms. Priyanka Tyagi
14. Mr. Vikas Dubey

An Advisory Committee meeting was held on May 27, 2025, to discuss the draft findings / report of the IHD-CCI project titled *"Study on Estimating the Contribution of Handicraft and Handloom Sector in Value Added and Employment."* The meeting was conducted in hybrid mode—both physical and online—to facilitate participation from members who were unable to attend in person due to personal reasons. Notably, Ms. Gita Ram and Ms. Sudha Ravi participated virtually.

Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Director of the Institute for Human Development and advisor to the project, welcomed the participants and emphasized the significance of the sector in terms of employment generation and its contribution to the national economy. Dr. Ashoke Chatterjee elaborated on the sector's crucial role in employment and value addition, noting that few surveys have examined it so comprehensively.

Ms. Gita Ram, Chairperson of CCI, appreciated the systematic analytical approach adopted in the study. Dr. Manna observed that establishments often tend to underreport income, leading to lower GVA estimates, and hence a margin of error/bias in the estimate based on the survey is inevitable.

Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra presented the key findings of the study. Dr. Chatterjee raised the question of whether the findings from five diverse states could be generalized to an all-India scenario. In response, Dr. Manna clarified that while a systematic sampling method using the Economic Census frame was adopted, the study is not fully representative at the national level.

Ms. Shikha Mukerjee advised clearly articulating the scientifically valid techniques used in the study and including a short note on its limitations. Prof. Sharma recommended that the report mention the total number of establishments listed—approximately 1.26 lakh—to emphasize the study's scale. Ms. Mukerjee further suggested that when comparing the number of establishments and workers with the 6th Economic Census, increases should be reported not only in terms of absolute terms or the number of times of increase/decrease but also as percentages for better understanding. Dr. Chatterjee also recommended including a text on why the Economic Census may underestimate the number of establishments and workers.

Ms. Mukerjee highlighted the importance of analysing establishment ownership by gender and education level. Dr. Mishra noted that the proportion of women owners is particularly high in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Ms. Gita Ram pointed out that women's skilling in the handloom and handicraft sectors has significantly increased over the past decade.

Prof. Mitra suggested that in many cases, women register as establishment owners to avail benefits under government schemes targeting women entrepreneurs. He added that male members may be migrating or shifting to other productive sectors, while increased female engagement, particularly in own-account enterprises, is a factor behind the rise in the Female Workforce Participation Rate (FWPR) as observed in PLFS data. However, he cautioned that this may not necessarily reflect increased income or consumption.

Regarding technical education, Dr. Mishra stated that most of the workers acquire their skills either through inheritance or informal training from master weavers or artisans. Dr. Chatterjee advised defining “technical education” clearly in the report. The study also found that a significant proportion of establishments are perennial—a noteworthy finding, especially in the context of climate variability.

Prof. Mitra recommended analysing ownership by gender separately for perennial and casual units. If women’s ownership is higher in casual units, the overall trend of high female ownership could be better understood.

The study also revealed that many owners do not maintain formal books of accounts. Dr. Chatterjee raised concerns about the reliability of the recall method for estimating receipts and expenditures. Prof. Sharma responded that recall was the only feasible method and that respondents generally have good memory regarding their financial transactions.

Dr. Mishra presented the share of GVA contributed by these establishments relative to state-level manufacturing GSDP based on the official data. This share ranged from 7–10 per cent in the study states, except Tamil Nadu, which stood at 0.9 per cent. Prof. Sharma explained that Tamil Nadu’s large / organized manufacturing sector explains the relatively smaller share from the handloom and handicraft sector.

Dr. Chatterjee noted that while the current study mainly captures the supply side, a future study on the demand side would be valuable. Prof. Arup Mitra recommended including a cross-tabulation between GST registration and the practice of annual account maintenance. Several members also suggested analysing sector-wise health hazards to understand occupational risks.

Dr. Chatterjee proposed appending a comprehensive list of product types captured in the study. Dr. Mishra also pointed out the low share of direct exports. In response to queries about this, he explained that many owners sell products directly to customers or through intermediaries and are unaware whether the products are ultimately exported.

Prof. Mitra suggested comparing the share of establishments with fewer than five workers and those with five or more workers to Economic Census data. He also recommended examining whether training initiatives correlate positively with employment levels, particularly the female-to-male worker ratio, and to assess receipt-to-expenditure ratios across states. If these ratios do not vary significantly, it would strengthen the reliability of the findings.

Next Steps and Timeline:

1. A revised draft report will be shared with CCI and Advisory Committee members within three weeks for feedback.
2. After receiving comments, the IHD team will finalize the report within another three weeks and submit it to CCI.

Dr. Manna concluded the meeting by thanking all participants for their valuable insights and constructive feedback.

Annexure 5.7: Appendix Tables

Table 1: State Level Distribution of Number of Establishments and Workers – Assam

District/ State	Sector	Est. No. of Est		% Share:	Est. No. of Workers		% Share:
		R+U	R	Rural	R+U	R	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Barpeta	HL	5768	5474	94.90	8055	7634	94.77
	HC	14534	13573	93.39	21552	18747	86.98
	ALL	20302	19047	93.82	29607	26381	89.10
Kamrup	HL	26917	19261	71.56	67677	45894	67.81
	HC	1907	1460	76.53	2617	2015	77.00
	ALL	28824	20721	71.89	70294	47909	68.16
Nagaon	HL	6509	6499	99.84	11473	11462	99.91
	HC	12534	11575	92.35	28655	26611	92.87
	ALL	19043	18074	94.91	40128	38074	94.88
Assam	HL	146026	113487	77.72	340378	248288	72.94
	HC	74615	67790	90.85	151577	137751	90.88
	ALL	220641	181276	82.16	491955	386039	78.47

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 2: State Level Distribution of Number of Establishments and Workers – Rajasthan

District/ State	Sector	Est. No. of Est		% Share:	Est. No. of Workers		% Share:
		R+U	R	Rural	R+U	R	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jaipur	HL	38978	13982	35.87	108798	32200	29.60
	HC	55955	19094	34.12	172600	56795	32.91
	ALL	94933	33076	34.84	281398	88995	31.63
Jodhpur	HL	9836	2945	29.94	17095	4041	23.64
	HC	19784	14838	75.00	54011	35701	66.10
	ALL	29621	17783	60.04	71106	39743	55.89
Sikar	HL	74693	18722	25.07	96533	21516	22.29
	HC	7039	5240	74.45	12769	9948	77.91
	ALL	81732	23962	29.32	109301	31465	28.79
Rajasthan	HL	586579	155205	26.46	852768	199935	23.45
	HC	263550	174549	66.23	699087	414219	59.25
	ALL	850129	329754	38.79	1551855	614154	39.58

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 3: State Level Distribution of Number of Establishments and Workers - West Bengal

District/ State	Sector	Est. No. of Est		% Share:	Est. No. of Workers		% Share:
		R+U	R	Rural	R+U	R	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Haora	HL	229979	61078	26.56	329691	78928	23.94
	HC	34075	8532	25.04	50568	11268	22.28
	ALL	264054	69610	26.36	380259	90196	23.72
Barddhaman	HL	8097	6245	77.13	11681	8157	69.83
	HC	38026	19805	52.08	59773	27907	46.69
	ALL	46124	26050	56.48	71453	36064	50.47
Nadia	HL	25315	14534	57.41	43650	27134	62.16
	HC	38467	19325	50.24	87107	52782	60.59
	ALL	63782	33859	53.09	130757	79916	61.12
West Bengal	HL	349682	140746	40.25	520450	203650	39.13
	HC	392325	193322	49.28	681242	336434	49.39
	ALL	742007	334068	45.02	1201692	540083	44.94

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 4: State Level Distribution of Number of Establishments and Workers - Tamil Nadu

District/ State	Sector	Est. No. of Est		% Share:	Est. No. of Workers		% Share:
		R+U	R	Rural	R+U	R	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Salem	HL	28447	16144	56.75	57873	39130	67.61
	HC	48051	12581	26.18	150336	35778	23.80
	ALL	76499	28725	37.55	208209	74908	35.98
Thanjavur	HL	944	520	55.06	1682	871	51.78
	HC	9991	7509	75.16	15455	10309	66.70
	ALL	10935	8029	73.42	17137	11180	65.24
Coimbatore	HL	6208	1637	26.36	13518	3587	26.53
	HC	8211	3167	38.57	22734	10568	46.48
	ALL	14419	4804	33.32	36252	14154	39.04
Tamil Nadu	HL	73779	32579	44.16	150404	70713	47.02
	HC	252749	152054	60.16	514986	257016	49.91
	ALL	326529	184634	56.54	665390	327729	49.25

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 5: State Level Distribution of Number of Establishments and Workers - Uttar Pradesh

District/ State	Sector	Est. No. of Est		% Share:	Est. No. of Workers		% Share:
		R+U	R	Rural	R+U	R	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bareilly	HL	342487	230722	67.37	552630	363194	65.72
	HC	22126	9794	44.27	47524	26890	56.58
	ALL	364612	240516	65.96	600154	390084	65.00
Agra	HL	7072	4825	68.22	13360	8449	63.24
	HC	9907	7832	79.06	20717	16046	77.46
	ALL	16979	12657	74.55	34077	24495	71.88
Varanasi	HL	32338	7414	22.93	58215	13948	23.96
	HC	91664	70844	77.29	150672	118904	78.92
	ALL	124002	78259	63.11	208887	132852	63.60
Uttar Pradesh	HL	625769	359571	57.46	1075133	593073	55.16
	HC	622820	477560	76.68	1123331	869840	77.43
	ALL	1248589	837131	67.05	2198464	1462913	66.54

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 5A: State Level Distribution of Number of Establishments and Workers (Five States and Total)

State	Sector	Est. No. of Est		% Share:	Est. No. of Workers		% Share:
		R+U	R	Rural	R+U	R	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Assam	HL	146026	113487	77.72	340378	248288	72.94
	HC	74615	67790	90.85	151577	137751	90.88
	ALL	220641	181276	82.16	491955	386039	78.47
Rajasthan	HL	586579	155205	26.46	852768	199935	23.45
	HC	263550	174549	66.23	699087	414219	59.25
	ALL	850129	329754	38.79	1551855	614154	39.58
West Bengal	HL	349682	140746	40.25	520450	203650	39.13
	HC	392325	193322	49.28	681242	336434	49.39
	ALL	742007	334068	45.02	1201692	540083	44.94
Tamil Nadu	HL	73779	32579	44.16	150404	70713	47.02
	HC	252749	152054	60.16	514986	257016	49.91
	ALL	326529	184634	56.54	665390	327729	49.25
Uttar Pradesh	HL	625769	359571	57.46	1075133	593073	55.16
	HC	622820	477560	76.68	1123331	869840	77.43
	ALL	1248589	837131	67.05	2198464	1462913	66.54
Total	HL	1781835	801588	246.05	2939133	1315659	44.76
	HC	1606059	1065275	343.2	3170223	2015260	63.57
	ALL	3387895	1866863	289.56	6109356	3330918	54.52

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 6: Comparative Position of No. of Establishments in Relation to the Sixth EC (R+U; HL+HC)

State	Number of Est.			Ratio: Survey to Sixth EC
	As per Survey		As per Sixth EC	[(Col.2)/(Col.4)]
	All	In operation from 2013 or earlier		
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
Assam	220641	193439	91123	2.42
Rajasthan	850129	697702	123943	6.86
West Bengal	742007	471311	330113	2.25
Tamil Nadu	326529	282575	127365	2.56
Uttar Pradesh	1248589	555188	309997	4.03
Total	3387895	2200215	982541	3.45

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 7: District-wise No. of HH Units, Rural & Urban Combined ('000)

State	Total No. of HH Units
Assam	Barpeta (20); Kamrup (29); Nagaon (19); State (221)
Rajasthan	Jaipur (95); Jodhpur (30); Sikar (82); State (850)
West Bengal	Haora (264); Barddhaman (46); Nadia (64); State (742)
Tamil Nadu	Salem (76); Thanjavur (11); Coimbatore (14); State (327)
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly (365) ; Agra (17); Varansi (124); State (1249)

Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Number of Workers Category (R/U/T)

Area	District/ State	1 Worker	2 Workers	3 - 5 Workers	6 - 9 Workers	10 or more workers	Total
Rural	Barpeta	69.9	26.0	3.2	0.9	0.0	100
	Kamrup	60.6	32.0	4.6	1.8	1.0	100
	Nagaon	60.4	20.9	17.3	1.0	0.4	100
	Assam	61.0	29.1	7.6	1.6	0.8	100
	Jaipur	27.5	42.4	24.7	5.3	0.0	100
	Jodhpur	63.5	36.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100
	Sikar	92.8	4.1	1.6	1.5	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	82.3	12.6	3.5	1.6	0.0	100
	Haora	76.0	22.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	100
	Barddhaman	77.3	19.9	1.7	1.1	0.0	100
	Nadia	55.9	33.2	6.7	2.8	1.4	100
	West Bengal	71.1	24.5	2.9	1.1	0.4	100
	Salem	60.8	9.5	18.8	4.1	6.7	100
	Thanjavur	32.4	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Coimbatore	14.2	66.5	19.0	0.1	0.2	100
	Tamil Nadu	42.1	38.6	13.9	2.0	3.4	100
	Bareilly	53.7	38.9	7.1	0.2	0.1	100
	Agra	59.2	22.2	18.4	0.2	0.0	100
	Varanasi	48.5	32.2	18.4	0.7	0.2	100
	Uttar Pradesh	54.7	33.8	11.2	0.2	0.1	100
	Total	63.3	27.6	7.8	0.9	0.3	100

Urban	Barpeta	67.5	27.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	31.6	39.0	18.8	6.5	4.2	100
	Nagaon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	32.0	38.8	18.6	6.4	4.1	100
	Jaipur	0.5	59.8	31.2	4.1	4.5	100
	Jodhpur	63.9	1.2	28.9	6.0	0.0	100
	Sikar	75.1	16.4	8.4	0.0	0.1	100
	Rajasthan	69.3	16.9	12.4	1.1	0.3	100
	Haora	56.2	41.6	1.8	0.3	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	44.0	38.9	15.1	2.1	0.0	100
	Nadia	74.3	19.7	3.2	2.5	0.3	100
	West Bengal	57.9	38.5	2.8	0.7	0.1	100
	Salem	67.0	24.5	7.2	1.0	0.3	100
	Thanjavur	11.0	86.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	100
	Coimbatore	10.3	76.5	11.0	2.3	0.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	27.3	62.7	8.4	1.5	0.1	100
	Bareilly	52.0	28.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Agra	42.3	23.4	32.4	1.9	0.0	100
	Varanasi	55.6	28.8	14.1	1.2	0.3	100
	Uttar Pradesh	51.8	27.9	19.3	0.8	0.1	100
	Total	59.1	27.2	12.3	1.1	0.3	100
Total	Barpeta	69.8	26.0	3.3	0.8	0.0	100
	Kamrup	52.4	34.0	8.6	3.2	1.9	100
	Nagaon	60.5	20.9	17.3	1.0	0.4	100
	Assam	54.6	31.2	10.0	2.7	1.5	100
	Jaipur	10.2	53.5	28.9	4.5	2.9	100
	Jodhpur	63.8	11.7	20.3	4.2	0.0	100
	Sikar	79.5	13.3	6.7	0.4	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	72.7	15.8	10.1	1.2	0.2	100
	Haora	61.5	36.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	69.6	24.2	4.8	1.3	0.0	100
	Nadia	63.7	27.5	5.2	2.6	0.9	100
	West Bengal	63.2	32.9	2.8	0.9	0.2	100
	Salem	63.5	16.0	13.8	2.8	3.9	100
	Thanjavur	22.8	76.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Coimbatore	11.3	73.8	13.1	1.7	0.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	33.9	52.0	10.8	1.7	1.5	100
	Bareilly	53.2	35.6	11.0	0.1	0.0	100
	Agra	53.8	22.6	22.9	0.7	0.0	100
	Varanasi	54.0	29.6	15.1	1.1	0.2	100
	Uttar Pradesh	53.5	31.3	14.6	0.5	0.1	100
	Total	61.0	27.4	10.3	1.0	0.3	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Number of Workers Category (R/U/T)

Area	District/State	1 Worker	2 Workers	3 - 5 Workers	6 - 9 Workers	10 or more workers	Total
Rural	Barpeta	81.5	10.9	6.1	1.5	0.0	100
	Kamrup	68.8	29.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	100
	Nagaon	44.9	23.0	31.1	0.5	0.5	100
	Assam	54.4	21.2	23.4	0.7	0.4	100
	Jaipur	14.8	34.9	41.7	8.1	0.4	100
	Jodhpur	47.0	30.7	16.4	0.4	5.5	100
	Sikar	37.0	43.9	19.0	0.1	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	41.6	33.6	19.7	1.2	3.9	100
	Haora	75.9	20.7	1.9	1.5	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	65.5	30.1	3.9	0.6	0.0	100
	Nadia	33.0	27.8	34.0	2.1	3.2	100
	West Bengal	57.7	29.1	11.4	1.0	0.8	100
	Salem	16.5	37.5	41.6	4.4	0.0	100
	Thanjavur	76.4	17.1	6.2	0.1	0.3	100
	Coimbatore	8.6	68.8	14.5	4.6	3.6	100
	Tamil Nadu	64.7	23.9	9.9	0.9	0.6	100
	Bareilly	53.1	0.2	46.7	0.0	0.0	100
	Agra	34.9	43.4	17.9	3.8	0.0	100
	Varanasi	50.6	34.6	14.7	0.1	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	45.5	36.8	16.4	1.3	0.0	100
	Total	50.4	32.0	15.5	1.1	0.9	100
Urban	Barpeta	18.9	42.2	29.7	7.7	1.5	100
	Kamrup	80.7	4.1	15.2	0.0	0.0	100
	Nagaon	36.5	24.7	38.8	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	46.2	21.5	31.0	1.1	0.2	100
	Jaipur	8.8	65.0	9.1	15.9	1.1	100
	Jodhpur	19.9	27.2	26.9	25.3	0.8	100
	Sikar	60.4	28.8	10.3	0.6	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	20.4	43.1	17.4	18.3	0.8	100
	Haora	71.0	11.2	17.2	0.1	0.5	100
	Barddhaman	73.0	8.6	12.5	5.9	0.0	100
	Nadia	62.0	26.1	8.7	2.1	1.2	100
	West Bengal	70.0	13.2	12.2	4.2	0.4	100
	Salem	20.8	33.7	31.2	8.6	5.7	100
	Thanjavur	74.3	9.4	2.1	14.2	0.0	100
	Coimbatore	24.9	45.2	25.9	2.1	1.9	100
	Tamil Nadu	43.6	26.6	18.0	9.3	2.5	100
	Bareilly	53.4	30.8	15.9	0.0	0.0	100
	Agra	41.3	31.8	22.0	4.8	0.2	100
	Varanasi	73.4	18.7	7.4	0.6	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	62.5	23.5	12.2	1.7	0.0	100
	Total	54.6	23.5	14.4	6.8	0.7	100

Area	District/State	1 Worker	2 Workers	3 - 5 Workers	6 - 9 Workers	10 or more workers	Total
Total	Barpeta	77.4	13.0	7.6	1.9	0.1	100
	Kamrup	71.6	23.3	4.4	0.7	0.0	100
	Nagaon	44.2	23.2	31.7	0.4	0.5	100
	Assam	53.6	21.2	24.1	0.7	0.4	100
	Jaipur	10.9	54.8	20.3	13.3	0.8	100
	Jodhpur	40.2	29.8	19.0	6.6	4.3	100
	Sikar	42.9	40.0	16.8	0.2	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	34.4	36.8	18.9	7.0	2.9	100
	Haora	72.2	13.6	13.4	0.5	0.4	100
	Barddhaman	69.1	19.8	8.0	3.1	0.0	100
	Nadia	47.4	26.9	21.4	2.1	2.2	100
	West Bengal	64.0	21.0	11.8	2.6	0.6	100
	Salem	19.6	34.7	33.9	7.5	4.2	100
	Thanjavur	75.9	15.2	5.2	3.6	0.2	100
	Coimbatore	18.6	54.3	21.5	3.0	2.5	100
	Tamil Nadu	56.3	25.0	13.2	4.3	1.3	100
	Bareilly	53.2	17.2	29.5	0.0	0.0	100
	Agra	36.3	41.0	18.7	4.0	0.0	100
	Varanasi	55.8	31.0	13.0	0.2	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	49.5	33.7	15.4	1.4	0.0	100
	Total	51.8	29.2	15.2	3.0	0.8	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Handloom and Handicraft Establishments by Number of Workers Category (R/U/T)

Area	District / State	1 Worker	2 Workers	3 - 5 Workers	6 - 9 Workers	10 or more workers	Total
Rural	Barpeta	78.2	15.2	5.3	1.3	0.0	100
	Kamrup	61.2	31.8	4.4	1.8	0.9	100
	Nagaon	50.5	22.3	26.1	0.6	0.5	100
	Assam	58.5	26.1	13.5	1.2	0.6	100
	Jaipur	20.2	38.1	34.6	6.9	0.3	100
	Jodhpur	49.7	31.6	13.8	0.3	4.6	100
	Sikar	80.6	12.8	5.4	1.2	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	60.8	23.7	12.1	1.4	2.1	100
	Haora	76.0	22.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	100
	Barddhaman	68.3	27.6	3.4	0.7	0.0	100
	Nadia	42.8	30.1	22.3	2.4	2.4	100
	West Bengal	63.3	27.2	7.8	1.0	0.6	100
	Salem	41.4	21.8	28.8	4.2	3.8	100
	Thanjavur	73.5	20.3	5.8	0.1	0.2	100
	Coimbatore	10.5	68.0	16.0	3.0	2.4	100
	Tamil Nadu	60.7	26.5	10.6	1.1	1.1	100
	Bareilly	53.7	37.3	8.8	0.2	0.1	100
	Agra	44.2	35.3	18.1	2.4	0.0	100
	Varanasi	50.4	34.4	15.0	0.2	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	49.5	35.5	14.1	0.8	0.0	100
	Total	55.9	30.1	12.2	1.0	0.7	100
Urban	Barpeta	30.3	38.7	24.0	5.9	1.1	100
	Kamrup	34.3	37.1	18.6	6.1	3.9	100
	Nagaon	37.2	24.4	38.4	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	34.5	35.8	20.8	5.5	3.4	100
	Jaipur	5.4	62.9	18.1	11.1	2.4	100
	Jodhpur	45.5	12.1	28.0	14.1	0.3	100
	Sikar	74.7	16.8	8.4	0.0	0.1	100
	Rajasthan	60.9	21.4	13.3	4.0	0.4	100
	Haora	58.2	37.6	3.8	0.3	0.1	100
	Barddhaman	70.3	11.4	12.8	5.5	0.0	100
	Nadia	66.4	23.8	6.7	2.2	0.9	100
	West Bengal	63.8	26.2	7.4	2.4	0.2	100
	Salem	32.7	31.3	25.0	6.6	4.3	100
	Thanjavur	65.1	20.7	2.1	12.1	0.0	100
	Coimbatore	18.0	60.1	18.8	2.2	1.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	38.9	37.1	15.2	7.0	1.8	100
	Bareilly	52.1	29.1	18.7	0.0	0.0	100
	Agra	41.8	27.4	27.4	3.3	0.1	100
	Varanasi	63.7	24.2	11.0	0.9	0.1	100
	Uttar Pradesh	55.6	26.4	16.8	1.2	0.1	100

Area	District / State	1 Worker	2 Workers	3 - 5 Workers	6 - 9 Workers	10 or more workers	Total
	Total	57.5	25.9	13.0	3.1	0.5	100
Total	Barpeta	75.2	16.7	6.4	1.6	0.1	100
	Kamrup	53.6	33.3	8.4	3.0	1.7	100
	Nagaon	49.8	22.4	26.8	0.6	0.5	100
	Assam	54.2	27.8	14.8	2.0	1.1	100
	Jaipur	10.6	54.3	23.8	9.7	1.7	100
	Jodhpur	48.0	23.8	19.5	5.8	2.9	100
	Sikar	76.4	15.6	7.6	0.4	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	60.9	22.3	12.8	3.0	1.0	100
	Haora	62.9	33.5	3.2	0.3	0.1	100
	Barddhaman	69.2	20.6	7.5	2.8	0.0	100
	Nadia	53.9	27.1	15.0	2.3	1.7	100
	West Bengal	63.6	26.6	7.6	1.8	0.4	100
	Salem	36.0	27.7	26.4	5.7	4.1	100
	Thanjavur	71.3	20.5	4.8	3.3	0.2	100
	Coimbatore	15.5	62.7	17.9	2.5	1.5	100
	Tamil Nadu	51.2	31.1	12.6	3.7	1.4	100
	Bareilly	53.2	34.5	12.2	0.1	0.0	100
	Agra	43.6	33.3	20.4	2.6	0.0	100
	Varanasi	55.3	30.6	13.5	0.4	0.1	100
	Uttar Pradesh	51.5	32.5	15.0	1.0	0.0	100
	Total	56.6	28.2	12.6	2.0	0.6	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 11: Distribution of HH Units by Social Group (Handloom Sector) (R/U/T)

Type of area	District /State	Schedule caste	Schedule tribe	Other backward class	General	Total
Rural	Barpeta	13.3	9.7	28.6	48.4	100.0
	Kamrup	19.9	8.8	25.5	45.8	100.0
	Nagaon	27.0	0.0	26.7	46.3	100.0
	Assam	21.2	6.8	26.0	46.0	100.0
	Jaipur	60.5	3.6	24.1	11.8	100.0
	Jodhpur	38.0	0.1	59.6	2.3	100.0
	Sikar	3.4	1.7	84.2	10.7	100.0
	Rajasthan	14.0	1.6	74.9	9.5	100.0
	Haora	21.0	0.0	3.5	75.5	100.0
	Barddhaman	26.8	1.2	48.6	23.4	100.0
	Nadia	36.8	2.5	33.2	27.5	100.0
	West Bengal	26.9	1.0	25.0	47.1	100.0
	Salem	1.6	2.9	94.8	0.7	100.0
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.7	100.0
	Coimbatore	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.9	100.0
	Tamil nadu	0.8	1.4	97.0	0.8	100.0
	Bareilly	6.6	0.1	87.8	5.5	100.0
	Agra	28.9	0.0	70.7	0.3	100.0
	Varanasi	1.0	0.1	92.4	6.5	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	12.0	0.1	83.7	4.2	100.0
	Total	15.9	1.6	64.0	18.5	100.0
Urban	Barpeta	23.5	0.0	19.0	57.5	100.0
	Kamrup	43.4	0.1	11.5	45.0	100.0
	Nagaon	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Assam	43.1	0.1	11.7	45.1	100.0
	Jaipur	0.9	0.2	94.8	4.1	100.0
	Jodhpur	9.2	0.5	89.6	0.8	100.0
	Sikar	8.0	0.1	91.8	0.1	100.0
	Rajasthan	7.8	0.2	91.6	0.4	100.0
	Haora	35.3	0.0	0.8	63.9	100.0
	Barddhaman	2.4	1.4	33.5	62.7	100.0
	Nadia	39.1	0.4	6.7	53.8	100.0
	West Bengal	33.8	0.1	3.5	62.5	100.0
	Salem	0.0	0.0	59.0	41.0	100.0
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Coimbatore	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Tamil nadu	0.0	0.0	87.8	12.2	100.0
	Bareilly	29.6	0.0	63.9	6.6	100.0
	Agra	18.9	0.0	63.7	17.4	100.0
	Varanasi	0.0	0.0	89.0	11.0	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	15.6	0.0	74.2	10.2	100.0
	Total	16.3	0.1	65.3	18.3	100.0

Type of area	District /State	Schedule caste	Schedule tribe	Other backward class	General	Total
Total	Barpeta	13.8	9.2	28.1	48.8	100.0
	Kamrup	26.6	6.3	21.5	45.6	100.0
	Nagaon	27.0	0.0	26.9	46.2	100.0
	Assam	26.1	5.3	22.8	45.8	100.0
	Jaipur	22.3	1.4	69.4	6.9	100.0
	Jodhpur	17.8	0.3	80.6	1.2	100.0
	Sikar	6.9	0.5	89.9	2.8	100.0
	Rajasthan	9.4	0.6	87.2	2.8	100.0
	Haora	31.5	0.0	1.5	67.0	100.0
	Barddhaman	21.3	1.3	45.1	32.4	100.0
	Nadia	37.8	1.6	21.9	38.7	100.0
	West Bengal	31.0	0.5	12.2	56.3	100.0
	Salem	0.9	1.7	79.3	18.2	100.0
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	100.0
	Coimbatore	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	100.0
	Tamil nadu	0.3	0.6	91.8	7.2	100.0
	Bareilly	14.1	0.1	80.0	5.8	100.0
	Agra	25.7	0.0	68.5	5.7	100.0
	Varanasi	0.2	0.0	89.8	10.0	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	13.6	0.1	79.6	6.7	100.0
	Total	16.1	0.8	64.7	18.4	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 12: Distribution of HH Units by Social Group (Handicraft Sector) (R/U/T)

Type of area	District /State	Schedule caste	Schedule tribe	Other backward class	General	Total
Rural	Barpeta	8.6	0.1	5.8	85.5	100.0
	Kamrup	71.2	0.0	6.9	21.9	100.0
	Nagaon	6.6	0.3	21.0	72.1	100.0
	Assam	12.9	0.2	16.7	70.2	100.0
	Jaipur	8.0	1.3	90.0	0.7	100.0
	Jodhpur	26.2	1.5	72.2	0.2	100.0
	Sikar	8.4	0.9	90.6	0.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	20.9	1.4	77.6	0.2	100.0
	Haora	12.6	0.0	18.0	69.4	100.0
	Barddhaman	40.2	2.4	27.3	30.1	100.0
	Nadia	53.7	0.2	22.9	23.3	100.0
	West Bengal	42.4	1.7	25.8	30.1	100.0
	Salem	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Thanjavur	15.8	1.4	80.5	2.4	100.0
	Coimbatore	0.6	63.0	25.3	11.2	100.0
	Tamil nadu	13.0	7.4	76.6	3.0	100.0
	Bareilly	0.0	0.0	71.9	28.1	100.0
	Agra	75.2	0.0	19.4	5.3	100.0
	Varanasi	4.4	0.0	95.5	0.1	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	27.5	0.0	70.1	2.4	100.0
	Total	26.1	1.6	60.8	11.5	100.0
Urban	Barpeta	59.3	0.0	9.4	31.3	100.0
	Kamrup	92.3	0.0	1.1	6.6	100.0
	Nagaon	50.4	0.0	16.0	33.6	100.0
	Assam	63.2	0.0	10.9	25.8	100.0
	Jaipur	5.2	0.3	85.4	9.2	100.0
	Jodhpur	27.9	0.0	50.4	21.7	100.0
	Sikar	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	15.0	0.1	71.1	13.8	100.0
	Haora	5.8	1.2	8.0	85.0	100.0
	Barddhaman	9.5	0.1	22.3	68.1	100.0
	Nadia	20.3	0.0	23.7	55.9	100.0
	West Bengal	11.7	0.2	20.8	67.3	100.0
	Salem	0.0	0.0	79.3	20.7	100.0
	Thanjavur	33.1	0.0	66.9	0.0	100.0
	Coimbatore	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	100.0
	Tamil nadu	13.5	0.0	79.2	7.3	100.0
	Bareilly	4.6	0.0	79.1	16.4	100.0
	Agra	35.5	0.0	49.6	14.9	100.0
	Varanasi	22.5	3.7	73.1	0.7	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	24.7	2.3	66.9	6.1	100.0
	Total	16.7	0.7	52.2	30.4	100.0

Type of area	District /State	Schedule caste	Schedule tribe	Other backward class	General	Total
Total	Barpeta	12.0	0.1	6.1	81.9	100.0
	Kamrup	76.1	0.0	5.5	18.3	100.0
	Nagaon	10.0	0.2	20.6	69.2	100.0
	Assam	17.5	0.2	16.2	66.2	100.0
	Jaipur	6.1	0.6	87.0	6.3	100.0
	Jodhpur	26.6	1.1	66.7	5.6	100.0
	Sikar	6.3	0.7	93.0	0.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	18.9	0.9	75.4	4.8	100.0
	Haora	7.5	0.9	10.5	81.1	100.0
	Barddhaman	25.5	1.3	24.9	48.3	100.0
	Nadia	37.1	0.1	23.3	39.6	100.0
	West Bengal	26.8	1.0	23.3	49.0	100.0
	Salem	0.0	0.0	84.7	15.3	100.0
	Thanjavur	20.1	1.0	77.1	1.8	100.0
	Coimbatore	0.2	24.3	71.1	4.4	100.0
	Tamil nadu	13.2	4.5	77.6	4.7	100.0
	Bareilly	2.6	0.0	75.9	21.6	100.0
	Agra	66.9	0.0	25.8	7.3	100.0
	Varanasi	8.5	0.8	90.4	0.2	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	26.8	0.5	69.4	3.3	100.0
	Total	22.9	1.3	57.9	17.8	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 13: Distribution of HH Units by Social Group (Handloom and Handicraft Sector) (R/U/T)

Type of area	District /State	Schedule caste	Schedule tribe	Other backward class	General	Total
Rural	Barpeta	10.0	2.8	12.4	74.8	100.0
	Kamrup	23.5	8.2	24.2	44.1	100.0
	Nagaon	14.0	0.2	23.1	62.8	100.0
	Assam	18.1	4.3	22.5	55.1	100.0
	Jaipur	30.2	2.2	62.1	5.4	100.0
	Jodhpur	28.1	1.3	70.1	0.5	100.0
	Sikar	4.5	1.5	85.6	8.3	100.0
	Rajasthan	17.6	1.5	76.3	4.6	100.0
	Haora	20.0	0.0	5.3	74.8	100.0
	Barddhaman	37.0	2.1	32.4	28.5	100.0
	Nadia	46.4	1.2	27.3	25.1	100.0
	West Bengal	35.9	1.4	25.4	37.3	100.0
	Salem	0.9	1.6	97.1	0.4	100.0
	Thanjavur	14.8	1.3	81.7	2.3	100.0
	Coimbatore	0.4	41.5	50.4	7.7	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	10.8	6.3	80.2	2.6	100.0
	Bareilly	6.3	0.1	87.2	6.4	100.0
	Agra	57.6	0.0	39.0	3.4	100.0
	Varanasi	4.1	0.0	95.2	0.7	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	20.8	0.0	75.9	3.2	100.0
	Total	21.7	1.6	62.2	14.5	100.0
Urban	Barpeta	50.9	0.0	11.7	37.4	100.0
	Kamrup	46.1	0.1	10.9	42.9	100.0
	Nagaon	49.9	0.0	16.8	33.3	100.0
	Assam	46.6	0.1	11.6	41.7	100.0
	Jaipur	3.5	0.2	89.2	7.1	100.0
	Jodhpur	17.0	0.3	73.2	9.5	100.0
	Sikar	7.8	0.1	92.0	0.1	100.0
	Rajasthan	9.0	0.2	88.1	2.7	100.0
	Haora	31.5	0.2	1.7	66.7	100.0
	Barddhaman	8.8	0.2	23.3	67.6	100.0
	Nadia	27.1	0.1	17.6	55.2	100.0
	West Bengal	23.0	0.2	12.0	64.8	100.0
	Salem	0.0	0.0	74.1	25.9	100.0
	Thanjavur	28.3	0.0	71.7	0.0	100.0
	Coimbatore	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	9.6	0.0	81.7	8.7	100.0
	Bareilly	27.1	0.0	65.4	7.5	100.0
	Agra	26.9	0.0	56.9	16.2	100.0
	Varanasi	10.2	1.7	81.8	6.3	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	18.8	0.8	71.6	8.8	100.0
	Total	16.4	0.3	60.6	22.6	100.0

Type of area	District /State	Schedule caste	Schedule tribe	Other backward class	General	Total
Total	Barpeta	12.5	2.7	12.3	72.5	100.0
	Kamrup	29.8	5.9	20.5	43.8	100.0
	Nagaon	15.8	0.2	22.7	61.3	100.0
	Assam	23.2	3.6	20.5	52.7	100.0
	Jaipur	12.8	0.9	79.8	6.6	100.0
	Jodhpur	23.7	0.9	71.3	4.1	100.0
	Sikar	6.8	0.5	90.1	2.5	100.0
	Rajasthan	12.3	0.7	83.6	3.4	100.0
	Haora	28.4	0.1	2.7	68.8	100.0
	Barddhaman	24.7	1.3	28.5	45.5	100.0
	Nadia	37.4	0.7	22.7	39.2	100.0
	West Bengal	28.8	0.7	18.0	52.4	100.0
	Salem	0.3	0.6	82.7	16.4	100.0
	Thanjavur	18.4	0.9	79.1	1.7	100.0
	Coimbatore	0.1	13.8	83.5	2.6	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	10.3	3.6	80.8	5.3	100.0
	Bareilly	13.4	0.1	79.8	6.8	100.0
	Agra	49.8	0.0	43.6	6.7	100.0
	Varanasi	6.3	0.6	90.3	2.8	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	20.2	0.3	74.5	5.0	100.0
	Total	19.3	1.0	61.5	18.1	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 14: Distribution of Number of Handloom Units by Activity / Main Product

District/State	Manufacture of saree, dhoti, shirt, coat & jacket	Manufacture of other handloom products	Ancillary activities like embroidery, printing, painting, dyeing, etc.	Total
Barpeta	8	5760	0	5768
Kamrup	508	26145	264	26917
Nagaon	85	6424	0	6509
Assam	2496	142418	1112	146026
Jaipur	0	13905	25073	38978
Jodhpur	21	3510	6305	9836
Sikar	144	13309	61241	74693
Rajasthan	1071	126016	459492	586579
Haora	2534	48983	178462	229979
Barddhaman	6611	1486	0	8097
Nadia	18798	6382	135	25315
West Bengal	95524	75352	178806	349682
Salem	24709	3695	43	28447
Thanjavur	783	0	161	944
Coimbatore	6136	0	72	6208
Tamil Nadu	67032	3695	3052	73779

District/State	Manufacture of saree, dhoti, shirt, coat & jacket	Manufacture of other handloom products	Ancillary activities like embroidery, printing, painting, dyeing, etc.	Total
Bareilly	12387	26195	303905	342487
Agra	68	5843	1162	7072
Varanasi	13013	9391	9934	32338
Uttar Pradesh	70955	184046	370768	625769
Grand Total	237079	531528	1013229	1781836

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 15: Distribution of No. of Handloom Units by Activity / Main Product (Percentage)

District/State	Manufacture of saree, dhoti, shirt, coat & jacket	Manufacture of other handloom products	Ancillary activities like embroidery, printing, painting, dyeing, etc.	Total
Barpeta	0.1	99.9	0.0	100.0
Kamrup	1.9	97.1	1.0	100.0
Nagaon	1.3	98.7	0.0	100.0
Assam	1.7	97.5	0.8	100.0
Jaipur	0.0	35.7	64.3	100.0
Jodhpur	0.2	35.7	64.1	100.0
Sikar	0.2	17.8	82.0	100.0
Rajasthan	0.2	21.5	78.3	100.0
Haora	1.1	21.3	77.6	100.0
Barddhaman	81.6	18.4	0.0	100.0
Nadia	74.3	25.2	0.5	100.0
West Bengal	27.3	21.5	51.1	100.0
Salem	86.9	13.0	0.2	100.0
Thanjavur	83.0	0.0	17.0	100.0
Coimbatore	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0
Tamil Nadu	90.9	5.0	4.1	100.0
Bareilly	3.6	7.6	88.7	100.0
Agra	1.0	82.6	16.4	100.0
Varanasi	40.2	29.0	30.7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	11.3	29.4	59.2	100.0
Grand Total	13.3	29.8	56.9	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 16: Distribution of No. of Handicraft Units by Activity / Main Product

District/State	Bamboo and cane products	Wood products	Metal products	Stone products	Leather products	Clay products	Jute products	Paper products	Other products	Total
Barpeta	10103	1575	753	0	43	1012	20	0	1028	14534
Kamrup	826	156	0	0	0	713	0	0	212	1907
Nagaon	7895	2791	26	0	0	144	0	68	1610	12534
Assam	46367	13824	863	0	43	4611	20	282	8606	74615
Jaipur	0	1987	355	3503	1675	39610	722	87	8016	55955
Jodhpur	183	7300	4848	64	3419	2274	282	597	817	19784
Sikar	10	1918	1751	0	417	1256	0	0	1687	7039
Rajasthan	1581	74345	51393	4031	32561	66261	3055	5022	25302	263550
Haora	1205	9139	2398	0	58	2814	0	8770	9691	34075
Barddhaman	2477	3363	1842	2	463	4317	0	13646	11916	38026
Nadia	5525	3952	1372	0	266	14210	0	8187	4955	38467
West Bengal	32199	42220	18502	12	3909	68440	0	123088	103956	392325
Salem	10	16629	25944	33	0	5341	0	0	94	48051
Thanjavur	942	779	356	271	0	489	0	205	6948	9991
Coimbatore	494	369	2361	60	0	485	14	0	4427	8211
Tamil Nadu	17974	31301	43133	4805	0	15765	69	3394	136308	252749
Bareilly	0	233	1382	0	0	7197	0	640	12673	22126
Agra	0	390	1414	266	805	1129	33	68	5803	9907
Varanasi	1700	7284	2915	0	0	4016	0	431	75318	91664
Uttar Pradesh	7476	40048	42402	5297	16050	47374	658	3891	459624	622820
Total	105597	201738	156293	14145	52562	202451	3802	135677	733794	1606059

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 17: Percentage Distribution of Number of Handicraft Units by Activity / Main Product

District/State	Bamboo and cane products	Wood products	Metal products	Stone products	Leather products	Clay products	Jute products	Paper products	Other products	Total
Barpeta	69.5	10.8	5.2	0.0	0.3	7.0	0.1	0.0	7.1	100
Kamrup	43.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	11.1	100
Nagaon	63.0	22.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	12.8	100
Assam	62.1	18.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	6.2	0.0	0.4	11.5	100
Jaipur	0.0	3.6	0.6	6.3	3.0	70.8	1.3	0.2	14.3	100
Jodhpur	0.9	36.9	24.5	0.3	17.3	11.5	1.4	3.0	4.1	100
Sikar	0.1	27.2	24.9	0.0	5.9	17.8	0.0	0.0	24.0	100
Rajasthan	0.6	28.2	19.5	1.5	12.4	25.1	1.2	1.9	9.6	100
Haora	3.5	26.8	7.0	0.0	0.2	8.3	0.0	25.7	28.4	100
Barddhaman	6.5	8.8	4.8	0.0	1.2	11.4	0.0	35.9	31.3	100
Nadia	14.4	10.3	3.6	0.0	0.7	36.9	0.0	21.3	12.9	100
West Bengal	8.2	10.8	4.7	0.0	1.0	17.4	0.0	31.4	26.5	100
Salem	0.0	34.6	54.0	0.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100
Thanjavur	9.4	7.8	3.6	2.7	0.0	4.9	0.0	2.1	69.5	100
Coimbatore	6.0	4.5	28.8	0.7	0.0	5.9	0.2	0.0	53.9	100
Tamil Nadu	7.1	12.4	17.1	1.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	1.3	53.9	100
Bareilly	0.0	1.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	32.5	0.0	2.9	57.3	100
Agra	0.0	3.9	14.3	2.7	8.1	11.4	0.3	0.7	58.6	100
Varanasi	1.9	7.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.5	82.2	100
Uttar Pradesh	1.2	6.4	6.8	0.9	2.6	7.6	0.1	0.6	73.8	100
Total	6.6	12.6	9.7	0.9	3.3	12.6	0.2	8.4	45.7	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Number of Handloom Units by National Industry classification

Area	District /State	Manu-facture of textiles	Manufac-ture of leather and related products	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; etc	Manu-facture of paper and paper products	Printing and repro-duction of recorded media	Manu-facture of other non-metal-lic mineral products	Other manu-factur-ing	Total
Rural	Barpeta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Kamrup	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Nagaon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Assam	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Jaipur	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
	Jodhpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sikar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Haora	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Nadia	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	West Bengal	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Salem	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Thanjavur	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
	Coimbatore	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Tamil nadu	99.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
	Bareilly	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Agra	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0
	Varanasi	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
	Total	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Urban	Barpeta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Kamrup	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Nagaon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Assam	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Jaipur	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Jodhpur	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sikar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Haora	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Nadia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	West Bengal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Salem	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Thanjavur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Coimbatore	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Tamil nadu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Bareilly	83.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	100.0
	Agra	95.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0
	Varanasi	89.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	87.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0
	Total	96.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0

Area	District /State	Manu-facture of textiles	Manufac-ture of leather and related products	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; etc	Manu-facture of paper and paper products	Printing and repro-duction of recorded media	Manu-facture of other non-metal-lic mineral products	Other manu-factur-ing	Total
Total	Barpeta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Kamrup	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Nagaon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Assam	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Jaipur	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
	Jodhpur	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sikar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Haora	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Nadia	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	West Bengal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Salem	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Thanjavur	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
	Coimbatore	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Tamil nadu	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Bareilly	94.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0
	Agra	97.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0
	Varanasi	91.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	94.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0
	Total	98.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 19: Percentage Distribution of No. of Handicraft Units by National Industry classification

Area	District /State	Manufacture of textiles	Manufacture of wearing apparel	Manufacture of leather and related products	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; etc	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Manufacture of furniture	Other manufacturing	Total
Rural	Barpeta	2.5	0.0	0.0	79.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.3	0.5	3.5	0.0	6.1	2.2	100.0
	Kamrup	0.8	9.0	0.0	63.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
	Nagaon	1.1	0.7	0.0	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.8	100.0
	Assam	1.3	1.3	0.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	7.1	1.0	100.0
	Jaipur	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	22.5	100.0
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.0	17.3	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.2	3.0	0.0	19.6	21.9	100.0
	Sikar	0.0	0.0	8.4	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	3.8	3.2	0.0	5.3	31.2	100.0
	Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	13.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.9	2.7	0.0	15.9	23.7	100.0
	Haora	4.4	0.0	0.0	41.2	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	11.5	19.6	100.0
	Barddhaman	35.4	0.0	2.3	21.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.8	16.6	100.0
	Nadia	0.6	0.0	0.0	35.1	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	3.1	0.1	0.0	2.2	3.8	100.0
	West Bengal	25.2	0.0	1.6	26.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.8	3.0	0.0	3.7	13.5	100.0
	Salem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	100.0
	Thanjavur	1.5	0.0	0.0	69.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
	Coimbatore	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	73.9	100.0
	Tamil nadu	1.5	0.0	0.0	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	8.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	14.0	100.0
	Bareilly	0.8	0.0	46.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
	Agra	0.0	0.0	44.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	100.0
	Varanasi	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	87.2	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	15.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	65.3	100.0
	Total	4.9	0.1	9.5	24.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	14.1	0.5	1.0	0.0	4.0	37.7	100.0

Area	District /State	Manufacture of textiles	Manufacture of wearing apparel	Manufacture of leather and related products	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; etc	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Manufacture of furniture	Other manufacturing	Total
Urban	Barpeta	0.8	0.0	4.4	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	26.7	0.0	17.3	28.8	100.0
	Kamrup	19.3	3.5	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	100.0
	Nagaon	14.2	0.0	0.0	25.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	13.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	19.3	13.3	100.0
	Assam	13.7	1.0	0.6	19.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	24.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	13.7	15.1	100.0
	Jaipur	0.3	0.0	4.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	84.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.5	100.0
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.0	17.3	16.6	12.1	0.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.0	13.9	28.5	100.0
	Sikar	0.7	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	77.3	100.0
	Rajasthan	0.2	0.0	9.9	9.9	5.6	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.1	35.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	6.5	26.8	100.0
	Haora	0.9	0.0	0.2	6.6	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	17.2	100.0
	Barddhaman	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.9	100.0
	Nadia	4.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	15.9	100.0
	West Bengal	8.8	0.0	0.4	1.0	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	7.9	100.0
	Salem	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	100.0
	Thanjavur	6.5	0.0	0.0	14.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1	0.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	16.5	100.0
	Coimbatore	37.7	0.1	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	100.0
	Tamil nadu	11.7	0.0	0.0	25.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	5.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	23.1	100.0
	Bareilly	2.9	0.0	53.5	0.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	19.8	100.0
	Agra	3.5	0.0	63.0	4.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	100.0
	Varanasi	0.9	0.0	0.0	9.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	1.8	0.0	22.5	7.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	54.8	100.0
	Total	6.1	0.0	7.8	8.9	22.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	3.2	17.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	4.9	26.5	100.0

Area	District /State	Manufacture of textiles	Manufacture of wearing apparel	Manufacture of leather and related products	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; etc	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Manufacture of furniture	Other manufacturing	Total
Total	Barpeta	2.4	0.0	0.3	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.1	0.5	5.1	0.0	6.8	3.9	100.0
	Kamrup	5.1	7.7	0.0	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.8	100.0
	Nagaon	2.1	0.6	0.0	84.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.9	1.8	100.0
	Assam	2.5	1.3	0.1	79.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	7.7	2.3	100.0
	Jaipur	0.2	0.0	3.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	77.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	13.9	100.0
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.0	17.3	18.8	3.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.3	2.8	0.0	18.2	23.5	100.0
	Sikar	0.2	0.0	6.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	3.0	2.5	0.0	4.1	43.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	0.1	0.0	12.5	15.8	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	12.7	24.7	100.0
	Haora	1.8	0.0	0.2	15.3	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	25.9	17.8	100.0
	Barddhaman	24.3	0.0	1.2	11.3	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.0	10.0	100.0
	Nadia	2.3	0.0	0.7	18.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	6.7	9.8	100.0
	West Bengal	16.9	0.0	1.0	13.3	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	6.6	10.7	100.0
	Salem	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	100.0
	Thanjavur	2.7	0.0	0.0	55.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	6.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.1	100.0
	Coimbatore	24.3	0.1	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	58.6	100.0
	Tamil nadu	5.6	0.0	0.0	44.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	7.2	6.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	17.6	100.0
	Bareilly	2.0	0.0	50.3	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	11.2	100.0
	Agra	0.7	0.0	48.2	6.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	100.0
	Varanasi	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	85.2	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.5	0.0	17.1	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	62.9	100.0
	Total	5.3	0.1	8.9	19.1	8.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	15.1	1.2	0.8	0.0	4.3	33.9	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 19A: Percentage Distribution of No. of Handloom and Handicraft Units by National Industry classification

Area	District /State	Manufacture of textiles	Manufacture of wearing apparel	Manufacture of leather and related products	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; etc	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Manufacture of furniture	Other manufacturing	Total
Rural	Barpeta	30.5	0.0	0.0	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.4	2.5	0.0	4.3	1.5	100.0
	Kamrup	93.0	0.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
	Nagaon	36.7	0.4	0.0	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.5	100.0
	Assam	63.1	0.5	0.0	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.4	100.0
	Jaipur	42.2	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	13.0	100.0
	Jodhpur	16.6	0.0	14.4	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.2	2.5	0.0	16.4	18.3	100.0
	Sikar	78.1	0.0	1.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.2	6.8	100.0
	Rajasthan	47.1	0.0	7.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	8.4	12.5	100.0
	Haora	88.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	2.4	100.0
	Barddhaman	50.9	0.0	1.8	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.9	12.6	100.0
	Nadia	43.2	0.0	0.0	20.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	1.3	2.2	100.0
	West Bengal	56.7	0.0	1.0	15.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	2.2	7.8	100.0
	Salem	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	100.0
	Thanjavur	7.9	0.0	0.0	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0
	Coimbatore	36.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	48.7	100.0
	Tamil nadu	18.8	0.0	0.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	7.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	11.5	100.0
	Bareilly	96.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Agra	37.4	0.0	27.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0
	Varanasi	9.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	78.9	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	42.7	0.0	8.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	37.5	100.0
	Total	45.6	0.0	5.4	13.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	2.3	21.6	100.0

Area	District /State	Manufacture of textiles	Manufacture of wearing apparel	Manufacture of leather and related products	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; etc	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Manufacture of furniture	Other manufacturing	Total
Urban	Barpeta	24.0	0.0	3.4	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	20.4	0.0	13.3	22.0	100.0
	Kamrup	95.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0
	Nagaon	15.1	0.0	0.0	25.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	13.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	19.1	13.2	100.0
	Assam	85.0	0.2	0.1	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.4	2.6	100.0
	Jaipur	40.5	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	50.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0
	Jodhpur	58.1	0.0	7.2	6.9	5.0	0.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	5.8	11.9	100.0
	Sikar	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0
	Rajasthan	82.9	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	4.6	100.0
	Haora	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.3	100.0
	Barddhaman	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.6	100.0
	Nadia	38.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	10.2	100.0
	West Bengal	55.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	3.9	100.0
	Salem	25.8	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	100.0
	Thanjavur	20.1	0.0	0.0	12.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	0.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	14.1	100.0
	Coimbatore	67.3	0.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	100.0
	Tamil nadu	37.3	0.0	0.0	18.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	3.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	16.4	100.0
	Bareilly	75.2	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.7	100.0
	Agra	51.3	0.0	31.8	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0
	Varanasi	48.9	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	57.4	0.0	12.0	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	100.0
	Total	64.4	0.0	3.9	3.2	7.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	6.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.7	10.5	100.0

Area	District /State	Manufacture of textiles	Manufacture of wearing apparel	Manufacture of leather and related products	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; etc	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Manufacture of furniture	Other manufacturing	Total
Total	Barpeta	30.1	0.0	0.2	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.6	0.4	3.6	0.0	4.9	2.8	100.0
	Kamrup	93.7	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0
	Nagaon	35.6	0.4	0.0	55.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	1.2	100.0
	Assam	67.0	0.4	0.0	26.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.8	100.0
	Jaipur	41.1	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	45.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	8.2	100.0
	Jodhpur	33.2	0.0	11.5	12.5	2.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.2	1.9	0.0	12.1	15.7	100.0
	Sikar	91.4	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	3.7	100.0
	Rajasthan	69.0	0.0	3.9	4.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	3.9	7.7	100.0
	Haora	87.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.3	2.3	100.0
	Barddhaman	37.6	0.0	1.0	9.3	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.3	8.3	100.0
	Nadia	41.0	0.0	0.4	10.9	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.9	100.0
	West Bengal	56.0	0.0	0.5	7.1	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	3.5	5.6	100.0
	Salem	37.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	100.0
	Thanjavur	11.1	0.0	0.0	50.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	5.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.8	100.0
	Coimbatore	56.9	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	33.4	100.0
	Tamil nadu	26.9	0.0	0.0	34.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	5.5	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	13.7	100.0
	Bareilly	88.9	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0
	Agra	41.0	0.0	28.5	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0
	Varanasi	24.0	0.0	1.6	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	63.6	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	47.6	0.0	9.9	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	32.8	100.0
	Total	54.1	0.0	4.7	9.1	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	7.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.0	16.6	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 20: Percentage Distribution of HH Units by Type of Ownership (Handloom Sector) (R/U/T)

Area	District/ State	Proprietary	Partnership	Co-operative /Trust/ Other non-profit organization	Public/private limited company	Total
Rural	Barpeta	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Kamrup	99.98	0.00	0.00	0.02	100.0
	Nagaon	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Assam	99.99	0.00	0.00	0.01	100.0
	Jaipur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Jodhpur	97.90	0.00	2.10	0.00	100.0
	Sikar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Rajasthan	99.67	0.00	0.33	0.00	100.0
	Haora	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	West Bengal	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Salem	98.73	0.73	0.25	0.28	100.0
	Thanjavur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Coimbatore	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	99.37	0.36	0.13	0.14	100.0
	Bareilly	99.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Agra	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Varanasi	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	99.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Total	99.90	0.02	0.07	0.01	100.0
Urban	Barpeta	97.42	2.58	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Kamrup	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nagaon	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Assam	99.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Jaipur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Jodhpur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Sikar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Rajasthan	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Haora	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	West Bengal	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Salem	57.85	1.27	40.88	0.00	100.0
	Thanjavur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Coimbatore	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	87.41	0.38	12.21	0.00	100.0
	Bareilly	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Agra	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Varanasi	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Total	99.47	0.02	0.51	0.00	100.0

Area	District/ State	Proprietary	Partnership	Co-operative /Trust/ Other non-profit organization	Public/private limited company	Total
Total	Barpeta	99.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Kamrup	99.99	0.00	0.00	0.01	100.0
	Nagaon	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Assam	99.98	0.01	0.00	0.01	100.0
	Jaipur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Jodhpur	99.37	0.00	0.63	0.00	100.0
	Sikar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Rajasthan	99.91	0.00	0.09	0.00	100.0
	Haora	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	West Bengal	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Salem	81.05	0.96	17.83	0.16	100.0
	Thanjavur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Coimbatore	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	92.69	0.37	6.87	0.06	100.0
	Bareilly	99.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Agra	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Varanasi	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	99.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Total	99.66	0.02	0.31	0.00	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 21: Distribution of HH Units by Type of Ownership (Handicraft Sector) (R/U/T)

Area	District/State	Proprietary	Partnership	Co-operative /Trust/ Other non-profit organization	Public/ private limited company	Total
Rural	Barpeta	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Kamrup	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nagaon	99.74	0.00	0.00	0.26	100.0
	Assam	99.81	0.00	0.00	0.19	100.0
	Jaipur	98.11	0.00	1.89	0.00	100.0
	Jodhpur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Sikar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Rajasthan	99.79	0.00	0.21	0.00	100.0
	Haora	99.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	West Bengal	99.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Salem	85.92	14.08	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Thanjavur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Coimbatore	99.50	0.03	0.47	0.00	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	98.79	1.17	0.05	0.00	100.0
	Bareilly	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Agra	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Varanasi	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Total	99.78	0.17	0.04	0.01	100.0
Urban	Barpeta	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Kamrup	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nagaon	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Assam	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Jaipur	99.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Jodhpur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Sikar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Rajasthan	99.97	0.03	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Haora	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	West Bengal	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Salem	99.81	0.19	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Thanjavur	98.84	1.16	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Coimbatore	96.03	3.97	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	98.51	1.49	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Bareilly	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Agra	99.20	0.80	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Varanasi	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	99.77	0.23	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Total	99.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	100.0

Area	District/State	Proprietary	Partnership	Co-operative /Trust/ Other non-profit organization	Public/ private limited company	Total
Total	Barpeta	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Kamrup	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nagaon	99.76	0.00	0.00	0.24	100.0
	Assam	99.83	0.00	0.00	0.17	100.0
	Jaipur	99.30	0.05	0.65	0.00	100.0
	Jodhpur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Sikar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Rajasthan	99.85	0.01	0.14	0.00	100.0
	Haora	99.88	0.12	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	West Bengal	99.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Salem	96.17	3.83	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Thanjavur	99.71	0.29	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Coimbatore	97.37	2.45	0.18	0.00	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	98.68	1.30	0.03	0.00	100.0
	Bareilly	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Agra	99.83	0.17	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Varanasi	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	99.95	0.05	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Total	99.74	0.23	0.03	0.01	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 22: Distribution of HH Units by Type of Ownership (Handloom and Handicraft) (R/U/T)

Area	District/State	Proprietary	Partnership	Co-operative / Trust/Other non-profit organization	Public/ private limited company	Total
Rural	Barpeta	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Kamrup	99.98	0.00	0.00	0.02	100.0
	Nagaon	99.83	0.00	0.00	0.17	100.0
	Assam	99.92	0.00	0.00	0.08	100.0
	Jaipur	98.91	0.00	1.09	0.00	100.0
	Jodhpur	99.65	0.00	0.35	0.00	100.0
	Sikar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Rajasthan	99.74	0.00	0.26	0.00	100.0
	Haora	99.94	0.06	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	West Bengal	99.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Salem	93.12	6.58	0.14	0.16	100.0
	Thanjavur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Coimbatore	99.67	0.02	0.31	0.00	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	98.89	1.03	0.06	0.02	100.0
	Bareilly	99.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Agra	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Varanasi	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	99.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Total	99.83	0.11	0.05	0.01	100.0
Urban	Barpeta	99.39	0.61	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Kamrup	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nagaon	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Assam	99.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Jaipur	99.95	0.05	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Jodhpur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Sikar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Rajasthan	99.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Haora	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	West Bengal	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Salem	89.00	0.47	10.53	0.00	100.0
	Thanjavur	99.01	0.99	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Coimbatore	97.92	2.08	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	95.29	1.17	3.54	0.00	100.0
	Bareilly	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Agra	99.61	0.39	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Varanasi	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	99.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Total	99.54	0.13	0.33	0.00	100.0

Area	District/State	Proprietary	Partnership	Co-operative / Trust/Other non-profit organization	Public/ private limited company	Total
Total	Barpeta	99.96	0.04	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Kamrup	99.99	0.00	0.00	0.01	100.0
	Nagaon	99.84	0.00	0.00	0.16	100.0
	Assam	99.93	0.00	0.00	0.06	100.0
	Jaipur	99.59	0.03	0.38	0.00	100.0
	Jodhpur	99.79	0.00	0.21	0.00	100.0
	Sikar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Rajasthan	99.89	0.00	0.10	0.00	100.0
	Haora	99.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	West Bengal	99.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Salem	90.55	2.76	6.63	0.06	100.0
	Thanjavur	99.74	0.26	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Coimbatore	98.50	1.39	0.10	0.00	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	97.32	1.09	1.57	0.01	100.0
	Bareilly	99.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Agra	99.90	0.10	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Varanasi	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	99.97	0.03	0.00	0.00	100.0
	Total	99.70	0.12	0.18	0.01	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 23: District wise Number of HH Proprietary & Partnership Establishments and their Percentage Distribution by Gender of the Owner Handloom Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/ State	No of P&P Units	Male	Female	All
Rural	Barpeta	5474	16.72	83.28	100
	Kamrup	19257	29.06	70.94	100
	Nagaon	6499	32.9	67.1	100
	Assam	113470	29.38	70.62	100
	Jaipur	13982	40.96	59.04	100
	Jodhpur	2883	37.4	62.6	100
	Sikar	18722	0.83	99.17	100
	Rajasthan	154693	10.19	89.81	100
	Haora	61078	67.09	32.91	100
	Barddhaman	6245	87.78	12.22	100
	Nadia	14534	41.44	58.56	100
	West Bengal	140746	66.67	33.33	100
	Salem	16057	95.61	4.39	100
	Thanjavur	520	64.88	35.12	100
	Coimbatore	1637	85.74	14.26	100
	Tamil Nadu	32493	85.12	14.88	100
	Bareilly	230722	5.01	94.99	100
	Agra	4825	7.21	92.79	100
	Varanasi	7414	38.73	61.27	100
	Uttar Pradesh	359571	8.65	91.35	100
	Total	800974	25.18	74.82	100
Urban	Barpeta	294	31.95	68.05	100
	Kamrup	7656	37.38	62.62	100
	Nagaon	10	0	100	100
	Assam	32539	37.29	62.71	100
	Jaipur	24996	61.02	38.98	100
	Jodhpur	6891	1.1	98.9	100
	Sikar	55971	0.17	99.83	100
	Rajasthan	431374	3.82	96.18	100
	Haora	168901	38.06	61.94	100
	Barddhaman	1852	91.13	8.87	100
	Nadia	10781	46.19	53.81	100
	West Bengal	208935	42.35	57.65	100
	Salem	7273	87.15	12.85	100
	Thanjavur	424	93.38	6.62	100
	Coimbatore	4571	97.13	2.87	100
	Tamil Nadu	36170	93.51	6.49	100
	Bareilly	111765	8.16	91.84	100
	Agra	2248	53.98	46.02	100
	Varanasi	24923	65.86	34.14	100
	Uttar Pradesh	266198	39.63	60.37	100
	Total	975217	26.64	73.36	100

Area	District/ State	No of P&P Units	Male	Female	All
Total	Barpeta	5768	17.49	82.51	100
	Kamrup	26913	31.43	68.57	100
	Nagaon	6509	32.85	67.15	100
	Assam	146010	31.14	68.86	100
	Jaipur	38978	53.82	46.18	100
	Jodhpur	9774	11.97	88.03	100
	Sikar	74693	0.33	99.67	100
	Rajasthan	586068	5.5	94.5	100
	Haora	229979	45.77	54.23	100
	Barddhaman	8097	88.55	11.45	100
	Nadia	25315	43.47	56.53	100
	West Bengal	349682	52.14	47.86	100
	Salem	23331	91.95	8.05	100
	Thanjavur	944	77.69	22.31	100
	Coimbatore	6208	94.13	5.87	100
	Tamil Nadu	68662	89.81	10.19	100
	Bareilly	342487	6.04	93.96	100
	Agra	7072	22.07	77.93	100
	Varanasi	32338	59.64	40.36	100
	Uttar Pradesh	625769	21.83	78.17	100
	Total	1776191	25.98	74.02	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 24: District-wise Number of HH Proprietary & Partnership Establishments and their Percentage Distribution by Gender of the Owner Handicraft Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/State	No of P&P Units	Male	Female	All
Rural	Barpeta	13573	41.45	58.55	100
	Kamrup	1460	83.11	16.89	100
	Nagaon	11545	55.75	44.25	100
	Assam	67663	55.37	44.63	100
	Jaipur	18733	84.21	15.79	100
	Jodhpur	14838	87.35	12.65	100
	Sikar	5240	89.53	10.47	100
	Rajasthan	174188	87.42	12.58	100
	Haora	8532	71.86	28.14	100
	Barddhaman	19805	61.69	38.31	100
	Nadia	19325	72.09	27.91	100
	West Bengal	193322	64.78	35.22	100
	Salem	12581	97.42	2.58	100
	Thanjavur	7509	67.37	32.63	100
	Coimbatore	3152	59.85	40.15	100
	Tamil Nadu	151983	69.10	30.90	100
	Bareilly	9794	53.75	46.25	100
	Agra	7832	77.47	22.53	100
	Varanasi	70844	12.53	87.47	100
	Uttar Pradesh	477560	34.63	65.37	100
	Total	1064716	54.99	45.01	100
Urban	Barpeta	961	95.03	4.97	100
	Kamrup	448	18.04	81.96	100
	Nagaon	959	75.69	24.31	100
	Assam	6826	62.51	37.49	100
	Jaipur	36861	77.88	22.12	100
	Jodhpur	4946	82.43	17.57	100
	Sikar	1798	61.80	38.20	100
	Rajasthan	89000	77.94	22.06	100
	Haora	25543	88.42	11.58	100
	Barddhaman	18221	25.30	74.70	100
	Nadia	19141	38.67	61.33	100
	West Bengal	199003	36.66	63.34	100
	Salem	35470	93.40	6.60	100
	Thanjavur	2482	47.91	52.09	100
	Coimbatore	5044	91.26	8.74	100
	Tamil Nadu	100695	74.32	25.68	100
	Bareilly	12331	32.97	67.03	100
	Agra	2074	71.50	28.50	100
	Varanasi	20820	19.87	80.13	100
	Uttar Pradesh	145260	35.69	64.31	100
	Total	540785	50.53	49.47	100

Area	District/State	No of P&P Units	Male	Female	All
Total	Barpeta	14534	45.00	55.00	100
	Kamrup	1907	67.84	32.16	100
	Nagaon	12503	57.27	42.73	100
	Assam	74489	56.02	43.98	100
	Jaipur	55594	80.04	19.96	100
	Jodhpur	19784	86.12	13.88	100
	Sikar	7039	82.44	17.56	100
	Rajasthan	263189	84.22	15.78	100
	Haora	34075	84.27	15.73	100
	Barddhaman	38026	44.25	55.75	100
	Nadia	38467	55.46	44.54	100
	West Bengal	392325	50.52	49.48	100
	Salem	48051	94.45	5.55	100
	Thanjavur	9991	62.53	37.47	100
	Coimbatore	8196	79.14	20.86	100
	Tamil Nadu	252678	71.18	28.82	100
	Bareilly	22126	42.17	57.83	100
	Agra	9907	76.22	23.78	100
	Varanasi	91664	14.20	85.80	100
	Uttar Pradesh	622820	34.87	65.13	100
	Total	1605500	53.49	46.51	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 25: District wise Number of HH Proprietary & Partnership Establishments and their Percentage Distribution by Gender of the Owner (Handloom and Handicraft) (R/U/T)

Area	District/State	No of P&P Units	Male	Female	All
Rural	Barpeta	19047	34.34	65.66	100
	Kamrup	20717	32.87	67.13	100
	Nagaon	18044	47.53	52.47	100
	Assam	181133	39.10	60.90	100
	Jaipur	32715	65.92	34.08	100
	Jodhpur	17721	79.08	20.92	100
	Sikar	23962	20.23	79.77	100
	Rajasthan	328882	51.07	48.93	100
	Haora	69610	67.67	32.33	100
	Barddhaman	26050	67.95	32.05	100
	Nadia	33859	58.93	41.07	100
	West Bengal	334068	65.57	34.43	100
	Salem	28638	96.40	3.60	100
	Thanjavur	8029	67.21	32.79	100
	Coimbatore	4789	68.67	31.33	100
	Tamil Nadu	184476	71.93	28.07	100
	Bareilly	240516	6.99	93.01	100
	Agra	12657	50.69	49.31	100
	Varanasi	78259	15.02	84.98	100
	Uttar Pradesh	837131	23.47	76.53	100
	Total	1865689	42.19	57.81	100
Urban	Barpeta	1255	80.25	19.75	100
	Kamrup	8103	36.31	63.69	100
	Nagaon	969	74.90	25.10	100
	Assam	39365	41.66	58.34	100
	Jaipur	61857	71.06	28.94	100
	Jodhpur	11838	35.08	64.92	100
	Sikar	57769	2.09	97.91	100
	Rajasthan	520375	16.49	83.51	100
	Haora	194444	44.68	55.32	100
	Barddhaman	20073	31.37	68.63	100
	Nadia	29923	41.38	58.62	100
	West Bengal	407938	39.58	60.42	100
	Salem	42744	91.79	8.21	100
	Thanjavur	2906	54.55	45.45	100
	Coimbatore	9615	94.05	5.95	100
	Tamil Nadu	136865	79.90	20.10	100
	Bareilly	124097	10.63	89.37	100
	Agra	4322	62.39	37.61	100
	Varanasi	45743	44.93	55.07	100
	Uttar Pradesh	411459	38.24	61.76	100
	Total	1516002	35.13	64.87	100

Area	District/State	No of P&P Units	Male	Female	All
Total	Barpeta	20302	37.18	62.82	100
	Kamrup	28820	33.84	66.16	100
	Nagaon	19013	48.93	51.07	100
	Assam	220498	39.56	60.44	100
	Jaipur	94572	69.27	30.73	100
	Jodhpur	29559	61.50	38.50	100
	Sikar	81732	7.40	92.60	100
	Rajasthan	849256	29.90	70.10	100
	Haora	264054	50.74	49.26	100
	Barddhaman	46124	52.03	47.97	100
	Nadia	63782	50.70	49.30	100
	West Bengal	742007	51.28	48.72	100
	Salem	71382	93.52	6.48	100
	Thanjavur	10935	63.84	36.16	100
	Coimbatore	14404	85.59	14.41	100
	Tamil Nadu	321340	75.39	24.61	100
	Bareilly	364612	8.23	91.77	100
	Agra	16979	53.67	46.33	100
	Varanasi	124002	26.05	73.95	100
	Uttar Pradesh	1248589	28.34	71.66	100
	Total	3381691	39.02	60.98	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 26: District-wise Percentage Distribution of Proprietary & Partnership Establishments by Education of Owner (Handloom)

Area	District/state	Never attended school	Below primary	Primary	Middle (passed class VIII)	Secondary (passed class X)	Higher secondary and above	Total
Rural	Barpeta	3.19	19.47	11.26	44.55	20.31	1.22	100.00
	Kamrup	14.84	7.08	17.49	29.56	17.79	13.24	100.00
	Nagaon	0.27	5.14	32.28	29.22	26.82	6.27	100.00
	Assam	10.81	7.22	20.70	30.20	20.06	11.00	100.00
	Jaipur	6.06	24.91	32.63	19.82	10.32	6.26	100.00
	Jodhpur	34.43	3.41	40.40	16.33	4.84	0.59	100.00
	Sikar	10.77	64.64	9.85	5.10	9.65	0.00	100.00
	Rajasthan	14.05	51.45	16.69	8.19	8.96	0.66	100.00
	Haora	25.87	5.85	34.34	22.88	10.03	1.03	100.00
	Barddhaman	12.69	15.03	49.72	12.06	7.31	3.20	100.00
	Nadia	25.47	18.38	6.29	25.41	18.74	5.71	100.00
	West Bengal	21.76	11.92	31.67	20.25	11.48	2.91	100.00
	Salem	20.62	47.18	18.98	8.83	1.99	2.40	100.00
	Thanjavur	20.75	0.00	0.44	22.95	9.62	46.24	100.00
	Coimbatore	2.49	22.13	26.55	30.91	13.99	3.93	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	16.30	28.70	15.90	17.87	6.89	14.35	100.00
	Bareilly	8.56	12.30	24.27	37.77	9.44	7.66	100.00
	Agra	9.59	62.77	19.65	1.76	5.03	1.21	100.00
	Varanasi	20.74	36.12	18.30	13.31	8.13	3.40	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	9.94	27.97	22.49	25.91	8.14	5.55	100.00
	Total	13.19	26.79	22.46	21.77	10.52	5.27	100.00
Urban	Barpeta	15.63	2.83	14.24	35.10	21.11	11.10	100.00
	Kamrup	8.70	7.73	12.34	27.00	27.87	16.37	100.00
	Nagaon	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Assam	8.75	7.67	12.34	27.17	27.77	16.30	100.00
	Jaipur	0.00	25.92	4.03	29.79	13.73	26.52	100.00
	Jodhpur	8.60	1.43	29.39	59.40	0.72	0.46	100.00
	Sikar	38.27	12.95	21.18	19.22	0.05	8.32	100.00
	Rajasthan	32.13	12.18	21.27	25.14	0.93	8.34	100.00
	Haora	4.16	29.18	34.64	18.73	2.25	11.04	100.00
	Barddhaman	16.44	8.81	42.86	17.79	7.26	6.85	100.00
	Nadia	19.62	18.99	34.51	19.95	6.42	0.50	100.00
	West Bengal	6.93	26.61	35.12	18.83	3.10	9.41	100.00
	Salem	9.20	52.11	16.45	12.88	5.02	4.33	100.00
	Thanjavur	21.59	4.48	20.18	35.95	12.18	5.61	100.00
	Coimbatore	9.70	8.48	25.26	20.95	23.20	12.42	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	11.58	20.83	21.76	21.10	15.89	8.84	100.00
	Bareilly	16.12	15.92	14.76	18.06	14.31	20.83	100.00
	Agra	16.29	18.17	30.27	8.82	21.45	5.00	100.00
	Varanasi	32.97	13.47	16.95	17.88	9.96	8.78	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	23.08	15.29	18.27	16.43	13.72	13.20	100.00
	Total	22.66	16.32	23.13	21.33	6.39	10.17	100.00

Area	District/state	Never attended school	Below primary	Primary	Middle (passed class VIII)	Secondary (passed class X)	Higher secondary and above	Total
Total	Barpeta	3.82	18.62	11.42	44.07	20.35	1.72	100.00
	Kamrup	13.09	7.27	16.02	28.83	20.65	14.13	100.00
	Nagaon	0.27	5.14	32.23	29.33	26.78	6.26	100.00
	Assam	10.35	7.32	18.84	29.53	21.78	12.18	100.00
	Jaipur	2.17	25.56	14.29	26.22	12.51	19.25	100.00
	Jodhpur	16.33	2.02	32.69	46.51	1.95	0.50	100.00
	Sikar	31.38	25.91	18.34	15.68	2.46	6.24	100.00
	Rajasthan	27.35	22.57	20.06	20.66	3.06	6.31	100.00
	Haora	9.93	22.99	34.56	19.83	4.32	8.38	100.00
	Barddhaman	13.55	13.60	48.15	13.37	7.29	4.03	100.00
	Nadia	22.98	18.64	18.31	23.09	13.49	3.49	100.00
	West Bengal	12.90	20.70	33.73	19.40	6.47	6.79	100.00
	Salem	15.68	49.31	17.89	10.58	3.30	3.24	100.00
	Thanjavur	21.13	2.02	9.31	28.79	10.77	27.98	100.00
	Coimbatore	7.80	12.08	25.60	23.58	20.77	10.18	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	13.66	24.30	19.18	19.67	11.92	11.27	100.00
	Bareilly	11.02	13.48	21.17	31.34	11.03	11.96	100.00
	Agra	11.72	48.60	23.02	4.00	10.24	2.41	100.00
	Varanasi	30.17	18.67	17.26	16.83	9.54	7.54	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	15.53	22.58	20.70	21.88	10.51	8.80	100.00
	Total	18.40	21.03	22.83	21.53	8.25	7.97	100.00

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 27: District-wise Percentage Distribution of Proprietary & Partnership Establishments by Education of Owner (Handicraft Sector)

Area	District/state	Never attended school	Below primary	Primary	Middle (passed class VIII)	Secondary (passed class X)	Higher secondary and above	Total
Rural	Barpeta	26.60	43.13	8.50	14.16	4.26	3.35	100.00
	Kamrup	10.37	24.35	16.69	31.38	11.09	6.12	100.00
	Nagaon	29.14	24.12	17.28	19.93	3.67	5.86	100.00
	Assam	26.93	27.95	15.47	19.81	4.46	5.38	100.00
	Jaipur	2.60	2.66	15.75	35.24	25.07	18.69	100.00
	Jodhpur	7.38	4.92	31.35	25.56	27.79	3.00	100.00
	Sikar	27.65	8.09	15.49	22.62	17.41	8.73	100.00
	Rajasthan	10.66	5.26	26.67	26.07	25.55	5.79	100.00
	Haora	9.84	13.95	21.79	34.67	15.62	4.13	100.00
	Barddhaman	6.60	14.36	34.57	23.86	17.69	2.92	100.00
	Nadia	6.52	14.60	48.38	10.45	9.84	10.21	100.00
	West Bengal	6.73	14.40	37.51	20.94	15.61	4.82	100.00
	Salem	3.48	32.08	27.71	35.61	0.85	0.26	100.00
	Thanjavur	26.12	26.52	11.99	6.13	15.06	14.17	100.00
	Coimbatore	54.60	22.42	12.16	1.57	6.44	2.81	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	27.09	26.57	13.30	8.12	13.03	11.89	100.00
	Bareilly	22.02	8.94	43.09	5.73	20.23	0.00	100.00
	Agra	7.76	43.67	26.55	12.57	6.23	3.21	100.00
	Varanasi	23.84	8.86	25.01	28.16	8.30	5.83	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	18.54	20.25	25.88	22.60	7.87	4.86	100.00
	Total	16.86	18.13	25.66	20.62	12.69	6.04	100.00
Urban	Barpeta	11.22	9.32	26.63	25.57	14.95	12.31	100.00
	Kamrup	19.28	19.73	5.86	20.84	22.57	11.73	100.00
	Nagaon	1.47	9.96	19.85	19.06	44.20	5.47	100.00
	Assam	7.75	12.56	16.94	20.47	34.11	8.16	100.00
	Jaipur	2.32	2.92	4.71	54.08	18.42	17.54	100.00
	Jodhpur	3.53	5.56	26.07	27.88	27.74	9.23	100.00
	Sikar	24.94	9.28	7.82	42.10	9.59	6.27	100.00
	Rajasthan	5.73	4.94	14.92	40.52	21.59	12.30	100.00
	Haora	18.71	2.87	16.08	39.99	20.89	1.46	100.00
	Barddhaman	11.49	8.73	37.30	12.65	19.62	10.21	100.00
	Nadia	13.70	18.69	22.00	23.90	10.73	10.97	100.00
	West Bengal	12.95	10.41	30.85	18.90	17.62	9.27	100.00
	Salem	13.20	13.28	50.73	12.31	0.26	10.21	100.00
	Thanjavur	24.20	0.43	1.93	44.03	9.18	20.23	100.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	0.79	6.33	23.65	56.21	13.02	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	14.53	5.04	20.18	27.97	17.31	14.97	100.00
	Bareilly	30.68	3.63	14.76	22.24	6.21	22.47	100.00
	Agra	23.45	11.17	36.05	11.65	9.15	8.53	100.00
	Varanasi	25.20	26.36	21.65	24.04	0.43	2.31	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	25.17	20.10	25.16	20.36	3.41	5.79	100.00
	Total	15.27	11.14	24.54	24.56	14.60	9.88	100.00

Area	District/state	Never attended school	Below primary	Primary	Middle (passed class VIII)	Secondary (passed class X)	Higher secondary and above	Total
Total	Barpeta	25.58	40.89	9.70	14.92	4.96	3.94	100.00
	Kamrup	12.46	23.27	14.15	28.91	13.78	7.44	100.00
	Nagaon	27.02	23.04	17.47	19.86	6.77	5.83	100.00
	Assam	25.18	26.54	15.60	19.87	7.17	5.64	100.00
	Jaipur	2.42	2.83	8.48	47.65	20.69	17.93	100.00
	Jodhpur	6.42	5.08	30.03	26.14	27.78	4.56	100.00
	Sikar	26.96	8.39	13.53	27.60	15.42	8.10	100.00
	Rajasthan	8.99	5.15	22.71	30.95	24.21	7.99	100.00
	Haora	16.49	5.65	17.51	38.66	19.57	2.13	100.00
	Barddhaman	8.94	11.66	35.88	18.49	18.62	6.41	100.00
	Nadia	10.10	16.63	35.25	17.15	10.29	10.59	100.00
	West Bengal	9.88	12.38	34.13	19.91	16.63	7.08	100.00
	Salem	10.65	18.20	44.71	18.41	0.42	7.61	100.00
	Thanjavur	25.65	20.04	9.49	15.55	13.60	15.68	100.00
	Coimbatore	21.06	9.13	8.58	15.13	37.01	9.08	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	22.08	18.00	16.04	16.03	14.73	13.12	100.00
	Bareilly	26.85	5.98	27.30	14.93	12.42	12.52	100.00
	Agra	11.04	36.87	28.54	12.38	6.84	4.33	100.00
	Varanasi	24.15	12.83	24.24	27.23	6.51	5.03	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	20.09	20.22	25.72	22.08	6.83	5.07	100.00
	Total	16.33	15.77	25.28	21.95	13.33	7.33	100.00

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 28: District-wise Percentage Distribution of Proprietary & Partnership Establishments by Education of Owner (Handloom and Handicraft Sector)

Area	District/state	Never attended school	Below primary	Primary	Middle (passed class VIII)	Secondary (passed class X)	Higher secondary and above	Total
Rural	Barpeta	19.87	36.33	9.30	22.90	8.87	2.73	100.00
	Kamrup	14.53	8.30	17.43	29.69	17.31	12.74	100.00
	Nagaon	18.76	17.30	22.67	23.27	11.99	6.01	100.00
	Assam	16.84	14.97	18.75	26.32	14.22	8.90	100.00
	Jaipur	4.06	12.07	22.88	28.72	18.84	13.44	100.00
	Jodhpur	11.86	4.67	32.85	24.03	23.99	2.60	100.00
	Sikar	14.46	52.27	11.08	8.93	11.35	1.91	100.00
	Rajasthan	12.26	27.00	21.98	17.65	17.74	3.37	100.00
	Haora	23.90	6.84	32.80	24.33	10.72	1.41	100.00
	Barddhaman	8.06	14.52	38.20	21.03	15.20	2.99	100.00
	Nadia	14.66	16.22	30.31	16.87	13.66	8.28	100.00
	West Bengal	13.06	13.36	35.05	20.65	13.87	4.02	100.00
	Salem	13.11	40.57	22.80	20.56	1.49	1.46	100.00
	Thanjavur	25.78	24.81	11.24	7.22	14.71	16.25	100.00
	Coimbatore	36.84	22.32	17.07	11.56	9.01	3.19	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	25.18	26.95	13.76	9.84	11.94	12.32	100.00
	Bareilly	9.10	12.16	25.04	36.47	9.88	7.35	100.00
	Agra	8.46	50.95	23.92	8.45	5.77	2.45	100.00
	Varanasi	23.55	11.44	24.37	26.76	8.28	5.60	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	14.85	23.57	24.43	24.02	7.99	5.15	100.00
	Total	15.29	21.85	24.29	21.11	11.76	5.71	100.00
Urban	Barpeta	12.25	7.80	23.72	27.80	16.40	12.03	100.00
	Kamrup	9.28	8.39	11.98	26.66	27.58	16.11	100.00
	Nagaon	1.45	9.85	19.64	19.90	43.74	5.41	100.00
	Assam	8.58	8.52	13.14	26.01	28.87	14.89	100.00
	Jaipur	1.38	12.22	4.44	44.26	16.53	21.17	100.00
	Jodhpur	6.48	3.15	28.00	46.23	12.01	4.13	100.00
	Sikar	37.86	12.84	20.76	19.93	0.35	8.26	100.00
	Rajasthan	27.62	10.94	20.18	27.77	4.47	9.02	100.00
	Haora	6.07	25.73	32.20	21.52	4.70	9.78	100.00
	Barddhaman	11.94	8.74	37.81	13.13	18.48	9.90	100.00
	Nadia	15.84	18.80	26.51	22.48	9.18	7.20	100.00
	West Bengal	9.87	18.71	33.04	18.87	10.18	9.34	100.00
	Salem	12.17	23.28	41.91	12.46	1.49	8.70	100.00
	Thanjavur	23.82	1.02	4.59	42.85	9.62	18.10	100.00
	Coimbatore	4.61	4.45	15.33	22.37	40.51	12.74	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	13.67	9.63	20.64	25.98	16.90	13.19	100.00
	Bareilly	17.56	14.69	14.76	18.48	13.51	21.00	100.00
	Agra	19.73	14.81	33.05	10.17	15.55	6.69	100.00
	Varanasi	29.43	19.34	19.09	20.68	5.62	5.84	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	23.82	16.99	20.71	17.82	10.08	10.59	100.00
	Total	20.04	14.48	23.63	22.48	9.31	10.07	100.00

Area	District/state	Never attended school	Below primary	Primary	Middle (passed class VIII)	Secondary (passed class X)	Higher secondary and above	Total
Total	Barpeta	19.40	34.57	10.19	23.20	9.34	3.31	100.00
	Kamrup	13.05	8.33	15.90	28.84	20.20	13.69	100.00
	Nagaon	17.88	16.92	22.52	23.10	13.61	5.98	100.00
	Assam	15.37	13.82	17.74	26.26	16.84	9.97	100.00
	Jaipur	2.32	12.16	10.86	38.85	17.33	18.47	100.00
	Jodhpur	9.71	4.06	30.91	32.90	19.20	3.21	100.00
	Sikar	31.00	24.40	17.92	16.71	3.57	6.40	100.00
	Rajasthan	21.66	17.17	20.88	23.85	9.61	6.83	100.00
	Haora	10.77	20.75	32.36	22.26	6.28	7.58	100.00
	Barddhaman	9.75	12.00	38.03	17.59	16.63	6.00	100.00
	Nadia	15.21	17.43	28.53	19.50	11.56	7.77	100.00
	West Bengal	11.30	16.30	33.94	19.67	11.84	6.94	100.00
	Salem	12.52	29.77	34.73	15.50	1.49	5.98	100.00
	Thanjavur	25.26	18.48	9.47	16.69	13.36	16.74	100.00
	Coimbatore	15.35	10.40	15.91	18.77	30.02	9.56	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	20.18	19.42	16.75	16.85	14.10	12.70	100.00
	Bareilly	11.98	13.03	21.54	30.34	11.11	11.99	100.00
	Agra	11.33	41.75	26.24	8.89	8.26	3.53	100.00
	Varanasi	25.72	14.35	22.42	24.52	7.30	5.69	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	17.80	21.40	23.20	21.98	8.68	6.94	100.00
	Total	17.42	18.54	23.99	21.73	10.66	7.67	100.00

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 29: District-wise Percentage Distribution of Proprietary & Partnership Establishments by Technical Education of Owner (Handloom) (R/U/T)

Area	District/State	ITI and equivalent	4-year engineering and equivalent	Other Technical training	Indigenous / inherited	No Technical Education	Total
Rural	Barpeta	0.00	0.00	0.36	57.47	42.17	100.00
	Kamrup	1.19	0.00	0.00	33.45	65.35	100.00
	Nagaon	0.00	0.00	1.46	40.07	58.46	100.00
	Assam	0.85	0.00	0.37	36.18	62.60	100.00
	Jaipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.07	15.93	100.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.83	3.17	100.00
	Sikar	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.93	10.07	100.00
	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.48	9.52	100.00
	Haora	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	97.44	100.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.06	91.94	100.00
	Nadia	0.00	0.00	4.18	0.86	94.96	100.00
	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	1.09	3.78	95.12	100.00
	Salem	0.00	0.00	43.78	48.60	7.58	100.00
	Thanjavur	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	97.73	100.00
	Coimbatore	0.61	0.00	1.06	93.20	5.13	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.15	0.00	21.95	47.09	30.80	100.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	0.34	15.90	83.76	100.00
	Agra	0.00	0.00	0.08	29.12	70.80	100.00
	Varanasi	0.00	0.00	7.00	34.24	58.76	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.87	21.10	78.02	100.00
	Total	0.13	0.00	1.53	34.69	63.66	100.00
Urban	Barpeta	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.42	53.58	100.00
	Kamrup	2.89	0.00	0.89	44.37	50.66	100.00
	Nagaon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Assam	2.86	0.00	0.88	44.33	50.75	100.00
	Jaipur	0.00	0.00	0.23	78.48	21.29	100.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	0.40	0.00	99.23	0.37	100.00
	Sikar	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.22	0.78	100.00
	Rajasthan	0.00	0.05	0.01	98.02	1.92	100.00
	Haora	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.98	100.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.09	95.91	100.00
	Nadia	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.41	97.59	100.00
	West Bengal	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.56	99.42	100.00
	Salem	0.00	0.00	13.52	72.40	13.99	100.00
	Thanjavur	0.37	0.00	0.00	33.01	66.61	100.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	0.00	1.58	96.27	2.16	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.06	0.00	4.87	78.36	16.68	100.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.49	74.51	100.00
	Agra	0.00	0.00	5.67	37.61	56.71	100.00
	Varanasi	0.00	0.00	2.11	73.96	23.93	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.82	47.49	50.69	100.00
	Total	0.10	0.02	0.74	60.92	38.19	100.00

Area	District/State	ITI and equivalent	4-year engineering and equivalent	Other Technical training	Indigenous / inherited	No Technical Education	Total
Total	Barpeta	0.00	0.00	0.34	56.90	42.75	100.00
	Kamrup	1.67	0.00	0.25	36.55	61.17	100.00
	Nagaon	0.00	0.00	1.46	40.01	58.53	100.00
	Assam	1.30	0.00	0.48	38.00	59.95	100.00
	Jaipur	0.00	0.00	0.15	80.48	19.37	100.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	0.28	0.00	98.51	1.21	100.00
	Sikar	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.89	3.11	100.00
	Rajasthan	0.00	0.04	0.01	96.02	3.93	100.00
	Haora	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.68	99.31	100.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.15	92.85	100.00
	Nadia	0.00	0.00	2.40	1.52	96.08	100.00
	West Bengal	0.01	0.00	0.44	1.86	97.69	100.00
	Salem	0.00	0.00	30.69	58.90	10.35	100.00
	Thanjavur	0.17	0.00	0.00	16.08	83.75	100.00
	Coimbatore	0.16	0.00	1.44	95.46	2.94	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.10	0.00	12.41	64.55	22.91	100.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	0.23	19.03	80.74	100.00
	Agra	0.00	0.00	1.86	31.82	66.32	100.00
	Varanasi	0.00	0.00	3.23	64.86	31.91	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.28	32.33	66.39	100.00
	Total	0.11	0.01	1.09	49.12	49.64	100.00

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 30: District-wise Percentage Distribution of Proprietary & Partnership Establishments by Technical Education of Owner (Handicraft) (R/U/T)

Area	District/State	ITI and equivalent	4-year engineering and equivalent	Other technical training	Indigenous/ inherited	No technical education	Total
Rural	Barpeta	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.70	81.30	100.00
	Kamrup	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.07	63.93	100.00
	Nagaon	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.72	67.28	100.00
	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.22	69.78	100.00
	Jaipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.37	10.63	100.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	0.00	1.90	85.67	12.43	100.00
	Sikar	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.64	15.36	100.00
	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	1.34	85.88	12.78	100.00
	Haora	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	99.02	100.00
	Nadia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	90.40	100.00
	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	96.88	100.00
	Salem	0.00	0.00	39.99	59.14	0.85	100.00
	Thanjavur	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.07	92.93	100.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	0.00	0.60	95.33	3.43	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	3.37	20.17	76.39	100.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.14	65.86	100.00
	Agra	0.00	0.00	0.90	21.09	78.01	100.00
	Varanasi	0.00	0.00	0.74	67.72	31.54	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.78	51.78	47.45	100.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	1.05	42.22	56.29	100.00
Urban	Barpeta	0.00	0.00	5.04	36.87	58.09	100.00
	Kamrup	0.34	0.00	0.00	25.92	73.74	100.00
	Nagaon	1.50	0.00	0.00	42.08	54.93	100.00
	Assam	0.96	0.00	0.71	36.89	60.56	100.00
	Jaipur	0.00	0.00	0.21	88.82	10.97	100.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	0.05	0.00	91.39	8.57	100.00
	Sikar	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.04	6.96	100.00
	Rajasthan	0.00	0.02	0.09	90.53	9.36	100.00
	Haora	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	99.56	100.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	99.87	100.00
	Nadia	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22	97.78	100.00
	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	99.32	100.00
	Salem	0.00	0.00	26.54	70.60	0.00	100.00
	Thanjavur	0.00	0.00	0.21	21.14	78.64	100.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	0.00	45.90	41.81	12.18	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	20.43	43.52	35.01	100.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	1.49	52.60	45.91	100.00
	Agra	0.00	0.00	7.47	36.81	55.72	100.00
	Varanasi	0.00	0.00	4.49	40.63	54.88	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5.08	40.56	54.36	100.00
	Total	0.01	0.00	5.19	34.61	59.97	100.00

Area	District/State	ITI and equivalent	4-year engineering and equivalent	Other technical training	Indigenous/ inherited	No technical education	Total
Total	Barpeta	0.00	0.00	0.33	19.90	79.76	100.00
	Kamrup	0.08	0.00	0.00	33.68	66.24	100.00
	Nagaon	0.11	0.00	0.00	33.44	66.33	100.00
	Assam	0.09	0.00	0.06	30.83	68.94	100.00
	Jaipur	0.00	0.00	0.14	89.01	10.85	100.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	0.01	1.43	87.10	11.47	100.00
	Sikar	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.79	13.21	100.00
	Rajasthan	0.00	0.01	0.91	87.45	11.63	100.00
	Haora	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	99.67	100.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	99.43	100.00
	Nadia	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	94.07	100.00
	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	98.12	100.00
	Salem	0.00	0.00	30.06	67.60	0.22	100.00
	Thanjavur	0.00	0.00	0.05	10.56	89.38	100.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	0.00	28.42	62.45	8.80	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	10.17	29.47	59.91	100.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	0.83	44.43	54.74	100.00
	Agra	0.00	0.00	2.28	24.38	73.34	100.00
	Varanasi	0.00	0.00	1.59	61.57	36.84	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.78	49.16	49.06	100.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	2.44	39.66	57.53	100.00

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 31: District-wise Percentage Distribution of Proprietary & Partnership Establishments by Technical Education of Owner (Handicraft and Handloom) (R/U/T)

Area	District/State	ITI and equivalent	4-year engineering and equivalent	Other technical training	Indigenous/ inherited	No technical education	Total
Rural	Barpeta	0.00	0.00	0.10	29.84	70.05	100.00
	Kamrup	1.10	0.00	0.00	33.63	65.25	100.00
	Nagaon	0.00	0.00	0.53	35.37	64.11	100.00
	Assam	0.53	0.00	0.23	33.95	65.28	100.00
	Jaipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.13	12.87	100.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	0.00	1.59	87.51	10.90	100.00
	Sikar	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.77	11.23	100.00
	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.71	88.05	11.25	100.00
	Haora	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24	97.76	100.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.68	97.32	100.00
	Nadia	0.00	0.00	1.79	0.46	92.36	100.00
	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.46	2.02	96.14	100.00
	Salem	0.00	0.00	42.12	53.22	4.63	100.00
	Thanjavur	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.76	93.24	100.00
	Coimbatore	0.21	0.00	0.76	94.60	4.01	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.03	0.00	6.65	24.92	68.35	100.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	0.33	16.65	83.03	100.00
	Agra	0.00	0.00	0.59	24.15	75.26	100.00
	Varanasi	0.00	0.00	1.33	64.55	34.12	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.82	38.60	60.58	100.00
	Total	0.05	0.00	1.25	38.98	59.45	100.00
Urban	Barpeta	0.00	0.00	3.86	39.11	57.03	100.00
	Kamrup	2.75	0.00	0.84	43.35	51.93	100.00
	Nagaon	1.48	0.00	0.00	41.64	55.40	100.00
	Assam	2.53	0.00	0.85	43.04	52.45	100.00
	Jaipur	0.00	0.00	0.22	84.64	15.14	100.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	0.25	0.00	95.95	3.79	100.00
	Sikar	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.02	0.98	100.00
	Rajasthan	0.00	0.05	0.03	96.74	3.19	100.00
	Haora	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.06	99.93	100.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	99.51	100.00
	Nadia	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29	97.71	100.00
	West Bengal	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.62	99.37	100.00
	Salem	0.00	0.00	23.18	71.07	3.60	100.00
	Thanjavur	0.05	0.00	0.18	22.88	76.89	100.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	0.00	24.83	67.70	7.41	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.02	0.00	15.92	53.64	29.69	100.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	0.15	28.19	71.67	100.00
	Agra	0.00	0.00	6.54	37.23	56.24	100.00
	Varanasi	0.00	0.00	3.19	58.79	38.02	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2.97	45.04	51.98	100.00
	Total	0.07	0.02	2.32	51.56	45.93	100.00

Area	District/State	ITI and equivalent	4-year engineering and equivalent	Other technical training	Indigenous/ inherited	No technical education	Total
Total	Barpeta	0.00	0.00	0.34	30.42	69.25	100.00
	Kamrup	1.57	0.00	0.24	36.36	61.51	100.00
	Nagaon	0.08	0.00	0.50	35.69	63.66	100.00
	Assam	0.89	0.00	0.34	35.57	62.99	100.00
	Jaipur	0.00	0.00	0.14	85.51	14.35	100.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	0.10	0.95	90.89	8.06	100.00
	Sikar	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.02	3.98	100.00
	Rajasthan	0.00	0.03	0.29	93.37	6.32	100.00
	Haora	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.63	99.35	100.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.73	98.27	100.00
	Nadia	0.00	0.00	0.95	1.32	94.87	100.00
	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.25	97.92	100.00
	Salem	0.00	0.00	30.29	64.37	3.99	100.00
	Thanjavur	0.01	0.00	0.05	11.04	88.90	100.00
	Coimbatore	0.07	0.00	16.81	76.66	6.28	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.02	0.00	10.68	37.40	51.55	100.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.00	0.27	20.57	79.16	100.00
	Agra	0.00	0.00	2.10	27.48	70.42	100.00
	Varanasi	0.00	0.00	2.02	62.43	35.56	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.53	40.72	57.75	100.00
	Total	0.06	0.01	1.73	44.63	53.38	100.00

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 32: Number of Establishments by Strata (Handloom and Handicraft Sector) R/U/T

Area	District/state	Stratum 1 (Handloom Units with less than 5 workers)	Stratum 2 (Handloom units with 5 or more workers)	Stratum 3 (Handicraft Units with less than 5 workers)	Stratum 4 (Handicraft units with 5 or more workers)	Total Units
Rural	Barpeta	5426	48	13207	365	19047
	Kamrup	18700	561	1446	14	20721
	Nagaon	6354	145	9925	1651	18074
	Assam	110476	3011	60512	7278	181276
	Jaipur	12812	1170	17251	1843	33076
	Jodhpur	2945	0	13969	870	17783
	Sikar	18432	290	5180	60	23962
	Rajasthan	152223	2982	165138	9411	329754
	Haora	60222	856	8401	131	69610
	Barddhaman	6172	73	19682	123	26050
	Nadia	13933	601	15363	3963	33859
	West Bengal	137868	2879	182298	11024	334068
	Salem	14180	1964	11290	1291	28725
	Thanjavur	520	0	7452	57	8029
	Coimbatore	1613	23	2845	322	4804
	Tamil Nadu	30503	2076	148281	3773	184634
	Bareilly	228910	1812	5832	3962	240516
	Agra	4453	372	7453	379	12657
	Varanasi	7057	358	70035	809	78259
	Uttar Pradesh	348770	10801	462476	15084	837131
	Total	779840	21748	1018704	46570	1866863
Urban	Barpeta	294	0	776	185	1255
	Kamrup	6438	1218	448	0	8103
	Nagaon	10	0	930	28	969
	Assam	27416	5123	6522	304	39365
	Jaipur	21924	3072	29779	7082	61857
	Jodhpur	6478	413	3623	1323	11838
	Sikar	55905	66	1775	23	57769
	Rajasthan	424474	6900	70834	18166	520375
	Haora	167862	1039	25361	182	194444
	Barddhaman	1775	77	16111	2110	20073
	Nadia	10217	564	18062	1079	29923
	West Bengal	205936	2999	181617	17387	407938
	Salem	12109	195	27036	8435	47774
	Thanjavur	424	0	2079	403	2906
	Coimbatore	4465	107	4692	351	9615
	Tamil Nadu	40495	705	83905	16790	141895
	Bareilly	111185	581	12331	0	124097
	Agra	2140	108	1869	205	4322
	Varanasi	24012	911	19164	1656	45743
	Uttar Pradesh	259455	6743	133886	11375	411459
	Total	957776	22471	476764	64021	1521032

Area	District/state	Stratum 1 (Handloom Units with less than 5 workers)	Stratum 2 (Handloom units with 5 or more workers)	Stratum 3 (Handicraft Units with less than 5 workers)	Stratum 4 (Handicraft units with 5 or more workers)	Total Units
Total	Barpeta	5720	48	13983	551	20302
	Kamrup	25138	1779	1894	14	28824
	Nagaon	6364	145	10855	1679	19043
	Assam	137892	8134	67034	7581	220641
	Jaipur	34736	4242	47030	8925	94933
	Jodhpur	9423	413	17592	2192	29621
	Sikar	74337	356	6956	83	81732
	Rajasthan	576697	9883	235972	27577	850129
	Haora	228084	1895	33762	313	264054
	Barddhaman	7947	150	35793	2233	46124
	Nadia	24149	1165	33425	5042	63782
	West Bengal	343804	5878	363914	28410	742007
	Salem	26289	2158	38326	9726	76499
	Thanjavur	944	0	9531	460	10935
	Coimbatore	6078	130	7537	674	14419
	Tamil Nadu	70999	2780	232186	20563	326529
	Bareilly	340095	2392	18164	3962	364612
	Agra	6593	480	9322	584	16979
	Varanasi	31069	1269	89199	2465	124002
	Uttar Pradesh	608225	17544	596361	26459	1248589
	Total	1737616	44219	1495468	110591	3387895

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 33: Distribution of Establishments by Nature of Operation and by Number of Working Months (Handloom Sector) R/U/T

Area	District/state	% of Establishments			% Estt. With no. of working months			
		Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	1 - 3 Months	4 - 6 Months	7 - 9 Months	10 - 12 Months
Rural	Barpeta	68.67	28.77	2.57	2.77	28.20	5.44	63.59
	Kamrup	72.40	20.18	7.42	5.74	18.32	14.14	61.80
	Nagaon	65.79	29.06	5.15	5.15	19.65	10.59	64.60
	Assam	70.65	22.71	6.64	5.46	19.11	12.88	62.56
	Jaipur	92.47	7.51	0.03	7.53	0.46	0.00	92.01
	Jodhpur	98.15	0.00	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	98.15
	Sikar	99.95	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	99.95
	Rajasthan	99.00	0.71	0.29	0.97	0.08	0.00	98.96
	Haora	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.11	99.71
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.27	99.70
	West Bengal	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.12	99.80
	Salem	79.95	1.34	18.72	0.30	3.79	22.55	73.36
	Thanjavur	78.31	21.69	0.00	21.69	0.00	0.00	78.31
	Coimbatore	89.87	2.12	8.01	1.06	2.00	9.71	87.23
	Tamil Nadu	81.90	6.90	11.20	6.13	2.36	13.51	78.00
	Bareilly	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.66	90.34
	Agra	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	99.60
	Varanasi	95.52	2.94	1.53	1.53	2.94	6.80	88.73
	Uttar Pradesh	99.59	0.27	0.14	0.14	0.27	6.92	92.67
	Total	94.73	3.75	1.51	1.27	2.95	5.50	90.28
Urban	Barpeta	91.93	8.07	0.00	0.00	5.24	21.93	72.82
	Kamrup	89.07	10.93	0.00	0.00	6.42	4.85	88.73
	Nagaon	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Assam	89.11	10.89	0.00	0.00	6.40	5.00	88.60
	Jaipur	99.32	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	99.32
	Jodhpur	70.75	29.25	0.00	0.00	28.85	0.40	70.75
	Sikar	99.84	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.11	0.08	99.80
	Rajasthan	95.96	3.98	0.06	0.00	3.91	0.16	95.93
	Haora	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	West Bengal	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Salem	43.22	47.36	9.42	1.37	5.20	7.61	85.82
	Thanjavur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	99.47
	Coimbatore	88.18	5.15	6.67	1.58	4.32	21.83	72.28
	Tamil Nadu	76.77	16.88	6.35	1.25	3.85	13.95	80.96
	Bareilly	99.46	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.54	1.89	97.57
	Agra	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.82	78.18
	Varanasi	90.70	0.00	9.30	9.30	0.00	8.87	81.82
	Uttar Pradesh	95.94	0.23	3.83	3.83	0.23	8.12	87.82
	Total	95.78	2.88	1.33	1.09	2.16	3.03	93.72

Area	District/state	% of Establishments			% Estt. With no. of working months			
		Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	1 - 3 Months	4 - 6 Months	7 - 9 Months	10 - 12 Months
Total	Barpeta	69.85	27.71	2.44	2.63	27.03	6.28	64.06
	Kamrup	77.14	17.55	5.31	4.11	14.93	11.50	69.46
	Nagaon	65.84	29.02	5.14	5.14	19.62	10.57	64.66
	Assam	74.76	20.07	5.16	4.24	16.28	11.12	68.36
	Jaipur	96.86	3.13	0.01	2.70	0.17	0.44	96.69
	Jodhpur	78.95	20.50	0.55	0.55	20.22	0.28	78.95
	Sikar	99.87	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.06	99.84
	Rajasthan	96.77	3.11	0.12	0.26	2.89	0.12	96.73
	Haora	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	99.92
	Barddhaman	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.16	99.83
	West Bengal	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	99.92
	Salem	64.06	21.24	14.70	0.76	4.40	16.09	78.75
	Thanjavur	88.06	11.94	0.00	11.94	0.00	0.24	87.82
	Coimbatore	88.63	4.35	7.02	1.44	3.71	18.63	76.22
	Tamil Nadu	79.03	12.47	8.49	3.40	3.19	13.76	79.65
	Bareilly	99.82	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	7.13	92.70
	Agra	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.21	92.79
	Varanasi	91.80	0.67	7.52	7.52	0.67	8.40	83.41
	Uttar Pradesh	98.04	0.25	1.71	1.71	0.25	7.43	90.61
	Total	95.31	3.27	1.41	1.17	2.51	4.14	92.17

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 34: Distribution of Establishments by Nature of Operation and by Number of Working Months (Handicraft Sector) R/U/T

Area	District/state	% of Establishments			% Estt. With no. of working months			
		Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	1 - 3 Months	4 - 6 Months	7 - 9 Months	10 - 12 Months
Rural	Barpeta	93.00	4.82	2.18	1.51	3.91	3.00	91.58
	Kamrup	74.66	14.69	10.65	10.43	4.86	14.24	70.47
	Nagaon	60.23	25.80	13.97	3.66	34.79	2.78	58.77
	Assam	68.09	20.60	11.31	3.84	25.90	3.86	66.40
	Jaipur	86.60	9.31	4.09	12.52	0.88	8.79	77.81
	Jodhpur	93.59	4.48	1.92	1.92	0.84	12.32	84.91
	Sikar	92.30	7.70	0.00	0.00	7.93	1.52	90.55
	Rajasthan	92.59	5.62	1.80	2.72	2.18	9.91	85.19
	Haora	89.67	0.42	9.91	0.42	9.91	0.00	89.67
	Barddhaman	91.35	8.29	0.36	0.77	7.88	2.06	89.29
	Nadia	92.64	7.36	0.00	0.00	10.50	3.14	86.35
	West Bengal	91.60	7.71	0.69	0.56	8.63	2.24	88.56
	Salem	30.47	15.20	54.32	0.00	28.68	19.40	51.91
	Thanjavur	96.39	2.22	1.39	2.10	2.61	3.86	91.44
	Coimbatore	99.53	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.64	98.42
	Tamil Nadu	91.25	3.12	5.63	1.71	4.60	4.82	88.87
	Bareilly	99.83	0.17	0.00	0.00	3.60	67.31	29.09
	Agra	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	11.73	86.27
	Varanasi	96.77	1.29	1.94	1.90	1.19	4.37	92.53
	Uttar Pradesh	97.89	0.84	1.27	1.24	1.51	8.07	89.18
	Total	93.04	4.45	2.51	1.59	4.90	6.58	86.92
Urban	Barpeta	94.30	5.45	0.25	0.00	5.71	5.70	88.59
	Kamrup	94.48	2.39	3.13	0.00	5.52	0.00	94.48
	Nagaon	78.85	21.15	0.00	4.49	9.57	7.09	78.85
	Assam	85.34	13.76	0.90	2.62	7.91	4.94	84.53
	Jaipur	81.08	17.26	1.67	0.44	16.90	0.84	81.82
	Jodhpur	87.94	12.06	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	99.71
	Sikar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Rajasthan	86.62	12.69	0.69	0.18	7.13	0.35	92.34
	Haora	97.27	2.73	0.00	0.00	3.24	0.00	96.76
	Barddhaman	99.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	99.99
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22	97.78
	West Bengal	99.64	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.54	99.04
	Salem	73.21	0.08	26.71	0.00	13.34	0.03	86.64
	Thanjavur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Coimbatore	98.89	1.01	0.10	0.00	2.57	4.80	92.64
	Tamil Nadu	90.30	0.27	9.43	0.00	5.31	1.16	93.53
	Bareilly	94.88	0.65	4.48	2.98	0.65	16.83	79.54
	Agra	99.10	0.00	0.90	0.00	4.00	20.71	75.28
	Varanasi	90.30	9.56	0.14	0.00	9.70	6.59	83.71
	Uttar Pradesh	93.19	6.08	0.72	0.25	7.31	11.48	80.96
	Total	93.85	4.08	2.08	0.13	4.38	3.62	91.87

Area	District/state	% of Establishments			% Estt. With no. of working months			
		Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	1 - 3 Months	4 - 6 Months	7 - 9 Months	10 - 12 Months
Total	Barpeta	93.08	4.86	2.06	1.41	4.03	3.18	91.38
	Kamrup	79.31	11.80	8.89	7.98	5.02	10.90	76.11
	Nagaon	61.65	25.45	12.90	3.72	32.86	3.11	60.31
	Assam	69.67	19.97	10.36	3.73	24.25	3.96	68.06
	Jaipur	82.96	14.55	2.49	4.56	11.43	3.55	80.46
	Jodhpur	92.18	6.38	1.44	1.44	0.71	9.24	88.61
	Sikar	94.27	5.73	0.00	0.00	5.90	1.13	92.96
	Rajasthan	90.57	8.00	1.42	1.86	3.85	6.68	87.60
	Haora	95.37	2.15	2.48	0.10	4.91	0.00	94.99
	Barddhaman	95.49	4.32	0.19	0.40	4.11	1.07	94.42
	Nadia	96.30	3.70	0.00	0.00	5.28	2.69	92.04
	West Bengal	95.68	3.98	0.34	0.28	4.47	1.38	93.88
	Salem	62.02	4.04	33.94	0.00	17.35	5.10	77.55
	Thanjavur	97.28	1.67	1.05	1.57	1.96	2.90	93.57
	Coimbatore	99.14	0.80	0.06	0.00	1.94	3.19	94.87
	Tamil Nadu	90.87	1.98	7.15	1.03	4.88	3.36	90.72
	Bareilly	97.07	0.44	2.49	1.66	1.95	39.17	57.21
	Agra	99.81	0.00	0.19	0.00	2.42	13.61	83.97
	Varanasi	95.30	3.17	1.53	1.47	3.13	4.88	90.53
	Uttar Pradesh	96.79	2.06	1.14	1.01	2.86	8.86	87.26
	Total	93.31	4.33	2.37	1.10	4.73	5.58	88.59

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 35: Distribution of Establishments by Nature of Operation and by Number of Working Months (Handloom and Handicraft Sector) R/U/T

Area	District/state	% of Establishments			% Estt. With no. of working months			
		Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	1 - 3 Months	4 - 6 Months	7 - 9 Months	10 - 12 Months
Rural	Barpeta	86.00	11.70	2.29	1.87	10.89	3.70	83.53
	Kamrup	72.56	19.79	7.64	6.07	17.37	14.15	62.42
	Nagaon	62.23	26.98	10.80	4.20	29.35	5.59	60.87
	Assam	69.69	21.92	8.39	4.85	21.65	9.51	63.99
	Jaipur	89.08	8.55	2.37	10.41	0.70	5.07	83.81
	Jodhpur	94.35	3.74	1.91	1.91	0.70	10.28	87.10
	Sikar	98.28	1.72	0.00	0.00	1.77	0.33	97.90
	Rajasthan	95.60	3.31	1.09	1.90	1.19	5.25	91.67
	Haora	98.73	0.05	1.22	0.05	1.37	0.10	98.48
	Barddhaman	93.42	6.30	0.27	0.59	5.99	1.56	91.86
	Nadia	95.80	4.20	0.00	0.00	6.01	1.91	92.08
	West Bengal	95.14	4.46	0.40	0.32	5.03	1.35	93.30
	Salem	58.28	7.41	34.31	0.17	14.69	21.17	63.97
	Thanjavur	95.22	3.48	1.30	3.36	2.44	3.61	90.59
	Coimbatore	96.24	1.03	2.73	0.36	1.30	3.73	94.60
	Tamil Nadu	89.60	3.79	6.62	2.49	4.20	6.35	86.95
	Bareilly	99.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.15	12.01	87.84
	Agra	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	7.41	91.35
	Varanasi	96.65	1.44	1.91	1.87	1.36	4.60	92.17
	Uttar Pradesh	98.62	0.60	0.78	0.77	0.97	7.58	90.68
	Total	93.76	4.15	2.08	1.46	4.07	6.12	88.36
Urban	Barpeta	93.74	6.06	0.20	0.00	5.60	9.51	84.89
	Kamrup	89.37	10.46	0.17	0.00	6.37	4.58	89.05
	Nagaon	79.07	20.93	0.00	4.44	9.47	7.02	79.07
	Assam	88.45	11.39	0.16	0.45	6.66	4.99	87.89
	Jaipur	88.45	10.56	0.99	0.26	10.07	0.78	88.89
	Jodhpur	77.93	22.07	0.00	0.00	16.92	0.23	82.85
	Sikar	99.85	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.11	0.08	99.81
	Rajasthan	94.37	5.47	0.17	0.03	4.46	0.19	95.32
	Haora	99.64	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	99.57
	Barddhaman	99.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	99.99
	Nadia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42	98.58
	West Bengal	99.83	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.26	99.53
	Salem	65.49	12.26	22.25	0.35	11.24	1.98	86.43
	Thanjavur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	99.92
	Coimbatore	93.80	2.98	3.22	0.75	3.40	12.89	82.96
	Tamil Nadu	86.37	5.09	8.54	0.36	4.89	4.87	89.88
	Bareilly	99.00	0.55	0.44	0.30	0.55	3.37	95.78
	Agra	99.57	0.00	0.43	0.00	1.92	21.29	76.79
	Varanasi	90.52	4.35	5.13	5.07	4.42	7.83	82.68
	Uttar Pradesh	94.97	2.29	2.73	2.57	2.73	9.31	85.40
	Total	95.10	3.31	1.60	0.75	2.95	3.24	93.06

Area	District/state	% of Establishments			% Estt. With no. of working months			
		Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	1 - 3 Months	4 - 6 Months	7 - 9 Months	10 - 12 Months
Total	Barpeta	86.48	11.35	2.16	1.76	10.57	4.06	83.62
	Kamrup	77.29	17.17	5.54	4.36	14.28	11.46	69.90
	Nagaon	63.08	26.67	10.25	4.21	28.34	5.66	61.80
	Assam	73.04	20.04	6.92	4.07	18.98	8.70	68.26
	Jaipur	88.67	9.86	1.47	3.80	6.81	2.27	87.12
	Jodhpur	87.79	11.07	1.15	1.15	7.18	6.27	85.40
	Sikar	99.39	0.56	0.05	0.00	0.60	0.15	99.25
	Rajasthan	94.85	4.63	0.52	0.75	3.19	2.15	93.90
	Haora	99.40	0.28	0.32	0.01	0.68	0.03	99.29
	Barddhaman	96.28	3.56	0.16	0.33	3.39	0.88	95.40
	Nadia	97.77	2.23	0.00	0.00	3.19	1.68	95.13
	West Bengal	97.72	2.10	0.18	0.15	2.38	0.75	96.72
	Salem	62.78	10.44	26.78	0.28	12.54	9.19	77.99
	Thanjavur	96.49	2.56	0.96	2.47	1.79	2.67	93.07
	Coimbatore	94.61	2.33	3.06	0.62	2.70	9.84	86.84
	Tamil Nadu	88.19	4.35	7.45	1.57	4.50	5.71	88.22
	Bareilly	99.66	0.19	0.15	0.10	0.29	9.07	90.54
	Agra	99.89	0.00	0.11	0.00	1.41	10.94	87.65
	Varanasi	94.39	2.52	3.10	3.05	2.49	5.79	88.67
	Uttar Pradesh	97.42	1.16	1.43	1.36	1.55	8.15	88.94
	Total	94.36	3.77	1.87	1.14	3.56	4.82	90.47

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 36: Average Number of Days Operated During Last 365 Days by Seasonal and Casual Establishments (R/U/T)

Type of area	District/ State	Handloom	Handicraft	Total
Rural	Barpeta	142	159	148
	Kamrup	137	176	140
	Nagaon	141	154	149
	Assam	140	163	146
	Jaipur	90	79	82
	Jodhpur	90	171	167
	Sikar	90	172	170
	Rajasthan	90	141	140
	Haora	-	89	89
	Barddhaman	-	164	164
	Nadia	-	125	125
	West Bengal	-	126	126
	Salem	253	221	229
	Thanjavur	70	78	76
	Coimbatore	111	150	114
	Tamil Nadu	145	150	140
	Bareilly	-	120	120
	Agra	-	-	-
	Varanasi	105	100	101
	Uttar Pradesh	105	110	110
	Total	120	138	132
Urban	Barpeta	128	145	140
	Kamrup	181	172	181
	Nagaon	-	175	175
	Assam	154	164	165
	Jaipur	130	126	126
	Jodhpur	181	300	208
	Sikar	183	-	183
	Rajasthan	165	213	172
	Haora	-	136	136
	Barddhaman	-	120	120
	Nadia	-	-	-
	West Bengal	-	128	128
	Salem	276	240	255
	Thanjavur	-	-	-
	Coimbatore	139	190	144
	Tamil Nadu	208	215	199
	Bareilly	150	91	120
	Agra	-	90	90
	Varanasi	75	179	124
	Uttar Pradesh	113	120	111
	Total	160	168	155

Type of area	District/ State	Handloom	Handicraft	Total
Total	Barpeta	142	159	148
	Kamrup	143	176	145
	Nagaon	141	155	150
	Assam	142	163	148
	Jaipur	96	113	111
	Jodhpur	178	221	197
	Sikar	175	172	173
	Rajasthan	150	169	160
	Haora	-	110	110
	Barddhaman	-	164	164
	Nadia	-	125	125
	West Bengal	-	133	133
	Salem	269	231	244
	Thanjavur	70	78	76
	Coimbatore	132	181	137
	Tamil Nadu	157	163	152
	Bareilly	150	92	120
	Agra	-	90	90
	Varanasi	79	137	115
	Uttar Pradesh	114	106	108
	Total	141	147	140

Table 37: Number of Establishments by Registration Status (Handloom Sector) R/U/T

Area	District/state	MC	MSME	DC-HL	KVIC	EPFO	ESIC	GST	EPHC	DGFT
Rural	Barpeta	83	103	112	83	0	0	0	0	0
	Kamrup	161	206	22	0	0	0	277	2	0
	Nagaon	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assam	888	970	206	83	0	0	1163	9	0
	Jaipur	0	1783	0	0	0	0	0	0	1121
	Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282
	Sikar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rajasthan	0	1783	0	0	0	0	0	0	3454
	Haora	18	0	3043	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Barddhaman	6	0	1331	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nadia	59	0	258	0	0	0	192	0	0
	West Bengal	207	0	12823	0	0	0	486	0	0
	Salem	510	0	905	176	186	2528	1008	68	27
	Thanjavur	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Coimbatore	303	31	511	7	0	0	3	102	0
	Tamil Nadu	1958	146	3351	248	186	2528	1021	556	27
	Bareilly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5746
	Agra	0	14	431	0	0	0	0	0	83
	Varanasi	262	296	10	0	0	0	0	0	310
	Uttar Pradesh	1151	1582	8638	0	0	0	0	0	8767
	Total	4205	4481	25019	331	186	2528	2212	566	12248
Urban	Barpeta	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Kamrup	746	257	79	0	0	0	172	0	75
	Nagaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assam	3139	1098	331	0	0	0	724	0	325
	Jaipur	5295	2370	390	0	0	0	8485	58	58
	Jodhpur	0	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	57
	Sikar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1289
	Rajasthan	5295	2497	390	0	0	0	8611	58	8581
	Haora	71	175	4082	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Barddhaman	45	26	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nadia	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Bengal	1066	355	4346	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salem	1392	40	6159	1103	43	43	43	0	46
	Thanjavur	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coimbatore	1128	211	1672	198	0	10	139	198	237
	Tamil Nadu	6876	1048	14285	2049	43	92	706	946	1180
	Bareilly	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	491
	Agra	0	288	203	0	0	0	0	0	56
	Varanasi	51	14	2320	0	0	0	14	0	211
	Uttar Pradesh	226	5848	14260	0	0	0	60	0	2542
	Total	16602	10846	33613	2049	43	92	2009	1004	12628

Area	District/state	MC	MSME	DC-HL	KVIC	EPFO	ESIC	GST	EPHC	DGFT
	Barpeta	83	121	112	83	0	0	0	0	9
	Kamrup	907	463	101	0	0	0	449	2	75
	Nagaon	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assam	4027	2068	537	83	0	0	1887	9	325
	Jaipur	5295	4154	390	0	0	0	8485	58	1179
	Jodhpur	0	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	339
	Sikar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1289
	Rajasthan	5295	4280	390	0	0	0	8611	58	12035
	Haora	89	175	7124	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Barddhaman	51	26	1370	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nadia	329	0	258	0	0	0	192	0	0
	West Bengal	1273	355	17170	0	0	0	486	0	0
	Salem	1903	40	7063	1279	228	2571	1050	68	72
	Thanjavur	5	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Coimbatore	1430	241	2183	205	0	10	141	300	237
	Tamil Nadu	8835	1194	17636	2297	228	2620	1727	1502	1207
	Bareilly	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	6238
	Agra	0	302	634	0	0	0	0	0	140
	Varanasi	313	310	2330	0	0	0	14	0	520
	Uttar Pradesh	1377	7429	22899	0	0	0	60	0	11309
Total	Total	20807	15327	58632	2380	228	2620	4221	1570	24876

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Note: MC-Municipal corporation / Panchayat / Local body, MSME- MSME/Udyog Aadhar registration, DC-HL- Development commissioner for Handlooms, DC-HC- Development commissioner for Handicraft, KVIC- Khadi and Village Industries Commission /Board, EPFO- Employees' Provident Fund Organization, ESIC- Employees' State Insurance Corporation, India, GST- Goods and Services Tax, EPCH- Export promotion council for handicrafts, DGFT- Director General of Foreign Trade

Table 38: Number of Establishments by Registration Status (Handicraft Sector) R/U/T

Area	District/state	MC	MSME	DC-HC	KVIC	EPFO	ESIC	GST	EPHC	DGFT
Rural	Barpeta	462	3571	1714	0	0	0	199	0	17
	Kamrup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Nagaon	45	361	36	85	0	0	36	36	166
	Assam	647	5071	1861	354	0	0	347	148	720
	Jaipur	0	280	249	0	0	0	0	0	988
	Jodhpur	0	1344	22	0	0	0	1515	0	1701
	Sikar	661	1000	12	0	0	0	773	0	21
	Rajasthan	4125	17640	510	0	0	0	17353	0	15188
	Haora	1324	0	943	0	0	0	846	0	0
	Barddhaman	65	0	5367	0	0	0	552	0	0
	Nadia	2441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Bengal	7958	0	37740	0	0	0	4629	0	0
	Salem	53	0	0	2	0	0	0	436	0
	Thanjavur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coimbatore	12	83	26	0	0	0	12	4	0
	Tamil Nadu	112	399	123	2	0	0	60	457	0
	Bareilly	0	2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	1383
	Agra	0	79	155	0	0	0	0	0	354
	Varanasi	0	3	23	0	46	46	24	0	1610
	Uttar Pradesh	0	3627	3185	0	201	201	107	0	15526
	Total	12843	26737	43420	356	201	201	22495	605	31435
Urban	Barpeta	313	65	128	12	0	0	106	55	0
	Kamrup	56	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
	Nagaon	230	41	14	0	0	0	89	10	28
	Assam	1504	236	188	12	0	0	695	99	114
	Jaipur	522	2026	579	0	0	0	667	104	6228
	Jodhpur	301	984	16	10	2	5	721	9	597
	Sikar	23	61	0	0	0	0	73	0	24
	Rajasthan	3156	10547	713	80	19	38	7090	180	11320
	Haora	418	29	7719	0	0	0	220	0	0
	Barddhaman	953	676	206	0	0	0	444	6	0
	Nadia	2189	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Bengal	12503	6508	9134	0	0	0	3263	40	0
	Salem	9275	3623	5666	2029	0	0	1015	1015	0
	Thanjavur	29	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coimbatore	1692	395	509	0	0	0	527	28	264
	Tamil Nadu	17847	6235	8102	2029	0	0	3536	1150	1261
	Bareilly	0	1333	0	0	0	0	1333	0	452
	Agra	79	56	169	0	0	0	57	0	29
	Varanasi	0	851	682	0	0	0	197	0	687
	Uttar Pradesh	1571	6193	6376	0	0	0	3337	0	4056
	Total	36581	29719	24512	2122	19	38	17920	1469	16752

Area	District/state	MC	MSME	DC-HC	KVIC	EPFO	ESIC	GST	EPHC	DGFT
Total	Barpeta	775	3636	1842	12	0	0	305	55	17
	Kamrup	56	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	3
	Nagaon	275	402	50	85	0	0	124	46	193
	Assam	2151	5307	2049	366	0	0	1042	246	835
	Jaipur	522	2306	828	0	0	0	667	104	7216
	Jodhpur	301	2328	38	10	2	5	2236	9	2298
	Sikar	684	1061	12	0	0	0	845	0	45
	Rajasthan	7281	28187	1223	80	19	38	24443	180	26508
	Haora	1742	29	8661	0	0	0	1066	0	0
	Barddhaman	1018	676	5573	0	0	0	995	6	0
	Nadia	4629	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Bengal	20462	6508	46874	0	0	0	7892	40	0
	Salem	9328	3623	5666	2031	0	0	1015	1451	0
	Thanjavur	29	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coimbatore	1704	478	535	0	0	0	539	33	264
	Tamil Nadu	17960	6634	8225	2031	0	0	3596	1607	1261
	Bareilly	0	3363	0	0	0	0	1333	0	1835
	Agra	79	135	324	0	0	0	57	0	383
	Varanasi	0	854	705	0	46	46	221	0	2297
	Uttar Pradesh	1571	9819	9560	0	201	201	3443	0	19583
	Total	49424	56455	67931	2478	220	239	40415	2074	48187

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Note: MC-Municipal corporation / Panchayat / Local body, MSME- MSME/Udyog Aadhar registration, DC-HL- Development commissioner for Handlooms, DC-HC- Development commissioner for Handicraft, KVIC- Khadi and Village Industries Commission /Board, EPFO- Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, ESIC- Employees' State Insurance Corporation, India, GST- Goods and Services Tax, EPCH- Export promotion council for handicrafts, DGFT- Director General of Foreign Trade

Table 39: Number of Establishments by Registration Status (Handloom and Handicraft Sector) R/U/T

Area	District/state	MC	MSME	DC-HL	DC-HC	KVIC	EPFO	ESIC	GST	EPHC	DGFT
Rural	Barpeta	545	3674	112	1714	83	0	0	199	0	17
	Kamrup	161	206	22	0	0	0	0	277	2	3
	Nagaon	75	361	0	36	85	0	0	36	36	166
	Assam	1535	6041	206	1861	437	0	0	1510	157	720
	Jaipur	0	2064	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	2109
	Jodhpur	0	1344	0	22	0	0	0	1515	0	1983
	Sikar	661	1000	0	12	0	0	0	773	0	21
	Rajasthan	4125	19423	0	510	0	0	0	17353	0	18642
	Haora	1342	0	3043	943	0	0	0	846	0	0
	Barddhaman	71	0	1331	5367	0	0	0	552	0	0
	Nadia	2499	0	258	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
	West Bengal	8166	0	12823	37740	0	0	0	5115	0	0
	Salem	563	0	905	0	178	186	2528	1008	504	27
	Thanjavur	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Coimbatore	315	114	511	26	7	0	0	15	107	0
	Tamil Nadu	2071	545	3351	123	250	186	2528	1081	1014	27
	Bareilly	0	2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7129
	Agra	0	93	431	155	0	0	0	0	0	437
	Varanasi	262	299	10	23	0	46	46	24	0	1920
	Uttar Pradesh	1151	5208	8638	3185	0	201	201	107	0	24293
	Total	17048	31218	25019	43420	687	386	2729	25166	1171	43682
Urban	Barpeta	313	83	0	128	12	0	0	106	55	9
	Kamrup	802	257	79	0	0	0	0	225	0	75
	Nagaon	230	41	0	14	0	0	0	89	10	28
	Assam	4642	1334	331	188	12	0	0	1419	99	439
	Jaipur	5817	4396	390	579	0	0	0	9152	162	6286
	Jodhpur	301	999	0	16	10	2	5	737	9	655
	Sikar	23	61	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	1314
	Rajasthan	8451	13044	390	713	80	19	38	15701	238	19902
	Haora	490	204	4082	7719	0	0	0	220	0	0
	Barddhaman	998	702	39	206	0	0	0	444	6	0
	Nadia	2459	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Bengal	13570	6863	4346	9134	0	0	0	3263	40	0
	Salem	10668	3663	6159	5666	3132	43	43	1057	1015	46
	Thanjavur	34	44	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coimbatore	2820	606	1672	509	198	0	10	665	226	501
	Tamil Nadu	24723	7283	14285	8102	4078	43	92	4242	2096	2441
	Bareilly	0	1373	0	0	0	0	0	1333	0	943
	Agra	79	344	203	169	0	0	0	57	0	86
	Varanasi	51	865	2320	682	0	0	0	211	0	898
	Uttar Pradesh	1797	12040	14260	6376	0	0	0	3396	0	6599
	Total	53184	40564	33613	24512	4170	62	131	28020	2472	29380

Area	District/state	MC	MSME	DC-HL	DC-HC	KVIC	EPFO	ESIC	GST	EPHC	DGFT
Total	Barpeta	858	3757	112	1842	95	0	0	305	55	26
	Kamrup	963	463	101	0	0	0	0	501	2	78
	Nagaon	306	402	0	50	85	0	0	124	46	193
	Assam	6178	7375	537	2049	449	0	0	2928	256	1159
	Jaipur	5817	6460	390	828	0	0	0	9152	162	8395
	Jodhpur	301	2344	0	38	10	2	5	2251	9	2638
	Sikar	684	1061	0	12	0	0	0	845	0	1334
	Rajasthan	12576	32468	390	1223	80	19	38	33054	238	38543
	Haora	1831	204	7124	8661	0	0	0	1066	0	0
	Barddhaman	1069	702	1370	5573	0	0	0	995	6	0
	Nadia	4959	727	258	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
	West Bengal	21735	6863	17170	46874	0	0	0	8378	40	0
	Salem	11231	3663	7063	5666	3310	228	2571	2065	1518	72
	Thanjavur	34	44	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Coimbatore	3135	720	2183	535	205	0	10	681	332	501
	Tamil Nadu	26794	7828	17636	8225	4327	228	2620	5323	3109	2468
	Bareilly	0	3403	0	0	0	0	0	1333	0	8072
	Agra	79	437	634	324	0	0	0	57	0	523
	Varanasi	313	1164	2330	705	0	46	46	235	0	2818
	Uttar Pradesh	2948	17249	22899	9560	0	201	201	3503	0	30892
	Total	70231	71782	58632	67931	4857	448	2859	53186	3643	73063

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Note: MC-Municipal corporation / Panchayat / Local body, MSME- MSME/Udyog Aadhar registration, DC-HL- Development commissioner for Handlooms, DC-HC- Development commissioner for Handicraft, KVIC- Khadi and Village Industries Commission /Board, EPFO- Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, ESIC- Employees' State Insurance Corporation, India, GST- Goods and Services Tax, EPCH- Export promotion council for handicrafts, DGFT- Director General of Foreign Trade

Table 40: Employment Status in Handicraft Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/state	No. of Establishments	Number of workers			%age of workers	
			Male	Female	All	Hired	Not hired
Rural	Barpeta	13573	10322	8425	18747	14.33	85.67
	Kamrup	1460	1419	596	2015	7.38	92.62
	Nagaon	11575	19343	7269	26611	39.94	60.06
	Assam	67790	96629	41122	137751	34.45	65.55
	Jaipur	19094	25094	31701	56795	9.34	90.66
	Jodhpur	14838	28587	7114	35701	21.87	78.13
	Sikar	5240	8076	1873	9948	4.58	95.42
	Rajasthan	174549	311981	102238	414219	17.56	82.44
	Haora	8532	6398	4869	11268	14.45	85.55
	Barddhaman	19805	17746	10161	27907	9.17	90.83
	Nadia	19325	35847	16934	52782	30.44	69.56
	West Bengal	193322	218958	117475	336434	17.81	82.19
	Salem	12581	20984	14794	35778	16.05	83.95
	Thanjavur	7509	6641	3668	10309	12.13	87.87
	Coimbatore	3167	6014	4554	10568	31.98	68.02
	Tamil Nadu	152054	159701	97315	257016	16.58	83.42
	Bareilly	9794	9792	17098	26890	0.00	100.00
	Agra	7832	9271	6775	16046	7.68	92.32
	Varanasi	70844	11860	107043	118904	0.16	99.84
	Uttar Pradesh	477560	246894	622946	869840	2.92	97.08
	Total	1065275	1034163	981096	2015260	12.31	87.69
Urban	Barpeta	961	2635	170	2805	57.87	42.13
	Kamrup	448	223	379	602	23.37	76.63
	Nagaon	959	1553	491	2044	37.16	62.84
	Assam	6826	10022	3804	13826	38.84	61.16
	Jaipur	36861	56884	58922	115805	18.32	81.68
	Jodhpur	4946	15874	2435	18309	59.34	40.66
	Sikar	1798	1896	924	2820	5.94	94.06
	Rajasthan	89000	200029	84839	284868	39.36	60.64
	Haora	25543	29944	9357	39301	25.46	74.54
	Barddhaman	18221	15860	16005	31865	29.15	70.85
	Nadia	19141	17752	16573	34325	28.72	71.28
	West Bengal	199003	183696	161113	344808	28.62	71.38
	Salem	35470	97859	16699	114558	58.84	41.16
	Thanjavur	2482	3213	1933	5146	44.17	55.83
	Coimbatore	5044	9755	2412	12167	39.17	60.83
	Tamil Nadu	100695	197730	60240	257970	49.56	50.44
	Bareilly	12331	4907	15728	20634	0.58	99.42
	Agra	2074	3181	1490	4670	19.58	80.42
	Varanasi	20820	11739	20029	31768	22.49	77.51
	Uttar Pradesh	145260	119975	133516	253491	19.63	80.37
	Total	540784	711452	443512	1154963	34.10	65.90

Area	District/state	No. of Establishments	Number of workers			%age of workers	
			Male	Female	All	Hired	Not hired
Total	Barpeta	14534	12956	8596	21552	20.00	80.00
	Kamrup	1907	1642	975	2617	11.06	88.94
	Nagaon	12534	20896	7760	28655	39.75	60.25
	Assam	74615	106651	44926	151577	34.85	65.15
	Jaipur	55955	81978	90622	172600	15.36	84.64
	Jodhpur	19784	44461	9549	54011	34.57	65.43
	Sikar	7039	9971	2797	12769	4.88	95.12
	Rajasthan	263550	512010	187077	699087	26.44	73.56
	Haora	34075	36342	14226	50568	23.00	77.00
	Barddhaman	38026	33606	26167	59773	19.82	80.18
	Nadia	38467	53599	33507	87107	29.76	70.24
	West Bengal	392325	402654	278588	681242	23.28	76.72
	Salem	48051	118843	31493	150336	48.66	51.34
	Thanjavur	9991	9854	5601	15455	22.80	77.20
	Coimbatore	8211	15769	6965	22734	35.83	64.17
	Tamil Nadu	252749	357431	157555	514986	33.10	66.90
	Bareilly	22126	14699	32825	47524	0.25	99.75
	Agra	9907	12452	8265	20717	10.36	89.64
	Varanasi	91664	23600	127072	150672	4.86	95.14
	Uttar Pradesh	622820	366869	756462	1123331	6.69	93.31
	Total	1606059	1745615	1424607	3170223	20.25	79.75

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 41: Employment Status in Handloom Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/ state	No. of Establishments	Number of workers			%age of workers	
			Male	Female	All	Hired	Not hired
Rural	Barpeta	5474	841	6793	7634	5.03	94.97
	Kamrup	19261	13655	32239	45894	43.87	56.13
	Nagaon	6499	3049	8414	11462	15.26	84.74
	Assam	113487	70940	177348	248288	37.19	62.81
	Jaipur	13982	9884	22316	32200	4.16	95.84
	Jodhpur	2945	1204	2837	4041	0.39	99.61
	Sikar	18722	159	21358	21516	0.00	100.00
	Rajasthan	155205	20835	179100	199935	0.74	99.26
	Haora	61078	28934	49995	78928	4.28	95.72
	Barddhaman	6245	5911	2246	8157	4.63	95.37
	Nadia	14534	7656	19478	27134	25.07	74.93
	West Bengal	140746	88874	114776	203650	11.40	88.60
	Salem	16144	31858	7271	39130	47.35	52.65
	Thanjavur	520	351	520	871	0.00	100.00
	Coimbatore	1637	1782	1805	3587	8.62	91.38
	Tamil Nadu	32579	46193	24520	70713	28.29	71.71
	Bareilly	230722	14807	348387	363194	1.38	98.62
	Agra	4825	1861	6588	8449	4.09	95.91
	Varanasi	7414	6170	7778	13948	14.21	85.79
	Uttar Pradesh	359571	79061	514012	593073	3.48	96.52
	Total	801588	305903	1009756	1315659	11.98	88.02
Urban	Barpeta	294	63	358	421	7.38	92.62
	Kamrup	7656	7552	14231	21783	42.59	57.41
	Nagaon	10	0	10	10	0.00	100.00
	Assam	32539	31829	60261	92090	42.41	57.59
	Jaipur	24996	37946	38652	76598	29.34	70.66
	Jodhpur	6891	2171	10883	13054	0.83	99.17
	Sikar	55971	214	74802	75016	0.16	99.84
	Rajasthan	431374	57243	595590	652834	3.70	96.30
	Haora	168901	101892	148871	250763	2.40	97.60
	Barddhaman	1852	2253	1271	3524	16.89	83.11
	Nadia	10781	7059	9457	16516	20.69	79.31
	West Bengal	208935	135240	181560	316800	5.92	94.08
	Salem	12304	13449	5294	18744	12.69	87.31
	Thanjavur	424	465	346	811	2.29	97.71
	Coimbatore	4571	5067	4864	9931	4.98	95.02
	Tamil Nadu	41200	45392	34299	79691	6.34	93.66
	Bareilly	111765	14177	175259	189436	0.84	99.16
	Agra	2248	2748	2164	4911	6.38	93.62
	Varanasi	24923	24880	19387	44267	5.01	94.99
	Uttar Pradesh	266198	178391	303670	482060	3.65	96.35
	Total	980246	448095	1175380	1623475	6.44	93.56

Area	District/ state	No. of Establishments	Number of workers			%age of workers	
			Male	Female	All	Hired	Not hired
Total	Barpeta	5768	904	7151	8055	5.15	94.85
	Kamrup	26917	21207	46470	67677	43.46	56.54
	Nagaon	6509	3049	8424	11473	15.25	84.75
	Assam	146026	102768	237610	340378	38.60	61.40
	Jaipur	38978	47830	60968	108798	21.89	78.11
	Jodhpur	9836	3376	13720	17095	0.73	99.27
	Sikar	74693	373	96160	96533	0.13	99.87
	Rajasthan	586579	78079	774690	852768	3.00	97.00
	Haora	229979	130826	198865	329691	2.85	97.15
	Barddhaman	8097	8164	3516	11681	8.33	91.67
	Nadia	25315	14716	28935	43650	23.41	76.59
	West Bengal	349682	224114	296336	520450	8.07	91.93
	Salem	28447	45307	12566	57873	36.12	63.88
	Thanjavur	944	816	866	1682	1.10	98.90
	Coimbatore	6208	6849	6669	13518	5.94	94.06
	Tamil Nadu	73779	91585	58820	150404	16.66	83.34
	Bareilly	342487	28984	523645	552630	1.19	98.81
	Agra	7072	4609	8752	13360	4.93	95.07
	Varanasi	32338	31050	27165	58215	7.21	92.79
	Uttar Pradesh	625769	257452	817681	1075133	3.55	96.45
	Total	1781836	753998	2185136	2939133	8.92	91.08

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 42: Employment Status in Handloom and Handicraft Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/ state	No. of Establishments	Number of workers			%age of workers	
			Male	Female	All	Hired	Not hired
Rural	Barpeta	19047	11162	15218	26381	11.64	88.36
	Kamrup	20721	15074	32835	47909	42.34	57.66
	Nagaon	18074	22391	15682	38074	32.51	67.49
	Assam	181276	167569	218470	386039	36.21	63.79
	Jaipur	33076	34978	54017	88995	7.47	92.53
	Jodhpur	17783	29791	9951	39743	19.68	80.32
	Sikar	23962	8234	23231	31465	1.45	98.55
	Rajasthan	329754	332816	281338	614154	12.08	87.92
	Haora	69610	35332	54864	90196	5.55	94.45
	Barddhaman	26050	23657	12407	36064	8.14	91.86
	Nadia	33859	43504	36412	79916	28.61	71.39
	West Bengal	334068	307833	232251	540083	15.39	84.61
	Salem	28725	52843	22065	74908	32.40	67.60
	Thanjavur	8029	6991	4189	11180	11.18	88.82
	Coimbatore	4804	7796	6358	14154	26.06	73.94
	Tamil Nadu	184634	205894	121835	327729	19.11	80.89
	Bareilly	240516	24599	365484	390084	1.28	98.72
	Agra	12657	11132	13363	24495	6.44	93.56
	Varanasi	78259	18031	114821	132852	1.63	98.37
	Uttar Pradesh	837131	325955	1136958	1462913	3.15	96.85
	Total	1866863	1340067	1990852	3330918	12.18	87.82
Urban	Barpeta	1255	2698	528	3226	51.29	48.71
	Kamrup	8103	7775	14610	22385	42.08	57.92
	Nagaon	969	1553	501	2054	36.98	63.02
	Assam	39365	41850	64066	105916	41.95	58.05
	Jaipur	61857	94830	97573	192403	22.70	77.30
	Jodhpur	11838	18045	13318	31364	34.99	65.01
	Sikar	57769	2110	75727	77837	0.37	99.63
	Rajasthan	520375	257273	680429	937701	14.53	85.47
	Haora	194444	131836	158228	290063	5.53	94.47
	Barddhaman	20073	18114	17276	35389	27.93	72.07
	Nadia	29923	24811	26030	50841	26.11	73.89
	West Bengal	407938	318936	342673	661608	17.75	82.25
	Salem	47774	111308	21993	133302	52.35	47.65
	Thanjavur	2906	3678	2279	5957	38.46	61.54
	Coimbatore	9615	14822	7276	22097	23.80	76.20
	Tamil Nadu	141895	243122	94539	337661	39.36	60.64
	Bareilly	124097	19084	190986	210070	0.82	99.18
	Agra	4322	5928	3653	9582	12.81	87.19
	Varanasi	45743	36619	39416	76035	12.31	87.69
	Uttar Pradesh	411459	298366	437185	735551	9.16	90.84
	Total	1521032	1159547	1618892	2778437	17.94	82.06

Area	District/ state	No. of Establishments	Number of workers			%age of workers	
			Male	Female	All	Hired	Not hired
Total	Barpeta	20302	13860	15747	29607	15.96	84.04
	Kamrup	28824	22848	47445	70294	42.25	57.75
	Nagaon	19043	23944	16184	40128	32.74	67.26
	Assam	220641	209419	282536	491955	37.45	62.55
	Jaipur	94933	129808	151590	281398	17.89	82.11
	Jodhpur	29621	47837	23269	71106	26.43	73.57
	Sikar	81732	10344	98957	109301	0.68	99.32
	Rajasthan	850129	590089	961766	1551855	13.56	86.44
	Haora	264054	167168	213091	380259	5.53	94.47
	Barddhaman	46124	41771	29683	71453	17.95	82.05
	Nadia	63782	68315	62442	130757	27.64	72.36
	West Bengal	742007	626768	574923	1201692	16.69	83.31
	Salem	76499	164151	44058	208209	45.17	54.83
	Thanjavur	10935	10669	6468	17137	20.67	79.33
	Coimbatore	14419	22618	13634	36252	24.69	75.31
	Tamil Nadu	326529	449016	216374	665390	29.38	70.62
	Bareilly	364612	43683	556471	600154	1.12	98.88
	Agra	16979	17060	17017	34077	8.23	91.77
	Varanasi	124002	54650	154237	208887	5.52	94.48
	Uttar Pradesh	1248589	624321	1574143	2198464	5.16	94.84
	Total	3387895	2499613	3609743	6109356	14.80	85.20

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 43: District-wise Other Key Characteristics (% Est.) (Handloom Sector) (R/U/T)

Area	Dist/State	Distribution by location				With electricity connection	Having toilet facility	With drinking water facility
		Within fixed structure	Within HH premises	Without fixed structure	Total			
Rural	Barpeta	16.91	83.09	0.00	100.00	76.57	90.61	92.98
	Kamrup	2.95	94.54	2.51	100.00	90.95	93.82	97.50
	Nagaon	0.95	99.05	0.00	100.00	77.56	73.94	99.50
	Assam	3.15	95.06	1.79	100.00	87.07	88.93	97.76
	Jaipur	35.03	64.97	0.00	100.00	100.00	94.15	94.67
	Jodhpur	43.56	56.44	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.93	99.93
	Sikar	11.81	88.19	0.00	100.00	99.77	99.24	99.24
	Rajasthan	18.88	81.12	0.00	100.00	99.83	98.89	98.94
	Haora	3.08	96.81	0.11	100.00	100.00	98.79	100.00
	Barddhaman	14.30	85.70	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Nadia	10.53	89.45	0.02	100.00	100.00	92.97	94.45
	West Bengal	8.44	91.51	0.05	100.00	100.00	97.64	98.55
	Salem	34.57	64.96	0.47	100.00	100.00	93.27	95.70
	Thanjavur	3.22	96.78	0.00	100.00	99.32	100.00	97.73
	Coimbatore	14.94	85.06	0.00	100.00	100.00	98.94	99.95
	Tamil Nadu	21.57	78.19	0.23	100.00	99.82	96.41	97.26
	Bareilly	2.67	97.33	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98
	Agra	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Varanasi	3.60	96.40	0.00	100.00	96.96	91.35	95.46
	Uttar Pradesh	2.04	97.96	0.00	100.00	99.72	99.20	99.57
	Total	8.50	91.18	0.32	100.00	97.78	97.16	84.51
Urban	Barpeta	2.58	95.31	2.10	100.00	97.09	100.00	100.00
	Kamrup	28.53	71.47	0.00	100.00	95.78	93.88	91.04
	Nagaon	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Assam	28.26	71.72	0.02	100.00	95.79	93.94	91.13
	Jaipur	87.05	12.95	0.00	100.00	99.91	100.00	100.00
	Jodhpur	33.49	66.51	0.00	100.00	99.87	99.87	100.00
	Sikar	1.34	98.66	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	99.91
	Rajasthan	10.56	89.44	0.00	100.00	99.98	99.97	99.92
	Haora	2.03	97.97	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.11	100.00
	Barddhaman	28.35	71.65	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Nadia	14.10	85.40	0.50	100.00	98.64	98.64	98.64
	West Bengal	5.21	94.72	0.07	100.00	99.82	99.11	99.82
	Salem	2.99	94.21	2.80	100.00	100.00	89.96	95.03
	Thanjavur	23.19	76.81	0.00	100.00	99.63	100.00	84.30
	Coimbatore	10.89	89.11	0.00	100.00	99.77	100.00	99.77
	Tamil Nadu	10.63	88.54	0.84	100.00	99.82	97.00	95.72
	Bareilly	0.19	99.81	0.00	100.00	98.81	100.00	100.00
	Agra	4.86	94.66	0.48	100.00	100.00	99.52	100.00
	Varanasi	1.76	98.24	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	1.62	98.30	0.08	100.00	99.50	99.92	100.00
	Total	7.58	92.35	0.07	100.00	99.67	99.45	99.45

Area	Dist/State	Distribution by location				With electricity connection	Having toilet facility	With drinking water facility
		Within fixed structure	Within HH premises	Without fixed structure	Total			
Total	Barpeta	16.18	83.72	0.11	100.00	77.61	91.09	93.34
	Kamrup	10.23	87.98	1.79	100.00	92.32	93.83	95.66
	Nagaon	0.95	99.05	0.00	100.00	77.59	73.98	99.50
	Assam	8.75	89.86	1.40	100.00	89.01	90.05	96.28
	Jaipur	68.39	31.61	0.00	100.00	99.94	97.90	98.09
	Jodhpur	36.51	63.49	0.00	100.00	99.91	99.89	99.98
	Sikar	3.97	96.03	0.00	100.00	99.94	99.80	99.74
	Rajasthan	12.76	87.24	0.00	100.00	99.94	99.69	99.66
	Haora	2.31	97.66	0.03	100.00	100.00	99.03	100.00
	Barddhaman	17.52	82.48	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Nadia	12.05	87.73	0.23	100.00	99.42	95.39	96.24
	West Bengal	6.51	93.43	0.06	100.00	99.89	98.51	99.31
	Salem	20.91	77.61	1.48	100.00	100.00	91.84	95.41
	Thanjavur	12.19	87.81	0.00	100.00	99.46	100.00	91.69
	Coimbatore	11.96	88.04	0.00	100.00	99.83	99.72	99.82
	Tamil Nadu	15.46	83.97	0.57	100.00	99.82	96.74	96.40
	Bareilly	1.86	98.14	0.00	100.00	99.61	99.98	99.98
	Agra	1.54	98.30	0.15	100.00	100.00	99.85	100.00
	Varanasi	2.18	97.82	0.00	100.00	99.30	98.02	98.96
	Uttar Pradesh	1.86	98.11	0.03	100.00	99.63	99.51	99.75
	Total	7.49	92.35	0.16	100.00	98.92	98.48	99.21

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 44: District-wise Other Key Characteristics (% Est.) (Handicraft Sector) (R/U/T)

Area	Dist/State	Distribution by location				With electricity connection	Having toilet facility	With drinking water facility
		Within fixed structure	Within HH premises	Without fixed structure	Total			
Rural	Barpeta	8.49	90.52	0.99	100.00	93.40	77.89	95.12
	Kamrup	8.49	86.95	4.56	100.00	99.62	84.14	100.00
	Nagaon	6.75	92.30	0.95	100.00	73.37	55.68	94.73
	Assam	7.26	91.46	1.28	100.00	79.76	62.70	95.28
	Jaipur	52.54	47.46	0.00	100.00	92.08	89.99	89.99
	Jodhpur	51.39	46.73	1.88	100.00	94.54	90.12	97.22
	Sikar	56.49	40.97	2.54	100.00	89.14	69.06	77.02
	Rajasthan	52.47	45.73	1.80	100.00	93.26	86.16	92.64
	Haora	21.28	77.37	1.35	100.00	99.76	98.15	99.76
	Barddhaman	9.85	87.30	2.85	100.00	98.36	95.70	99.41
	Nadia	7.41	90.66	1.93	100.00	91.97	89.60	92.18
	West Bengal	9.73	87.71	2.56	100.00	96.80	94.26	97.59
	Salem	2.08	97.58	0.34	100.00	99.79	97.34	99.87
	Thanjavur	19.56	31.97	48.46	100.00	50.41	55.02	58.08
	Coimbatore	7.05	92.95	0.00	100.00	89.02	87.00	100.00
	Tamil Nadu	16.87	43.48	39.65	100.00	58.35	61.71	65.71
	Bareilly	12.87	87.13	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Agra	0.20	99.80	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.91	100.00
	Varanasi	5.42	94.58	0.00	100.00	98.42	97.79	97.68
	Uttar Pradesh	3.87	96.13	0.00	100.00	98.97	98.53	98.49
	Total	14.97	78.53	6.50	100.00	90.62	88.19	92.49
Urban	Barpeta	50.30	41.37	8.33	100.00	84.96	68.40	74.62
	Kamrup	15.19	84.81	0.00	100.00	100.00	87.94	88.27
	Nagaon	47.88	50.73	1.40	100.00	97.13	82.94	92.44
	Assam	39.20	58.81	1.99	100.00	96.21	82.27	88.78
	Jaipur	95.53	4.33	0.14	100.00	98.85	83.04	82.13
	Jodhpur	64.22	35.58	0.19	100.00	98.49	91.80	96.88
	Sikar	51.72	48.28	0.00	100.00	97.19	52.30	55.70
	Rajasthan	75.61	24.24	0.15	100.00	98.47	83.19	85.58
	Haora	5.13	94.31	0.56	100.00	99.28	97.66	99.49
	Barddhaman	17.54	81.88	0.58	100.00	100.00	98.90	100.00
	Nadia	27.02	72.43	0.55	100.00	99.92	99.19	100.00
	West Bengal	18.26	81.17	0.57	100.00	99.89	98.81	99.93
	Salem	35.66	56.96	7.38	100.00	100.00	86.83	93.48
	Thanjavur	12.74	85.95	1.31	100.00	96.62	91.40	91.35
	Coimbatore	43.00	19.29	37.71	100.00	99.64	91.68	99.80
	Tamil Nadu	28.07	59.76	12.17	100.00	98.54	89.86	94.12
	Bareilly	10.81	89.19	0.00	100.00	98.51	98.51	98.51
	Agra	4.12	95.88	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Varanasi	3.70	96.30	0.00	100.00	93.40	97.05	99.71
	Uttar Pradesh	4.43	95.57	0.00	100.00	95.71	98.02	99.69
	Total	26.07	71.40	2.53	100.00	98.24	94.15	96.28

Area	Dist/State	Distribution by location				With electricity connection	Having toilet facility	With drinking water facility
		Within fixed structure	Within HH premises	Without fixed structure	Total			
Total	Barpeta	11.26	87.27	1.47	100.00	92.84	77.26	93.76
	Kamrup	10.06	86.44	3.49	100.00	99.71	85.03	97.25
	Nagaon	9.89	89.12	0.98	100.00	75.18	57.76	94.55
	Assam	10.18	88.47	1.35	100.00	81.26	64.49	94.69
	Jaipur	80.86	19.05	0.09	100.00	96.54	85.41	84.81
	Jodhpur	54.60	43.94	1.46	100.00	95.53	90.54	97.13
	Sikar	55.27	42.84	1.89	100.00	91.20	64.78	71.58
	Rajasthan	60.28	38.47	1.24	100.00	95.02	85.16	90.26
	Haora	9.17	90.07	0.76	100.00	99.40	97.78	99.56
	Barddhaman	13.53	84.70	1.77	100.00	99.15	97.23	99.69
	Nadia	17.17	81.59	1.25	100.00	95.93	94.37	96.07
	West Bengal	14.06	84.39	1.55	100.00	98.37	96.57	98.78
	Salem	26.87	67.60	5.54	100.00	99.94	89.58	95.15
	Thanjavur	17.87	45.38	36.75	100.00	61.89	64.05	66.34
	Coimbatore	29.13	47.70	23.16	100.00	95.55	89.88	99.88
	Tamil Nadu	21.33	49.97	28.70	100.00	74.36	72.92	77.03
	Bareilly	11.72	88.28	0.00	100.00	99.17	99.17	99.17
	Agra	1.02	98.98	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.93	100.00
	Varanasi	5.03	94.97	0.00	100.00	97.28	97.62	98.14
	Uttar Pradesh	4.00	96.00	0.00	100.00	98.21	98.41	98.77
	Total	18.71	76.13	5.16	100.00	93.18	90.20	93.76

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 45: District-wise Other Key Characteristics (% Est.) (Handloom and Handicraft Sector)

Area	Dist/ State	Distribution by location				With electricity connection	Having toilet facility	With drinking water facility
		Within fixed structure	Within HH premises	Without fixed structure	Total			
Rural	Barpeta	10.91	88.39	0.70	100.00	88.56	81.55	94.51
	Kamrup	3.34	94.00	2.65	100.00	91.56	93.13	97.67
	Nagaon	4.66	94.73	0.61	100.00	74.87	62.24	96.44
	Assam	4.69	93.71	1.60	100.00	84.34	79.12	96.83
	Jaipur	45.14	54.86	0.00	100.00	95.43	91.75	91.97
	Jodhpur	50.09	48.34	1.57	100.00	95.45	91.75	97.67
	Sikar	21.58	77.87	0.56	100.00	97.44	92.64	94.38
	Rajasthan	36.66	62.39	0.95	100.00	96.35	92.15	95.61
	Haora	5.31	94.43	0.26	100.00	99.97	98.71	99.97
	Barddhaman	10.92	86.91	2.17	100.00	98.75	96.73	99.55
	Nadia	8.75	90.14	1.11	100.00	95.42	91.05	93.15
	West Bengal	9.19	89.31	1.50	100.00	98.15	95.68	97.99
	Salem	20.34	79.25	0.41	100.00	99.91	95.05	97.52
	Thanjavur	18.51	36.17	45.33	100.00	53.58	57.93	60.64
	Coimbatore	9.74	90.26	0.00	100.00	92.76	91.07	99.98
	Tamil Nadu	17.70	49.60	32.70	100.00	65.66	67.83	71.28
	Bareilly	3.08	96.92	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98
	Agra	0.12	99.88	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.95	100.00
	Varanasi	5.25	94.75	0.00	100.00	98.28	97.18	97.47
	Uttar Pradesh	3.08	96.92	0.00	100.00	99.29	98.82	98.95
	Total	11.71	84.47	3.83	100.00	93.79	92.10	95.25
Urban	Barpeta	39.11	54.01	6.87	100.00	87.80	75.81	80.57
	Kamrup	27.80	72.20	0.00	100.00	96.01	93.55	90.89
	Nagaon	47.38	51.24	1.38	100.00	97.16	83.12	92.51
	Assam	30.16	69.48	0.36	100.00	95.87	91.92	90.72
	Jaipur	92.10	7.81	0.08	100.00	99.28	89.89	89.35
	Jodhpur	46.33	53.59	0.08	100.00	99.29	96.50	98.70
	Sikar	2.91	97.09	0.00	100.00	99.91	98.50	98.53
	Rajasthan	21.68	78.29	0.03	100.00	99.72	97.10	97.47
	Haora	2.44	97.49	0.07	100.00	99.90	98.92	99.93
	Barddhaman	18.54	80.93	0.53	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
	Nadia	22.36	77.10	0.53	100.00	99.46	98.99	99.51
	West Bengal	11.58	88.11	0.31	100.00	99.85	98.96	99.88
	Salem	27.24	66.55	6.20	100.00	100.00	87.64	93.88
	Thanjavur	14.26	84.62	1.12	100.00	97.06	92.65	90.32
	Coimbatore	27.73	52.48	19.78	100.00	99.71	95.64	99.79
	Tamil Nadu	23.00	68.12	8.88	100.00	98.91	91.93	94.59
	Bareilly	1.24	98.76	0.00	100.00	98.78	99.85	99.85
	Agra	4.50	95.25	0.25	100.00	100.00	99.75	100.00
	Varanasi	2.64	97.36	0.00	100.00	97.00	98.66	99.87
	Uttar Pradesh	2.61	97.34	0.05	100.00	98.16	99.25	99.89
	Total	14.16	84.90	0.94	100.00	99.16	97.57	110.17

Area	Dist/ State	Distribution by location				With electricity connection	Having toilet facility	With drinking water facility
		Within fixed structure	Within HH premises	Without fixed structure	Total			
Total	Barpeta	12.65	86.26	1.08	100.00	88.52	81.19	93.64
	Kamrup	10.22	87.87	1.91	100.00	92.81	93.25	95.77
	Nagaon	6.84	92.52	0.65	100.00	76.01	63.31	96.24
	Assam	9.23	89.39	1.38	100.00	86.39	81.41	95.74
	Jaipur	75.74	24.21	0.06	100.00	97.93	90.54	90.26
	Jodhpur	48.59	50.44	0.97	100.00	96.98	93.65	98.08
	Sikar	8.38	91.45	0.16	100.00	99.19	96.78	97.32
	Rajasthan	27.49	72.12	0.39	100.00	98.41	95.18	96.75
	Haora	3.20	96.68	0.12	100.00	99.92	98.87	99.94
	Barddhaman	14.23	84.31	1.46	100.00	99.30	97.72	99.75
	Nadia	15.13	84.02	0.84	100.00	97.31	94.78	96.14
	West Bengal	10.50	88.65	0.85	100.00	99.09	97.49	99.03
	Salem	24.65	71.32	4.03	100.00	99.97	90.42	95.25
	Thanjavur	17.38	49.04	33.58	100.00	65.13	67.16	68.53
	Coimbatore	21.74	65.07	13.19	100.00	97.39	94.12	99.85
	Tamil Nadu	20.00	57.65	22.35	100.00	80.11	78.30	81.41
	Bareilly	2.46	97.54	0.00	100.00	99.58	99.93	99.93
	Agra	1.24	98.70	0.06	100.00	100.00	99.90	100.00
	Varanasi	4.29	95.71	0.00	100.00	97.81	97.72	98.36
	Uttar Pradesh	2.93	97.06	0.02	100.00	98.92	98.96	99.26
	Total	12.81	84.66	2.53	100.00	96.20	94.56	96.63

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 46: Proportion of HH Establishments Accessed Raw Materials from Different Sources (% Establishments) (Handloom Sector)

Area	District/state	Import	Open market	Master weavers/ Contractor/Input supplier	Co-operative society	NHDC/ SHDC	KVIC/ KVIB
Rural	Barpeta	0.00	98.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kamrup	0.59	77.78	20.80	0.00	0.22	0.61
	Nagaon	0.00	72.12	27.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam	0.43	77.49	21.48	0.00	0.16	0.45
	Jaipur	0.00	18.78	81.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	67.61	32.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sikar	0.11	0.94	98.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan	0.08	13.01	86.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haora	0.00	30.28	69.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	48.95	51.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nadia	0.00	72.97	27.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.00	49.50	50.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Salem	0.07	13.48	82.38	4.07	0.00	0.00
	Thanjavur	0.00	30.96	20.16	48.87	0.00	0.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	14.14	77.85	8.00	0.00	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.03	19.68	59.68	20.61	0.00	0.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.44	99.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Agra	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Varanasi	0.00	7.30	92.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.84	99.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.08	23.36	75.77	0.69	0.02	0.07
Urban	Barpeta	0.00	86.01	10.73	0.00	0.00	3.26
	Kamrup	0.04	92.05	7.18	0.00	0.73	0.00
	Nagaon	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam	0.04	92.01	7.20	0.00	0.73	0.03
	Jaipur	0.02	70.83	29.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jodhpur	1.44	1.64	96.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sikar	0.42	1.55	98.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan	0.53	5.57	93.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haora	0.00	4.05	95.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Barddhaman	0.87	68.76	30.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nadia	0.00	43.79	56.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.06	13.58	86.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Salem	0.00	17.05	21.39	61.46	0.10	0.00
	Thanjavur	0.37	2.86	26.05	70.71	0.00	0.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	7.62	91.43	0.92	0.03	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.07	8.84	63.32	27.73	0.04	0.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.75	99.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Agra	0.00	0.50	99.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Varanasi	0.00	12.67	87.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	5.63	94.37	0.00	0.00	0.00

Area	District/state	Import	Open market	Master weavers/ Contractor/Input supplier	Co-operative society	NHDC/ SHDC	KVIC/ KVIB
	Total	0.26	10.43	88.18	1.10	0.03	0.00
Total	Barpeta	0.00	97.42	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.16
	Kamrup	0.43	81.87	16.89	0.00	0.36	0.44
	Nagaon	0.00	72.17	27.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam	0.34	80.80	18.22	0.00	0.29	0.35
	Jaipur	0.01	52.15	47.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jodhpur	1.01	21.39	77.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sikar	0.34	1.40	98.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan	0.41	7.54	92.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haora	0.00	9.70	90.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Barddhaman	0.20	53.48	46.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nadia	0.00	60.64	39.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.03	27.34	72.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Salem	0.04	15.18	53.23	31.50	0.05	0.00
	Thanjavur	0.17	18.34	22.81	58.69	0.00	0.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	9.26	88.01	2.70	0.02	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.05	13.20	61.86	24.86	0.02	0.00
	Bareilly	0.00	0.53	99.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Agra	0.00	0.16	99.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Varanasi	0.00	11.54	88.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	2.82	97.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.18	16.17	82.67	0.92	0.03	0.03

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 47: Proportion of HH Establishments Accessed Raw Materials from Different Sources (% Est.) (Handicraft Sector)

Area	District/state	Import	Open market	Master weavers/ Contractor/Input supplier	Co-operative society	NHDC/ SHDC	KVIC/ KVIB
Rural	Barpeta	0.00	85.93	14.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kamrup	21.59	73.87	4.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nagaon	0.00	94.91	5.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam	1.78	91.38	6.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jaipur	0.42	84.68	14.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	77.89	22.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sikar	1.87	80.55	17.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan	0.40	79.13	20.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haora	0.00	56.25	43.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	52.53	47.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nadia	1.53	82.03	16.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.41	60.53	39.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Salem	0.00	0.56	99.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Thanjavur	1.76	98.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	29.44	70.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	1.52	87.80	10.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Bareilly	0.00	61.43	38.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Agra	0.00	30.31	69.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Varanasi	0.00	17.64	82.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	23.63	76.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.50	54.77	44.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	Barpeta	1.80	81.99	16.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kamrup	0.00	96.87	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nagaon	0.00	86.90	13.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam	0.25	89.00	10.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jaipur	0.08	89.17	10.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jodhpur	0.03	47.43	52.52	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Sikar	0.43	54.08	45.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan	0.10	65.56	34.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haora	0.00	81.98	18.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	95.60	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nadia	0.00	52.11	47.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.00	82.85	17.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Salem	5.67	55.46	34.81	4.05	0.00	0.00
	Thanjavur	0.00	87.70	12.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	95.18	4.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	1.29	82.21	15.57	0.92	0.00	0.00
	Bareilly	0.00	27.55	72.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Agra	0.00	28.24	71.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Varanasi	0.00	12.38	87.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	18.06	81.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.22	61.65	37.98	0.14	0.00	0.00

Area	District/state	Import	Open market	Master weavers/ Contractor/Input supplier	Co-operative society	NHDC/ SHDC	KVIC/ KVIB
Total	Barpeta	0.12	85.68	14.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kamrup	16.09	79.73	4.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nagaon	0.00	94.30	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam	1.64	91.16	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jaipur	0.20	87.63	12.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jodhpur	0.01	70.26	29.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sikar	1.50	73.75	24.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan	0.30	74.54	25.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haora	0.00	75.46	24.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	73.39	26.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nadia	0.77	67.11	32.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.20	71.96	27.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Salem	4.49	44.00	48.30	3.21	0.00	0.00
	Thanjavur	1.32	95.63	3.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	66.48	33.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	1.44	85.83	12.40	0.33	0.00	0.00
	Bareilly	0.00	42.49	57.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Agra	0.00	29.90	70.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Varanasi	0.00	16.18	83.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	22.18	77.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.40	57.13	42.42	0.05	0.00	0.00

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 48: Proportion of HH Establishments Accessed Raw Materials from Different Sources (% Est.) (Handloom and Handicraft Sector)

Area	District/state	Import	Open market	Master weavers/ Contractor/Input supplier	Co-operative society	NHDC/ SHDC	KVIC/ KVIB
Rural	Barpeta	0.00	89.36	10.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kamrup	1.94	77.52	19.76	0.00	0.20	0.57
	Nagaon	0.00	87.18	12.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam	0.94	82.74	15.94	0.00	0.10	0.28
	Jaipur	0.24	56.82	42.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jodhpur	0.00	76.18	23.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sikar	0.49	18.25	81.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan	0.25	47.96	51.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haora	0.00	34.53	65.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Barddhaman	0.00	51.61	48.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nadia	0.87	78.09	21.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.24	56.06	43.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Salem	0.05	9.07	88.20	2.68	0.00	0.00
	Thanjavur	1.65	93.88	1.31	3.17	0.00	0.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	24.46	72.94	2.61	0.00	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	1.30	77.71	17.94	3.05	0.00	0.00
	Bareilly	0.00	3.12	96.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Agra	0.00	18.85	81.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Varanasi	0.00	16.62	83.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	13.32	86.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.32	41.10	58.25	0.30	0.01	0.03
Urban	Barpeta	1.39	82.90	14.97	0.00	0.00	0.74
	Kamrup	0.04	92.31	6.95	0.00	0.69	0.00
	Nagaon	0.00	87.04	12.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam	0.08	91.49	7.81	0.00	0.60	0.02
	Jaipur	0.06	81.76	18.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jodhpur	0.85	20.78	78.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sikar	0.42	3.18	96.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan	0.46	15.83	83.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haora	0.00	14.72	85.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Barddhaman	0.09	92.96	6.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nadia	0.00	49.10	50.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.03	47.39	52.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Salem	3.87	43.24	30.54	22.33	0.03	0.00
	Thanjavur	0.05	75.28	14.31	10.36	0.00	0.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	49.06	50.44	0.49	0.02	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.90	58.62	30.92	9.54	0.01	0.00
	Bareilly	0.00	3.85	96.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Agra	0.00	13.63	86.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Varanasi	0.00	12.53	87.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	10.31	89.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.25	28.40	70.57	0.77	0.02	0.00

Area	District/state	Import	Open market	Master weavers/ Contractor/Input supplier	Co-operative society	NHDC/ SHDC	KVIC/ KVIB
Total	Barpeta	0.08	88.98	10.90	0.00	0.00	0.04
	Kamrup	1.40	81.74	16.11	0.00	0.34	0.41
	Nagaon	0.00	87.17	12.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam	0.78	84.33	14.46	0.00	0.19	0.23
	Jaipur	0.12	73.07	26.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jodhpur	0.34	54.01	45.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sikar	0.44	7.60	91.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan	0.38	28.28	71.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haora	0.00	19.09	80.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Barddhaman	0.04	69.65	30.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nadia	0.46	64.52	35.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.12	51.20	48.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Salem	2.55	31.44	50.45	15.54	0.02	0.00
	Thanjavur	1.22	88.95	4.76	5.07	0.00	0.00
	Coimbatore	0.00	40.39	58.36	1.23	0.01	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	1.14	69.96	23.21	5.69	0.01	0.00
	Bareilly	0.00	3.35	96.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Agra	0.00	17.57	82.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Varanasi	0.00	14.91	85.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	12.30	87.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.29	35.30	63.87	0.51	0.01	0.02

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 49: **Percentage distribution of HH Establishments by Training Status of Majority of Workers of the Establishment (% Est.) (Handloom) (R/U/T)**

Area	District / State	Training status of majority of workers of the establishment				If formal training, major source of training					
		Indigenous Knowledge based training (Inheritance/ traditional/ caste based)	Training by master craftsman/weaver without certificate	Formal Training	Total	Government institution	NGO/Trust	Design institute/ Fashion technology etc	Apprenticeship under master craftsperson/master weaver with certificate	Other private institution	Total
Rural	Barpeta	98.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Kamrup	88.2	10.4	1.4	100.0	0.0	85.7	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0
	Nagaon	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0						
	Assam	91.1	7.9	1.0	100.0	2.4	83.6	0.0	0.0	13.9	100.0
	Jaipur	67.3	32.7	0.0	100.0						
	Jodhpur	95.2	1.4	3.4	100.0	0.0	82.7	0.0	17.3	0.0	100.0
	Sikar	88.0	12.0	0.0	100.0						
	Rajasthan	87.3	12.2	0.5	100.0	0.0	82.7	0.0	17.3	0.0	100.0
	Haora	32.8	67.2	0.0	100.0						
	Barddhaman	50.4	49.6	0.0	100.0						
	Nadia	66.6	13.5	19.9	100.0	90.6	0.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	100.0
	West Bengal	47.0	47.8	5.2	100.0	90.6	0.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	100.0
	Salem	95.7	4.2	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Thanjavur	69.0	31.0	0.0	100.0						
	Coimbatore	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	95.5	0.0	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	88.4	11.5	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	76.5	19.9	100.0
	Bareilly	52.0	48.0	0.0	100.0						
	Agra	53.1	46.9	0.0	100.0						
	Varanasi	69.8	30.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	53.9	46.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	65.8	33.0	1.2	100.0	72.1	16.9	0.0	9.1	1.9	100.0
Urban	Barpeta	94.4	0.0	5.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Kamrup	94.8	4.3	0.9	100.0	63.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	100.0
	Nagaon	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0						
	Assam	94.8	4.2	1.0	100.0	65.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	100.0
	Jaipur	94.9	5.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Jodhpur	64.7	35.3	0.0	100.0						
	Sikar	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	80.7	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	100.0
	Haora	8.8	91.2	0.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Barddhaman	48.9	51.1	0.0	100.0						
	Nadia	72.5	27.0	0.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	West Bengal	19.5	80.3	0.1	100.0	52.6	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Salem	91.0	7.6	1.4	100.0	63.2	0.0	16.1	20.7	0.0	100.0
	Thanjavur	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Coimbatore	93.1	0.5	6.4	100.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.8	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	93.4	2.7	3.8	100.0	33.1	0.0	10.0	2.8	54.1	100.0
	Bareilly	60.5	39.5	0.0	100.0						
	Agra	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0						
	Varanasi	73.3	26.7	0.0	100.0						
	Uttar Pradesh	70.9	29.1	0.0	100.0						
	Total	67.7	32.1	0.2	100.0	40.3	4.8	7.5	2.6	44.8	100.0

Area	District / State	Training status of majority of workers of the establishment				If formal training, major source of training					
		Indigenous Knowledge based training (Inheritance/ traditional/ caste based)	Training by master craftsman/weaver without certificate	Formal Training	Total	Government institution	NGO/ Trust	Design institute/ Fashion technology etc	Apprenticeship under master craftsperson/master weaver with certificate	Other private institution	Total
Total	Barpeta	98.2	1.0	0.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Kamrup	90.1	8.6	1.3	100.0	13.3	67.8	0.0	0.0	18.8	100.0
	Nagaon	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0						
	Assam	91.9	7.0	1.0	100.0	15.9	65.8	0.0	0.0	18.3	100.0
	Jaipur	85.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Jodhpur	73.9	25.1	1.0	100.0	0.0	82.7	0.0	17.3	0.0	100.0
	Sikar	87.3	12.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	85.3	14.6	0.2	100.0	6.2	76.4	0.0	17.4	0.0	100.0
	Haora	15.2	84.8	0.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Barddhaman	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0						
	Nadia	69.1	19.2	11.6	100.0	90.8	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0
	West Bengal	30.6	67.2	2.2	100.0	89.3	1.8	0.0	8.9	0.0	100.0
	Salem	93.7	5.7	0.7	100.0	58.4	0.0	14.9	19.2	7.5	100.0
	Thanjavur	82.4	17.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Coimbatore	93.5	1.8	4.7	100.0	29.5	0.0	0.2	5.1	65.2	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	91.2	6.6	2.2	100.0	31.3	0.0	9.7	6.7	52.3	100.0
	Bareilly	54.8	45.2	0.0	100.0						
	Agra	65.2	34.8	0.0	100.0						
	Varanasi	72.5	27.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	61.2	38.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	66.9	32.5	0.7	100.0	65.5	14.4	1.6	7.7	10.8	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 50: Percentage Distribution of HH Establishments by Training Status of Majority of Workers of the Establishment (% Est.) (Handicraft) (R/U/T)

Area	District/State	Training status of majority of workers of the establishment				If formal training, major source of training					
		Indigenous Knowledge based training (Inheritance/traditional/ caste based)	Training by master craftsman/weaver without certificate	Formal Training	Total	Government institution	NGO/Trust	Design institute/Fashion technology etc	Apprenticeship under master craftsperson/ master weaver with certificate	Other private institution	Total
Rural	Barpeta	79.7	20.3	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	92.3	1.1	6.6	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
	Nagaon	92.9	6.5	0.5	100	48.9	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	90.2	8.8	1.0	100	19.3	19.8	0.0	60.9	0.0	100
	Jaipur	86.9	12.8	0.3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Jodhpur	88.7	11.2	0.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Sikar	96.9	3.1	0.0	100						
	Rajasthan	90.0	9.8	0.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Haora	31.2	68.1	0.7	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	31.2	65.6	3.2	100	74.7	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	81.8	18.2	0.1	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
	West Bengal	44.0	53.7	2.3	100	73.3	26.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100
	Salem	81.8	18.2	0.0	100						
	Thanjavur	86.4	11.4	2.2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Coimbatore	98.4	1.1	0.5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	87.2	11.0	1.8	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Bareilly	71.3	28.7	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Agra	35.1	64.9	0.0	100						
	Varanasi	85.1	14.9	0.0	100						
	Uttar Pradesh	68.5	31.5	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Total	71.6	27.6	0.8	100	43.9	15.8	0.3	5.0	35.0	100
Urban	Barpeta	65.1	32.6	2.3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	99.7	0.0	0.3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Nagaon	76.0	20.7	3.3	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	81.0	16.7	2.3	100	13.7	82.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	100
	Jaipur	90.8	9.2	0.0	100						
	Jodhpur	63.0	37.0	0.0	100						
	Sikar	98.4	1.3	0.3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	79.0	21.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Haora	25.2	74.8	0.0	100						
	Barddhaman	47.2	44.3	8.5	100	33.1	0.8	66.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	44.1	55.9	0.0	100						
	West Bengal	43.6	51.0	5.3	100	33.1	0.8	66.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Salem	100.0	0.0	0.0	100						
	Thanjavur	94.6	4.6	0.8	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Coimbatore	79.8	20.1	0.1	100	46.4	0.0	0.0	43.0	10.6	100
	Tamil Nadu	93.0	6.7	0.4	100	6.9	0.0	0.0	6.4	86.7	100
	Bareilly	65.7	34.3	0.0	100						
	Agra	81.4	18.6	0.0	100						
	Varanasi	77.3	22.7	0.0	100						
	Uttar Pradesh	77.5	22.5	0.0	100						
	Total	68.2	29.7	2.1	100	32.0	1.9	62.7	0.2	3.1	100

Area	District/State	Training status of majority of workers of the establishment				If formal training, major source of training					
		Indigenous Knowledge based training (Inheritance/traditional/ caste based)	Training by master craftsman/weaver without certificate	Formal Training	Total	Government institution	NGO/Trust	Design institute/Fashion technology etc	Apprenticeship under master craftsperson/ master weaver with certificate	Other private institution	Total
Total	Barpeta	78.7	21.1	0.2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	94.0	0.8	5.2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	1.5	100
	Nagaon	91.6	7.6	0.7	100	32.5	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	89.4	9.5	1.1	100	18.2	31.8	0.0	49.2	0.8	100
	Jaipur	89.5	10.4	0.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Jodhpur	82.3	17.6	0.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Sikar	97.3	2.6	0.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	86.3	13.6	0.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Haora	26.7	73.1	0.2	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	38.9	55.4	5.7	100	45.1	7.8	47.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	63.0	36.9	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
	West Bengal	43.8	52.3	3.8	100	44.8	8.2	47.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Salem	95.2	4.8	0.0	100						
	Thanjavur	88.4	9.7	1.8	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Coimbatore	87.0	12.8	0.3	100	21.5	0.0	0.0	19.9	58.6	100
	Tamil Nadu	89.5	9.3	1.2	100	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	98.3	100
	Bareilly	68.2	31.8	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Agra	44.8	55.2	0.0	100						
	Varanasi	83.4	16.6	0.0	100						
	Uttar Pradesh	70.6	29.4	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Total	70.5	28.3	1.2	100	37.0	7.7	36.5	2.2	16.5	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 51: Percentage Distribution of HH Establishments by Training Status of Majority of Workers of the Establishment (% Est.) (Handloom and Handicraft) (R/U/T)

Area	District/State	Training status of majority of workers of the establishment				If formal training, major source of training					
		Indigenous Knowledge based training (Inheritance/traditional/ caste based)	Training by master craftsman/weaver without certificate	Formal Training	Total	Government institution	NGO/Trust	Design institute/ Fashion technology etc	Apprenticeship under master craftsperson/ master weaver with certificate	Other private institution	Total
Rural	Barpeta	85.0	14.8	0.2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	88.5	9.7	1.8	100	0.0	63.2	0.0	26.2	10.5	100
	Nagaon	94.9	4.8	0.3	100	48.9	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	90.8	8.2	1.0	100	8.6	60.5	0.0	22.1	8.9	100
	Jaipur	78.6	21.2	0.2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Jodhpur	89.8	9.6	0.7	100	15.1	70.2	0.0	14.7	0.0	100
	Sikar	90.0	10.0	0.0	100						
	Rajasthan	88.7	11.0	0.3	100	20.1	66.1	0.0	13.8	0.0	100
	Haora	32.6	67.3	0.1	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	35.8	61.8	2.4	100	74.7	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	75.3	16.2	8.6	100	90.3	0.1	0.3	9.2	0.0	100
	West Bengal	45.3	51.2	3.5	100	84.1	9.9	0.2	5.8	0.0	100
	Salem	89.6	10.3	0.1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Thanjavur	85.3	12.7	2.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Coimbatore	97.2	2.5	0.3	100	0.0	0.0	2.5	53.3	44.2	100
	Tamil Nadu	87.4	11.1	1.5	100	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	97.0	100
	Bareilly	52.8	47.2	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Agra	42.0	58.0	0.0	100						
	Varanasi	83.7	16.3	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	62.2	37.8	0.0	100	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	100
	Total	69.1	29.9	0.9	100	59.4	16.4	0.2	7.3	16.7	100
Urban	Barpeta	72.0	25.0	3.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	95.0	4.1	0.9	100	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	100
	Nagaon	76.2	20.5	3.3	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	92.4	6.4	1.2	100	48.4	27.4	0.0	0.0	24.2	100
	Jaipur	92.5	7.5	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
	Jodhpur	64.0	36.0	0.0	100						
	Sikar	87.4	12.6	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	83.6	16.4	0.0	100	86.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	100
	Haora	10.9	89.0	0.1	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	47.4	44.9	7.7	100	33.1	0.8	66.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	54.3	45.5	0.2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	West Bengal	31.3	66.0	2.7	100	33.5	1.9	64.6	0.0	0.0	100
	Salem	97.7	2.0	0.4	100	63.2	0.0	16.1	20.7	0.0	100
	Thanjavur	95.2	4.1	0.7	100	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.0	68.8	100
	Coimbatore	86.1	10.8	3.1	100	31.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	66.7	100
	Tamil Nadu	93.1	5.5	1.4	100	28.6	0.0	8.3	3.4	59.6	100
	Bareilly	61.1	38.9	0.0	100						
	Agra	86.4	13.6	0.0	100						
	Varanasi	75.1	24.9	0.0	100						
	Uttar Pradesh	73.2	26.8	0.0	100						
	Total	67.9	31.2	0.9	100	33.6	2.4	52.3	0.7	11.0	100

Area	District/State	Training status of majority of workers of the establishment				If formal training, major source of training					
		Indigenous Knowledge based training (Inheritance/traditional/ caste based)	Training by master craftsman/weaver without certificate	Formal Training	Total	Government institution	NGO/Trust	Design institute/ Fashion technology etc	Apprenticeship under master craftsperson/ master weaver with certificate	Other private institution	Total
Total	Barpeta	84.2	15.4	0.3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	90.3	8.1	1.5	100	10.4	52.8	0.0	21.9	15.0	100
	Nagaon	93.9	5.6	0.5	100	32.5	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	91.1	7.9	1.1	100	16.8	53.7	0.0	17.6	12.0	100
	Jaipur	87.6	12.3	0.1	100	81.9	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.0	100
	Jodhpur	79.5	20.1	0.4	100	15.1	70.2	0.0	14.7	0.0	100
	Sikar	88.2	11.8	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	85.6	14.3	0.1	100	25.7	60.5	0.0	13.8	0.0	100
	Haora	16.7	83.3	0.1	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	40.8	54.4	4.7	100	45.1	7.8	47.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	65.5	29.9	4.6	100	90.5	0.1	0.3	9.0	0.0	100
	West Bengal	37.6	59.4	3.0	100	59.8	6.0	31.2	3.0	0.0	100
	Salem	94.7	5.1	0.2	100	58.4	0.0	14.9	19.2	7.5	100
	Thanjavur	87.9	10.4	1.7	100	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	95.2	100
	Coimbatore	89.8	8.0	2.2	100	28.9	0.0	0.2	6.2	64.7	100
	Tamil Nadu	89.9	8.7	1.5	100	12.9	0.0	3.8	3.1	80.2	100
	Bareilly	55.6	44.4	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
	Agra	53.3	46.7	0.0	100						
	Varanasi	80.5	19.5	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	65.9	34.1	0.0	100	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	100
	Total	68.6	30.5	0.9	100	48.2	10.3	22.8	4.4	14.2	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 52: Disposal of Products to Different Sources (% Establishments) (Handloom Sector)

Area	District/ state	Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/ haats, bazars, stalls	Export/ Overseas	E-commerce platform	Government (central/ State/Local Body)	NGO or trust	Company /factory	Total
Rural	Barpeta	83.9	12.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	59.5	34.4	1.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100
	Nagaon	38.3	52.6	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	55.7	37.7	0.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100
	Jaipur	15.7	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Jodhpur	63.3	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	100
	Sikar	0.9	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	12.0	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100
	Haora	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	2.6	97.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	51.4	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100
	West Bengal	16.8	82.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100
	Salem	33.2	63.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100
	Thanjavur	31.0	20.2	48.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Coimbatore	13.3	79.0	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	27.0	54.3	18.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Bareilly	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Agra	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Varanasi	6.8	93.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	0.5	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Total	14.6	83.3	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100
Urban	Barpeta	64.7	22.0	3.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	43.7	47.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100
	Nagaon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	44.0	46.9	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100
	Jaipur	53.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
	Jodhpur	1.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Sikar	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	3.2	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Haora	0.6	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	36.5	55.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	17.9	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	West Bengal	4.4	95.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Salem	14.5	29.4	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Thanjavur	3.2	26.1	70.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Coimbatore	0.9	97.8	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	4.6	67.8	27.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Bareilly	0.3	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Agra	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Varanasi	3.6	93.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	1.6	97.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Total	4.5	93.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100

Area	District/ state	Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/ haats, bazars, stalls	Export/ Overseas	E-commerce platform	Government (central/ State/Local Body)	NGO or trust	Company /factory	Total
Total	Barpeta	83.0	13.2	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	55.0	38.1	0.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	100
	Nagaon	38.4	52.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	53.0	39.8	0.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100
	Jaipur	39.6	60.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Jodhpur	19.7	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100
	Sikar	0.2	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	5.6	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100
	Haora	0.5	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	10.3	87.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	36.7	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100
	West Bengal	8.3	91.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Salem	24.9	48.2	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100
	Thanjavur	18.5	22.8	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Coimbatore	4.2	92.8	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	14.1	62.1	23.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Bareilly	0.1	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Agra	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Varanasi	4.3	93.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	1.0	98.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Total	9.0	89.1	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 53: Disposal of Products to Different Sources (% Establishments) (Handicraft Sector)

Area	District/state	Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/haats, bazars, stalls	Export/ Overseas	E-commerce platform	Government (central/ State/Local Body)	Total
Rural	Barpeta	23.4	73.2	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Kamrup	66.7	23.5	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
	Nagaon	61.8	28.7	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Assam	54.6	37.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Jaipur	78.9	19.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Jodhpur	74.9	25.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sikar	71.8	28.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	74.7	24.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Haora	46.3	49.8	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Barddhaman	40.2	58.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Nadia	76.1	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	West Bengal	50.1	48.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Salem	1.3	96.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Thanjavur	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Coimbatore	44.5	45.9	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	90.3	8.6	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Bareilly	31.7	53.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Agra	12.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Varanasi	13.3	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	13.2	86.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	45.6	53.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	Barpeta	68.0	25.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Kamrup	42.6	9.2	0.0	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Nagaon	67.6	19.5	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Assam	60.8	17.5	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Jaipur	87.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Jodhpur	40.6	59.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sikar	51.9	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	61.6	38.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Haora	50.4	48.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Barddhaman	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Nadia	48.8	51.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	West Bengal	81.5	18.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Salem	58.0	31.8	3.9	1.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Thanjavur	87.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Coimbatore	94.0	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	82.1	15.0	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
	Bareilly	20.6	79.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Agra	13.3	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Varanasi	8.2	91.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	10.7	89.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	56.9	42.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0

Area	District/state	Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/haats, bazars, stalls	Export/ Overseas	E-commerce platform	Government (central/ State/Local Body)	Total
Total	Barpeta	26.3	70.1	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Kamrup	61.1	20.2	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
	Nagaon	62.3	28.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Assam	55.1	35.4	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Jaipur	84.8	14.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Jodhpur	66.3	33.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sikar	66.7	33.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Rajasthan	70.3	29.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Haora	49.4	49.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Barddhaman	67.7	31.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Nadia	65.7	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	West Bengal	65.5	33.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Salem	46.4	45.1	3.1	1.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Thanjavur	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Coimbatore	73.9	21.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	87.3	11.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
	Bareilly	25.3	68.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Agra	12.3	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Varanasi	11.9	88.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Uttar Pradesh	12.6	87.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	49.4	49.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 54: Disposal of Products to Different Sources (% Establishments) (Handicraft and Handloom Sector)

Area	District/ state	Local market	Master weaver/ Input supplier/ Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/ haats, bazars, stalls	Export/ Overseas	E-commerce platform	KVIC/KVIB	Government (central/State/ Local Body)	NGO or trust	Company/factory	Total
Rural	Barpeta	40.3	56.3	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	60.1	33.6	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100
	Nagaon	53.5	37.2	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	55.3	37.5	0.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100
	Jaipur	52.2	46.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Jodhpur	72.9	26.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100
	Sikar	16.3	83.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	45.2	54.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100
	Haora	10.9	88.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	32.1	66.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	67.3	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100
	West Bengal	39.3	59.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Salem	23.4	73.5	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100
	Thanjavur	95.3	1.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Coimbatore	33.9	57.2	2.6	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	79.9	16.1	3.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Bareilly	1.3	97.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Agra	7.5	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Varanasi	12.7	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	7.4	92.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Total	32.4	66.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100
Urban	Barpeta	67.2	25.0	0.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	43.7	45.1	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100
	Nagaon	68.0	19.2	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	46.9	41.8	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100
	Jaipur	73.7	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Jodhpur	17.6	82.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Sikar	1.6	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	13.2	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Haora	7.5	92.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	91.6	7.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	36.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	West Bengal	41.3	58.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Salem	44.4	31.1	20.2	0.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Thanjavur	75.3	14.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Coimbatore	48.1	50.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	57.9	31.5	9.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Bareilly	2.6	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Agra	6.3	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Varanasi	5.9	92.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	5.0	94.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Total	22.7	75.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100

Area	District/ state	Local market	Master weaver/ Input supplier/ Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/ haats, bazars, stalls	Export/ Overseas	E-commerce platform	KVIC/KVIB	Government (central/State/ Local Body)	NGO or trust	Company/factory	Total
Total	Barpeta	42.0	54.4	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100
	Kamrup	55.4	36.9	0.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100
	Nagaon	54.2	36.3	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Assam	53.7	38.3	0.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100
	Jaipur	66.2	33.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Jodhpur	50.8	48.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100
	Sikar	5.9	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Rajasthan	25.6	74.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100
	Haora	8.0	91.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Barddhaman	58.9	40.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Nadia	54.7	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100
	West Bengal	40.4	59.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Salem	36.8	46.5	13.7	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100
	Thanjavur	89.9	5.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Coimbatore	43.2	52.8	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	70.8	22.5	5.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Bareilly	1.7	97.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Agra	7.2	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Varanasi	9.8	89.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	6.6	92.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Total	27.9	70.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 55: Establishments Possessing Certain Characteristics (%) (Handloom Sector)

Area	Dist/State	During the last year		Outstanding loan	Health risks	In touch with Export Promotion Council
		Exported goods	Received govt. assistance			
Rural	Barpeta	0.0	3.0	7.8	0.3	0.0
	Kamrup	0.0	0.0	8.9	16.3	0.0
	Nagaon	0.0	7.5	2.2	3.4	0.0
	Assam	0.0	1.9	7.3	12.5	0.0
	Jaipur	0.0	2.9	2.8	12.0	3.4
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
	Sikar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.3
	Haora	0.0	2.6	1.2	13.2	0.0
	Barddhaman	0.0	8.2	8.8	20.5	0.0
	Nadia	0.1	19.4	16.8	27.3	0.0
	West Bengal	0.0	8.7	7.6	19.1	0.0
	Salem	0.9	0.0	31.7	27.8	0.3
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Coimbatore	0.0	2.2	30.0	37.6	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	0.4	0.5	22.9	22.8	0.1
	Bareilly	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.6	0.0
	Agra	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0
	Varanasi	0.0	0.5	0.0	23.4	0.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0
	Total	0.0	1.9	3.3	20.5	0.1
Urban	Barpeta	0.0	8.9	9.0	2.6	0.0
	Kamrup	0.0	0.7	5.1	8.5	0.0
	Nagaon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Assam	0.0	0.8	5.2	8.4	0.0
	Jaipur	0.4	0.5	0.9	7.8	1.6
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sikar	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1
	Haora	0.0	0.4	4.8	5.7	0.0
	Barddhaman	0.0	9.5	10.6	17.7	0.0
	Nadia	0.0	11.3	15.4	7.8	0.0
	West Bengal	0.0	2.4	6.6	6.7	0.0
	Salem	0.3	2.0	21.1	45.8	1.5
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.5	0.0
	Coimbatore	0.0	5.5	10.2	35.0	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	0.1	3.5	11.9	32.7	0.4
	Bareilly	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	0.0
	Agra	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	0.0
	Varanasi	0.0	0.0	0.2	47.7	0.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.1	52.6	0.0
	Total	0.0	0.7	2.2	17.7	0.1

Area	Dist/State	During the last year		Outstanding loan	Health risks	In touch with Export Promotion Council
		Exported goods	Received govt. assistance			
Total	Barpeta	0.0	3.3	7.9	0.4	0.0
	Kamrup	0.0	0.2	7.8	14.1	0.0
	Nagaon	0.0	7.5	2.2	3.3	0.0
	Assam	0.0	1.7	6.8	11.6	0.0
	Jaipur	0.2	1.3	1.6	9.3	2.3
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Sikar	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2
	Haora	0.0	0.9	3.9	7.7	0.0
	Barddhaman	0.0	8.5	9.2	19.9	0.0
	Nadia	0.1	15.9	16.2	19.0	0.0
	West Bengal	0.0	4.9	7.0	11.7	0.0
	Salem	0.6	0.9	27.1	35.6	0.8
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0
	Coimbatore	0.0	4.6	15.4	35.7	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	0.2	2.2	16.8	28.3	0.3
	Bareilly	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0
	Agra	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0
	Varanasi	0.0	0.1	0.2	42.1	0.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.6	0.0
	Total	0.0	1.2	2.7	18.9	0.1

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 56: Establishments Possessing Certain Characteristics (%) (Handicraft Sector)

Area	Dist/State	During the last year		Outstanding loan	Health risks	In touch with Export Promotion Council
		Exported goods	Received govt. assistance			
Rural	Barpeta	0.0	0.6	4.8	23.2	0.0
	Kamrup	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
	Nagaon	0.0	7.5	1.1	25.3	0.0
	Assam	0.0	5.4	1.7	23.1	0.0
	Jaipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.3
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.0	12.6	10.2	0.0
	Sikar	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.4	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.8	0.0
	Haora	0.0	0.0	20.2	27.8	0.0
	Barddhaman	0.0	0.0	18.5	32.6	0.0
	Nadia	0.0	0.0	16.4	38.5	0.0
	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	18.0	33.9	0.0
	Salem	0.0	13.9	31.7	46.6	0.0
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0
	Coimbatore	0.4	2.0	3.0	27.6	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	0.0	1.4	3.8	7.5	0.0
	Bareilly	0.0	0.0	20.2	34.3	0.0
	Agra	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7	0.0
	Varanasi	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	0.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.4	55.6	0.0
	Total	0.0	0.5	5.6	35.2	0.0
Urban	Barpeta	0.0	1.0	13.5	19.2	0.0
	Kamrup	0.0	19.3	19.3	16.5	0.0
	Nagaon	0.0	0.3	4.9	23.5	0.0
	Assam	0.0	5.6	10.1	21.0	0.0
	Jaipur	0.2	2.1	1.2	17.4	30.6
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.9	0.8	7.6	0.3
	Sikar	0.0	0.4	1.8	2.6	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.1	1.3	1.1	11.0	12.8
	Haora	0.0	0.0	47.7	34.4	0.0
	Barddhaman	0.0	0.0	1.1	38.4	0.0
	Nadia	0.0	5.7	16.0	18.1	0.0
	West Bengal	0.0	1.4	10.7	32.9	0.0
	Salem	5.7	10.3	27.0	30.7	10.2
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.4	0.0
	Coimbatore	0.0	0.0	46.7	44.3	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	2.0	3.6	21.3	22.8	3.6
	Bareilly	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.0
	Agra	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	0.0
	Varanasi	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.0
	Total	0.4	1.5	8.2	26.2	2.8

Area	Dist/State	During the last year		Outstanding loan	Health risks	In touch with Export Promotion Council
		Exported goods	Received govt. assistance			
Total	Barpeta	0.0	0.7	5.4	23.0	0.0
	Kamrup	0.0	4.5	4.5	7.7	0.0
	Nagaon	0.0	6.9	1.4	25.2	0.0
	Assam	0.0	5.4	2.5	22.9	0.0
	Jaipur	0.1	1.4	0.8	14.9	20.3
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.2	9.7	9.5	0.1
	Sikar	0.0	0.1	0.9	6.9	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.0	0.5	6.3	10.2	4.4
	Haora	0.0	0.0	40.8	32.7	0.0
	Barddhaman	0.0	0.0	10.1	35.4	0.0
	Nadia	0.0	2.8	16.2	28.4	0.0
	West Bengal	0.0	0.7	14.3	33.4	0.0
	Salem	4.2	11.3	28.2	34.9	7.5
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.7	0.0
	Coimbatore	0.2	0.8	29.8	37.9	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	0.8	2.3	10.8	13.6	1.4
	Bareilly	0.0	0.0	9.0	29.6	0.0
	Agra	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.1	0.0
	Varanasi	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.7	0.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.3	49.3	0.0
	Total	0.1	0.9	6.5	32.2	0.9

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 57: Establishments Possessing Certain Characteristics (%) (Handloom and Handicraft Sector)

Area	District /State	During the last year		Outstanding loan	Health risks	In touch with Export Promotion Council
		Exported goods	Received govt. assistance			
Rural	Barpeta	0.0	1.3	5.7	16.7	0.0
	Kamrup	0.0	0.0	8.3	15.5	0.0
	Nagaon	0.0	7.5	1.5	17.4	0.0
	Assam	0.0	3.2	5.2	16.4	0.0
	Jaipur	0.0	1.2	1.2	10.8	1.6
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.0	10.6	8.6	0.0
	Sikar	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.0	0.1	4.9	5.7	0.2
	Haora	0.0	2.2	3.5	15.0	0.0
	Barddhaman	0.0	2.0	16.2	29.7	0.0
	Nadia	0.0	8.3	16.6	33.7	0.0
	West Bengal	0.0	3.7	13.6	27.7	0.0
	Salem	0.5	6.1	31.7	36.1	0.1
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0
	Coimbatore	0.3	2.1	12.2	31.0	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	0.1	1.2	7.1	10.2	0.0
	Bareilly	0.0	0.0	0.8	38.4	0.0
	Agra	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	0.0
	Varanasi	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.2	45.3	0.0
	Total	0.0	1.1	4.6	28.9	0.0
Urban	Barpeta	0.0	2.9	12.4	15.3	0.0
	Kamrup	0.0	1.8	5.9	8.9	0.0
	Nagaon	0.0	0.3	4.8	23.3	0.0
	Assam	0.0	1.6	6.0	10.6	0.0
	Jaipur	0.3	1.5	1.1	13.5	18.9
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.2	0.1
	Sikar	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	2.3
	Haora	0.0	0.3	10.5	9.5	0.0
	Barddhaman	0.0	0.9	2.0	36.5	0.0
	Nadia	0.0	7.7	15.8	14.4	0.0
	West Bengal	0.0	1.9	8.6	19.5	0.0
	Salem	4.3	8.2	25.4	34.6	8.0
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.3	0.0
	Coimbatore	0.0	2.6	29.3	39.9	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	1.5	3.6	18.6	25.7	2.7
	Bareilly	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	0.0
	Agra	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.0
	Varanasi	0.0	0.0	0.1	37.8	0.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.1	44.2	0.0
	Total	0.1	1.0	4.3	20.7	1.0

Area	District /State	During the last year		Outstanding loan	Health risks	In touch with Export Promotion Council
		Exported goods	Received govt. assistance			
Total	Barpeta	0.0	1.4	6.1	16.6	0.0
	Kamrup	0.0	0.5	7.6	13.7	0.0
	Nagaon	0.0	7.1	1.6	17.7	0.0
	Assam	0.0	3.0	5.3	15.4	0.0
	Jaipur	0.2	1.4	1.1	12.6	12.9
	Jodhpur	0.0	0.1	6.5	6.4	0.1
	Sikar	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0
	Rajasthan	0.0	0.2	2.1	3.7	1.5
	Haora	0.0	0.8	8.6	10.9	0.0
	Barddhaman	0.0	1.5	10.0	32.7	0.0
	Nadia	0.0	8.0	16.2	24.7	0.0
	West Bengal	0.0	2.7	10.9	23.2	0.0
	Salem	2.9	7.4	27.8	35.2	5.0
	Thanjavur	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.0
	Coimbatore	0.1	2.4	23.6	37.0	0.0
	Tamil Nadu	0.7	2.2	12.1	17.0	1.2
	Bareilly	0.0	0.0	0.6	43.5	0.0
	Agra	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	0.0
	Varanasi	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.0
	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.2	44.9	0.0
	Total	0.1	1.1	4.5	25.2	0.5

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 58: Current Status of Establishments (%) (Handloom Sector)

Area	District/ State	Status over the Last 10 Years			Present situation as compared to pre-Covid		
		Has grown	Remained stable	Has declined	Improved	Same	Deteriorated
Rural	Barpeta	17.3	22.4	60.2	4.8	30.5	64.7
	Kamrup	15.5	36.2	48.3	12.7	31.8	55.5
	Nagaon	12.0	40.5	47.5	12.6	41.7	45.7
	Assam	14.7	36.6	48.7	12.3	34.1	53.6
	Jaipur	9.7	76.5	13.8	6.3	75.3	18.5
	Jodhpur	38.2	59.0	2.8	1.6	62.5	35.8
	Sikar	6.1	34.6	59.3	0.5	91.6	7.9
	Rajasthan	11.5	42.2	46.4	1.2	85.6	13.2
	Haora	9.5	16.7	73.8	11.3	8.3	80.4
	Barddhaman	14.5	18.5	67.0	24.3	21.8	53.9
	Nadia	17.6	20.1	62.3	17.8	20.0	62.2
	West Bengal	13.1	18.1	68.7	16.9	15.5	67.6
	Salem	2.0	63.9	34.0	2.3	54.6	43.1
	Thanjavur	0.0	39.3	60.7	1.0	54.2	44.9
	Coimbatore	6.9	9.0	84.0	6.9	9.9	83.2
	Tamil Nadu	2.7	44.2	53.1	3.0	43.7	53.2
	Bareilly	7.4	50.6	41.9	25.2	53.6	21.2
	Agra	0.0	17.9	82.1	5.6	38.5	55.9
	Varanasi	16.3	28.9	54.8	12.9	40.9	46.2
	Uttar Pradesh	6.3	39.9	53.9	18.8	48.4	32.8
	Total	9.5	36.2	54.3	13.5	47.6	38.9
Urban	Barpeta	13.1	45.2	41.7	21.8	30.8	47.4
	Kamrup	6.6	36.8	56.5	8.6	31.0	60.4
	Nagaon	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Assam	6.7	37.0	56.3	8.7	30.9	60.4
	Jaipur	46.4	49.2	4.4	26.7	40.6	32.7
	Jodhpur	7.2	92.3	0.6	0.8	40.6	58.6
	Sikar	44.3	26.4	29.3	24.2	64.3	11.5
	Rajasthan	39.5	36.4	24.1	21.2	59.8	19.0
	Haora	53.8	24.1	22.1	65.0	16.6	18.3
	Barddhaman	6.7	8.6	84.7	10.8	4.0	85.2
	Nadia	14.4	1.5	84.0	15.8	15.6	68.7
	West Bengal	45.7	20.2	34.0	55.3	15.7	29.0
	Salem	3.8	40.3	56.0	3.0	40.3	56.8
	Thanjavur	0.4	32.0	67.6	0.4	45.7	53.9
	Coimbatore	1.0	7.8	91.2	0.6	8.0	91.4
	Tamil Nadu	1.7	21.6	76.6	1.3	24.0	74.7
	Bareilly	15.2	46.2	38.6	28.3	52.7	19.0
	Agra	0.0	39.6	60.4	20.4	52.0	27.7
	Varanasi	10.3	36.8	52.9	20.6	36.0	43.4
	Uttar Pradesh	10.6	41.2	48.1	23.8	45.7	30.5
	Total	30.3	33.7	36.0	27.9	44.1	28.0

Area	District/ State	Status over the Last 10 Years			Present situation as compared to pre-Covid		
		Has grown	Remained stable	Has declined	Improved	Same	Deteriorated
Total	Barpeta	17.1	23.6	59.3	5.7	30.5	63.8
	Kamrup	13.0	36.4	50.6	11.5	31.6	56.9
	Nagaon	11.9	40.6	47.5	12.6	41.6	45.8
	Assam	12.9	36.7	50.4	11.5	33.4	55.1
	Jaipur	33.2	59.0	7.8	19.4	53.1	27.6
	Jodhpur	16.4	82.3	1.2	1.0	47.2	51.8
	Sikar	34.7	28.4	36.8	18.2	71.2	10.6
	Rajasthan	32.1	37.9	30.0	15.9	66.6	17.4
	Haora	42.0	22.2	35.9	50.7	14.4	34.8
	Barddhaman	12.7	16.2	71.0	21.2	17.7	61.1
	Nadia	16.3	12.2	71.6	16.9	18.1	65.0
	West Bengal	32.6	19.4	48.0	39.9	15.6	44.5
	Salem	2.8	53.7	43.5	2.6	48.4	49.0
	Thanjavur	0.2	36.0	63.8	0.7	50.4	48.9
	Coimbatore	2.6	8.1	89.3	2.3	8.5	89.3
	Tamil Nadu	2.1	31.6	66.3	2.1	32.7	65.2
	Bareilly	10.0	49.2	40.9	26.2	53.3	20.5
	Agra	0.0	24.8	75.2	10.3	42.8	46.9
	Varanasi	11.7	35.0	53.3	18.8	37.1	44.1
	Uttar Pradesh	8.1	40.4	51.4	20.9	47.2	31.8
	Total	21.0	34.8	44.2	21.4	45.7	32.9

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 59: Current Status of Establishments (%) (Handicraft Sector)

Area	District/ State	Status over the Last 10 Years			Present situation as compared to pre-Covid		
		Has grown	Remained stable	Has declined	Improved	Same	Deteriorated
Rural	Barpeta	16.1	43.9	40.0	14.9	43.1	42.1
	Kamrup	43.3	10.1	46.5	0.0	53.9	46.1
	Nagaon	19.9	18.2	61.9	12.7	21.1	66.2
	Assam	21.2	22.6	56.2	12.0	28.5	59.5
	Jaipur	2.4	74.4	23.2	0.2	79.5	20.3
	Jodhpur	26.8	49.6	23.6	5.8	67.8	26.5
	Sikar	28.4	48.3	23.3	1.7	78.1	20.2
	Rajasthan	24.5	52.1	23.5	4.4	71.0	24.6
	Haora	18.4	46.3	35.3	40.7	24.7	34.7
	Barddhaman	17.1	57.0	25.9	22.1	54.4	23.5
	Nadia	36.4	34.3	29.3	48.3	30.1	21.6
	West Bengal	22.0	50.8	27.2	29.6	46.9	23.5
	Salem	4.9	41.0	54.1	4.9	26.8	68.2
	Thanjavur	1.6	78.2	20.1	1.2	85.8	13.0
	Coimbatore	4.3	28.6	67.1	5.0	15.6	79.4
	Tamil Nadu	2.2	70.2	27.6	1.9	73.9	24.2
	Bareilly	20.7	48.0	31.3	0.5	54.2	45.3
	Agra	1.9	37.5	60.6	28.6	22.7	48.7
	Varanasi	5.8	70.4	23.9	38.5	52.9	8.6
	Uttar Pradesh	4.8	59.2	36.0	34.5	43.0	22.5
	Total	11.8	55.7	32.5	22.6	51.8	25.6
Urban	Barpeta	18.8	42.8	38.4	11.9	36.2	51.9
	Kamrup	31.7	48.3	20.1	52.6	27.4	19.9
	Nagaon	21.6	46.6	31.9	20.6	41.3	38.1
	Assam	24.0	46.5	29.5	28.2	36.8	35.0
	Jaipur	8.4	45.0	46.7	4.9	44.2	50.9
	Jodhpur	35.8	52.3	11.9	4.9	82.2	12.9
	Sikar	43.0	40.0	17.0	0.0	45.7	54.3
	Rajasthan	25.4	47.7	26.9	4.3	61.9	33.9
	Haora	41.1	42.9	16.0	73.7	8.7	17.6
	Barddhaman	4.6	46.5	48.9	9.3	47.8	42.9
	Nadia	19.7	29.6	50.7	20.3	26.3	53.4
	West Bengal	13.0	41.9	45.1	20.2	37.5	42.2
	Salem	30.6	56.0	13.3	16.8	69.7	13.5
	Thanjavur	12.4	67.8	19.8	18.6	43.5	37.9
	Coimbatore	9.6	29.2	61.2	13.5	25.4	61.1
	Tamil Nadu	18.2	54.4	27.4	16.7	48.4	34.8
	Bareilly	25.1	29.8	45.2	4.0	64.1	32.0
	Agra	3.5	53.7	42.8	20.7	39.1	40.2
	Varanasi	19.3	34.3	46.4	4.3	44.1	51.6
	Uttar Pradesh	15.3	39.4	45.3	8.9	44.4	46.7
	Total	16.7	44.6	38.7	14.0	45.4	40.6

Area	District/ State	Status over the Last 10 Years			Present situation as compared to pre-Covid		
		Has grown	Remained stable	Has declined	Improved	Same	Deteriorated
Total	Barpeta	16.2	43.8	39.9	14.7	42.6	42.7
	Kamrup	40.6	19.1	40.3	12.4	47.7	40.0
	Nagaon	20.0	20.4	59.6	13.3	22.7	64.0
	Assam	21.5	24.8	53.7	13.5	29.2	57.3
	Jaipur	6.3	55.0	38.6	3.3	56.3	40.4
	Jodhpur	29.1	50.2	20.7	5.5	71.4	23.1
	Sikar	32.1	46.2	21.7	1.2	69.8	28.9
	Rajasthan	24.8	50.6	24.7	4.3	67.9	27.8
	Haora	35.4	43.8	20.8	65.4	12.7	21.9
	Barddhaman	11.1	52.0	36.9	16.0	51.2	32.8
	Nadia	28.1	32.0	39.9	34.4	28.2	37.4
	West Bengal	17.4	46.3	36.3	24.8	42.1	33.0
	Salem	23.9	52.1	24.0	13.7	58.5	27.8
	Thanjavur	4.3	75.6	20.1	5.5	75.3	19.2
	Coimbatore	7.6	29.0	63.5	10.2	21.6	68.1
	Tamil Nadu	8.5	63.9	27.6	7.8	63.7	28.4
	Bareilly	23.1	37.8	39.0	2.4	59.7	37.9
	Agra	2.2	40.9	56.9	27.0	26.1	46.9
	Varanasi	8.8	62.2	29.0	30.8	50.9	18.4
	Uttar Pradesh	7.3	54.6	38.2	28.5	43.3	28.1
	Total	13.5	52.0	34.5	19.7	49.6	30.7

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 60: Current Status of Establishments (%) (Handloom and Handicraft Sector)

Area	District/ State	Status over the Last 10 Years			Present situation as compared to pre-Covid		
		Has grown	Remained stable	Has declined	Improved	Same	Deteriorated
Rural	Barpeta	16.4	37.7	45.8	12.0	39.4	48.6
	Kamrup	17.4	34.4	48.2	11.8	33.4	54.8
	Nagaon	17.0	26.2	56.8	12.7	28.5	58.8
	Assam	17.2	31.3	51.5	12.2	32.0	55.8
	Jaipur	5.5	75.3	19.2	2.8	77.7	19.5
	Jodhpur	28.7	51.1	20.1	5.1	66.9	28.0
	Sikar	11.0	37.6	51.4	0.7	88.7	10.6
	Rajasthan	18.3	47.4	34.2	2.9	77.9	19.3
	Haora	10.6	20.4	69.1	14.9	10.3	74.8
	Barddhaman	16.5	47.8	35.8	22.6	46.6	30.8
	Nadia	28.4	28.2	43.5	35.2	25.7	39.0
	West Bengal	18.3	37.0	44.7	24.2	33.7	42.1
	Salem	3.3	53.9	42.8	3.4	42.4	54.1
	Thanjavur	1.5	75.7	22.8	1.2	83.7	15.1
	Coimbatore	5.2	21.9	72.9	5.7	13.7	80.7
	Tamil Nadu	2.3	65.6	32.1	2.1	68.6	29.3
	Bareilly	8.0	50.5	41.5	24.2	53.6	22.2
	Agra	1.2	30.0	68.8	19.8	28.7	51.4
	Varanasi	6.8	66.4	26.8	36.1	51.7	12.2
	Uttar Pradesh	5.4	50.9	43.7	27.8	45.3	26.9
	Total	10.8	47.3	41.8	18.7	50.0	31.3
Urban	Barpeta	17.5	43.3	39.2	14.2	34.9	50.9
	Kamrup	8.0	37.5	54.5	11.0	30.8	58.2
	Nagaon	21.4	47.1	31.5	20.4	40.9	38.7
	Assam	9.7	38.6	51.7	12.1	31.9	56.0
	Jaipur	23.7	46.7	29.6	13.7	42.8	43.5
	Jodhpur	19.1	75.6	5.3	2.5	58.0	39.5
	Sikar	44.3	26.8	28.9	23.4	63.7	12.8
	Rajasthan	37.1	38.3	24.6	18.3	60.2	21.5
	Haora	52.1	26.6	21.3	66.2	15.6	18.2
	Barddhaman	4.8	43.0	52.2	9.5	43.7	46.8
	Nadia	17.8	19.5	62.7	18.6	22.5	58.9
	West Bengal	29.8	30.8	39.4	38.2	26.4	35.4
	Salem	23.7	52.0	24.3	13.2	62.1	24.6
	Thanjavur	10.7	62.6	26.8	15.9	43.8	40.2
	Coimbatore	5.5	19.0	75.4	7.4	17.1	75.5
	Tamil Nadu	13.4	44.9	41.7	12.3	41.3	46.4
	Bareilly	16.2	44.6	39.2	25.9	53.8	20.3
	Agra	1.7	46.4	52.0	20.5	45.8	33.7
	Varanasi	14.4	35.6	49.9	13.2	39.7	47.1
	Uttar Pradesh	12.3	40.6	47.1	18.5	45.2	36.2
	Total	25.5	37.5	37.0	23.0	44.6	32.4

Area	District/ State	Status over the Last 10 Years			Present situation as compared to pre-Covid		
		Has grown	Remained stable	Has declined	Improved	Same	Deteriorated
Total	Barpeta	16.5	38.1	45.4	12.1	39.2	48.7
	Kamrup	14.8	35.2	50.0	11.6	32.7	55.8
	Nagaon	17.2	27.3	55.5	13.1	29.1	57.8
	Assam	15.8	32.7	51.5	12.2	32.0	55.8
	Jaipur	17.4	56.6	26.0	9.9	54.9	35.2
	Jodhpur	24.9	60.9	14.2	4.0	63.3	32.6
	Sikar	34.5	30.0	35.5	16.8	71.0	12.2
	Rajasthan	29.8	41.9	28.3	12.3	67.0	20.6
	Haora	41.1	24.9	33.9	52.6	14.2	33.1
	Barddhaman	11.4	45.7	42.9	16.9	45.3	37.8
	Nadia	23.4	24.1	52.5	27.4	24.2	48.4
	West Bengal	24.6	33.6	41.8	31.9	29.7	38.4
	Salem	16.0	52.7	31.3	9.6	54.7	35.7
	Thanjavur	4.0	72.2	23.8	5.1	73.1	21.7
	Coimbatore	5.4	20.0	74.6	6.8	16.0	77.2
	Tamil Nadu	7.1	56.6	36.3	6.5	56.7	36.7
	Bareilly	10.8	48.5	40.7	24.7	53.7	21.6
	Agra	1.3	34.2	64.5	20.0	33.1	46.9
	Varanasi	9.6	55.1	35.3	27.7	47.3	25.1
	Uttar Pradesh	7.7	47.5	44.8	24.7	45.3	30.0
	Total	17.4	42.9	39.6	20.6	47.6	31.8

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 61: Establishments Facing Certain Obstacles (%) (Handloom Sector)

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g., difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation on handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health Hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)
Rural	Barpeta	47.1	19.8	64.4	68.6	38.0	74.2	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	10.6
	Kamrup	58.0	30.7	41.4	53.8	42.2	66.3	26.6	0.8	3.6	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	18.2	19.3
	Nagaon	69.4	38.0	36.5	40.0	27.4	31.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.7	2.1
	Assam	60.2	31.9	41.4	51.2	38.5	58.4	19.5	0.6	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	16.0	14.8
	Jaipur	55.5	0.5	34.9	31.2	36.2	17.0	25.6	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	12.3	14.1	0.0
	Jodhpur	78.8	1.5	55.2	80.0	3.2	39.0	46.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	24.5	1.8
	Sikar	68.9	52.4	28.0	67.5	3.5	1.3	68.1	1.8	0.8	5.9	0.4	0.0	18.3	8.6	0.0
	Rajasthan	69.2	39.7	32.9	66.2	6.4	8.6	60.9	1.5	0.8	4.4	0.4	0.0	16.9	11.6	0.3
	Haora	72.9	38.5	64.3	67.9	12.1	9.5	9.3	18.5	0.0	6.7	12.3	0.0	36.9	9.1	2.3
	Barddhaman	80.0	44.9	30.4	85.9	22.2	4.0	22.8	13.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.3	33.6	25.3	0.5
	Nadia	79.8	31.5	30.1	50.2	45.1	10.7	27.7	1.8	21.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	19.4	9.8	0.0
	West Bengal	76.9	38.6	45.0	68.8	23.8	8.1	18.2	12.5	5.6	3.0	6.7	1.6	31.3	14.2	1.2
	Salem	61.9	42.8	54.6	80.2	44.1	24.3	43.2	5.3	11.7	3.0	0.0	8.5	4.2	7.5	2.0
	Thanjavur	14.7	96.5	50.7	89.9	7.5	31.8	8.3	1.1	40.2	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	70.8	0.7
	Coimbatore	54.9	18.1	10.3	42.9	12.5	16.7	9.3	19.7	26.4	8.2	2.2	18.9	33.7	8.8	13.2
	Tamil Nadu	47.8	51.0	42.9	73.8	26.8	24.4	25.8	7.7	22.7	3.6	0.5	9.1	10.2	24.5	4.3
	Bareilly	74.7	8.9	65.9	34.5	15.2	13.2	22.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	20.2	0.6	36.1	0.5	3.0
	Agra	46.1	39.3	65.3	14.3	28.8	10.8	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	14.8	0.3	0.0
	Varanasi	53.1	12.4	38.9	52.3	32.8	2.3	34.1	1.9	1.1	0.0	29.0	5.3	50.5	9.1	10.0
	Uttar Pradesh	65.1	17.4	63.3	30.7	20.4	11.6	24.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	15.9	0.9	31.7	1.2	2.9
	Total	66.6	28.9	52.4	49.2	23.5	20.6	29.6	3.0	2.6	2.0	8.8	1.2	26.7	8.5	3.8

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g., difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation on handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health Hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)
Urban	Barpeta	38.3	30.1	40.8	41.0	37.3	51.6	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	11.0
	Kamrup	42.9	40.2	42.0	52.1	48.8	47.8	26.1	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	24.3	13.4
	Nagaon	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Assam	42.9	40.1	42.1	52.1	48.7	47.9	25.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	24.2	13.4
	Jaipur	55.6	21.6	47.1	47.0	25.9	7.4	27.8	0.8	0.7	13.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.9	24.6
	Jodhpur	61.7	29.0	60.4	90.9	36.4	2.8	3.3	0.3	29.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.6	1.0	28.9
	Sikar	31.5	13.3	69.0	77.8	5.2	3.0	29.2	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	21.0	42.1	8.1
	Rajasthan	36.9	15.9	66.6	77.8	10.5	3.2	25.7	7.4	4.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	18.2	35.0	11.8
	Haora	81.7	48.3	36.1	69.1	41.9	2.2	7.1	2.9	13.2	0.0	3.1	1.0	7.9	3.8	0.8
	Barddhaman	69.8	53.6	31.6	84.7	17.4	0.2	9.6	11.2	13.4	1.1	2.1	0.0	17.5	8.9	0.0
	Nadia	59.9	40.6	35.0	76.9	44.9	8.6	14.6	9.5	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.4	30.3	0.4	0.0
	West Bengal	78.1	47.6	35.7	71.1	40.8	2.9	8.2	4.2	11.8	0.2	2.9	1.0	11.4	3.7	0.6
	Salem	35.1	23.0	74.7	64.0	74.0	53.4	10.3	2.2	1.8	0.0	3.0	3.6	49.6	2.7	1.1
	Thanjavur	59.5	63.1	32.9	66.8	0.8	11.2	28.0	2.7	9.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	9.3	11.1	0.0
	Coimbatore	43.6	15.5	15.5	45.0	11.0	15.7	14.5	15.1	11.7	10.6	9.2	25.1	45.9	19.2	6.6
	Tamil Nadu	43.8	25.8	36.1	54.4	28.1	26.2	15.6	9.1	8.3	5.8	5.8	14.4	40.8	12.9	3.8
	Bareilly	58.6	6.9	56.8	27.7	18.4	38.4	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	43.3	2.2	2.8
	Agra	60.7	14.2	35.6	19.0	13.1	19.5	23.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	38.1	1.1	42.9	11.2	10.1
	Varanasi	56.1	19.3	36.3	43.8	42.3	12.9	20.5	19.5	1.2	0.1	21.4	0.5	49.2	13.3	19.2
	Uttar Pradesh	57.9	13.2	44.8	32.9	27.3	24.7	24.9	8.0	0.6	0.1	19.0	0.4	45.7	8.3	10.8
	Total	51.9	23.2	52.2	62.9	26.4	12.2	21.3	7.3	5.7	0.7	7.7	1.4	26.8	20.1	8.8

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g., difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation on handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health Hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)
Total	Barpeta	46.6	20.3	63.2	67.2	38.0	73.1	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	10.6
	Kamrup	53.7	33.4	41.6	53.3	44.1	61.0	26.5	0.6	5.8	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	20.0	17.6
	Nagaon	69.4	38.1	36.6	40.1	27.3	31.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.7	2.1
	Assam	56.3	33.7	41.5	51.4	40.7	56.1	20.9	0.5	4.5	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	17.8	14.5
	Jaipur	55.6	14.1	42.7	41.3	29.6	10.8	27.1	0.8	1.2	8.4	0.6	0.0	4.7	13.3	15.7
	Jodhpur	66.8	20.8	58.9	87.6	26.5	13.6	16.3	0.5	20.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.9	8.0	20.8
	Sikar	40.9	23.1	58.7	75.2	4.8	2.6	38.9	7.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.0	20.3	33.7	6.0
	Rajasthan	45.5	22.2	57.7	74.7	9.4	4.6	35.0	5.9	3.1	1.7	0.4	0.0	17.8	28.8	8.7
	Haora	79.3	45.7	43.6	68.8	34.0	4.2	7.7	7.0	9.7	1.8	5.6	0.7	15.6	5.2	1.2
	Barddhaman	77.6	46.9	30.7	85.6	21.1	3.1	19.8	12.7	3.1	0.3	3.8	4.1	30.0	21.5	0.4
	Nadia	71.3	35.4	32.2	61.6	45.0	9.8	22.1	5.1	13.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	24.0	5.8	0.0
	West Bengal	77.6	44.0	39.4	70.2	34.0	5.0	12.3	7.6	9.3	1.4	4.5	1.2	19.4	7.9	0.8
	Salem	50.3	34.2	63.3	73.2	57.0	36.9	29.0	4.0	7.4	1.7	1.3	6.4	23.8	5.4	1.6
	Thanjavur	34.9	81.5	42.7	79.5	4.5	22.5	17.2	1.8	26.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	4.3	44.0	0.4
	Coimbatore	46.6	16.2	14.1	44.5	11.4	16.0	13.2	16.3	15.6	9.9	7.3	23.4	42.7	16.5	8.4
	Tamil Nadu	45.6	37.0	39.1	63.0	27.5	25.4	20.1	8.5	14.7	4.8	3.4	12.1	27.3	18.0	4.1
	Bareilly	69.5	8.2	62.9	32.3	16.2	21.5	24.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	16.6	0.4	38.4	1.0	3.0
	Agra	50.7	31.3	55.9	15.8	23.8	13.6	23.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	12.8	0.4	23.8	3.8	3.2
	Varanasi	55.4	17.7	36.9	45.8	40.1	10.4	23.7	15.4	1.2	0.1	23.2	1.6	49.5	12.4	17.1
	Uttar Pradesh	62.0	15.6	55.4	31.6	23.4	17.2	24.4	3.5	0.4	0.3	17.2	0.7	37.6	4.2	6.2
	Total	58.5	25.7	52.3	56.7	25.1	16.0	25.0	5.4	4.3	1.2	8.2	1.3	26.8	14.9	6.6

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 62: Establishments Facing Certain Obstacles (%) (Handicraft Sector)

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g., difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation on handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health Hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)
Rural	Barpeta	38.4	8.8	47.4	31.1	41.3	31.0	5.9	1.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.4	14.8
	Kamrup	90.4	41.6	54.3	58.3	36.6	45.7	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	13.9
	Nagaon	71.4	20.3	50.4	59.1	15.1	19.3	16.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.5
	Assam	66.5	19.9	50.1	53.4	22.3	24.0	17.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.7	5.3
	Jaipur	84.2	1.7	42.8	49.8	27.7	3.4	37.4	4.8	3.0	0.5	0.5	4.2	15.9	15.1	0.7
	Jodhpur	75.9	7.7	49.1	55.9	21.5	32.0	48.6	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.2	17.0	7.2	5.9
	Sikar	68.5	16.2	80.0	64.8	7.5	17.0	34.6	2.0	3.0	3.7	0.0	0.7	29.9	21.8	2.3
	Rajasthan	75.4	8.6	54.2	56.9	19.5	26.1	44.8	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.1	2.1	19.3	10.8	4.7
	Haora	91.0	49.3	46.5	80.2	8.2	31.8	25.0	27.7	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.4	10.2	2.9	5.3
	Barddhaman	70.6	37.2	33.3	89.2	19.9	8.8	18.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.1	22.6	11.3	1.2
	Nadia	53.3	32.6	36.6	74.7	50.5	4.3	28.3	3.6	4.2	9.6	0.2	5.4	17.5	10.0	17.3
	West Bengal	67.1	36.6	34.7	85.1	27.1	8.6	21.2	2.6	1.1	2.4	3.6	3.6	20.7	10.6	5.5
	Salem	27.7	17.5	25.1	56.0	21.5	22.9	33.0	1.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	0.1	18.0
	Thanjavur	80.4	66.8	74.0	85.8	14.9	53.3	23.2	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.1	4.7	4.2	0.1	2.0
	Coimbatore	37.3	28.6	19.7	29.4	14.7	16.1	9.9	6.1	5.6	4.3	2.0	5.6	65.4	2.6	26.0
	Tamil Nadu	71.8	58.9	64.6	77.7	15.4	47.1	22.7	2.0	2.3	0.4	1.9	4.4	13.1	0.4	5.7
	Bareilly	99.0	49.2	91.9	59.2	14.1	52.8	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
	Agra	68.0	16.4	68.4	25.7	10.1	32.8	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.6	63.1	33.7	3.5
	Varanasi	33.2	4.3	41.7	44.0	14.7	9.7	29.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	16.1	0.7	75.2	2.0	2.7
	Uttar Pradesh	46.0	9.2	51.4	38.3	13.2	18.1	32.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	12.2	2.0	69.8	12.3	2.9
	Total	59.6	22.2	52.2	57.0	19.4	23.0	30.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	7.3	2.5	37.9	9.7	4.2

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g., difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation on handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health Hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)
Urban	Barpeta	51.8	21.6	35.7	62.7	35.3	36.2	43.1	6.4	6.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	12.4	4.6
	Kamrup	61.6	31.3	33.7	86.9	38.9	42.3	59.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5
	Nagaon	55.9	28.1	63.0	45.7	33.4	8.5	24.8	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	7.8	3.4	0.0
	Assam	56.9	28.1	51.1	59.5	35.2	21.7	36.9	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	4.8	4.2	0.8
	Jaipur	72.6	30.9	30.3	13.4	41.7	2.3	62.9	1.4	0.3	14.4	14.6	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.1
	Jodhpur	60.7	13.4	60.7	72.3	12.2	25.2	32.6	2.2	18.0	2.4	1.8	0.0	18.4	14.1	10.6
	Sikar	83.4	7.0	75.0	68.5	8.9	9.3	19.8	0.3	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	25.9	42.9	0.0
	Rajasthan	68.5	19.8	49.9	47.4	24.0	13.7	43.5	1.6	9.3	7.2	6.9	0.1	12.3	12.8	5.3
	Haora	97.0	38.0	64.3	89.4	20.7	2.4	20.9	5.2	0.7	0.1	17.0	2.0	26.2	2.3	2.2
	Barddhaman	88.3	38.8	60.8	73.9	23.0	2.2	22.9	11.8	5.9	7.2	0.2	4.3	43.4	1.2	5.6
	Nadia	49.0	27.7	26.8	66.4	41.4	0.0	22.6	2.3	2.2	0.7	9.6	4.8	26.3	2.1	0.0
	West Bengal	79.8	36.0	53.0	74.0	27.2	1.7	22.6	8.6	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.1	37.0	1.5	3.8
	Salem	61.5	56.3	63.1	74.2	50.7	35.8	20.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	26.4	10.2	0.0
	Thanjavur	60.8	58.5	26.6	94.9	11.3	25.1	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.3
	Coimbatore	26.4	13.0	8.8	24.6	1.2	15.5	17.9	15.5	8.2	1.8	13.6	15.7	8.3	21.9	5.4
	Tamil Nadu	52.8	46.8	35.2	70.8	22.8	26.6	25.3	7.4	2.0	0.4	3.3	7.4	12.1	8.9	1.4
	Bareilly	83.6	15.4	85.3	25.5	30.1	17.5	15.9	0.0	10.8	0.0	7.3	0.6	9.8	13.8	8.2
	Agra	59.4	27.5	63.6	32.1	20.9	35.9	27.1	3.9	3.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	35.0	7.1	6.4
	Varanasi	68.5	5.3	35.4	58.8	30.7	0.8	11.8	3.4	9.2	0.0	54.5	0.9	12.7	2.5	5.3
	Uttar Pradesh	67.2	12.5	47.7	48.3	27.9	12.2	16.5	3.3	7.8	0.0	37.0	0.6	18.8	4.8	5.9
	Total	69.2	29.0	48.0	62.9	26.2	11.5	25.1	5.9	5.6	3.0	13.6	3.1	23.2	5.7	4.2

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g., difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation on handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health Hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)
Total	Barpeta	39.3	9.7	46.6	33.2	40.9	31.3	8.3	1.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.6	1.2	14.1
	Kamrup	83.7	39.2	49.5	65.0	37.2	44.9	50.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	10.8
	Nagaon	70.2	20.9	51.3	58.1	16.5	18.4	17.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.7	0.5	1.4
	Assam	65.6	20.6	50.2	54.0	23.5	23.8	19.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.0	4.9
	Jaipur	76.6	20.9	34.6	25.8	36.9	2.7	54.2	2.6	1.2	9.7	9.8	1.4	6.4	6.7	1.0
	Jodhpur	72.1	9.1	52.0	60.0	19.2	30.3	44.6	1.8	5.2	0.9	0.5	1.7	17.3	8.9	7.1
	Sikar	72.3	13.8	78.7	65.8	7.9	15.0	30.8	1.6	4.0	3.0	0.0	0.7	28.9	27.2	1.7
	Rajasthan	73.0	12.4	52.8	53.7	21.1	21.9	44.3	1.9	4.1	3.1	2.4	1.4	16.9	11.5	4.9
	Haora	95.5	40.8	59.9	87.1	17.6	9.7	21.9	10.8	0.5	0.1	15.6	1.6	22.2	2.4	3.0
	Barddhaman	79.1	38.0	46.5	81.8	21.4	5.6	20.6	6.0	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.7	32.5	6.5	3.3
	Nadia	51.1	30.1	31.7	70.6	46.0	2.1	25.5	3.0	3.2	5.1	4.9	5.1	21.9	6.1	8.7
	West Bengal	73.6	36.3	44.0	79.5	27.2	5.1	21.9	5.6	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.9	29.0	6.0	4.6
	Salem	52.6	46.1	53.1	69.4	43.1	32.4	23.8	8.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	29.4	7.6	4.7
	Thanjavur	75.5	64.8	62.3	88.1	14.0	46.3	25.8	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.6	3.9	3.7	0.1	1.6
	Coimbatore	30.7	19.0	13.0	26.4	6.4	15.7	14.8	11.9	7.2	2.8	9.1	11.8	30.3	14.5	13.4
	Tamil Nadu	64.2	54.1	52.9	74.9	18.3	38.9	23.7	4.1	2.2	0.4	2.5	5.6	12.7	3.7	4.0
	Bareilly	90.4	30.4	88.2	40.4	23.1	33.1	20.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	12.5	0.4	8.1	7.7	4.6
	Agra	66.2	18.7	67.4	27.1	12.4	33.4	36.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	4.6	3.7	57.2	28.1	4.1
	Varanasi	41.3	4.5	40.2	47.4	18.3	7.7	25.6	0.9	2.1	0.9	24.8	0.8	61.0	2.1	3.3
	Uttar Pradesh	50.9	9.9	50.6	40.7	16.6	16.8	28.9	0.8	1.8	0.6	18.0	1.7	57.9	10.6	3.6
	Total	62.9	24.5	50.8	59.0	21.7	19.1	28.5	2.8	2.4	1.7	9.4	2.7	33.0	8.3	4.2

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 63: Establishments Facing Certain Obstacles (%) (Handloom and Handicraft Sector)

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g., difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation on handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health Hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)
Rural	Barpeta	40.9	12.0	52.3	41.9	40.3	43.4	4.7	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	4.0	13.6
	Kamrup	60.3	31.4	42.3	54.1	41.8	64.8	28.1	0.8	3.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	17.2	18.9
	Nagaon	70.7	26.6	45.4	52.2	19.5	23.7	11.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.4	3.7	1.7
	Assam	62.5	27.4	44.6	52.1	32.4	45.6	18.7	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.3	10.2	11.2
	Jaipur	72.1	1.2	39.5	41.9	31.2	9.2	32.4	3.1	2.7	0.3	0.7	2.4	14.4	14.7	0.4
	Jodhpur	76.3	6.7	50.1	59.9	18.4	33.2	48.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.8	16.3	10.0	5.2
	Sikar	68.8	44.5	39.4	66.9	4.4	4.7	60.8	1.8	1.3	5.4	0.3	0.1	20.8	11.5	0.5
	Rajasthan	72.5	23.3	44.2	61.3	13.3	17.9	52.4	1.8	1.2	2.6	0.3	1.1	18.2	11.1	2.6
	Haora	75.1	39.8	62.1	69.5	11.6	12.3	11.3	19.6	0.0	5.9	12.1	0.0	33.7	8.4	2.7
	Barddhaman	72.9	39.0	32.6	88.4	20.4	7.6	19.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.7	25.2	14.7	1.0
	Nadia	64.7	32.1	33.8	64.2	48.2	7.0	28.0	2.8	11.5	5.6	0.2	3.1	18.3	9.9	9.9
	West Bengal	71.2	37.4	39.0	78.2	25.7	8.4	20.0	6.7	3.0	2.7	4.9	2.8	25.2	12.1	3.6
	Salem	46.9	31.7	41.7	69.6	34.2	23.7	38.7	3.6	9.1	1.7	0.0	4.8	19.1	4.3	9.0
	Thanjavur	76.2	68.7	72.5	86.1	14.4	51.9	22.2	1.5	4.0	0.0	2.0	4.5	4.0	4.7	1.9
	Coimbatore	43.3	25.0	16.5	34.0	13.9	16.3	9.7	10.7	12.7	5.6	2.1	10.1	54.6	4.7	21.7
	Tamil Nadu	67.5	57.5	60.7	77.0	17.4	43.1	23.2	3.0	5.9	1.0	1.7	5.3	12.6	4.6	5.5
	Bareilly	75.7	10.5	66.9	35.5	15.1	14.9	22.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	20.2	0.6	34.8	0.4	2.9
	Agra	59.6	25.1	67.2	21.4	17.2	24.4	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.9	44.7	21.0	2.2
	Varanasi	35.1	5.0	41.4	44.8	16.4	9.0	30.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	17.3	1.2	72.9	2.7	3.4
	Uttar Pradesh	54.2	12.7	56.5	35.1	16.3	15.3	29.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	13.8	1.5	53.4	7.6	2.9
	Total	62.6	25.1	52.3	53.6	21.2	22.0	30.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	7.9	2.0	33.1	9.2	4.0

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g., difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation on handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health Hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)
Urban	Barpeta	48.6	23.6	36.9	57.6	35.8	39.8	35.5	4.9	4.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	13.3	6.1
	Kamrup	43.9	39.7	41.6	54.0	48.3	47.5	27.9	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	23.0	12.7
	Nagaon	56.3	28.9	63.3	46.3	33.1	9.4	24.5	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	7.7	3.3	0.0
	Assam	45.4	38.1	43.6	53.4	46.3	43.3	27.8	0.4	9.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	20.7	11.2
	Jaipur	65.7	27.1	37.1	27.0	35.3	4.4	48.7	1.2	0.4	13.9	8.9	0.0	1.0	6.6	10.6
	Jodhpur	61.2	22.5	60.6	83.1	26.3	12.1	15.5	1.1	24.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	12.7	6.5	21.2
	Sikar	33.1	13.1	69.2	77.5	5.3	3.2	28.9	8.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	21.2	42.1	7.8
	Rajasthan	42.3	16.5	63.8	72.6	12.8	5.0	28.7	6.5	4.9	1.9	1.5	0.0	17.2	31.2	10.7
	Haora	83.7	47.0	39.8	71.8	39.1	2.2	8.9	3.2	11.6	0.0	5.0	1.1	10.3	3.6	0.9
	Barddhaman	86.6	40.1	58.1	74.9	22.5	2.0	21.7	11.7	6.6	6.6	0.4	3.9	41.0	1.9	5.1
	Nadia	52.9	32.4	29.7	70.2	42.7	3.1	19.7	4.9	2.1	0.9	6.9	3.6	27.8	1.5	0.0
	West Bengal	78.9	41.9	44.1	72.5	34.2	2.3	15.2	6.4	8.1	2.4	3.8	2.5	23.9	2.6	2.2
	Salem	54.7	47.7	66.1	71.6	56.7	40.3	17.9	8.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	7.3	32.3	8.3	0.3
	Thanjavur	60.6	59.2	27.6	90.8	9.7	23.1	32.8	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	3.1	1.6	0.3
	Coimbatore	34.6	14.2	12.0	34.3	5.9	15.6	16.3	15.3	9.9	6.0	11.5	20.1	26.2	20.6	6.0
	Tamil Nadu	50.2	40.7	35.5	66.0	24.3	26.5	22.4	7.9	3.8	2.0	4.0	9.4	20.4	10.0	2.1
	Bareilly	61.1	7.8	59.6	27.5	19.5	36.3	28.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.9	0.1	40.0	3.3	3.3
	Agra	60.1	20.5	49.0	25.3	16.8	27.4	25.2	1.9	2.2	0.0	23.3	0.6	39.1	9.2	8.3
	Varanasi	61.7	12.9	35.9	50.6	37.0	7.4	16.5	12.2	4.9	0.1	36.5	0.7	32.6	8.4	12.9
	Uttar Pradesh	61.2	13.0	45.8	38.4	27.5	20.3	21.9	6.3	3.2	0.0	25.4	0.5	36.2	7.1	9.0
	Total	58.0	25.3	50.7	62.9	26.3	11.9	22.7	6.8	5.7	1.5	9.8	2.0	25.5	15.0	7.2

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g., difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation on handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health Hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)
Total	Barpeta	41.4	12.7	51.3	42.8	40.0	43.2	6.6	1.2	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.8	4.6	13.1
	Kamrup	55.7	33.7	42.1	54.1	43.6	60.0	28.0	0.6	5.4	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	18.9	17.2
	Nagaon	69.9	26.7	46.3	51.9	20.2	23.0	12.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	3.7	1.6
	Assam	59.5	29.3	44.5	52.3	34.9	45.2	20.3	0.6	3.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.2	12.1	11.2
	Jaipur	67.9	18.1	37.9	32.2	33.9	6.0	43.1	1.9	1.2	9.1	6.0	0.8	5.7	9.4	7.0
	Jodhpur	70.3	13.0	54.3	69.2	21.6	24.8	35.2	1.3	10.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	14.9	8.6	11.6
	Sikar	43.6	22.3	60.5	74.4	5.0	3.6	38.2	6.8	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.1	21.1	33.1	5.7
	Rajasthan	54.0	19.1	56.2	68.2	13.0	10.0	37.9	4.6	3.4	2.2	1.0	0.4	17.6	23.4	7.5
	Haora	81.4	45.1	45.7	71.2	31.9	4.9	9.5	7.5	8.5	1.6	6.9	0.8	16.5	4.8	1.4
	Barddhaman	78.8	39.5	43.7	82.5	21.3	5.2	20.4	7.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.8	32.1	9.1	2.8
	Nadia	59.1	32.2	31.9	67.0	45.6	5.2	24.1	3.8	7.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	22.7	6.0	5.3
	West Bengal	75.5	39.9	41.8	75.1	30.4	5.1	17.4	6.5	5.8	2.5	4.3	2.6	24.5	6.9	2.8
	Salem	51.8	41.7	56.9	70.9	48.3	34.1	25.7	6.5	3.7	0.6	0.5	6.4	27.4	6.8	3.6
	Thanjavur	72.0	66.2	60.6	87.3	13.2	44.3	25.1	1.2	3.3	0.1	1.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	1.5
	Coimbatore	37.5	17.8	13.5	34.2	8.5	15.8	14.1	13.8	10.8	5.9	8.3	16.8	35.6	15.3	11.2
	Tamil Nadu	60.0	50.2	49.8	72.2	20.4	35.9	22.9	5.1	5.0	1.4	2.7	7.1	16.0	7.0	4.0
	Bareilly	70.7	9.6	64.4	32.8	16.6	22.2	24.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	16.4	0.4	36.6	1.4	3.1
	Agra	59.8	24.0	62.6	22.4	17.1	25.2	31.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	8.0	2.3	43.3	18.0	3.7
	Varanasi	44.9	8.0	39.4	46.9	24.0	8.4	25.1	4.7	1.9	0.7	24.4	1.0	58.0	4.8	6.9
	Uttar Pradesh	56.5	12.8	53.0	36.1	20.0	17.0	26.6	2.2	1.1	0.4	17.6	1.2	47.8	7.4	4.9
	Total	60.6	25.2	51.6	57.8	23.5	17.5	26.7	4.1	3.4	1.4	8.8	2.0	29.7	11.8	5.4

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 64: Estimated Annual Compensation, Receipts & Operating Expenses of Handloom Sector (R/U/T (In Lakh)

Area	District / State	No of Establishments	Total compensation to employees	Total operating expenses	Total Receipt
Rural	Barpeta	5474	177	1072	4024
	Kamrup	19261	29447	38497	96221
	Nagaon	6499	653	2237	9139
	Assam	113487	126756	172295	446721
	Jaipur	13982	968	6607	49737
	Jodhpur	2945	10	3319	6751
	Sikar	18722	0	2130	11352
	Rajasthan	155205	1050	47359	176438
	Haora	61078	2597	3047	30224
	Barddhaman	6245	186	559	4359
	Nadia	14534	3775	9488	24017
	West Bengal	140746	13444	30936	121002
	Salem	16144	19704	56132	105038
	Thanjavur	520	0	33	439
	Coimbatore	1637	15	429	1717
	Tamil Nadu	32579	19775	58730	120516
	Bareilly	230722	369	6508	100513
	Agra	4825	249	117	3445
	Varanasi	7414	1489	1556	10356
	Uttar Pradesh	359571	11878	15676	214776
	Total	801588	172904	324996	1079453
Urban	Barpeta	294	11	70	199
	Kamrup	7656	10405	19803	58083
	Nagaon	10	0	1	4
	Assam	32539	43780	83372	244532
	Jaipur	24996	39638	139780	365676
	Jodhpur	6891	135	587	3408
	Sikar	55971	100	7346	60306
	Rajasthan	431374	41383	190490	770298
	Haora	168901	7063	20746	135670
	Barddhaman	1852	393	745	2522
	Nadia	10781	1493	5841	15067
	West Bengal	208935	13541	40664	191159
	Salem	12304	1656	5046	15919
	Thanjavur	424	4	201	949
	Coimbatore	4571	86	1655	5070
	Tamil Nadu	41200	2140	16285	55887
	Bareilly	111765	1026	3370	82123
	Agra	2248	149	133	2203
	Varanasi	24923	1924	7880	46522
	Uttar Pradesh	266198	12455	40676	330640
	Total	980247	113299	371487	1592516

Area	District / State	No of Establishments	Total compensation to employees	Total operating expenses	Total Receipt
Total	Barpeta	5768	188	1142	4223
	Kamrup	26917	39853	58300	154304
	Nagaon	6509	653	2238	9142
	Assam	146026	170536	255667	691253
	Jaipur	38978	40606	146386	415414
	Jodhpur	9836	145	3906	10159
	Sikar	74693	100	9476	71658
	Rajasthan	586579	42433	237849	946736
	Haora	229979	9659	23792	165893
	Barddhaman	8097	579	1304	6880
	Nadia	25315	5267	15329	39083
	West Bengal	349682	26986	71600	312161
	Salem	28447	21360	61178	120957
	Thanjavur	944	4	234	1387
	Coimbatore	6208	101	2084	6787
	Tamil Nadu	73779	21915	75016	176403
	Bareilly	342487	1395	9877	182636
	Agra	7072	398	250	5648
	Varanasi	32338	3413	9436	56878
	Uttar Pradesh	625769	24333	56352	545416
	Total	1781836	286203	696484	2671970

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

[* For those without accounts, annual figure will be derived by multiplying monthly figure with the number of working months in the year.]

Table 65: Estimated Annual Compensation, Receipts & operating expenses of Handicraft Sector (R/U/T) (In Lakh)

Area	District / State	No of Establishments	Total compensation to employees	Total operating expenses	Total Receipt
Rural	Barpeta	13573	3409	11767	37638
	Kamrup	1460	169	828	4508
	Nagaon	11575	8028	21473	39162
	Assam	67790	37462	104435	219255
	Jaipur	19094	9368	26379	107802
	Jodhpur	14838	6866	79111	109694
	Sikar	5240	917	36472	59767
	Rajasthan	174549	71895	908455	1388272
	Haora	8532	1576	14458	25722
	Barddhaman	19805	2681	103668	170172
	Nadia	19325	15915	41131	94058
	West Bengal	193322	60313	829526	1430952
	Salem	12581	1293	20886	29804
	Thanjavur	7509	432	5237	9029
	Coimbatore	3167	1204	5945	11150
	Tamil Nadu	152054	14208	136039	232639
	Bareilly	9794	0	2407	10548
	Agra	7832	1242	2026	11615
	Varanasi	70844	2	4261	26482
	Uttar Pradesh	477560	24790	61556	358693
	Total	1065275	208667	2040011	3629811
Urban	Barpeta	961	2451	3826	8697
	Kamrup	448	153	758	2194
	Nagaon	959	721	2667	5388
	Assam	6826	6089	18094	40304
	Jaipur	36861	14076	59922	233407
	Jodhpur	4946	8890	25014	58696
	Sikar	1798	258	4438	10952
	Rajasthan	89000	89226	294543	787314
	Haora	25543	11642	341053	492983
	Barddhaman	18221	6435	55351	110041
	Nadia	19141	8835	25736	77716
	West Bengal	199003	78163	785805	1444505
	Salem	35470	63307	79434	149805
	Thanjavur	2482	2831	10400	13674
	Coimbatore	5044	3103	25186	44668
	Tamil Nadu	100695	125019	372125	589923
	Bareilly	12331	143	45249	63532
	Agra	2074	867	1048	4680
	Varanasi	20820	6762	9210	30806
	Uttar Pradesh	145260	47173	106661	292359
	Total	540784	345670	1577228	3154405

Area	District / State	No of Establishments	Total compensation to employees	Total operating expenses	Total Receipt
Total	Barpeta	14534	5860	15593	46335
	Kamrup	1907	322	1586	6701
	Nagaon	12534	8748	24140	44550
	Assam	74615	43551	122529	259559
	Jaipur	55955	23445	86301	341209
	Jodhpur	19784	15757	104125	168390
	Sikar	7039	1175	40910	70719
	Rajasthan	263550	161121	1202999	2175586
	Haora	34075	13218	355511	518705
	Barddhaman	38026	9116	159019	280213
	Nadia	38467	24751	66867	171774
	West Bengal	392325	138475	1615331	2875457
	Salem	48051	64600	100320	179609
	Thanjavur	9991	3263	15637	22703
	Coimbatore	8211	4307	31130	55819
	Tamil Nadu	252749	139228	508164	822562
	Bareilly	22126	144	47655	74079
	Agra	9907	2109	3074	16295
	Varanasi	91664	6765	13471	57288
	Uttar Pradesh	622820	71963	168217	651052
	Total	1606059	554337	3617239	6784216

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

[* For those without accounts, annual figure will be derived by multiplying monthly figure with the number of working months in the year.]

Table 66: Estimated Annual Compensation, Receipts & Operating Expenses of Handloom and Handicraft Sector (R/U/T) (In Lakh)

Area	District / State	No of Establishments	Total compensation to employees	Total operating expenses	Total Receipt
Rural	Barpeta	19047	3586	12840	41662
	Kamrup	20721	29616	39325	100729
	Nagaon	18074	8681	23710	48301
	Assam	181276	164218	276730	665976
	Jaipur	33076	10336	32986	157539
	Jodhpur	17783	6876	82430	116445
	Sikar	23962	917	38602	71118
	Rajasthan	329754	72945	955814	1564711
	Haora	69610	4173	17505	55946
	Barddhaman	26050	2868	104227	174530
	Nadia	33859	19690	50619	118075
	West Bengal	334068	73757	860462	1551954
	Salem	28725	20997	77018	134842
	Thanjavur	8029	432	5270	9468
	Coimbatore	4804	1219	6374	12867
	Tamil Nadu	184634	33983	194769	353155
	Bareilly	240516	369	8914	111061
	Agra	12657	1491	2142	15060
	Varanasi	78259	1491	5817	36838
	Uttar Pradesh	837131	36668	77232	573469
	Total	1866863	381571	2365007	4709265
Urban	Barpeta	1255	2462	3896	8896
	Kamrup	8103	10559	20561	60277
	Nagaon	969	721	2669	5392
	Assam	39365	49869	101466	284836
	Jaipur	61857	53715	199701	599083
	Jodhpur	11838	9026	25601	62105
	Sikar	57769	358	11784	71258
	Rajasthan	520375	130609	485033	1557612
	Haora	194444	18704	361799	628653
	Barddhaman	20073	6828	56096	112563
	Nadia	29923	10328	31576	92782
	West Bengal	407938	91704	826469	1635665
	Salem	47774	64963	84479	165724
	Thanjavur	2906	2835	10601	14623
	Coimbatore	9615	3189	26841	49739
	Tamil Nadu	141895	127160	388410	645810
	Bareilly	124097	1169	48618	145655
	Agra	4322	1016	1181	6883
	Varanasi	45743	8687	17090	77328
	Uttar Pradesh	411459	59628	147337	622999
	Total	1521032	458969	1948715	4746921

Area	District / State	No of Establishments	Total compensation to employees	Total operating expenses	Total Receipt
Total	Barpeta	20302	6048	16735	50558
	Kamrup	28824	40175	59886	161006
	Nagaon	19043	9402	26378	53692
	Assam	220641	214087	378196	950812
	Jaipur	94933	64051	232687	756623
	Jodhpur	29621	15902	108031	178550
	Sikar	81732	1275	50386	142376
	Rajasthan	850129	203554	1440847	3122322
	Haora	264054	22877	379303	684598
	Barddhaman	46124	9696	160323	287094
	Nadia	63782	30018	82195	210858
	West Bengal	742007	165461	1686931	3187618
	Salem	76499	85960	161497	300566
	Thanjavur	10935	3267	15871	24090
	Coimbatore	14419	4408	33214	62606
	Tamil Nadu	326529	161143	583179	998965
	Bareilly	364612	1538	57533	256716
	Agra	16979	2507	3324	21944
	Varanasi	124002	10178	22907	114165
	Uttar Pradesh	1248589	96296	224569	1196468
	Total	3387895	840540	4313723	9456186

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

[* For those without accounts, annual figure will be derived by multiplying monthly figure with the number of working months in the year.]

Table 67: Estimated Annual GVA by Handloom and Handicraft Units (R/U/T)

District / State	Estimated Total No. of Units			Estimated Annual GVA (Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Barpeta	19047	1255	20302	28822	5003	33825
Kamrup	20721	8103	28824	61406	39730	101136
Nagaon	18074	969	19043	24598	2724	27322
Assam	**181276**	**39365**	**220641**	389287	183434	572721
Jaipur	33076	61857	94933	124553	399389	523943
Jodhpur	17783	11838	29621	34019	36509	70527
Sikar	23962	57770	81732	32524	59474	91999
Rajasthan	**329754**	**520375**	**850129**	608976	1072631	1681608
Haora	69610	194444	264054	38484	266889	305373
Barddhaman	26050	20074	46124	70314	56516	126831
Nadia	33859	29923	63782	67581	61499	129081
West Bengal	**334068**	**407939**	**742007**	691929	810309	1502238
Salem	28725	47774	76499	57825	81248	139073
Thanjavur	8029	2906	10935	4197	4022	8220
Coimbatore	4804	9615	14419	6501	22933	29434
Tamil Nadu	184634	141895	326529	158423	257575	415997
Bareilly	240516	124096	364612	102156	97079	199235
Agra	12657	4322	16979	12918	5702	18620
Varanasi	78259	45743	124002	31020	60238	91258
Uttar Pradesh	**837131**	**411458**	**1248589**	496247	475704	971951
Total	1866863	1521032	3387895	2344862	2799653	5144515

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

*GVA will be derived as the difference between Totral Receipts (Item 13.8) and Total Operating Expenses (Item 12.3.24).

Table 68: Percentage Distribution of Estimated Number of Establishments by Annual GVA (R / U / T): Handloom Units (Rs.)

Type of area	Name of the State	Name of the district	Less than 50,000	50,001 to 1,00,000	1,00,001 to 2,00,000	2,00,001 to 5,00,000	5,00,001 to 8,00,000	8,00,000 and above	Total
Rural	Assam	Barpeta	67.3	12.9	12.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	100
		Kamrup	56.8	15.3	16.6	7.4	0.9	3.0	100
		Nagaon	57.0	23.1	4.1	10.8	3.9	1.1	100
		Total	57.4	17.0	13.4	8.2	1.6	2.4	100
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	16.3	24.1	18.8	18.6	12.8	9.4	100
		Jodhpur	4.0	27.9	65.9	2.0	0.2	0.0	100
		Sikar	77.1	18.8	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	100
		Total	60.2	20.7	13.4	3.7	1.2	0.9	100
	West Bengal	Haora	74.8	20.0	4.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100
		Barddhaman	52.5	32.8	13.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	100
		Nadia	54.4	29.3	11.1	0.4	1.6	3.2	100
		Total	62.7	26.3	8.8	0.1	1.2	0.9	100
	Tamil Nadu	Salem	28.6	10.7	14.2	36.0	3.5	6.9	100
		Thanjavur	30.7	39.7	29.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100
		Coimbatore	47.2	24.2	15.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	100
		Total	33.7	21.6	18.5	21.1	1.7	3.4	100
	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	78.2	19.5	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	100
		Agra	61.1	18.9	14.8	4.1	1.1	0.0	100
		Varanasi	55.1	8.7	25.1	7.5	1.4	2.1	100
		Total	71.5	18.4	6.5	3.0	0.4	0.2	100
	Total		64.2	20.2	9.7	4.1	0.9	0.9	100
Urban	Assam	Barpeta	76.5	12.7	2.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	100
		Kamrup	27.6	11.5	8.3	24.5	9.3	18.7	100
		Nagaon	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
		Total	28.2	11.5	8.2	24.4	9.2	18.5	100
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	13.2	12.9	0.3	0.2	21.4	52.0	100
		Jodhpur	92.1	1.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100
		Sikar	17.6	42.8	35.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	100
		Total	27.2	35.6	29.4	3.5	1.2	3.1	100
	West Bengal	Haora	17.3	80.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	100
		Barddhaman	36.6	39.9	19.3	2.6	0.5	1.0	100
		Nadia	56.8	26.5	9.0	3.6	2.0	2.2	100
		Total	23.6	70.5	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	100
	Tamil Nadu	Salem	34.6	43.7	15.7	5.4	0.6	0.0	100
		Thanjavur	21.0	17.6	45.3	11.6	0.0	4.5	100
		Coimbatore	45.0	30.5	21.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	100
		Total	37.8	32.2	23.6	5.4	0.2	0.8	100
	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	29.2	66.4	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	100
		Agra	60.9	21.9	1.1	13.6	2.4	0.0	100
		Varanasi	36.4	14.0	21.9	24.9	2.0	0.8	100
		Total	37.5	37.3	10.9	12.7	1.2	0.3	100
	Total		29.7	42.6	18.0	6.2	1.3	2.2	100

Type of area	Name of the State	Name of the district	Less than 50,000	50,001 to 1,00,000	1,00,001 to 2,00,000	2,00,001 to 5,00,000	5,00,001 to 8,00,000	8,00,000 and above	Total
Total	Assam	Barpeta	67.8	12.9	12.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	100
		Kamrup	48.5	14.2	14.2	12.3	3.3	7.5	100
		Nagaon	57.1	23.1	4.1	10.8	3.9	1.1	100
		Total	50.9	15.8	12.3	11.8	3.3	6.0	100
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	14.3	16.9	7.0	6.8	18.3	36.7	100
		Jodhpur	65.7	9.1	24.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	100
		Sikar	32.5	36.8	26.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	100
		Total	35.9	31.6	25.2	3.6	1.2	2.5	100
	West Bengal	Haora	32.6	64.0	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	100
		Barddhaman	48.9	34.4	14.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	100
		Nadia	55.5	28.1	10.2	1.8	1.8	2.8	100
		Total	39.4	52.7	6.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	100
	Tamil Nadu	Salem	31.2	25.0	14.9	22.8	2.3	3.9	100
		Thanjavur	26.3	29.8	36.5	5.4	0.0	2.0	100
		Coimbatore	45.6	28.8	19.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	100
		Total	36.0	27.5	21.3	12.3	0.9	1.9	100
	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	62.2	34.8	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100
		Agra	61.0	19.9	10.5	7.1	1.5	0.0	100
		Varanasi	40.7	12.8	22.7	20.9	1.9	1.1	100
		Total	57.0	26.4	8.4	7.1	0.8	0.3	100
	Total		45.2	32.5	14.3	5.2	1.1	1.6	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 69: Percentage Distribution of Estimated Number of Establishments by Annual GVA (R / U / T): Handicraft Units (Rs.)

Type of area	Name of the State	Name of the district	Less than 50,000	50,001 to 1,00,000	1,00,001 to 2,00,000	2,00,001 to 5,00,000	5,00,001 to 8,00,000	8,00,000 and above	Total
Rural	Assam	Barpeta	46.0	22.0	4.8	17.0	6.0	4.1	100
		Kamrup	60.1	9.7	9.0	13.4	0.0	7.7	100
		Nagaon	50.6	6.3	16.3	20.2	4.5	2.1	100
		Total	50.5	9.8	13.4	18.9	4.4	3.0	100
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	3.3	17.4	13.2	34.9	20.7	10.5	100
		Jodhpur	16.2	18.3	31.9	26.8	4.5	2.2	100
		Sikar	6.9	13.4	13.7	33.9	21.9	10.2	100
		Total	13.0	17.3	26.4	29.0	9.5	4.6	100
	West Bengal	Haora	47.1	17.2	17.5	16.0	0.4	1.7	100
		Barddhaman	52.4	10.2	13.7	18.5	0.0	5.3	100
		Nadia	29.7	9.8	21.8	15.3	18.5	4.9	100
		Total	46.4	10.4	15.9	17.6	4.7	5.0	100
	Tamil Nadu	Salem	63.7	0.8	33.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	100
		Thanjavur	77.7	12.3	7.2	2.0	0.0	0.8	100
		Coimbatore	46.3	35.9	12.6	2.3	0.8	2.2	100
		Total	73.4	13.7	9.9	2.0	0.1	0.9	100
	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	53.5	6.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
		Agra	34.6	8.4	44.6	8.7	0.6	3.1	100
		Varanasi	92.4	2.4	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100
		Total	72.7	4.4	18.6	3.1	0.2	1.0	100
	Total		56.8	9.3	17.8	10.8	2.8	2.4	100
Urban	Assam	Barpeta	22.8	1.9	14.7	34.7	2.3	23.5	100
		Kamrup	83.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	14.9	100
		Nagaon	41.7	13.8	6.4	18.8	10.6	8.8	100
		Total	50.4	8.3	5.8	16.4	6.6	12.5	100
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	19.6	3.5	3.8	33.2	31.4	8.6	100
		Jodhpur	0.8	9.4	10.4	22.9	14.5	42.0	100
		Sikar	1.4	5.6	31.2	48.8	5.8	7.2	100
		Total	8.7	6.5	10.3	30.4	20.4	23.8	100
	West Bengal	Haora	49.2	4.5	21.5	7.2	0.3	17.4	100
		Barddhaman	12.7	17.2	53.7	4.7	5.8	6.0	100
		Nadia	35.0	28.0	14.4	6.5	6.5	9.6	100
		Total	22.8	18.2	40.0	5.5	5.3	8.3	100
	Tamil Nadu	Salem	44.7	13.0	19.7	14.0	5.7	2.9	100
		Thanjavur	65.6	5.3	12.4	14.2	0.8	1.7	100
		Coimbatore	40.9	11.5	7.8	1.2	0.3	38.3	100
		Total	52.3	9.5	13.9	11.0	2.4	10.9	100
	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	19.3	54.8	8.8	5.9	11.1	0.0	100
		Agra	21.3	34.6	28.8	8.6	2.6	4.1	100
		Varanasi	80.8	7.3	1.4	3.0	3.3	4.2	100
		Total	58.7	19.1	9.8	4.8	3.7	3.8	100
	Total		36.0	14.8	21.7	10.6	6.8	10.2	100

Type of area	Name of the State	Name of the district	Less than 50,000	50,001 to 1,00,000	1,00,001 to 2,00,000	2,00,001 to 5,00,000	5,00,001 to 8,00,000	8,00,000 and above	Total
Total	Assam	Barpeta	44.5	20.6	5.5	18.2	5.8	5.4	100
		Kamrup	65.5	7.4	6.9	10.7	0.1	9.4	100
		Nagaon	49.9	6.9	15.6	20.1	4.9	2.6	100
		Total	50.5	9.6	12.7	18.7	4.6	3.9	100
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	14.1	8.2	7.0	33.7	27.8	9.2	100
		Jodhpur	12.3	16.1	26.5	25.9	7.0	12.2	100
		Sikar	5.5	11.4	18.2	37.7	17.8	9.5	100
		Total	11.6	13.6	21.0	29.5	13.2	11.1	100
	West Bengal	Haora	48.7	7.6	20.5	9.4	0.3	13.5	100
		Barddhaman	33.4	13.5	32.8	11.9	2.8	5.6	100
		Nadia	32.3	18.9	18.1	10.9	12.6	7.2	100
		Total	34.4	14.3	28.1	11.4	5.0	6.7	100
	Tamil Nadu	Salem	49.7	9.8	23.2	10.8	4.4	2.1	100
		Thanjavur	74.7	10.5	8.5	5.0	0.2	1.0	100
		Coimbatore	43.0	20.9	9.6	1.6	0.5	24.4	100
		Total	65.0	12.0	11.5	5.6	1.0	4.9	100
	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	34.5	33.2	22.8	3.3	6.2	0.0	100
		Agra	31.8	13.9	41.3	8.7	1.0	3.4	100
		Varanasi	89.8	3.5	4.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	100
		Total	69.4	7.8	16.6	3.5	1.0	1.7	100
	Total		49.8	11.1	19.1	10.7	4.2	5.1	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 69A: Percentage Distribution of Estimated Number of Establishments by Annual GVA (R / U / T): Handloom & Handicraft Units (Rs.)

Type of area	Name of the State	Name of the district	Less than 50,000	50,001 to 1,00,000	1,00,001 to 2,00,000	2,00,001 to 5,00,000	5,00,001 to 8,00,000	8,00,000 and above	Total
Rural	Assam	Barpeta	52.1	19.4	7.2	14.1	4.3	2.9	100
		Kamrup	57.1	14.9	16.0	7.8	0.8	3.3	100
		Nagaon	52.9	12.4	11.9	16.8	4.3	1.7	100
		Total	54.8	14.3	13.4	12.2	2.6	2.6	100
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	8.8	20.2	15.6	28.0	17.4	10.1	100
		Jodhpur	14.2	19.9	37.5	22.7	3.8	1.9	100
		Sikar	61.7	17.6	4.5	9.2	4.8	2.2	100
		Total	35.2	18.9	20.3	17.1	5.6	2.9	100
	West Bengal	Haora	71.4	19.6	5.7	2.0	1.0	0.2	100
		Barddhaman	52.4	15.6	13.7	14.1	0.2	4.0	100
		Nadia	40.3	18.2	17.2	8.9	11.2	4.2	100
		Total	53.3	17.1	12.9	10.2	3.2	3.3	100
	Tamil Nadu	Salem	44.0	6.4	22.5	21.1	2.2	3.9	100
		Thanjavur	74.7	14.0	8.6	1.9	0.0	0.8	100
		Coimbatore	46.6	31.9	13.5	6.0	0.5	1.4	100
		Total	66.4	15.1	11.4	5.4	0.4	1.3	100
	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	77.2	19.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100
		Agra	44.7	12.4	33.3	7.0	0.7	1.9	100
		Varanasi	88.9	3.0	6.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	100
		Total	72.2	10.4	13.4	3.0	0.3	0.7	100
		Total	60.0	13.9	14.3	7.9	2.0	1.8	100
Urban	Assam	Barpeta	35.4	4.5	11.9	28.5	1.8	18.0	100
		Kamrup	30.7	10.9	7.8	23.3	8.8	18.5	100
		Nagaon	42.3	13.7	6.3	18.6	10.5	8.7	100
		Total	32.0	10.9	7.8	23.0	8.8	17.5	100
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	17.0	7.3	2.4	19.8	27.4	26.1	100
		Jodhpur	53.9	4.5	8.2	9.6	6.1	17.7	100
		Sikar	17.1	41.7	35.1	5.7	0.2	0.3	100
		Total	24.0	30.6	26.1	8.1	4.5	6.6	100
	West Bengal	Haora	21.5	70.1	4.6	0.9	0.3	2.6	100
		Barddhaman	14.9	19.3	50.5	4.5	5.3	5.5	100
		Nadia	42.9	27.5	12.4	5.4	4.9	6.9	100
		Total	23.2	45.0	21.6	3.0	2.8	4.4	100
	Tamil Nadu	Salem	42.1	20.9	18.7	11.8	4.4	2.1	100
		Thanjavur	59.1	7.1	17.2	13.8	0.7	2.1	100
		Coimbatore	42.8	20.5	14.1	2.2	0.2	20.1	100
		Total	48.1	16.1	16.7	9.4	1.8	7.9	100
	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	28.2	65.2	4.4	1.0	1.1	0.1	100
		Agra	41.9	28.0	14.4	11.2	2.5	2.0	100
		Varanasi	56.6	10.9	12.6	14.9	2.6	2.3	100
		Total	45.0	30.9	10.5	9.9	2.1	1.6	100
		Total	31.9	32.7	19.3	7.7	3.3	5.1	100

Type of area	Name of the State	Name of the district	Less than 50,000	50,001 to 1,00,000	1,00,001 to 2,00,000	2,00,001 to 5,00,000	5,00,001 to 8,00,000	8,00,000 and above	Total
Total	Assam	Barpeta	51.1	18.5	7.5	15.0	4.1	3.9	100
		Kamrup	49.7	13.8	13.7	12.2	3.1	7.6	100
		Nagaon	52.4	12.4	11.7	16.9	4.6	2.1	100
		Total	50.8	13.7	12.4	14.1	3.7	5.3	100
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	14.2	11.8	7.0	22.7	23.9	20.5	100
		Jodhpur	30.1	13.7	25.8	17.5	4.7	8.2	100
		Sikar	30.2	34.6	26.1	6.7	1.5	0.8	100
		Total	28.4	26.0	23.9	11.6	4.9	5.2	100
	West Bengal	Haora	34.7	56.8	4.9	1.2	0.5	2.0	100
		Barddhaman	36.1	17.2	29.7	9.9	2.4	4.6	100
		Nadia	41.5	22.5	15.0	7.3	8.3	5.5	100
		Total	36.8	32.4	17.7	6.2	3.0	3.9	100
	Tamil Nadu	Salem	42.8	15.5	20.1	15.3	3.6	2.8	100
		Thanjavur	70.6	12.2	10.9	5.0	0.2	1.1	100
		Coimbatore	44.1	24.3	13.9	3.5	0.3	13.9	100
		Total	58.5	15.5	13.7	7.1	1.0	4.2	100
	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	60.5	34.7	2.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	100
		Agra	44.0	16.4	28.5	8.0	1.2	2.0	100
		Varanasi	77.0	5.9	8.9	6.1	1.0	1.0	100
		Total	63.2	17.2	12.5	5.3	0.9	1.0	100
		Total	47.4	22.4	16.6	7.8	2.6	3.2	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 70: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by the Most Prominent Source of Sale of Major Products during last 365 days Handloom Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)							
			Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/ Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/ haats, bazars, stalls	KVIC/KVIB	Government*	NGO or trust	Total
Rural	Barpeta	5474	87.96	10.89	0	0	0	1.15	0	100
	Kamrup	19261	63.26	32.77	1.04	2.91	0.02	0	0	100
	Nagaon	6499	44.64	51.59	0	3.77	0	0	0	100
	Assam	113487	60.03	36.18	0.75	2.97	0.01	0.05	0	100
	Jaipur	13982	15.7	84.3	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Jodhpur	2945	63.37	31.51	0	0	0	0	5.13	100
	Sikar	18722	0.8	99.2	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Rajasthan	155205	11.96	87.23	0	0	0	0	0.8	100
	Haora	61078	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Barddhaman	6245	2.21	97.79	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Nadia	14534	56.14	42.96	0	0	0	0.9	0	100
	West Bengal	140746	18.14	81.58	0	0	0	0.28	0	100
	Salem	16144	33.22	63.11	3.32	0	0	0.35	0	100
	Thanjavur	520	30.96	20.16	48.87	0	0	0	0	100
	Coimbatore	1637	13.26	78.8	7.51	0.43	0	0	0	100
	Tamil Nadu	32579	26.95	54.26	18.51	0.12	0	0.15	0	100
	Bareilly	230722	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Agra	4825	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Varanasi	7414	7.03	92.97	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	359571	0.54	99.46	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Total	**801588**	15.47	82.99	0.85	0.47	0	0.05	0.18	100
Urban	Barpeta	294	67.38	20.75	3.24	2.79	0	5.84	0	100
	Kamrup	7656	50.91	37.69	0	8.66	0	2.75	0	100
	Nagaon	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Assam	32539	51.11	37.5	0.03	8.6	0	2.77	0	100
	Jaipur	24996	48.33	51.67	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Jodhpur	6891	1.03	98.97	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Sikar	55971	0.02	99.98	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Rajasthan	431374	2.95	97.05	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Haora	168901	0.59	99.41	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Barddhaman	1852	34.56	63.59	0	1.85	0	0	0	100
	Nadia	10781	17.77	82.23	0	0	0	0	0	100
	West Bengal	208935	4.28	95.62	0	0.1	0	0	0	100
	Salem	12304	15.52	28.4	56.07	0	0	0	0	100
	Thanjavur	424	3.24	26.05	70.71	0	0	0	0	100
	Coimbatore	4571	1.01	98.5	0.49	0	0	0	0	100
	Tamil Nadu	41200	4.96	67.94	27.1	0	0	0	0	100
	Bareilly	111765	0.42	99.58	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Agra	2248	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Varanasi	24923	0.98	99.02	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	266198	0.57	99.43	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Total	**980247**	4.40	94.06	1.12	0.32	0	0.10	0	100

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)							
			Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/ Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/ haats, bazars, stalls	KVIC/KVIB	Government*	NGO or trust	Total
Total	Barpeta	5768	86.94	11.38	0.16	0.14	0	1.38	0	100
	Kamrup	26917	59.7	34.19	0.74	4.56	0.01	0.79	0	100
	Nagaon	6509	44.72	51.51	0	3.76	0	0	0	100
	Assam	146026	58.01	36.48	0.58	4.25	0.01	0.67	0	100
	Jaipur	38978	36.62	63.38	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Jodhpur	9836	19.69	78.77	0	0	0	0	1.53	100
	Sikar	74693	0.21	99.79	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Rajasthan	586579	5.34	94.45	0	0	0	0	0.21	100
	Haora	229979	0.51	99.49	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Barddhaman	8097	9.55	90.03	0	0.42	0	0	0	100
	Nadia	25315	39.27	60.22	0	0	0	0.51	0	100
	West Bengal	349682	8.64	91.21	0	0.07	0	0.09	0	100
	Salem	28447	25.37	47.71	26.72	0	0	0.2	0	100
	Thanjavur	944	18.5	22.81	58.69	0	0	0	0	100
	Coimbatore	6208	4.26	93.26	2.36	0.12	0	0	0	100
	Tamil Nadu	73779	14.32	62.12	23.45	0.05	0	0.06	0	100
	Bareilly	342487	0.13	99.87	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Agra	7072	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Varanasi	32338	2.25	97.75	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	625769	0.56	99.44	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Total	**1781836**	9.23	89.23	1.00	0.39	0	0.08	0.08	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

*(central/State/Local Body)

Table 71: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by the Most Prominent Source of Sale of Major Products during last 365 days Handicraft Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)						
			Local market	Master weaver/ Input supplier/ Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/ haats, bazars, stalls	Export/ Overseas	E-commerce platform	Total
Rural	Barpeta	13573	25.16	71.75	0.13	2.96	0	0	100
	Kamrup	1460	76.06	23.94	0	0	0	0	100
	Nagaon	11575	71.55	25.97	0	2.47	0	0	100
	Assam	67790	62.62	35	0.03	2.34	0	0	100
	Jaipur	19094	76.73	21.38	0	1.89	0	0	100
	Jodhpur	14838	78.86	21.14	0	0	0	0	100
	Sikar	5240	75.94	24.06	0	0	0	0	100
	Rajasthan	174549	78.09	21.71	0	0.21	0	0	100
	Haora	8532	47.6	49.06	0	3.35	0	0	100
	Barddhaman	19805	36.84	61.79	0	1.37	0	0	100
	Nadia	19325	76.23	23.77	0	0	0	0	100
	West Bengal	193322	47.89	51.02	0	1.09	0	0	100
	Salem	12581	1.14	98.86	0	0	0	0	100
	Thanjavur	7509	99.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	100
	Coimbatore	3167	57.32	42.68	0	0	0	0	100
	Tamil Nadu	152054	91.69	8.31	0	0	0	0	100
	Bareilly	9794	46.85	53.15	0	0	0	0	100
	Agra	7832	12	88	0	0	0	0	100
	Varanasi	70844	14.16	85.84	0	0	0	0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	477560	14.11	85.89	0	0	0	0	100
	Total	1065275	46.92	52.68	0	0.40	0	0	100
Urban	Barpeta	961	75.42	23.51	0	1.07	0	0	100
	Kamrup	448	58.32	3.13	0	38.56	0	0	100
	Nagaon	959	74.93	15.28	0	9.79	0	0	100
	Assam	6826	70.4	13.06	0	16.54	0	0	100
	Jaipur	36861	87.65	11.85	0	0	0.5	0	100
	Jodhpur	4946	41.19	58.72	0	0	0.09	0	100
	Sikar	1798	52.58	47.42	0	0	0	0	100
	Rajasthan	89000	61.88	37.87	0	0	0.25	0	100
	Haora	25543	50.7	48.75	0	0.55	0	0	100
	Barddhaman	18221	95.92	4.08	0	0	0	0	100
	Nadia	19141	50.42	49.58	0	0	0	0	100
	West Bengal	199003	81.59	18.33	0	0.08	0	0	100
	Salem	35470	65.45	29.53	0	0	5.02	0	100
	Thanjavur	2482	87.63	12.37	0	0	0	0	100
	Coimbatore	5044	93.35	4.58	0	0	0	2.07	100
	Tamil Nadu	100695	83.77	14.46	0	0	1.22	0.55	100
	Bareilly	12331	23.27	76.73	0	0	0	0	100
	Agra	2074	11.8	88.2	0	0	0	0	100
	Varanasi	20820	8.3	91.7	0	0	0	0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	145260	10.57	89.43	0	0	0	0	100

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)						
			Local market	Master weaver/ Input supplier/ Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/ haats, bazars, stalls	Export/ Overseas	E-commerce platform	Total
	Total	540785	57.44	41.95	0	0.26	0.26	0.09	100
Total	Barpeta	14534	28.42	68.62	0.13	2.83	0	0	100
	Kamrup	1907	71.9	19.06	0	9.05	0	0	100
	Nagaon	12534	71.81	25.15	0	3.04	0	0	100
	Assam	74615	63.34	32.99	0.02	3.65	0	0	100
	Jaipur	55955	83.92	15.1	0	0.65	0.33	0	100
	Jodhpur	19784	69.45	30.52	0	0	0.02	0	100
	Sikar	7039	69.91	30.09	0	0	0	0	100
	Rajasthan	263550	72.61	27.17	0	0.14	0.08	0	100
	Haora	34075	49.96	48.82	0	1.22	0	0	100
	Barddhaman	38026	65.83	33.48	0	0.7	0	0	100
	Nadia	38467	66.43	33.57	0	0	0	0	100
	West Bengal	392325	64.46	34.95	0	0.59	0	0	100
	Salem	48051	52.35	43.65	0	0	4	0	100
	Thanjavur	9991	96.73	3.27	0	0	0	0	100
	Coimbatore	8211	78.74	20.03	0	0	0	1.23	100
	Tamil Nadu	252749	88.76	10.58	0	0	0.45	0.2	100
	Bareilly	22126	33.66	66.34	0	0	0	0	100
	Agra	9907	11.96	88.04	0	0	0	0	100
	Varanasi	91664	12.51	87.49	0	0	0	0	100
	Uttar Pradesh	622820	13.18	86.82	0	0	0	0	100
	Total	1606059	50.47	49.06	0	0.35	0.09	0.03	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

*(central/State/Local Body)

Table 72: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by the Most Prominent Source of Sale of Major Products during last 365 days Handloom and Handicraft Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)									
			Local market	Master weaver/ Input supplier/ Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/haats, bazars, stalls	Export/Overseas	E-commerce platform	KVIC/KVIB	Government*	NGO or trust	Total
Rural	Barpeta	19047	42.70	54.75	0.10	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	100
	Kamrup	20721	64.18	32.14	0.97	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	100
	Nagaon	18074	61.99	35.07	0.00	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	181276	61.01	35.74	0.48	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	100
	Jaipur	33076	50.93	47.98	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	17783	76.30	22.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	100
	Sikar	23962	17.05	82.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	329754	46.92	52.59	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	100
	Haora	69610	11.17	88.05	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	26050	29.37	69.55	0.00	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	33859	69.07	30.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	100
	West Bengal	334068	38.20	60.98	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	100
	Salem	28725	23.30	74.16	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	100
	Thanjavur	8029	95.25	1.52	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	4804	42.31	54.98	2.56	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	184634	81.04	15.87	3.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	100
	Bareilly	240516	2.06	97.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	12657	7.46	92.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	78259	13.45	86.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	837131	7.93	92.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Total	1866863	33.49	65.62	0.36	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.08	100
Urban	Barpeta	1255	73.61	22.89	0.73	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.00	100
	Kamrup	8103	51.32	35.78	0.00	10.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.59	0.00	100
	Nagaon	969	75.20	15.12	0.00	9.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	39365	54.45	33.27	0.02	9.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29	0.00	100
	Jaipur	61857	71.76	27.94	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	11838	17.80	82.16	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Sikar	57769	1.65	98.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	520375	13.02	86.93	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Haora	194444	7.51	92.42	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	20073	91.17	8.68	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	29923	36.87	63.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	407938	41.29	58.62	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	47774	49.82	29.18	17.55	0.00	3.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Thanjavur	2906	75.26	14.38	10.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	9615	47.82	50.89	0.24	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	141895	59.18	31.15	8.46	0.00	0.84	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Bareilly	124097	3.06	96.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	4322	5.60	94.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	45743	4.50	95.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	411459	4.33	95.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)									
			Local market	Master weaver/ Input supplier/ Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/haats, bazars, stalls	Export/Overseas	E-commerce platform	KVIC/KVIB	Government*	NGO or trust	Total
	Total	1521032	22.76	76.02	0.73	0.30	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.00	100
Total	Barpeta	20302	44.58	52.82	0.14	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	100
	Kamrup	28824	60.52	33.17	0.69	4.86	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.74	0.00	100
	Nagaon	19043	62.68	34.04	0.00	3.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	220641	59.83	35.29	0.39	4.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.44	0.00	100
	Jaipur	94933	64.50	34.92	0.00	0.38	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	29621	52.92	46.55	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	100
	Sikar	81732	6.16	93.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	850129	26.16	73.62	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	100
	Haora	264054	8.08	91.73	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	46124	57.20	42.15	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	63782	56.10	43.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	100
	West Bengal	742007	39.98	59.62	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	100
	Salem	76499	40.21	45.48	12.02	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	100
	Thanjavur	10935	89.88	4.98	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	14419	45.92	52.30	1.04	0.05	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	326529	71.95	22.22	5.30	0.01	0.35	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.00	100
	Bareilly	364612	2.38	97.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	16979	7.01	92.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	124002	9.67	90.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	1248589	6.71	93.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Total	3387895	28.58	70.38	0.53	0.37	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

*(central/State/Local Body)

Table 73: Proportion of Establishments (%) selling products to Different Sources during last 365 days Handloom Sector

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)										
			Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/ haats, bazars, stalls	Export/Overseas	E-commerce platform	KVIC/KVIB	Government*	NGO or trust	Company/factory	Total
Rural	Barpeta	5474	83.92	12.72	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	19261	59.54	34.42	1.04	4.48	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.49	100
	Nagaon	6499	38.34	52.63	0.00	9.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	113487	55.69	37.70	0.75	5.45	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.35	100
	Jaipur	13982	15.70	84.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	2945	63.29	31.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.36	0.00	100
	Sikar	18722	0.91	99.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	155205	12.04	87.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	100
	Haora	61078	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	6245	2.59	96.98	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	14534	51.43	47.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	140746	16.84	82.80	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	16144	33.23	63.11	3.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.04	100
	Thanjavur	520	30.96	20.16	48.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	1637	13.26	79.01	7.51	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	32579	26.96	54.32	18.49	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.02	100
	Bareilly	230722	0.00	99.86	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	4825	0.00	99.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	100
	Varanasi	7414	6.79	92.97	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	359571	0.53	99.36	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	100
	Total	801588	14.64	83.31	0.85	0.88	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.19	0.06	100
Urban	Barpeta	294	64.69	22.05	3.24	4.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.84	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	7656	43.71	47.19	0.00	6.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.75	0.00	0.00	100
	Nagaon	10	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	32539	43.96	46.92	0.03	6.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.77	0.00	0.00	100
	Jaipur	24996	52.95	46.87	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	100
	Jodhpur	6891	1.03	98.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Sikar	55971	0.02	99.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	431374	3.22	96.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Haora	168901	0.59	99.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	1852	36.46	55.35	0.00	8.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	10781	17.87	82.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	208935	4.39	95.18	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	12304	14.48	29.45	56.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Thanjavur	424	3.24	26.05	70.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	4571	0.85	97.75	0.93	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	41200	4.62	67.77	27.34	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Bareilly	111765	0.29	99.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	2248	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	24923	3.63	93.69	0.00	0.89	0.00	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	266198	1.62	97.27	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)										
			Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/ haats, bazars, stalls	Export/Overseas	E-commerce platform	KVIC/KVIB	Government*	NGO or trust	Company/factory	Total
	Total	980247	4.54	93.62	1.13	0.41	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	100
Total	Barpeta	5768	82.97	13.18	0.16	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	26917	54.99	38.10	0.74	5.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.79	0.00	0.35	100
	Nagaon	6509	38.44	52.55	0.00	9.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	146026	53.03	39.78	0.58	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.67	0.00	0.27	100
	Jaipur	38978	39.59	60.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	100
	Jodhpur	9836	19.67	78.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	100
	Sikar	74693	0.24	99.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	586579	5.55	94.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	100
	Haora	229979	0.51	99.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	8097	10.28	87.53	0.00	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	25315	36.67	62.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	349682	8.31	91.28	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	28447	24.92	48.18	26.67	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.02	100
	Thanjavur	944	18.50	22.81	58.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	6208	4.15	92.77	2.68	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	73779	14.12	62.05	23.58	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.01	100
	Bareilly	342487	0.09	99.81	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	7072	0.00	99.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	100
	Varanasi	32338	4.30	93.54	0.00	0.73	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	625769	0.98	98.50	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	100
	Total	1781836	8.95	89.12	1.01	0.62	0.02	0.11	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.03	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

*(central/State/Local Body)

Table 74: Proportion of Establishments (%) selling products to Different Sources during last 365 days Handicraft Sector

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)										
			Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/haats, bazars, stalls	Export/Overseas	E-commerce platform	KVIC/KVIB	Government*	NGO or trust	Company/factory	Total
Rural	Barpeta	13573	23.43	73.22	0.13	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	1460	66.74	23.51	0.00	9.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	100
	Nagaon	11575	61.84	28.73	0.00	9.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	67790	54.56	37.21	0.03	8.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	100
	Jaipur	19094	78.94	19.04	0.00	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	14838	74.86	25.03	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Sikar	5240	71.84	27.96	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	174549	74.74	24.91	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Haora	8532	46.29	49.84	0.00	3.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	19805	40.24	58.30	0.00	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	19325	76.12	23.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	193322	50.14	48.68	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	12581	1.33	96.78	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Thanjavur	7509	99.80	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	3167	44.50	45.95	0.00	9.44	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	152054	90.33	8.58	0.00	1.00	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Bareilly	9794	31.73	53.68	0.00	14.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	7832	12.03	87.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	70844	13.32	86.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	477560	13.24	86.43	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Total	1065275	45.60	53.24	0.00	1.15	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Urban	Barpeta	961	67.97	25.79	0.00	6.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	448	42.59	9.21	0.00	48.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nagaon	959	67.63	19.45	0.00	12.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	6826	60.75	17.50	0.00	21.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Jaipur	36861	87.84	11.64	0.00	0.01	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	4946	40.63	59.14	0.00	0.16	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Sikar	1798	51.90	48.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	89000	61.61	38.06	0.00	0.08	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Haora	25543	50.41	48.83	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	18221	96.19	3.77	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	19141	48.80	51.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	199003	81.46	18.40	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	35470	57.98	31.83	3.88	1.29	5.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Thanjavur	2482	87.63	12.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	5044	94.01	4.53	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	100695	82.13	15.01	0.94	0.48	1.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Bareilly	12331	20.58	79.37	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	2074	13.32	86.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	20820	8.22	91.32	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	145260	10.70	89.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)										
			Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/haats, bazars, stalls	Export/Overseas	E-commerce platform	KVIC/KVIB	Government*	NGO or trust	Company/factory	Total
	Total	540785	56.92	42.08	0.16	0.54	0.25	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Total	Barpeta	14534	26.33	70.13	0.13	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	1907	61.07	20.15	0.00	18.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	100
	Nagaon	12534	62.29	28.01	0.00	9.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	74615	55.12	35.40	0.02	9.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	100
	Jaipur	55955	84.80	14.16	0.00	0.70	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	19784	66.31	33.55	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Sikar	7039	66.69	33.16	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	263550	70.30	29.36	0.00	0.25	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Haora	34075	49.42	49.07	0.00	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	38026	67.69	31.54	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	38467	65.74	34.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	392325	65.54	33.80	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	48051	46.44	45.05	3.09	1.03	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Thanjavur	9991	96.73	3.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	8211	73.93	21.32	0.00	4.20	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	252749	87.30	10.96	0.35	0.81	0.49	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Bareilly	22126	25.34	68.41	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	9907	12.29	87.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	91664	11.88	87.99	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	622820	12.57	87.11	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Total	1606059	49.43	49.47	0.06	0.94	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25
*(central/State/Local Body)

Table 75: Proportion of Establishments (%) selling products to Different Sources during last 365 days in Handloom and Handicraft Sector

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)										
			Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/haats, bazars, stalls	Export/Overseas	E-commerce platform	KVIC/KVIB	Government*	NGO or trust	Company/factory	Total
Rural	Barpeta	19047	40.33	56.32	0.10	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	20721	60.06	33.64	0.97	4.85	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.46	100
	Nagaon	18074	53.49	37.22	0.00	9.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	181276	55.26	37.51	0.48	6.49	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.22	100
	Jaipur	33076	52.21	46.63	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	17783	72.94	26.07	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	100
	Sikar	23962	16.26	83.70	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	329754	45.19	54.23	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	100
	Haora	69610	10.86	88.23	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	26050	32.12	66.64	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	33859	67.32	32.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	334068	39.29	59.80	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	28725	23.37	73.52	2.26	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.03	100
	Thanjavur	8029	95.25	1.52	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	4804	33.86	57.21	2.56	6.30	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	184634	79.91	16.11	3.04	0.85	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	100
	Bareilly	240516	1.32	97.94	0.00	0.62	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	12657	7.48	92.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	78259	12.67	87.31	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	837131	7.44	92.33	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	100
	Total	1866863	32.36	66.09	0.36	1.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.02	100
Urban	Barpeta	1255	67.23	24.95	0.73	5.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	8103	43.65	45.09	0.00	8.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.59	0.00	0.00	100
	Nagaon	969	67.97	19.25	0.00	12.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	39365	46.87	41.82	0.02	8.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29	0.00	0.00	100
	Jaipur	61857	73.74	25.88	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	100
	Jodhpur	11838	17.56	82.34	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Sikar	57769	1.63	98.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	520375	13.20	86.74	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Haora	194444	7.47	92.43	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	20073	91.57	7.76	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	29923	35.96	64.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	407938	41.29	58.42	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	47774	44.37	31.08	20.20	0.90	3.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Thanjavur	2906	75.26	14.38	10.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	9615	48.08	50.49	0.46	0.55	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	141895	57.95	31.47	9.18	0.42	0.84	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Bareilly	124097	2.64	97.35	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	4322	6.32	93.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	45743	5.85	92.54	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	411459	5.05	94.15	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100

Area	District/state	Number of Establishments	Source of Sale (%)										
			Local market	Master weaver/Input supplier/Contractor	Co-operative society	Organized fairs/ exhibitions/haats, bazars, stalls	Export/Overseas	E-commerce platform	KVIC/KVIB	Government*	NGO or trust	Company/factory	Total
	Total	1521032	22.69	75.76	0.80	0.46	0.09	0.14	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	100
Total	Barpeta	20302	41.96	54.42	0.14	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	28824	55.39	36.90	0.69	5.93	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.74	0.00	0.33	100
	Nagaon	19043	54.24	36.29	0.00	9.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	220641	53.75	38.29	0.39	6.94	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.44	0.00	0.18	100
	Jaipur	94933	66.24	33.11	0.00	0.41	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	100
	Jodhpur	29621	50.82	48.55	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	100
	Sikar	81732	5.91	94.08	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	850129	25.60	74.14	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	100
	Haora	264054	8.00	91.77	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	46124	58.89	40.13	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	63782	54.69	45.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	742007	40.44	59.01	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	76499	36.76	46.46	13.70	0.58	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.01	100
	Thanjavur	10935	89.88	4.98	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	14419	43.19	52.80	1.18	2.53	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	326529	70.77	22.50	5.59	0.67	0.38	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	100
	Bareilly	364612	1.75	97.75	0.00	0.42	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	16979	7.20	92.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	124002	9.79	89.52	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	1248589	6.62	92.95	0.00	0.24	0.02	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Total	3387895	27.94	70.52	0.56	0.77	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.01	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

*(central/State/Local Body)

Table 76: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by First Most Important Support Requirement for Undertaking High Value Production in Handloom Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/ state	First Most Important Support Requirement								
		Marketing Support & capacity through training (research, e- commerce, exhibitions (international & domestic)	Management Training (marketing, computer literacy, visual merchandising, packaging, accounting, market information, expo	Technical Training/design support/ Technology/ Equipment Up gradation	Raw Material Support	Finance or credit Support (formal credit institutions like- Nationalised bank, private bank, SHG etc)	Finance or credit support (informal- like private money lender)	Establishment of handicraft and handloom specific cluster	Other (specify)	Total
Rural	Barpeta	11.40	0.00	7.40	67.27	12.20	1.73	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	7.27	8.64	22.02	40.73	18.73	2.62	0.00	0.00	100
	Nagaon	10.94	0.00	25.29	36.60	19.60	7.15	0.42	0.00	100
	Assam	8.34	6.16	22.09	41.03	18.62	3.65	0.10	0.00	100
	Jaipur	20.41	0.00	5.54	32.58	29.55	4.84	4.18	2.90	100
	Jodhpur	20.97	0.00	9.58	46.32	19.40	0.46	3.28	0.00	100
	Sikar	45.96	11.31	2.69	6.86	16.98	0.00	7.14	9.06	100
	Rajasthan	39.73	8.52	4.03	15.37	18.49	0.51	6.27	7.08	100
	Haora	34.12	0.84	0.99	30.56	19.85	13.64	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	27.84	0.10	2.22	16.83	50.60	2.41	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	9.04	0.00	1.00	43.45	30.68	15.83	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	25.64	0.39	1.37	29.75	32.04	10.80	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	35.76	0.95	17.63	21.01	19.65	3.68	1.33	0.00	100
	Thanjavur	15.30	16.44	0.28	23.34	28.02	16.62	0.00	0.00	100
	Coimbatore	12.59	1.06	2.43	57.43	5.83	10.83	0.80	9.02	100
	Tamil Nadu	24.79	5.07	9.39	30.38	18.54	8.82	0.85	2.17	100
	Bareilly	0.30	0.00	0.44	70.47	23.80	1.48	3.50	0.00	100
	Agra	0.00	0.00	2.53	61.70	32.00	0.00	3.77	0.00	100
	Varanasi	8.45	0.00	5.61	40.10	42.13	0.29	3.42	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	0.96	0.00	1.47	65.37	27.66	0.98	3.57	0.00	100
	Total	14.81	2.80	5.19	44.57	25.00	3.31	2.86	1.46	100
Urban	Barpeta	19.27	0.00	8.41	56.83	7.38	8.11	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	8.71	4.73	8.32	57.13	20.93	0.00	0.00	0.18	100
	Nagaon	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	8.79	4.68	8.31	57.18	20.78	0.07	0.00	0.18	100
	Jaipur	0.86	0.06	25.68	47.80	20.97	0.76	3.88	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	1.00	28.85	0.26	31.14	38.63	0.13	0.00	0.00	100
	Sikar	20.92	8.09	0.31	9.87	41.71	0.11	2.73	16.26	100
	Rajasthan	17.12	10.37	1.77	14.87	40.10	0.15	2.43	13.17	100
	Haora	18.63	0.18	11.73	22.77	43.00	3.09	0.61	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	35.46	0.00	2.88	5.04	35.26	21.36	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	12.29	0.00	6.43	28.55	40.68	12.05	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	18.82	0.14	10.50	22.45	42.22	5.37	0.49	0.00	100
	Salem	13.70	5.99	41.53	25.99	3.18	5.21	1.38	3.03	100
	Thanjavur	28.28	10.74	7.21	5.61	23.13	20.50	0.00	4.53	100
	Coimbatore	15.62	0.00	5.94	46.88	14.46	6.16	5.04	5.90	100
	Tamil Nadu	17.20	3.62	16.78	33.61	12.57	8.32	3.09	4.81	100
	Bareilly	0.35	0.00	20.04	42.69	25.89	2.42	8.62	0.00	100
	Agra	0.00	0.00	2.32	62.00	35.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	9.49	0.00	2.01	30.90	32.95	3.02	21.64	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	4.05	0.00	9.63	41.09	30.44	2.26	12.53	0.00	100

Area	District/ state	First Most Important Support Requirement								
		Marketing Support & capacity through training (research, e- commerce, exhibitions (international & domestic)	Management Training (marketing, computer literacy, visual merchandising, packaging, accounting, market information, expo	Technical Training/design support/Technology/ Equipment Up gradation	Raw Material Support	Finance or credit Support (formal credit institutions like- Nationalised bank, private bank, SHG etc)	Finance or credit support (informal- like private money lender)	Establishment of handicraft and handloom specific cluster	Other (specify)	Total
	Total	13.66	4.90	6.61	25.80	36.13	2.18	4.71	6.01	100
Total	Barpeta	11.80	0.00	7.45	66.73	11.96	2.05	0.00	0.00	100
	Kamrup	7.68	7.52	18.12	45.39	19.36	1.87	0.00	0.05	100
	Nagaon	10.92	0.00	25.25	36.70	19.57	7.14	0.42	0.00	100
	Assam	8.44	5.83	19.02	44.63	19.10	2.86	0.08	0.04	100
	Jaipur	7.87	0.04	18.46	42.34	24.05	2.22	3.98	1.04	100
	Jodhpur	6.98	20.22	3.05	35.68	32.87	0.23	0.98	0.00	100
	Sikar	27.20	8.90	0.90	9.11	35.51	0.09	3.83	14.46	100
	Rajasthan	23.11	9.88	2.37	15.01	34.38	0.25	3.45	11.56	100
	Haora	22.74	0.35	8.88	24.84	36.85	5.89	0.45	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	29.59	0.07	2.37	14.13	47.09	6.74	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	10.42	0.00	3.31	37.10	34.94	14.22	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	21.57	0.24	6.82	25.39	38.13	7.56	0.29	0.00	100
	Salem	26.22	3.13	27.97	23.16	12.53	4.34	1.35	1.31	100
	Thanjavur	21.13	13.88	3.39	15.38	25.82	18.37	0.00	2.03	100
	Coimbatore	14.82	0.28	5.01	49.66	12.19	7.39	3.92	6.72	100
	Tamil Nadu	20.55	4.26	13.52	32.18	15.21	8.54	2.10	3.64	100
	Bareilly	0.32	0.00	6.83	61.41	24.48	1.79	5.17	0.00	100
	Agra	0.00	0.00	2.46	61.79	33.17	0.00	2.57	0.00	100
	Varanasi	9.25	0.00	2.84	33.01	35.05	2.39	17.46	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	2.28	0.00	4.94	55.04	28.84	1.52	7.38	0.00	100
	Total	14.18	3.95	5.97	34.24	31.13	2.69	3.88	3.96	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 77: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by First Most Important Support Requirement for Undertaking High Value Production in Handicraft Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/ state	First Most Important Support Requirement								
		Marketing Support & capacity through training (research, e- commerce, exhibitions (international & domestic)	Management Training (marketing, computer literacy, visual merchandising, packaging, accounting, market information, expo	Technical Training/design support/Technology/ Equipment Up gradation	Raw Material Support	Finance or credit Support (formal credit institutions like- Nationalised bank, private bank, SHG etc)	Finance or credit support (informal- like private money lender)	Establishment of handicraft and handloom specific cluster	Other (specify)	Total
Rural	Barpeta	3.24	0.25	5.33	41.26	33.64	15.61	0.16	0.52	100
	Kamrup	16.53	0.29	6.75	6.61	65.07	0.56	4.19	0.00	100
	Nagaon	20.13	0.28	6.37	17.42	31.42	24.34	0.04	0.00	100
	Assam	16.42	0.27	6.20	21.22	34.91	20.43	0.44	0.10	100
	Jaipur	23.32	4.42	2.97	39.32	25.55	3.48	0.95	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	23.84	0.34	7.35	39.16	25.42	0.66	2.98	0.25	100
	Sikar	21.06	0.00	5.73	19.06	37.90	6.59	6.88	2.78	100
	Rajasthan	23.26	0.72	6.56	35.41	27.77	2.08	3.49	0.69	100
	Haora	43.97	1.09	9.85	8.13	33.66	3.30	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	28.16	0.43	0.06	15.12	53.63	2.60	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	10.14	0.00	6.07	30.04	44.95	8.81	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	24.29	0.35	2.02	18.59	50.55	4.21	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	6.10	36.75	0.61	2.00	23.32	14.61	0.00	16.61	100
	Thanjavur	54.38	2.31	0.00	25.73	11.39	3.07	2.24	0.87	100
	Coimbatore	21.80	0.14	4.67	32.59	27.24	12.08	0.45	1.04	100
	Tamil Nadu	47.13	4.95	0.52	24.45	13.96	4.93	1.87	2.19	100
	Bareilly	0.00	34.35	32.53	32.13	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	0.00	0.00	6.72	49.23	15.73	0.00	28.32	0.00	100
	Varanasi	2.64	0.00	2.56	36.03	53.14	2.32	3.31	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	1.72	0.70	4.54	40.27	39.83	1.51	11.43	0.00	100
	Total	16.76	1.22	3.94	32.07	35.79	3.78	5.99	0.43	100
Urban	Barpeta	19.51	0.00	5.55	29.44	43.45	0.00	0.00	2.05	100
	Kamrup	0.34	0.34	4.69	0.00	94.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nagaon	24.51	0.00	1.84	31.65	17.97	18.01	2.11	3.91	100
	Assam	17.14	0.09	3.15	22.61	42.71	10.51	1.23	2.57	100
	Jaipur	3.28	0.00	0.87	81.08	9.09	1.20	4.07	0.41	100
	Jodhpur	14.26	8.04	17.68	19.89	35.67	0.60	3.54	0.32	100
	Sikar	16.79	0.11	2.43	9.12	68.86	0.57	0.00	2.12	100
	Rajasthan	10.03	3.71	8.80	43.87	28.84	0.85	3.31	0.59	100
	Haora	59.49	0.33	0.00	24.86	9.01	6.30	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	53.81	0.00	0.11	21.01	16.23	8.84	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	18.86	0.00	5.70	17.33	37.65	19.77	0.00	0.70	100
	West Bengal	46.01	0.04	1.46	20.61	20.53	11.18	0.00	0.17	100
	Salem	30.82	0.00	6.52	50.00	6.83	0.00	5.79	0.04	100
	Thanjavur	48.48	0.39	2.09	15.72	32.45	0.00	0.00	0.88	100
	Coimbatore	11.92	5.32	4.89	27.61	40.04	4.63	5.23	0.36	100
	Tamil Nadu	33.50	1.43	4.32	30.64	25.24	1.11	3.29	0.46	100
	Bareilly	0.00	2.95	7.53	62.85	13.73	1.49	11.46	0.00	100
	Agra	0.80	0.00	6.43	64.86	21.70	0.00	6.21	0.00	100
	Varanasi	17.65	0.00	0.00	48.84	21.53	2.52	9.46	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	11.35	0.25	2.47	54.59	20.91	1.72	8.71	0.00	100

Area	District/ state	First Most Important Support Requirement								
		Marketing Support & capacity through training (research, e- commerce, exhibitions (international & domestic)	Management Training (marketing, computer literacy, visual merchandising, packaging, accounting, market information, expo	Technical Training/design support/Technology/ Equipment Up gradation	Raw Material Support	Finance or credit Support (formal credit institutions like- Nationalised bank, private bank, SHG etc)	Finance or credit support (informal- like private money lender)	Establishment of handicraft and handloom specific cluster	Other (specify)	Total
	Total	28.09	0.96	3.49	35.46	23.16	5.05	3.51	0.28	100
Total	Barpeta	4.31	0.23	5.35	40.48	34.29	14.57	0.15	0.62	100
	Kamrup	12.73	0.30	6.27	5.06	72.01	0.43	3.21	0.00	100
	Nagaon	20.46	0.25	6.03	18.51	30.39	23.85	0.20	0.30	100
	Assam	16.48	0.26	5.92	21.34	35.63	19.53	0.51	0.33	100
	Jaipur	10.12	1.51	1.59	66.83	14.70	1.98	3.00	0.27	100
	Jodhpur	21.44	2.27	9.93	34.34	27.98	0.65	3.12	0.26	100
	Sikar	19.97	0.03	4.88	16.52	45.81	5.05	5.13	2.61	100
	Rajasthan	18.79	1.73	7.32	38.27	28.13	1.66	3.43	0.66	100
	Haora	55.61	0.52	2.47	20.67	15.18	5.55	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	40.45	0.22	0.08	17.95	35.71	5.59	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	14.48	0.00	5.88	23.71	41.32	14.26	0.00	0.35	100
	West Bengal	35.31	0.19	1.73	19.62	35.32	7.74	0.00	0.09	100
	Salem	24.35	9.62	4.97	37.44	11.15	3.82	4.27	4.38	100
	Thanjavur	52.91	1.83	0.52	23.25	16.62	2.31	1.68	0.87	100
	Coimbatore	15.73	3.32	4.81	29.53	35.10	7.51	3.38	0.62	100
	Tamil Nadu	41.70	3.55	2.03	26.92	18.45	3.41	2.44	1.50	100
	Bareilly	0.00	16.85	18.59	49.25	8.09	0.83	6.39	0.00	100
	Agra	0.17	0.00	6.66	52.50	16.98	0.00	23.69	0.00	100
	Varanasi	6.05	0.00	1.98	38.94	45.96	2.36	4.71	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	3.97	0.60	4.06	43.61	35.42	1.56	10.79	0.00	100
	Total	20.58	1.13	3.79	33.21	31.54	4.21	5.16	0.38	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 78: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by First Most Important Support Requirement for Undertaking High Value Production in Handloom and Handicraft Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/state	First Most Important Support Requirement								
		Marketing Support & capacity through training (research, e- commerce, exhibitions (international & domestic)	Management Training (marketing, computer literacy, visual merchandising, packaging, accounting, market information, expo	Technical Training/design support/ Technology/Equipment Up gradation	Raw Material Support	Finance or credit Support (formal credit institutions like- Nationalised bank, private bank, SHG etc)	Finance or credit support (informal- like private money lender)	Establishment of handicraft and handloom specific cluster	Other (specify)	Total
Rural	Barpeta	5.58	0.18	5.93	48.73	27.48	11.62	0.12	0.37	100
	Kamrup	7.92	8.05	20.95	38.33	21.99	2.47	0.30	0.00	100
	Nagaon	16.82	0.18	13.18	24.32	27.17	18.16	0.18	0.00	100
	Assam	11.36	3.96	16.15	33.62	24.71	9.93	0.23	0.04	100
	Jaipur	22.09	2.55	4.05	36.47	27.24	4.05	2.32	1.23	100
	Jodhpur	23.36	0.28	7.72	40.35	24.42	0.63	3.03	0.20	100
	Sikar	40.51	8.84	3.36	9.53	21.56	1.44	7.09	7.68	100
	Rajasthan	31.01	4.39	5.37	25.98	23.40	1.34	4.80	3.70	100
	Haora	35.33	0.87	2.07	27.81	21.55	12.37	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	28.08	0.35	0.58	15.53	52.90	2.56	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	9.67	0.00	3.89	35.79	38.83	11.82	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	24.86	0.37	1.74	23.30	42.75	6.98	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	22.77	16.63	10.17	12.68	21.26	8.46	0.75	7.27	100
	Thanjavur	51.85	3.23	0.02	25.58	12.47	3.95	2.09	0.82	100
	Coimbatore	18.66	0.45	3.91	41.06	19.95	11.66	0.57	3.75	100
	Tamil Nadu	43.19	4.97	2.08	25.50	14.77	5.61	1.69	2.19	100
	Bareilly	0.29	1.40	1.74	68.91	22.87	1.42	3.36	0.00	100
	Agra	0.00	0.00	5.12	53.98	21.93	0.00	18.96	0.00	100
	Varanasi	3.19	0.00	2.85	36.41	52.10	2.12	3.32	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	1.40	0.40	3.22	51.05	34.60	1.28	8.05	0.00	100
	Total	15.93	1.90	4.48	37.44	31.16	3.58	4.65	0.87	100
Urban	Barpeta	19.45	0.00	6.22	35.86	34.99	1.90	0.00	1.57	100
	Kamrup	8.25	4.48	8.12	53.97	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	100
	Nagaon	24.25	0.00	1.82	32.36	17.78	17.83	2.09	3.87	100
	Assam	10.24	3.88	7.42	51.18	24.58	1.88	0.21	0.60	100
	Jaipur	2.30	0.02	10.90	67.63	13.89	1.02	3.99	0.25	100
	Jodhpur	6.54	20.16	7.54	26.44	37.39	0.32	1.48	0.13	100
	Sikar	20.79	7.84	0.37	9.84	42.56	0.13	2.64	15.82	100
	Rajasthan	15.91	9.23	2.97	19.83	38.18	0.27	2.58	11.02	100
	Haora	23.99	0.20	10.19	23.05	38.53	3.51	0.53	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	52.12	0.00	0.36	19.54	17.99	10.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	16.49	0.00	5.96	21.37	38.74	16.99	0.00	0.44	100
	West Bengal	32.09	0.09	6.09	21.55	31.64	8.21	0.25	0.08	100
	Salem	26.41	1.54	15.54	43.82	5.89	1.34	4.65	0.81	100
	Thanjavur	45.53	1.90	2.83	14.24	31.09	2.99	0.00	1.41	100
	Coimbatore	13.68	2.79	5.39	36.77	27.88	5.36	5.14	2.99	100
	Tamil Nadu	28.77	2.07	7.94	31.51	21.56	3.20	3.23	1.72	100
	Bareilly	0.32	0.29	18.79	44.69	24.68	2.33	8.90	0.00	100
	Agra	0.39	0.00	4.29	63.37	28.97	0.00	2.98	0.00	100
	Varanasi	13.20	0.00	1.10	39.06	27.75	2.79	16.10	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	6.63	0.09	7.10	45.85	27.08	2.07	11.18	0.00	100

Area	District/state	First Most Important Support Requirement								
		Marketing Support & capacity through training (research, e- commerce, exhibitions (international & domestic)	Management Training (marketing, computer literacy, visual merchandising, packaging, accounting, market information, expo	Technical Training/design support/ Technology/Equipment Up gradation	Raw Material Support	Finance or credit Support (formal credit institutions like- Nationalised bank, private bank, SHG etc)	Finance or credit support (informal- like private money lender)	Establishment of handicraft and handloom specific cluster	Other (specify)	Total
	Total	18.79	3.50	5.50	29.23	31.52	3.20	4.28	3.97	100
Total	Barpeta	6.44	0.17	5.95	47.94	27.94	11.02	0.11	0.44	100
	Kamrup	8.01	7.05	17.34	42.73	22.84	1.78	0.21	0.05	100
	Nagaon	17.20	0.17	12.60	24.73	26.69	18.14	0.28	0.20	100
	Assam	11.16	3.95	14.59	36.75	24.69	8.49	0.23	0.14	100
	Jaipur	9.19	0.90	8.51	56.78	18.54	2.08	3.41	0.59	100
	Jodhpur	16.64	8.23	7.64	34.79	29.60	0.51	2.41	0.18	100
	Sikar	26.57	8.14	1.25	9.75	36.40	0.51	3.94	13.44	100
	Rajasthan	21.77	7.35	3.90	22.22	32.45	0.69	3.44	8.18	100
	Haora	26.98	0.38	8.05	24.30	34.05	5.85	0.39	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	38.54	0.20	0.48	17.28	37.71	5.79	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	12.87	0.00	4.86	29.03	38.79	14.25	0.00	0.21	100
	West Bengal	28.83	0.22	4.13	22.34	36.64	7.66	0.14	0.05	100
	Salem	25.04	7.21	13.52	32.13	11.66	4.02	3.19	3.24	100
	Thanjavur	50.17	2.87	0.77	22.57	17.42	3.70	1.54	0.97	100
	Coimbatore	15.34	2.01	4.90	38.20	25.23	7.46	3.61	3.25	100
	Tamil Nadu	36.92	3.71	4.63	28.11	17.72	4.57	2.36	1.98	100
	Bareilly	0.30	1.02	7.55	60.67	23.49	1.73	5.25	0.00	100
	Agra	0.10	0.00	4.91	56.37	23.72	0.00	14.89	0.00	100
	Varanasi	6.88	0.00	2.20	37.39	43.12	2.37	8.04	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	3.12	0.30	4.50	49.34	32.12	1.54	9.08	0.00	100
	Total	17.21	2.62	4.94	33.75	31.32	3.41	4.48	2.26	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 79: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by First Most Severe Difficulties Faced in Handloom Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/state	First Most Severe Difficulties Faced (% of Estt.)																
		Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Other (Specify)	Total
Rural	Barpeta	28.02	0.00	28.97	23.12	8.57	10.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	100
	Kamrup	25.10	6.26	19.81	18.14	7.86	14.10	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	6.19	0.00	100
	Nagaon	33.96	24.40	15.04	6.94	1.89	15.83	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.82	0.00	100
	Assam	27.35	10.28	19.12	15.72	6.47	14.34	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.27	4.61	0.04	100
	Jaipur	43.79	0.00	15.12	15.75	7.29	4.06	5.42	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.09	0.00	5.78	0.00	0.00	2.31	100
	Jodhpur	66.98	0.59	4.66	1.64	1.25	1.07	10.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.77	0.00	0.00	100
	Sikar	64.04	0.00	3.99	7.71	2.33	0.00	4.53	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.39	0.26	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	62.68	0.09	5.10	7.48	2.60	0.53	5.48	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.01	0.00	12.86	2.35	0.00	0.21	100
	Haora	42.23	2.14	21.37	30.63	1.21	0.00	0.00	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	41.79	5.78	0.00	38.36	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	45.87	6.85	2.11	27.53	10.32	0.00	1.51	0.00	5.23	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	43.05	4.48	9.83	32.17	4.46	0.00	0.39	1.05	1.37	0.03	0.03	0.00	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	56.75	10.55	7.38	18.99	2.14	1.49	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	2.10	100
	Thanjavur	11.34	47.76	0.00	40.08	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	100
	Coimbatore	42.97	2.40	1.87	3.76	6.92	1.30	1.06	2.12	14.53	0.00	0.61	2.48	12.88	4.18	0.93	2.00	100
	Tamil Nadu	41.45	18.42	4.11	20.89	2.72	1.05	0.42	0.62	3.49	0.00	0.15	0.60	3.26	1.00	0.22	1.60	100
	Bareilly	53.57	0.00	20.99	12.12	0.00	2.07	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46	0.00	9.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	20.48	17.51	45.90	6.67	0.14	8.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	45.35	0.00	13.02	29.31	5.22	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41	0.00	3.77	0.00	1.79	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	43.97	4.69	26.94	12.22	0.51	3.64	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	6.57	0.00	0.16	0.00	100
	Total	44.97	5.11	17.67	15.65	2.54	3.81	1.42	0.21	0.50	0.01	0.57	0.02	6.14	0.54	0.74	0.11	100

Area	District/state	First Most Severe Difficulties Faced (% of Estt.)															
		Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Other (Specify)	Total
Urban	Barpeta	24.92	10.38	18.97	13.52	4.69	16.43	5.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.58	100
	Kamrup	23.82	10.99	22.65	12.93	6.01	7.01	6.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.53	6.89	0.00	100
	Nagaon	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	23.93	10.97	22.59	12.92	5.99	7.09	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.49	6.84	0.02	100
	Jaipur	4.70	0.22	25.81	42.09	0.04	0.00	13.42	0.06	0.29	12.80	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	60.00	0.00	1.75	30.91	0.00	0.37	0.22	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Sikar	30.84	8.38	30.83	0.99	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.58	8.01	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	33.18	6.80	26.69	7.32	0.31	0.05	0.81	0.00	0.03	0.74	0.03	0.00	17.54	6.49	0.00	0.00	100
	Haora	20.43	22.44	15.81	36.84	3.99	0.00	0.02	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	33.92	13.43	1.14	48.89	2.40	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	17.25	12.23	8.11	40.50	10.98	0.00	3.21	4.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	20.83	20.56	13.91	38.06	4.81	0.00	0.45	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.08	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	27.04	0.51	46.94	2.64	11.97	0.45	3.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22	1.46	0.00	0.00	3.13	100
	Thanjavur	14.51	37.34	4.38	20.25	0.80	0.37	9.89	0.00	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.49	2.51	0.00	5.28	100
	Coimbatore	30.85	1.05	4.85	12.80	0.38	0.24	4.85	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	10.31	27.76	0.00	5.09	1.58	100
	Tamil Nadu	26.93	7.07	17.34	11.03	3.91	0.33	5.35	0.00	0.37	0.13	0.00	6.14	15.60	0.43	2.70	2.67	100
	Bareilly	45.69	0.00	19.32	16.60	0.00	2.46	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	15.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	43.73	0.00	10.87	8.60	0.00	15.82	8.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.00	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	44.02	0.37	3.46	17.92	0.69	0.97	4.47	8.09	0.00	0.00	2.77	0.00	12.45	0.00	4.79	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	44.67	0.15	11.37	15.80	0.28	4.10	3.22	3.33	0.00	0.00	1.94	0.00	13.17	0.00	1.97	0.00	100
	Total	33.10	8.08	19.28	16.52	1.60	1.38	1.75	1.08	0.03	0.33	0.54	0.26	12.05	3.01	0.88	0.11	100

Area	District/state	First Most Severe Difficulties Faced (% of Estt.)															
		Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Other (Specify)	Total
Total	Barpeta	27.86	0.53	28.46	22.63	8.37	10.85	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.86	100
	Kamrup	24.74	7.61	20.61	16.66	7.33	12.08	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.28	6.39	0.00	100
	Nagaon	34.06	24.37	15.02	6.93	1.88	15.80	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.82	0.00	100
	Assam	26.59	10.43	19.89	15.09	6.37	12.72	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.99	5.11	0.03	100
	Jaipur	18.72	0.14	21.98	32.64	2.64	1.46	10.55	0.04	0.33	8.21	0.36	0.00	2.07	0.00	0.04	0.83	100
	Jodhpur	62.09	0.18	2.63	22.15	0.37	0.58	3.16	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.63	4.12	0.00	0.00	100
	Sikar	39.16	6.28	24.10	2.67	0.87	0.00	1.14	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.53	6.07	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	40.99	5.02	20.98	7.36	0.92	0.18	2.04	0.00	0.18	0.55	0.02	0.00	16.30	5.40	0.00	0.05	100
	Haora	26.22	17.05	17.29	35.19	3.25	0.00	0.01	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	39.99	7.53	0.26	40.77	3.68	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	33.68	9.14	4.67	33.05	10.60	0.00	2.23	1.76	3.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	29.78	14.09	12.27	35.69	4.67	0.00	0.43	0.92	0.55	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.54	0.05	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	43.90	6.21	24.49	11.91	6.39	1.04	1.61	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.82	0.00	0.00	2.55	100
	Thanjavur	12.77	43.08	1.97	31.16	0.36	0.17	4.74	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	1.13	0.00	2.52	100
	Coimbatore	34.04	1.41	4.06	10.42	2.10	0.52	3.85	0.56	3.83	0.18	0.16	8.25	23.84	1.10	4.00	1.69	100
	Tamil Nadu	33.34	12.08	11.49	15.39	3.39	0.65	3.17	0.27	1.75	0.07	0.06	3.69	10.15	0.68	1.61	2.20	100
	Bareilly	51.00	0.00	20.45	13.58	0.00	2.20	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.00	11.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	27.87	11.95	34.77	7.28	0.09	10.90	2.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.00	3.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	44.32	0.29	5.65	20.53	1.73	0.75	3.48	6.23	0.00	0.00	2.46	0.00	10.46	0.00	4.10	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	44.27	2.76	20.31	13.74	0.41	3.83	1.40	1.42	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	9.38	0.00	0.93	0.00	100
	Total	38.44	6.74	18.55	16.13	2.03	2.47	1.60	0.69	0.24	0.19	0.56	0.15	9.39	1.90	0.81	0.11	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 80: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by First Most Severe Difficulties Faced in Handicraft Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/ state	First Most Severe Difficulties Faced (% of Estt.)																
		Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Other (Specify)	Total
Rural	Barpeta	15.66	0.03	19.80	13.74	16.81	19.95	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	12.37	0.84	100
	Kamrup	71.61	8.91	0.60	11.80	0.56	6.29	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nagaon	62.28	3.76	12.30	15.89	1.62	0.43	2.44	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	53.79	3.48	12.74	15.09	4.56	4.87	1.88	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	2.48	0.17	100
	Jaipur	69.23	0.62	18.97	2.87	5.40	0.22	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.36	0.00	0.00	100
	Jodhpur	62.48	1.88	7.88	11.06	5.26	0.65	3.75	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	3.77	1.90	0.49	100
	Sikar	53.03	6.31	13.79	12.33	4.45	0.76	5.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	61.45	2.57	10.20	10.40	5.12	0.62	3.81	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14	2.80	1.34	0.34	100
	Haora	47.26	13.46	8.96	27.71	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	31.97	1.99	0.09	63.55	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	8.13	10.91	7.92	49.48	11.81	0.00	2.86	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.53	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	26.60	4.76	2.47	58.40	3.10	0.00	0.73	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66	2.19	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	26.12	0.00	6.90	30.31	0.61	0.61	2.45	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.94	0.00	0.00	16.61	100
	Thanjavur	65.36	4.09	2.32	17.66	2.89	0.00	5.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.71	0.00	0.28	0.59	100
	Coimbatore	34.01	0.39	0.00	11.29	13.14	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.62	37.51	0.02	0.00	2.66	100
	Tamil Nadu	58.98	3.38	2.47	18.07	3.72	0.05	4.48	0.01	0.20	0.00	0.01	0.78	5.47	0.00	0.23	2.12	100
	Bareilly	55.96	0.00	43.05	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	18.16	0.00	51.65	1.88	1.58	6.14	*0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	14.32	1.31	3.33	0.01	100
	Varanasi	23.04	0.00	6.00	27.92	6.07	2.18	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.21	0.00	29.97	0.00	0.04	0.39	100
	Uttar Pradesh	22.12	0.00	21.70	18.85	4.48	3.43	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.12	0.00	24.24	0.43	1.11	0.26	100
	Total	36.65	1.99	13.01	24.29	4.23	1.96	1.63	0.06	0.03	0.00	1.40	0.11	12.18	1.05	0.91	0.49	100

Area	District/ state	First Most Severe Difficulties Faced (% of Estt.)																
		Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Other (Specify)	Total
Urban	Barpeta	40.15	11.19	7.84	26.90	5.01	4.40	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	100
	Kamrup	38.56	11.73	20.06	7.42	0.00	21.18	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nagaon	31.41	11.93	25.28	19.14	4.41	2.11	5.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	34.61	11.77	21.38	17.00	3.28	7.69	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.18	100
	Jaipur	55.38	14.47	5.37	6.14	1.60	0.59	1.06	0.13	0.00	0.00	14.16	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.49	100
	Jodhpur	42.96	0.05	19.59	13.90	0.46	2.67	1.34	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.39	9.31	8.35	0.32	100
	Sikar	74.76	0.44	13.34	7.70	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	52.12	6.07	12.91	9.90	1.01	1.47	1.05	0.28	0.00	0.04	5.95	0.00	0.48	4.53	3.84	0.35	100
	Haora	47.95	0.66	2.69	41.99	4.23	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	100
	Barddhaman	73.36	2.23	12.18	10.13	0.04	0.00	0.01	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	7.10	12.43	6.64	45.42	12.83	0.00	14.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	53.94	4.51	9.61	22.83	3.70	0.00	3.47	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.17	0.00	0.16	100
	Salem	61.38	2.86	0.03	6.70	20.44	2.86	0.00	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Thanjavur	17.03	31.79	0.00	48.53	1.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.88	100
	Coimbatore	23.76	1.71	1.00	1.93	0.11	0.11	9.67	0.00	4.78	0.00	1.99	0.00	2.99	4.78	0.08	47.07	100
	Tamil Nadu	34.27	14.39	0.25	22.63	7.63	1.03	2.50	1.01	1.15	0.00	0.48	1.01	0.85	1.15	0.02	11.64	100
	Bareilly	50.34	0.00	34.51	5.44	0.00	1.49	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.23	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	34.78	0.00	37.54	10.76	3.81	4.12	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	6.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	44.52	0.00	16.39	27.52	5.05	0.00	2.82	0.00	3.41	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	42.24	0.00	23.95	20.87	4.27	1.30	2.56	0.00	2.15	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Total	46.59	5.49	12.41	20.06	4.13	0.88	2.65	0.71	0.79	0.01	1.27	0.19	0.88	1.02	0.64	2.29	100

Area	District/ state	First Most Severe Difficulties Faced (% of Estt.)																
		Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Other (Specify)	Total
Total	Barpeta	17.28	0.77	19.01	14.61	16.03	18.92	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	11.55	0.87	100
	Kamrup	63.85	9.58	5.17	10.77	0.43	9.79	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nagaon	59.92	4.38	13.29	16.14	1.83	0.56	2.66	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.03	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	52.03	4.24	13.53	15.26	4.45	5.13	2.06	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.02	2.25	0.17	100
	Jaipur	60.11	9.74	10.01	5.02	2.90	0.46	1.15	0.09	0.00	0.00	9.33	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.32	100
	Jodhpur	57.60	1.42	10.81	11.77	4.06	1.16	3.15	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.55	5.15	3.51	0.45	100
	Sikar	58.58	4.81	13.68	11.14	3.58	0.56	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	3.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	58.30	3.75	11.12	10.23	3.73	0.91	2.88	0.23	0.00	0.01	2.01	0.00	0.92	3.38	2.18	0.35	100
	Haora	47.78	3.87	4.26	38.41	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.93	100
	Barddhaman	51.80	2.10	5.88	37.95	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.13	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	7.62	11.67	7.28	47.46	12.32	0.00	8.50	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	4.28	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	40.47	4.63	6.09	40.36	3.40	0.00	2.12	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	1.16	0.00	0.08	100
	Salem	52.15	2.11	1.83	12.88	15.25	2.27	0.64	2.11	0.64	0.00	0.00	2.11	3.65	0.00	0.00	4.35	100
	Thanjavur	53.35	10.97	1.75	25.33	2.42	0.00	4.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.62	0.00	0.21	0.66	100
	Coimbatore	27.71	1.20	0.61	5.54	5.14	0.07	6.00	0.05	2.94	0.00	1.26	0.24	16.30	2.94	0.05	29.94	100
	Tamil Nadu	49.14	7.77	1.59	19.89	5.28	0.44	3.69	0.41	0.58	0.00	0.20	0.87	3.63	0.46	0.15	5.91	100
	Bareilly	52.83	0.00	38.29	3.47	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	21.64	0.00	48.70	3.74	2.05	5.72	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	12.64	1.04	2.63	0.01	100
	Varanasi	27.92	0.00	8.36	27.83	5.84	1.68	0.77	0.00	0.77	0.00	3.32	0.00	23.17	0.00	0.03	0.30	100
	Uttar Pradesh	26.81	0.00	22.22	19.32	4.43	2.93	0.80	0.00	0.50	0.00	2.56	0.00	19.03	0.33	0.85	0.20	100
	Total	40.00	3.17	12.81	22.87	4.20	1.59	1.98	0.28	0.29	0.00	1.35	0.14	8.38	1.04	0.82	1.09	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 81: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by First Most Severe Difficulties Faced in Handloom and Handicraft Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/state	First Most Severe Difficulties Faced (% of Estt.)																
		Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Other (Specify)	Total
Rural	Barpeta	19.21	0.02	22.44	16.44	14.44	17.25	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	8.81	0.82	100
	Kamrup	28.38	6.45	18.45	17.69	7.35	13.55	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	5.75	0.00	100
	Nagaon	52.09	11.18	13.29	12.67	1.71	5.97	1.81	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.29	0.00	100
	Assam	37.24	7.73	16.73	15.48	5.76	10.80	1.77	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.17	3.81	0.09	100
	Jaipur	58.48	0.36	17.34	8.31	6.20	1.84	3.05	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.04	0.00	2.44	0.78	0.00	0.97	100
	Jodhpur	63.23	1.67	7.35	9.50	4.59	0.72	4.79	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.43	1.59	0.41	100
	Sikar	61.63	1.38	6.13	8.72	2.79	0.17	4.74	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.65	0.20	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	62.03	1.40	7.80	9.02	3.94	0.58	4.59	0.11	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.66	2.59	0.71	0.28	100
	Haora	42.85	3.53	19.85	30.27	1.31	0.00	0.00	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	100
	Barddhaman	34.32	2.90	0.07	57.51	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	24.33	9.17	5.43	40.06	11.17	0.00	2.28	0.20	2.24	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.14	4.87	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	33.53	4.64	5.57	47.35	3.67	0.00	0.59	0.49	0.58	0.01	0.01	0.00	2.28	1.27	0.00	0.00	100
	Salem	43.33	5.93	7.17	23.95	1.47	1.11	1.10	0.13	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.29	0.00	0.00	8.46	100
	Thanjavur	61.86	6.92	2.17	19.11	2.70	0.00	4.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.66	0.00	0.26	0.57	100
	Coimbatore	37.06	1.08	0.64	8.72	11.02	0.44	0.45	0.81	4.95	0.00	0.27	1.25	29.12	1.44	0.32	2.43	100
	Tamil Nadu	55.89	6.04	2.76	18.57	3.54	0.23	3.77	0.12	0.78	0.00	0.03	0.75	5.08	0.18	0.23	2.03	100
	Bareilly	53.66	0.00	21.89	11.67	0.00	1.99	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	9.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	19.05	6.68	49.46	3.71	1.03	7.08	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	8.86	0.81	2.06	0.01	100
	Varanasi	25.15	0.00	6.67	28.05	5.99	1.97	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.95	0.00	27.49	0.00	0.20	0.36	100
	Uttar Pradesh	31.50	2.01	23.95	16.00	2.77	3.52	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.31	0.00	16.65	0.25	0.70	0.15	100
	Total	40.23	3.33	15.01	20.58	3.51	2.75	1.54	0.13	0.23	0.00	1.04	0.07	9.59	0.83	0.83	0.33	100

Area	District/state	First Most Severe Difficulties Faced (% of Estt.)																
		Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Other (Specify)	Total
Urban	Barpeta	36.58	11.00	10.45	23.76	4.93	7.22	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	1.58	100
	Kamrup	24.63	11.03	22.50	12.63	5.67	7.79	5.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	6.51	0.00	100
	Nagaon	32.13	11.81	25.01	18.94	4.36	2.09	5.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	100
	Assam	25.78	11.11	22.38	13.63	5.52	7.19	5.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.93	5.66	0.05	100
	Jaipur	34.90	8.71	13.63	20.67	0.97	0.35	6.06	0.10	0.12	5.17	8.65	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.02	0.29	100
	Jodhpur	52.88	0.02	9.20	23.80	0.19	1.33	0.69	0.20	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00	4.01	3.89	3.49	0.13	100
	Sikar	32.21	8.13	30.28	1.19	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	20.01	7.76	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	36.42	6.67	24.34	7.76	0.43	0.29	0.85	0.05	0.03	0.62	1.04	0.00	14.62	6.15	0.66	0.06	100
	Haora	24.04	19.58	14.09	37.52	4.02	0.00	0.02	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.16	100
	Barddhaman	69.72	3.26	11.16	13.71	0.26	0.00	0.03	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	10.76	12.36	7.17	43.65	12.16	0.00	10.24	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	36.98	12.73	11.81	30.63	4.27	0.00	1.92	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.12	0.00	0.08	100
	Salem	52.54	2.26	12.11	5.66	18.26	2.24	0.94	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.69	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.80	100
	Thanjavur	16.66	32.60	0.64	44.40	0.97	0.05	1.82	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.37	0.00	1.52	100
	Coimbatore	27.13	1.40	2.83	7.10	0.24	0.18	7.38	0.00	2.51	0.12	1.04	4.90	14.76	2.51	2.46	25.44	100
	Tamil Nadu	32.14	12.27	5.21	19.26	6.55	0.83	3.33	0.71	0.92	0.04	0.34	2.50	5.13	0.94	0.80	9.04	100
	Bareilly	46.15	0.00	20.83	15.49	0.00	2.36	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.00	13.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	39.43	0.00	23.67	9.64	1.83	10.21	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66	0.00	8.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Varanasi	44.25	0.20	9.34	22.29	2.67	0.53	3.72	4.41	1.55	0.00	1.64	0.00	6.79	0.00	2.61	0.00	100
	Uttar Pradesh	43.81	0.10	15.81	17.59	1.69	3.11	2.98	2.15	0.76	0.00	1.52	0.00	9.19	0.00	1.27	0.00	100
	Total	37.90	7.16	16.84	17.78	2.50	1.21	2.07	0.95	0.30	0.22	0.80	0.23	8.08	2.30	0.79	0.89	100

Area	District/state	First Most Severe Difficulties Faced (% of Estt.)															
		Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Other (Specify)	Total
Total	Barpeta	20.29	0.70	21.70	16.89	13.85	16.63	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	8.31	0.87	100
	Kamrup	27.33	7.74	19.59	16.27	6.88	11.93	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	5.96	0.00	100
	Nagaon	51.08	11.21	13.88	12.99	1.85	5.77	1.99	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.02	0.28	0.00	100
	Assam	35.19	8.34	17.74	15.15	5.72	10.15	2.48	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.66	4.14	0.08	100
	Jaipur	43.12	5.80	14.93	16.36	2.79	0.87	5.01	0.07	0.14	3.37	5.65	0.00	0.85	0.51	0.02	0.53	100
	Jodhpur	59.09	1.01	8.09	15.21	2.84	0.96	3.15	0.22	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.90	4.81	2.35	0.30	100
	Sikar	40.84	6.15	23.20	3.40	1.10	0.05	1.39	0.00	0.17	0.01	0.00	0.00	18.14	5.55	0.00	0.00	100
	Rajasthan	46.35	4.63	17.92	8.25	1.79	0.40	2.30	0.07	0.13	0.38	0.64	0.00	11.53	4.77	0.68	0.15	100
	Haora	29.00	15.35	15.61	35.61	3.31	0.00	0.01	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.12	100
	Barddhaman	49.73	3.06	4.90	38.45	0.67	0.00	0.01	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.37	0.11	0.00	0.00	100
	Nadia	17.96	10.66	6.24	41.74	11.64	0.00	6.01	0.81	1.19	0.03	0.03	0.00	1.09	2.58	0.00	0.00	100
	West Bengal	35.43	9.09	9.00	38.15	4.00	0.00	1.32	0.80	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.25	0.64	0.00	0.04	100
	Salem	49.08	3.64	10.26	12.52	11.95	1.81	1.00	1.37	0.40	0.00	0.00	1.68	2.60	0.00	0.00	3.68	100
	Thanjavur	49.85	13.74	1.77	25.83	2.24	0.01	4.09	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.66	0.10	0.19	0.82	100
	Coimbatore	30.44	1.29	2.10	7.64	3.83	0.26	5.07	0.27	3.32	0.08	0.79	3.69	19.55	2.15	1.75	17.78	100
	Tamil Nadu	45.57	8.74	3.83	18.87	4.85	0.49	3.58	0.38	0.84	0.02	0.17	1.51	5.10	0.51	0.48	5.07	100
	Bareilly	51.11	0.00	21.53	12.97	0.00	2.12	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.00	10.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Agra	24.24	4.98	42.90	5.22	1.23	7.88	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14	0.00	8.71	0.61	1.53	0.01	100
	Varanasi	32.20	0.07	7.66	25.92	4.77	1.44	1.48	1.63	0.57	0.00	3.10	0.00	19.85	0.00	1.09	0.23	100
	Uttar Pradesh	35.56	1.38	21.27	16.52	2.42	3.38	1.10	0.71	0.25	0.00	2.05	0.00	14.19	0.16	0.89	0.10	100
	Total	39.18	5.05	15.83	19.32	3.06	2.06	1.78	0.50	0.26	0.10	0.93	0.15	8.91	1.49	0.81	0.58	100

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 82: Proportion of Establishments (%) Faced the Specified Difficulties in Handloom Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Total Respondent
Rural	Barpeta	47.1	19.8	64.4	68.6	38.0	74.2	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	10.6	5474
	Kamrup	58.0	30.7	41.4	53.8	42.2	66.3	26.6	0.8	3.6	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	18.2	19.3	19261
	Nagaon	69.4	38.0	36.5	40.0	27.4	31.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.7	2.1	6499
	Assam	60.2	31.9	41.4	51.2	38.5	58.4	19.5	0.6	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	16.0	14.8	113487
	Jaipur	55.5	0.5	34.9	31.2	36.2	17.0	25.6	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	12.3	14.1	0.0	13982
	Jodhpur	78.8	1.5	55.2	80.0	3.2	39.0	46.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	24.5	1.8	2945
	Sikar	68.9	52.4	28.0	67.5	3.5	1.3	68.1	1.8	0.8	5.9	0.4	0.0	18.3	8.6	0.0	18722
	Rajasthan	69.2	39.7	32.9	66.2	6.4	8.6	60.9	1.5	0.8	4.4	0.4	0.0	16.9	11.6	0.3	155205
	Haora	72.9	38.5	64.3	67.9	12.1	9.5	9.3	18.5	0.0	6.7	12.3	0.0	36.9	9.1	2.3	61078
	Barddhaman	80.0	44.9	30.4	85.9	22.2	4.0	22.8	13.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.3	33.6	25.3	0.5	6245
	Nadia	79.8	31.5	30.1	50.2	45.1	10.7	27.7	1.8	21.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	19.4	9.8	0.0	14534
	West Bengal	76.9	38.6	45.0	68.8	23.8	8.1	18.2	12.5	5.6	3.0	6.7	1.6	31.3	14.2	1.2	140746
	Salem	61.9	42.8	54.6	80.2	44.1	24.3	43.2	5.3	11.7	3.0	0.0	8.5	4.2	7.5	2.0	16144
	Thanjavur	14.7	96.5	50.7	89.9	7.5	31.8	8.3	1.1	40.2	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	70.8	0.7	520
	Coimbatore	54.9	18.1	10.3	42.9	12.5	16.7	9.3	19.7	26.4	8.2	2.2	18.9	33.7	8.8	13.2	1637
	Tamil Nadu	47.8	51.0	42.9	73.8	26.8	24.4	25.8	7.7	22.7	3.6	0.5	9.1	10.2	24.5	4.3	32579
	Bareilly	74.7	8.9	65.9	34.5	23.0	23.7	22.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	21.0	0.7	46.8	0.5	3.0	230722
	Agra	46.1	39.4	82.8	14.3	28.8	10.8	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	14.8	0.3	0.0	4825
	Varanasi	53.1	12.4	38.9	59.3	36.0	2.3	34.7	1.9	1.1	0.0	30.1	5.3	52.2	9.1	10.0	7414
	Uttar Pradesh	65.1	17.4	67.9	31.3	25.7	18.3	24.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	16.5	0.9	38.7	1.2	2.9	359571
	Total	66.6	28.9	52.4	49.2	23.5	20.6	29.6	3.0	2.6	2.0	8.8	1.2	26.7	8.5	3.8	801588

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Total Respondent
Urban	Barpeta	38.3	30.1	40.8	41.0	37.3	51.6	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	11.0	294
	Kamrup	42.9	40.2	42.0	52.1	48.8	47.8	26.1	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	24.3	13.4	7656
	Nagaon	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
	Assam	42.9	40.1	42.1	52.1	48.7	47.9	25.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	24.2	13.4	32539
	Jaipur	55.6	21.6	47.1	47.0	25.9	7.4	27.8	0.8	0.7	13.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.9	24.6	24996
	Jodhpur	61.7	29.0	60.4	90.9	36.4	2.8	3.3	0.3	29.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.6	1.0	28.9	6891
	Sikar	31.5	13.3	69.0	77.8	5.2	3.0	29.2	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	21.0	42.1	8.1	55971
	Rajasthan	36.9	15.9	66.6	77.8	10.5	3.2	25.7	7.4	4.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	18.2	35.0	11.8	431374
	Haora	81.7	48.3	36.1	69.1	41.9	2.2	7.1	2.9	13.2	0.0	3.1	1.0	7.9	3.8	0.8	168901
	Barddhaman	69.8	53.6	31.6	84.7	17.4	0.2	9.6	11.2	13.4	1.1	2.1	0.0	17.5	8.9	0.0	1852
	Nadia	59.9	40.6	35.0	76.9	44.9	8.6	14.6	9.5	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.4	30.3	0.4	0.0	10781
	West Bengal	78.1	47.6	35.7	71.1	40.8	2.9	8.2	4.2	11.8	0.2	2.9	1.0	11.4	3.7	0.6	208935
	Salem	35.1	23.0	74.7	64.0	74.0	53.4	10.3	2.2	1.8	0.0	3.0	3.6	49.6	2.7	1.1	12304
	Thanjavur	59.5	63.1	32.9	66.8	0.8	11.2	28.0	2.7	9.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	9.3	11.1	0.0	424
	Coimbatore	43.6	15.5	15.5	45.0	11.0	15.7	14.5	15.1	11.7	10.6	9.2	25.1	45.9	19.2	6.6	4571
	Tamil Nadu	43.8	25.8	36.1	54.4	28.1	26.2	15.6	9.1	8.3	5.8	5.8	14.4	40.8	12.9	3.8	41200
	Bareilly	58.6	6.9	57.8	27.8	29.2	40.1	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.3	62.3	2.2	2.8	111765
	Agra	60.7	15.3	35.6	19.0	16.0	22.4	23.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	38.1	9.2	45.0	19.3	10.1	2248
	Varanasi	56.1	19.3	36.8	49.0	55.6	16.6	20.5	24.5	6.3	0.1	21.4	0.5	49.2	13.3	19.2	24923
	Uttar Pradesh	57.9	13.4	45.4	35.0	37.8	27.4	24.9	10.1	2.7	0.1	24.7	1.9	54.0	9.7	10.8	266198
	Total	51.9	23.2	52.2	62.9	26.4	12.2	21.3	7.3	5.7	0.7	7.7	1.4	26.8	20.1	8.8	980247

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Total Respondent
Total	Barpeta	46.6	20.3	63.2	67.2	38.0	73.1	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	10.6	5768
	Kamrup	53.7	33.4	41.6	53.3	44.1	61.0	26.5	0.6	5.8	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	20.0	17.6	26917
	Nagaon	69.4	38.1	36.6	40.1	27.3	31.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.7	2.1	6509
	Assam	56.3	33.7	41.5	51.4	40.7	56.1	20.9	0.5	4.5	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	17.8	14.5	146026
	Jaipur	55.6	14.1	42.7	41.3	29.6	10.8	27.1	0.8	1.2	8.4	0.6	0.0	4.7	13.3	15.7	38978
	Jodhpur	66.8	20.8	58.9	87.6	26.5	13.6	16.3	0.5	20.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.9	8.0	20.8	9836
	Sikar	40.9	23.1	58.7	75.2	4.8	2.6	38.9	7.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.0	20.3	33.7	6.0	74693
	Rajasthan	45.5	22.2	57.7	74.7	9.4	4.6	35.0	5.9	3.1	1.7	0.4	0.0	17.8	28.8	8.7	586579
	Haora	79.3	45.7	43.6	68.8	34.0	4.2	7.7	7.0	9.7	1.8	5.6	0.7	15.6	5.2	1.2	229979
	Barddhaman	77.6	46.9	30.7	85.6	21.1	3.1	19.8	12.7	3.1	0.3	3.8	4.1	30.0	21.5	0.4	8097
	Nadia	71.3	35.4	32.2	61.6	45.0	9.8	22.1	5.1	13.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	24.0	5.8	0.0	25315
	West Bengal	77.6	44.0	39.4	70.2	34.0	5.0	12.3	7.6	9.3	1.4	4.5	1.2	19.4	7.9	0.8	349682
	Salem	50.3	34.2	63.3	73.2	57.0	36.9	29.0	4.0	7.4	1.7	1.3	6.4	23.8	5.4	1.6	28447
	Thanjavur	34.9	81.5	42.7	79.5	4.5	22.5	17.2	1.8	26.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	4.3	44.0	0.4	944
	Coimbatore	46.6	16.2	14.1	44.5	11.4	16.0	13.2	16.3	15.6	9.9	7.3	23.4	42.7	16.5	8.4	6208
	Tamil Nadu	45.6	37.0	39.1	63.0	27.5	25.4	20.1	8.5	14.7	4.8	3.4	12.1	27.3	18.0	4.1	73779
	Bareilly	69.5	8.2	63.2	32.3	25.0	29.0	24.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	21.5	0.6	51.8	1.1	3.0	342487
	Agra	50.7	31.8	67.8	15.8	24.7	14.5	23.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	12.8	2.9	24.4	6.3	3.2	7072
	Varanasi	55.4	17.7	37.3	51.4	51.1	13.3	23.8	19.3	5.1	0.1	23.4	1.6	49.9	12.4	17.1	32338
	Uttar Pradesh	62.0	15.7	58.4	32.9	30.9	22.2	24.4	4.4	1.3	0.3	20.0	1.3	45.2	4.8	6.2	625769
	Total	58.5	25.7	52.3	56.7	25.1	16.0	25.0	5.4	4.3	1.2	8.2	1.3	26.8	14.9	6.6	1781836

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 83: Proportion of Establishments (%) Faced the Specified Difficulties in Handicraft Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Total Respondent
Rural	Barpeta	38.4	8.8	47.4	31.1	41.3	31.0	5.9	1.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.4	14.8	13573
	Kamrup	90.4	41.6	54.3	58.3	36.6	45.7	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	13.9	1460
	Nagaon	71.4	20.3	50.4	59.1	15.1	19.3	16.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.5	11575
	Assam	66.5	19.9	50.1	53.4	22.3	24.0	17.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.7	5.3	67790
	Jaipur	84.2	1.7	42.8	49.8	27.7	3.4	37.4	4.8	3.0	0.5	0.5	4.2	15.9	15.1	0.7	19094
	Jodhpur	75.9	7.7	49.1	55.9	21.5	32.0	48.6	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.2	17.0	7.2	5.9	14838
	Sikar	68.5	16.2	80.0	64.8	7.5	17.0	34.6	2.0	3.0	3.7	0.0	0.7	29.9	21.8	2.3	5240
	Rajasthan	75.4	8.6	54.2	56.9	19.5	26.1	44.8	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.1	2.1	19.3	10.8	4.7	174549
	Haora	91.0	49.3	46.5	80.2	8.2	31.8	25.0	27.7	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.4	10.2	2.9	5.3	8532
	Barddhaman	70.6	37.2	33.3	89.2	19.9	8.8	18.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.1	22.6	11.3	1.2	19805
	Nadia	53.3	32.6	36.6	74.7	50.5	4.3	28.3	3.6	4.2	9.6	0.2	5.4	17.5	10.0	17.3	19325
	West Bengal	67.1	36.6	34.7	85.1	27.1	8.6	21.2	2.6	1.1	2.4	3.6	3.6	20.7	10.6	5.5	193322
	Salem	27.7	17.5	25.1	56.0	21.5	22.9	33.0	1.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	0.1	18.0	12581
	Thanjavur	80.4	66.8	74.0	85.8	14.9	53.3	23.2	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.1	4.7	4.2	0.1	2.0	7509
	Coimbatore	37.3	28.6	19.7	29.4	14.7	16.1	9.9	6.1	5.6	4.3	2.0	5.6	65.4	2.6	26.0	3167
	Tamil Nadu	71.8	58.9	64.6	77.7	15.4	47.1	22.7	2.0	2.3	0.4	1.9	4.4	13.1	0.4	5.7	152054
	Bareilly	99.0	49.2	91.9	59.2	14.1	52.8	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	9794
	Agra	68.0	19.1	69.2	25.7	14.9	33.8	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.6	36.4	35.9	3.5	7832
	Varanasi	33.2	4.3	46.5	45.8	18.4	12.0	29.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	18.8	0.7	80.8	2.1	2.7	70844
	Uttar Pradesh	46.0	10.0	54.9	39.5	17.1	20.0	32.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	13.9	2.0	64.7	13.1	2.9	477560
	Total	59.6	22.2	52.2	57.0	19.4	23.0	30.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	7.3	2.5	37.9	9.7	4.2	1065275

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Total Respondent
Urban	Barpeta	51.8	21.6	35.7	62.7	35.3	36.2	43.1	6.4	6.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	12.4	4.6	961
	Kamrup	61.6	31.3	33.7	86.9	38.9	42.3	59.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	448
	Nagaon	55.9	28.1	63.0	45.7	33.4	8.5	24.8	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	7.8	3.4	0.0	959
	Assam	56.9	28.1	51.1	59.5	35.2	21.7	36.9	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	4.8	4.2	0.8	6826
	Jaipur	72.6	30.9	30.3	13.4	41.7	2.3	62.9	1.4	0.3	14.4	14.6	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.1	36861
	Jodhpur	60.7	13.4	60.7	72.3	12.2	25.2	32.6	2.2	18.0	2.4	1.8	0.0	18.4	14.1	10.6	4946
	Sikar	83.4	7.0	75.0	68.5	8.9	9.3	19.8	0.3	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	25.9	42.9	0.0	1798
	Rajasthan	68.5	19.8	49.9	47.4	24.0	13.7	43.5	1.6	9.3	7.2	6.9	0.1	12.3	12.8	5.3	89000
	Haora	97.0	38.0	64.3	89.4	20.7	2.4	20.9	5.2	0.7	0.1	17.0	2.0	26.2	2.3	2.2	25543
	Barddhaman	88.3	38.8	60.8	73.9	23.0	2.2	22.9	11.8	5.9	7.2	0.2	4.3	43.4	1.2	5.6	18221
	Nadia	49.0	27.7	26.8	66.4	41.4	0.0	22.6	2.3	2.2	0.7	9.6	4.8	26.3	2.1	0.0	19141
	West Bengal	79.8	36.0	53.0	74.0	27.2	1.7	22.6	8.6	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.1	37.0	1.5	3.8	199003
	Salem	61.5	56.3	63.1	74.2	50.7	35.8	20.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	26.4	10.2	0.0	35470
	Thanjavur	60.8	58.5	26.6	94.9	11.3	25.1	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.3	2482
	Coimbatore	26.4	13.0	8.8	24.6	1.2	15.5	17.9	15.5	8.2	1.8	13.6	15.7	8.3	21.9	5.4	5044
	Tamil Nadu	52.8	46.8	35.2	70.8	22.8	26.6	25.3	7.4	2.0	0.4	3.3	7.4	12.1	8.9	1.4	100695
	Bareilly	83.6	15.4	89.9	28.5	33.7	17.5	15.9	0.0	10.8	0.0	7.3	0.0	10.4	13.8	11.1	12331
	Agra	59.4	29.1	64.7	32.8	21.2	36.7	27.8	4.8	3.8	0.0	7.6	0.7	37.2	7.1	6.4	2074
	Varanasi	68.5	5.3	36.2	63.7	30.7	0.9	11.7	4.2	9.2	0.0	55.7	0.9	12.7	2.5	5.3	20820
	Uttar Pradesh	67.2	12.9	48.9	51.9	28.3	12.5	16.6	4.0	7.8	0.0	37.9	0.8	19.5	4.8	6.1	145260
	Total	69.2	29.0	48.0	62.9	26.2	11.5	25.1	5.9	5.6	3.0	13.6	3.1	23.2	5.7	4.2	540785

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Total Respondent
Total	Barpeta	39.3	9.7	46.6	33.2	40.9	31.3	8.3	1.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.6	1.2	14.1	14534
	Kamrup	83.7	39.2	49.5	65.0	37.2	44.9	50.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	10.8	1907
	Nagaon	70.2	20.9	51.3	58.1	16.5	18.4	17.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.7	0.5	1.4	12534
	Assam	65.6	20.6	50.2	54.0	23.5	23.8	19.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.0	4.9	74615
	Jaipur	76.6	20.9	34.6	25.8	36.9	2.7	54.2	2.6	1.2	9.7	9.8	1.4	6.4	6.7	1.0	55955
	Jodhpur	72.1	9.1	52.0	60.0	19.2	30.3	44.6	1.8	5.2	0.9	0.5	1.7	17.3	8.9	7.1	19784
	Sikar	72.3	13.8	78.7	65.8	7.9	15.0	30.8	1.6	4.0	3.0	0.0	0.7	28.9	27.2	1.7	7039
	Rajasthan	73.0	12.4	52.8	53.7	21.1	21.9	44.3	1.9	4.1	3.1	2.4	1.4	16.9	11.5	4.9	263550
	Haora	95.5	40.8	59.9	87.1	17.6	9.7	21.9	10.8	0.5	0.1	15.6	1.6	22.2	2.4	3.0	34075
	Barddhaman	79.1	38.0	46.5	81.8	21.4	5.6	20.6	6.0	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.7	32.5	6.5	3.3	38026
	Nadia	51.1	30.1	31.7	70.6	46.0	2.1	25.5	3.0	3.2	5.1	4.9	5.1	21.9	6.1	8.7	38467
	West Bengal	73.6	36.3	44.0	79.5	27.2	5.1	21.9	5.6	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.9	29.0	6.0	4.6	392325
	Salem	52.6	46.1	53.1	69.4	43.1	32.4	23.8	8.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	29.4	7.6	4.7	48051
	Thanjavur	75.5	64.8	62.3	88.1	14.0	46.3	25.8	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.6	3.9	3.7	0.1	1.6	9991
	Coimbatore	30.7	19.0	13.0	26.4	6.4	15.7	14.8	11.9	7.2	2.8	9.1	11.8	30.3	14.5	13.4	8211
	Tamil Nadu	64.2	54.1	52.9	74.9	18.3	38.9	23.7	4.1	2.2	0.4	2.5	5.6	12.7	3.7	4.0	252749
	Bareilly	90.4	30.4	90.8	42.0	25.1	33.1	20.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	8.4	7.7	6.2	22126
	Agra	66.2	21.2	68.3	27.2	16.2	34.4	38.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.6	3.8	36.6	29.8	4.1	9907
	Varanasi	41.3	4.5	44.1	49.8	21.2	9.5	25.1	1.0	2.1	0.9	27.2	0.8	65.3	2.2	3.3	91664
	Uttar Pradesh	50.9	10.7	53.5	42.4	19.7	18.2	29.0	1.0	1.8	0.6	19.5	1.7	54.2	11.2	3.6	622820
	Total	62.9	24.5	50.8	59.0	21.7	19.1	28.5	2.8	2.4	1.7	9.4	2.7	33.0	8.3	4.2	1606059

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 84: Proportion of Establishments (%) Faced the Specified Difficulties in Handloom and Handicraft Sector (R/U/T)

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Total Respondent
Rural	Barpeta	40.9	12.0	52.3	41.9	40.3	43.4	4.7	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	4.0	13.6	19047
	Kamrup	60.3	31.4	42.3	54.1	41.8	64.8	28.1	0.8	3.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	17.2	18.9	20721
	Nagaon	70.7	26.6	45.4	52.2	19.5	23.7	11.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.4	3.7	1.7	18074
	Assam	62.5	27.4	44.6	52.1	32.4	45.6	18.7	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.3	10.2	11.2	181276
	Jaipur	72.1	1.2	39.5	41.9	31.2	9.2	32.4	3.1	2.7	0.3	0.7	2.4	14.4	14.7	0.4	33076
	Jodhpur	76.3	6.7	50.1	59.9	18.4	33.2	48.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.8	16.3	10.0	5.2	17783
	Sikar	68.8	44.5	39.4	66.9	4.4	4.7	60.8	1.8	1.3	5.4	0.3	0.1	20.8	11.5	0.5	23962
	Rajasthan	72.5	23.3	44.2	61.3	13.3	17.9	52.4	1.8	1.2	2.6	0.3	1.1	18.2	11.1	2.6	329754
	Haora	75.1	39.8	62.1	69.5	11.6	12.3	11.3	19.6	0.0	5.9	12.1	0.0	33.7	8.4	2.7	69610
	Barddhaman	72.9	39.0	32.6	88.4	20.4	7.6	19.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.7	25.2	14.7	1.0	26050
	Nadia	64.7	32.1	33.8	64.2	48.2	7.0	28.0	2.8	11.5	5.6	0.2	3.1	18.3	9.9	9.9	33859
	West Bengal	71.2	37.4	39.0	78.2	25.7	8.4	20.0	6.7	3.0	2.7	4.9	2.8	25.2	12.1	3.6	334068
	Salem	46.9	31.7	41.7	69.6	34.2	23.7	38.7	3.6	9.1	1.7	0.0	4.8	19.1	4.3	9.0	28725
	Thanjavur	76.2	68.7	72.5	86.1	14.4	51.9	22.2	1.5	4.0	0.0	2.0	4.5	4.0	4.7	1.9	8029
	Coimbatore	43.3	25.0	16.5	34.0	13.9	16.3	9.7	10.7	12.7	5.6	2.1	10.1	54.6	4.7	21.7	4804
	Tamil Nadu	67.5	57.5	60.7	77.0	17.4	43.1	23.2	3.0	5.9	1.0	1.7	5.3	12.6	4.6	5.5	184634
	Bareilly	75.7	10.5	66.9	35.5	22.6	24.9	22.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	20.9	0.7	45.1	0.5	2.9	240516
	Agra	59.6	26.8	74.4	21.4	20.2	25.1	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.9	28.2	22.3	2.2	12657
	Varanasi	35.1	5.0	45.8	47.0	20.0	11.1	29.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	19.9	1.2	78.1	2.8	3.4	78259
	Uttar Pradesh	54.2	13.2	60.5	36.0	20.8	19.3	29.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	15.0	1.5	53.5	8.0	2.9	837131
	Total	62.6	25.1	52.3	53.6	21.2	22.0	30.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	7.9	2.0	33.1	9.2	4.0	1866863

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Total Respondent
Urban	Barpeta	48.6	23.6	36.9	57.6	35.8	39.8	35.5	4.9	4.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	13.3	6.1	1255
	Kamrup	43.9	39.7	41.6	54.0	48.3	47.5	27.9	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	23.0	12.7	8103
	Nagaon	56.3	28.9	63.3	46.3	33.1	9.4	24.5	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	7.7	3.3	0.0	969
	Assam	45.4	38.1	43.6	53.4	46.3	43.3	27.8	0.4	9.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	20.7	11.2	39365
	Jaipur	65.7	27.1	37.1	27.0	35.3	4.4	48.7	1.2	0.4	13.9	8.9	0.0	1.0	6.6	10.6	61857
	Jodhpur	61.2	22.5	60.6	83.1	26.3	12.1	15.5	1.1	24.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	12.7	6.5	21.2	11838
	Sikar	33.1	13.1	69.2	77.5	5.3	3.2	28.9	8.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	21.2	42.1	7.8	57769
	Rajasthan	42.3	16.5	63.8	72.6	12.8	5.0	28.7	6.5	4.9	1.9	1.5	0.0	17.2	31.2	10.7	520375
	Haora	83.7	47.0	39.8	71.8	39.1	2.2	8.9	3.2	11.6	0.0	5.0	1.1	10.3	3.6	0.9	194444
	Barddhaman	86.6	40.1	58.1	74.9	22.5	2.0	21.7	11.7	6.6	6.6	0.4	3.9	41.0	1.9	5.1	20073
	Nadia	52.9	32.4	29.7	70.2	42.7	3.1	19.7	4.9	2.1	0.9	6.9	3.6	27.8	1.5	0.0	29923
	West Bengal	78.9	41.9	44.1	72.5	34.2	2.3	15.2	6.4	8.1	2.4	3.8	2.5	23.9	2.6	2.2	407938
	Salem	54.7	47.7	66.1	71.6	56.7	40.3	17.9	8.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	7.3	32.3	8.3	0.3	47774
	Thanjavur	60.6	59.2	27.6	90.8	9.7	23.1	32.8	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	3.1	1.6	0.3	2906
	Coimbatore	34.6	14.2	12.0	34.3	5.9	15.6	16.3	15.3	9.9	6.0	11.5	20.1	26.2	20.6	6.0	9615
	Tamil Nadu	50.2	40.7	35.5	66.0	24.3	26.5	22.4	7.9	3.8	2.0	4.0	9.4	20.4	10.0	2.1	141895
	Bareilly	61.1	7.8	61.0	27.8	29.6	37.8	28.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	20.9	0.3	57.1	3.3	3.6	124097
	Agra	60.1	21.9	49.6	25.6	18.5	29.2	25.5	2.3	2.2	0.0	23.4	5.1	41.3	13.4	8.3	4322
	Varanasi	61.7	12.9	36.5	55.7	44.2	9.5	16.5	15.3	7.6	0.1	37.0	0.7	32.6	8.4	12.9	45743
	Uttar Pradesh	61.2	13.3	46.7	41.0	34.4	22.2	22.0	8.0	4.5	0.0	29.3	1.5	41.8	7.9	9.1	411459
	Total	58.0	25.3	50.7	62.9	26.3	11.9	22.7	6.8	5.7	1.5	9.8	2.0	25.5	15.0	7.2	411459

Area	District/state	Lack of market	Competition from Mass production (factory/ imports)	Input Related (Price/ Availability)	Financial difficulties (e.g. difficult to get loan) Collateral	Lack of space/ adapted premises	Difficult/no access to equipment/ machines	Lack of skilled workers	Government regulations and administrative burden	Taxation of handmade products are too high/ costly	Labour laws are strenuous	Corruption	Export difficulties	Health hazards	Competition from copying	Absence of /poor infrastructure (e.g. electricity, roads, water connections, waste management pollution control)	Total Respondent
Total	Barpeta	41.4	12.7	51.3	42.8	40.0	43.2	6.6	1.2	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.8	4.6	13.1	20302
	Kamrup	55.7	33.7	42.1	54.1	43.6	60.0	28.0	0.6	5.4	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	18.9	17.2	28824
	Nagaon	69.9	26.7	46.3	51.9	20.2	23.0	12.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	3.7	1.6	19043
	Assam	59.5	29.3	44.5	52.3	34.9	45.2	20.3	0.6	3.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.2	12.1	11.2	220641
	Jaipur	67.9	18.1	37.9	32.2	33.9	6.0	43.1	1.9	1.2	9.1	6.0	0.8	5.7	9.4	7.0	94933
	Jodhpur	70.3	13.0	54.3	69.2	21.6	24.8	35.2	1.3	10.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	14.9	8.6	11.6	29621
	Sikar	43.6	22.3	60.5	74.4	5.0	3.6	38.2	6.8	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.1	21.1	33.1	5.7	81732
	Rajasthan	54.0	19.1	56.2	68.2	13.0	10.0	37.9	4.6	3.4	2.2	1.0	0.4	17.6	23.4	7.5	850129
	Haora	81.4	45.1	45.7	71.2	31.9	4.9	9.5	7.5	8.5	1.6	6.9	0.8	16.5	4.8	1.4	264054
	Barddhaman	78.8	39.5	43.7	82.5	21.3	5.2	20.4	7.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.8	32.1	9.1	2.8	46124
	Nadia	59.1	32.2	31.9	67.0	45.6	5.2	24.1	3.8	7.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	22.7	6.0	5.3	63782
	West Bengal	75.5	39.9	41.8	75.1	30.4	5.1	17.4	6.5	5.8	2.5	4.3	2.6	24.5	6.9	2.8	742007
	Salem	51.8	41.7	56.9	70.9	48.3	34.1	25.7	6.5	3.7	0.6	0.5	6.4	27.4	6.8	3.6	76499
	Thanjavur	72.0	66.2	60.6	87.3	13.2	44.3	25.1	1.2	3.3	0.1	1.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	1.5	10935
	Coimbatore	37.5	17.8	13.5	34.2	8.5	15.8	14.1	13.8	10.8	5.9	8.3	16.8	35.6	15.3	11.2	14419
	Tamil Nadu	60.0	50.2	49.8	72.2	20.4	35.9	22.9	5.1	5.0	1.4	2.7	7.1	16.0	7.0	4.0	326529
	Bareilly	70.7	9.6	64.9	32.9	25.0	29.3	24.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	20.9	0.5	49.2	1.5	3.2	364612
	Agra	59.8	25.6	68.1	22.4	19.8	26.1	32.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	8.1	3.4	31.5	20.0	3.7	16979
	Varanasi	44.9	8.0	42.4	50.2	29.0	10.5	24.7	5.8	2.9	0.7	26.2	1.0	61.3	4.9	6.9	124002
	Uttar Pradesh	56.5	13.2	55.9	37.6	25.3	20.2	26.7	2.7	1.6	0.4	19.7	1.5	49.7	8.0	4.9	1248589
	Total	60.6	25.2	51.6	57.8	23.5	17.5	26.7	4.1	3.4	1.4	8.8	2.0	29.7	11.8	5.4	3387895

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 85: Percentage Distribution of Handloom Establishments by Sector and States (R/U/T)

Area	State	Assam	Rajasthan	West Bengal	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Total
Rural	Manufacture of shirt, coat & jacket	0.00	0.04	2.59	0.00	0.46	0.67
	Manufacture of other handloom products	3.74	0.63	0.00	2.21	14.52	7.25
	Gamocha/Dhoti manufacturing	37.63	0.03	3.75	1.89	0.00	6.07
	Weaving mekhela chadar/saree	42.36	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	6.00
	Carpet Weaving	0.00	9.52	0.00	1.19	7.63	5.31
	Floor or door mat making	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.24
	God dress making	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.27	0.32
	Saree manufacturing	0.34	0.19	43.27	84.02	2.17	12.07
	Thread making	0.00	0.00	0.68	1.66	9.89	4.63
	Pearl work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.19	2.33
	Embroadary work	0.04	3.93	0.90	8.31	46.27	22.02
	Zari work	0.00	5.12	41.85	0.00	12.69	14.03
	Bandhej work	0.00	70.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.66
	Cotton Bedsheets Making	4.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58
	Woolen Products Manufacturer	0.00	0.00	4.38	0.00	0.14	0.83
	Quilt Matress Manufacturing	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
	Vail and scrap making	0.00	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.25
	Stone work on Saree/lehenga	0.00	1.23	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.26
	Attaching gotta patti on Saree	0.00	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
	Decorating dupatta	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Weaving/spinning	6.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	1.10
	Hand block saree/dupatta/chhadar etc	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Colouring work on saree/threads etc	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02
	Tikki work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.06
	Decorative items	0.00	1.73	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.34
	Silk /plastic chadar making	4.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0
Urban	Manufacture of shirt, coat & jacket	0.23	0.00	0.64	0.29	0.56	0.31
	Manufacture of other handloom products	0.09	0.04	0.77	0.00	7.89	2.33
	Gamocha/Dhoti manufacturing	7.22	0.00	0.14	15.20	0.00	0.91
	Weaving mekhela chadar/saree	91.78	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	3.08
	Carpet Weaving	0.00	0.03	2.32	2.04	5.34	2.05
	Floor or door mat making	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.79	0.00	0.12
	God dress making	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.56	0.16
	Saree manufacturing	0.37	0.00	15.73	78.78	22.42	12.76
	Thread making	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.22
	Pearl work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.36
	Embroadary work	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	43.16	12.10
	Zari work	0.00	0.07	79.68	0.00	9.11	19.49
	Bandhej work	0.00	90.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.81
	Woolen Products Manufacturer	0.28	0.00	0.04	0.84	0.23	0.12
	Quilt Matress Manufacturing	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.01
	Vail and scrap making	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.11
	Stone work on Saree/lehenga	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	2.93	0.81
	Attaching gotta patti on Saree	0.00	3.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68
	Decorating dupatta	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36
	Weaving/spinning	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.28	0.08
	Hand block saree/dupatta/Chhadar etc	0.00	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
	Colouring work on saree/threads etc	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.27
	Printing	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
	Tikki work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.52	0.69
	Decorative items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.07
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0

Area	State	Assam	Rajasthan	West Bengal	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Total
Total	Manufacture of shirt, coat & jacket	0.05	0.01	1.42	0.16	0.50	0.47
	Manufacture of other handloom products	2.92	0.20	0.46	0.98	11.70	4.54
	Gamocha/Dhoti manufacturing	30.86	0.01	1.59	9.32	0.00	3.23
	Weaving mekhela chadar/saree	53.38	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	4.39
	Carpet Weaving	0.00	2.54	1.39	1.66	6.66	3.52
	Floor or door mat making	1.18	0.00	0.00	1.88	0.00	0.17
	God dress making	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.39	0.23
	Saree manufacturing	0.35	0.05	26.81	81.09	10.79	12.45
	Thread making	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.73	6.03	2.20
	Pearl work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.55	1.25
	Embroadary work	0.03	1.67	0.36	3.67	44.95	16.56
	Zari work	0.00	1.40	64.45	0.00	11.17	17.03
	Bandhej work	0.00	85.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.05
	Cotton Bedsheets Making	3.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
	Woolen Products Manufacturer	0.06	0.00	1.79	0.47	0.18	0.44
	Quilt Matress Manufacturing	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.70
	Vail and scrap making	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.17
	Stone work on Saree/lehenga	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.56
	Attaching gotta patti on Saree	0.00	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38
	Decorating dupatta	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
	Weaving/spinning	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.44	0.54
	Hand block saree/dupatta/chhadar etc	0.00	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
	Colouring work on saree/threads etc	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.16
	Printing	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
	Tikki work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.40
	Decorative items	0.00	0.46	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.19
	Silk /plastic chadar making	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Table 86: Percentage Distribution of Handicraft Establishments by Sector and States (R/U/T)

Area	State	Assam	Rajasthan	West Bengal	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Total
Rural	Bamboo and cane products	73.4	0.6	16.4	8.3	1.5	9.60
	Wood products	18.0	32.5	11.9	10.4	9.8	14.51
	Metal products	1.3	22.2	17.0	8.2	8.2	11.64
	Stone products	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.15
	Leather products	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.52
	Clay products	3.1	14.7	5.0	7.1	9.5	8.77
	Jute products	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.30
	Paper products	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.32
	Other products	0.0	1.2	0.8	3.1	0.0	0.78
	Floor or door mat making	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.14
	Pearl work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.23
	Embroidery work	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.59
	Zari work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.22
	Rakhi manufacturing	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	4.37
	Fitting Stones On Bangles	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.75
	Lac bangles making	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.56
	Leaves Plate making	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	1.0	6.37
	Fishing net making	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.18
	Beads garland/bracelet making	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.2	48.8	22.35
	Decorative items	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.4	1.04
	Wig making	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.04
	Toy making	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06
	Shoes making	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	14.5	8.31
	Knitting products	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
	Manufacture product from cement	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.19
	Making product from wire	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	2.34
	Making gold cleaning brush	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.17
	Idol making	0.2	7.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	3.44
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100.00
Urban	Bamboo and cane products	12.9	0.6	0.3	5.4	1.0	1.64
	Wood products	23.0	19.7	9.6	19.4	10.0	13.36
	Metal products	16.6	9.7	5.9	32.3	1.9	10.48
	Stone products	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.5	3.7	2.13
	Leather products	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.14
	Clay products	25.0	32.0	8.5	4.9	1.4	10.02
	Jute products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.12
	Paper products	4.1	5.6	53.7	3.4	2.6	22.04
	Other products	0.4	0.4	0.9	10.7	0.6	2.56
	Floor or door mat making	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.21
	God dress making	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.03
	Embroidery work	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	2.6	1.21
	Zari work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.80
	Rakhi manufacturing	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	2.87
	Fitting Stones On Bangles	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.04
	Lac bangles making	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.99
	Leaves Plate making	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.30
	Fishing net making	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07
	Weaving/spinning	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10
	Beads garland/bracelet making	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	11.80
	Decorative items	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.6	2.36
	Wig making	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.25
	Toy making	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.58
	Shoes making	0.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	17.9	6.46
	Knitting products	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
	Making product from wire	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	2.81
	Idol making	0.0	1.8	10.2	0.0	2.1	4.61
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100.00

Area	State	Assam	Rajasthan	West Bengal	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Total
Total	Bamboo and cane products	67.8	0.6	8.2	7.1	1.4	6.92
	Wood products	18.4	28.2	10.8	14.0	9.8	14.12
	Metal products	2.7	18.0	11.4	17.8	6.7	11.25
	Stone products	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.82
	Leather products	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.39
	Clay products	5.1	20.5	6.8	6.2	7.6	9.20
	Jute products	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.24
	Paper products	0.4	1.9	30.8	1.3	0.6	8.30
	Other products	0.1	0.9	0.8	6.1	0.1	1.38
	Floor or door mat making	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.16
	God dress making	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
	Pearl work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.15
	Embroidery work	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.80
	Zari work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.42
	Rakhi manufacturing	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	3.87
	Fitting Stones On Bangles	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.85
	Lac bangles making	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.71
	Leaves Plate making	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.8	4.33
	Fishing net making	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.14
	Weaving/spinning	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04
	Beads garland/bracelet making	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	47.7	18.79
	Decorative items	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.1	1.48
	Wig making	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.11
	Toy making	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.23
	Shoes making	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	15.3	7.69
	Knitting products	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
	Manufacture product from cement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.13
	Making product from wire	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	2.50
	Making gold cleaning brush	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.12
	Idol making	0.2	5.7	11.0	0.0	0.5	3.84
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100.0

Source: IHD Field Survey, 2024-25

Annexure 5.8: State wise List of Field Supervisors and Investigators

Assam Team

Ms. Ritamoni Saikia (Co-ordinator Supervisor)
Ms. Daisy Rahman
Ms. Aastha Doradi Bora
Mr. Johny Baruwa
Mr. Jahnu Dutta
Mr. Chinmay Pathak
Ms. Mamoni Mankey
Ms. Rupjyoti Saikia
Ms. Mrinmoyi Konwar
Ms. Ritu Urang

Rajasthan Team

Mr. Jaswant Rao (Co-ordinator Supervisor)
Mr. Satyapal Singh (Co-ordinator Supervisor)
Mr. Balwant Rao Gautam
Mr. Rohit Kumar Singh
Mr. Hanuman Prasad Sharma
Mr. Amit Kumar Chaubey
Mr. Dilraj Meena
Ms. Alka Kumari
Ms. Sandhya Gupta
Ms. Menika Bharti
Ms. Kiran Gupta

West Bengal Team

Late Mr. Shrinivas Pandey (Co-ordinator Supervisor)
Late Mr. Debashis Roy (Co-ordinator Supervisor)
Ms. Anjali Soren
Ms. Sadhana Roy
Mr. Subha Mondal
Ms. Pritha Biswas
Ms. Kabita Mondal
Mr. Bhola Nath Ghosh
Mr. Swarup Mondal
Mr. Amit Kumar Biswas
Mr. Srikanta Khanra
Mr. Asish Bera

Tamil Nadu Team

Dr. P. Chandran (Co-ordinator Supervisor)
Dr. M. Rex Sahayaraj (Co-ordinator Supervisor)
Mr. S. Vetrivel (Co-ordinator Supervisor)
Ms. S. Bharathi Priyanka
Ms. Parkavi
Ms. M.Barani
Mr. K Udaya Kumar
Dr. I. Kokila
Mr. A. Krishanan
Mr. C. Prabhu
Mr. Adhithyan Abhimanyu T. U.
Mr. Barath Kumar V.
Mr. Dinesh
Ms. A. Maria Preethi
Ms. Abhitha S.
Ms. Pooja S.
Ms. P. Shubhashree
Ms. Sivalini A. P.
Ms. Sowmya Sivakumar
Ms. Suvetha M. P.
Ms. Vigasini Sakthivel

Uttar Pradesh Team

Mr. Jaswant Rao (Co-ordinator Supervisor)
Mr. Satyapal Singh (Co-ordinator Supervisor)
Mr. Balwant Rao Gautam
Mr. Rohit Kumar Singh
Mr. Amit Kumar Chaubey
Ms. Priyanka Singhaniya
Mr. Rahul Kumar Singh
Ms. Munita
Ms. KM Rinki
Ms. Nadiya Praveen
Ms. Anjali Tiwari
Mr. Ashu Khan

Note

Note

Note

ECONOMICS OF INDIAN CRAFT

Estimating Employment and Value Added in the Handicraft and Handloom Sector

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