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**EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN
IN VILLAGE INDUSTRIES**

*Sponsored
by*
**Department of Women & Child Development
Ministry of Human Resource Development**

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Dexa Jain

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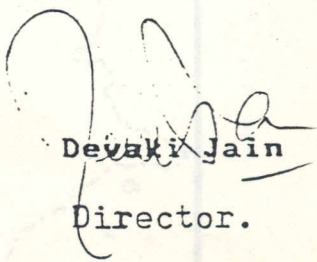
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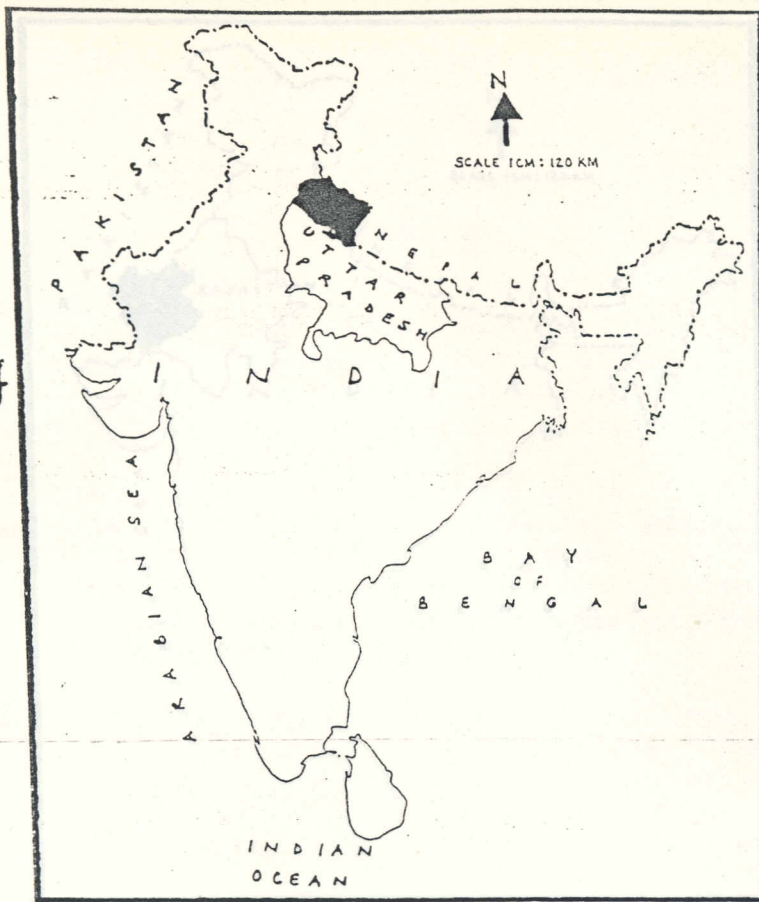
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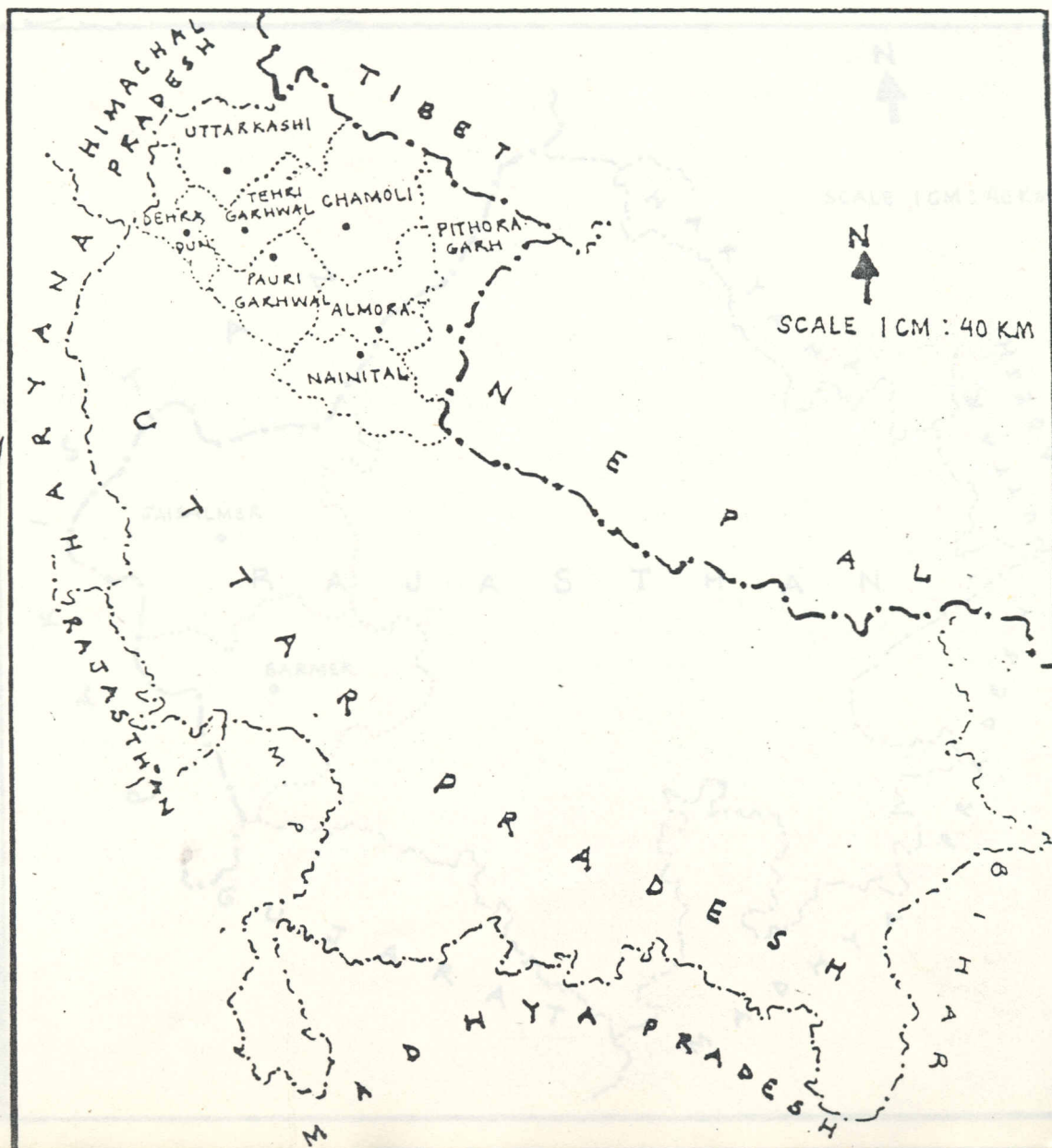

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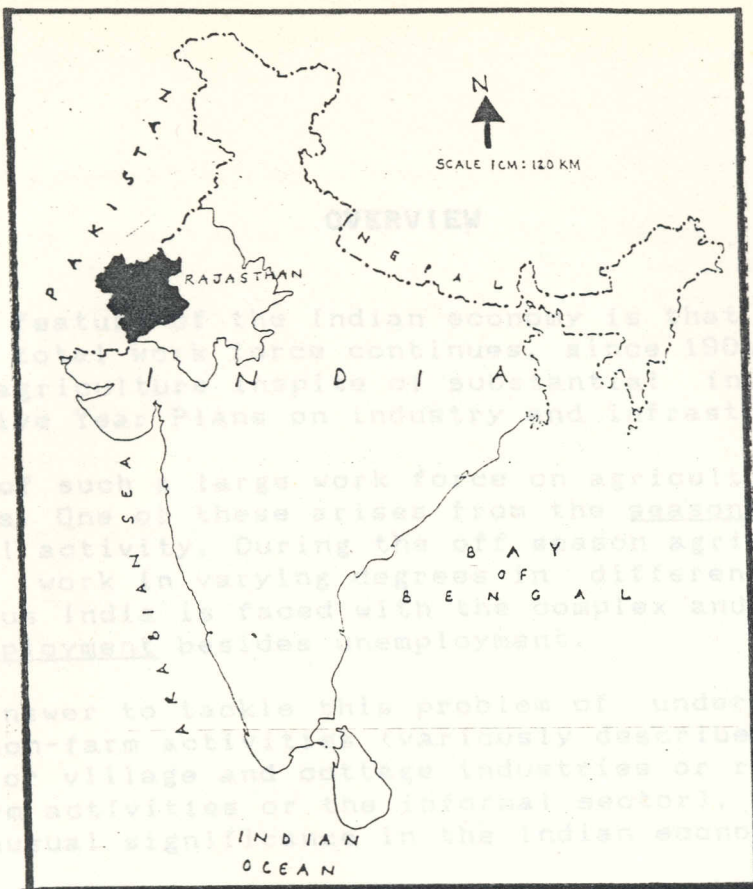
■ Location of Uttarakhand Region



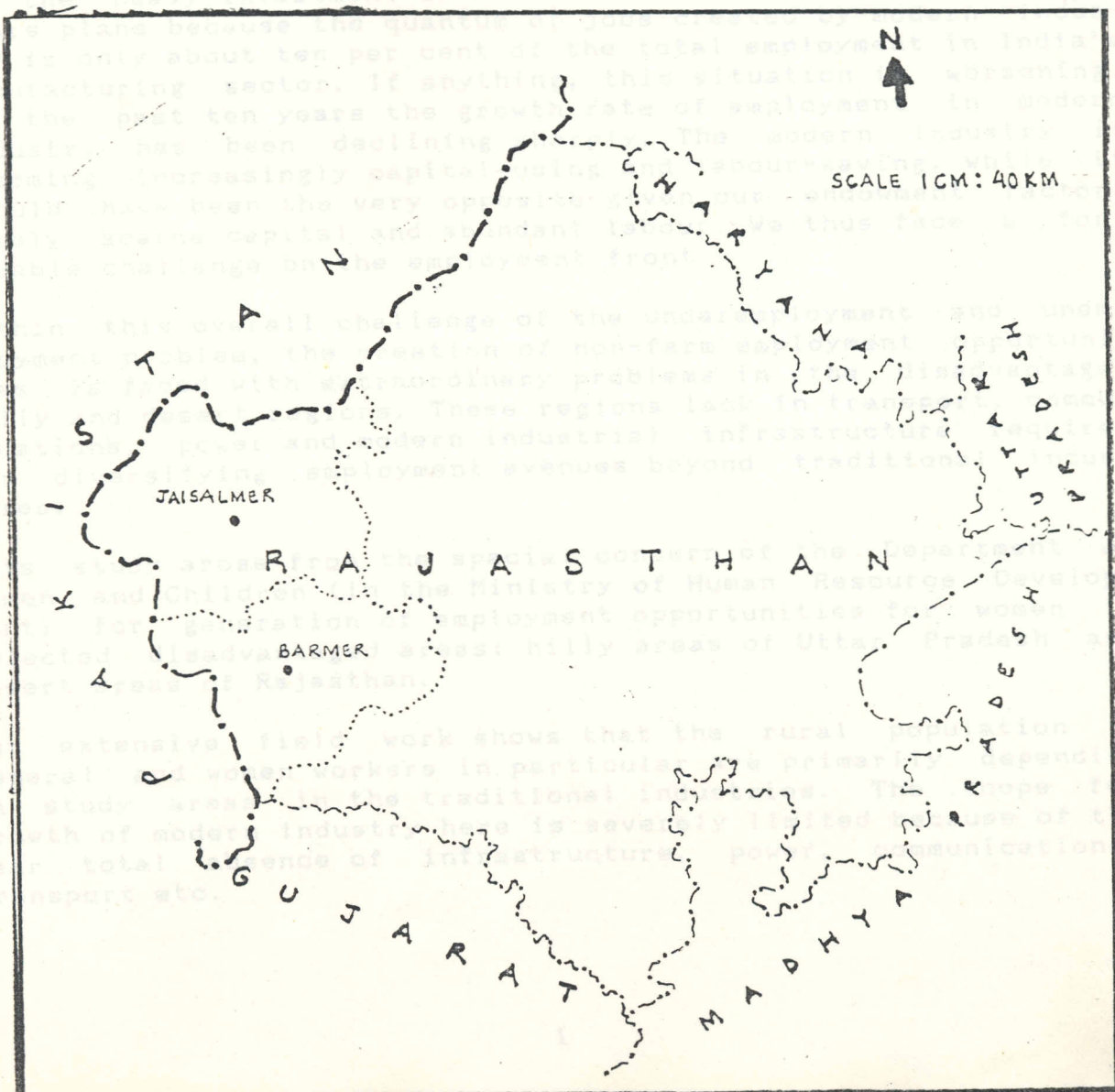
..... Location of Study Areas



■ Location of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts



..... Location of Study Areas



OVERVIEW

A striking feature of the Indian economy is that nearly 70 per cent of the total work force continues, since 1901 till today, to depend on agriculture inspite of substantial investment during the seven Five Year Plans on industry and infrastructure.

Dependence of such a large work force on agriculture has several implications. One of these arises from the seasonal character of agricultural activity. During the off season agricultural labour is without work in varying degrees in different agro-climatic regions. Thus India is faced with the complex and massive problem of under-employment besides unemployment.

It is in answer to tackle this problem of underemployment that number of non-farm activities (variously described as traditional industries or village and cottage industries or rural industries or non-farm activities or the informal sector), have grown and acquired unusual significance in the Indian economy.

The importance of non-farm activities has not diminished inspite of the heavy investment on modern industry in the seven five years plans because the quantum of jobs created by modern industry is only about ten per cent of the total employment in India's manufacturing sector. If anything, this situation is worsening. In the past ten years the growth rate of employment in modern industry has been declining sharply. The modern industry is becoming increasingly capital-using and labour-saving, while it should have been the very opposite given our endowment factors namely scarce capital and abundant labour. We thus face a formidable challenge on the employment front

Within this overall challenge of the underemployment and unemployment problem, the creation of non-farm employment opportunities is faced with extraordinary problems in the disadvantaged hilly and desert regions. These regions lack in transport, communications, power and modern industrial infrastructure required for diversifying employment avenues beyond traditional industries.

This study arose from the special concern of the Department of Women and Children (in the Ministry of Human Resource Development) for generation of employment opportunities for women in selected disadvantaged areas: hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh and desert areas of Rajasthan.

Our extensive field work shows that the rural population in general and women workers in particular are primarily depending on study areas in the traditional industries. The scope for growth of modern industry here is severely limited because of the near total absence of infrastructure, power, communications, transport etc.

It has to be understood that the dependence on traditional industries is not necessarily a matter of preference on the part of the local population for such industries. They have no option. In the absence of even the minimum necessary infrastructural facilities, they are in no position to adopt alternatives often commended to them, by those not conversant with ground realities namely, "advanced technology" or "manufacture of modern products",

This is further borne out by the fact that though the wages or income gathered by the women from these industries are mainly subsistence wages, neither adequate nor satisfactory, they are leaning on the traditional industries because there is no alternative which they can grasp. It is this lack of option which is driving increasing numbers to migrate out of their villages.

Another noteworthy aspect revealed by the study is that most of the traditional industries are drawing their sustenance from local demand. The producers are familiar with the nature and pattern of local demand. Often the local clientele is known to them. The study however also found that they are facing increasing, albeit unequal, competition for some of their products from factory-made goods which are penetrating their markets. They are however, confident that if supply constraints (especially availability of raw materials and credit) could be eased, they could still stand their ground in the market.

The study has thrown up some general issues from the view point of development policy. These are;

One, that encouragement and enlargement of non-agricultural activities in rural areas has to be continued as a long term policy given the magnitude and character of our underemployment and unemployment problem. This is particularly underscored by the recent trends in the pattern of growth of modern industry which is using less and less labour inspite of higher and higher investment and output. The prospects of reversal of this trend are not in sight. Indeed there is a view that the new economic policy might accentuate displacement of labour in the unorganised sector.

Two, in the disadvantaged areas, such as hills and deserts, even more vigorous support is needed for traditional industries as they have no other option open to them and besides there is little prospect of any significant investment on infrastructure development in these regions, given the overall resources constraint being faced by the economy.

Three, these objective realities call for a recognition that there are some limits to the general approach of the New Economic Policy to leave industry investment decisions to the market. It is imperative for public policy to devise measures to protect and promote traditional industries especially those which are providing employment/income to large numbers including women in the rural areas. The case for such a selective dispensation by public

local institution (panchayat) as has been pointed out by the Planning Commission in the 5th P.D. document. In the absence of

policy is even stronger in respect of traditional industries which rest mainly on local demand or those where constraints are more on the supply rather than the demand side. And, such a public policy support must continue until alternative sources of income become available to the population of these disadvantaged regions.

Four, in the hilly and desert areas density of population is relatively low and even this population is scattered in tiny villages. Consequently, it becomes difficult to organise any viable economic activity without an overhead organisation. The need for an overhead organisation is underscored by the fact that raw materials and finished goods have to be stocked for a longer period in these regions due to poor means of communications. This in turn implies the need for larger working capital. For these cumulative reasons, a distinct need of the traditional industries is overhead institutions especially in the inaccessible hill and desert regions, which can help to secure and stock raw materials and raise institutional credit; observe and analyse market trends - foresee emerging sources of demand or threat to existing demand; and help in the marketing of products - especially in markets which are physically beyond the reach of the local producers.

The study found that, presently, there is hardly any institutions from the small scale industry organisation or any State Corporation which have attempted to enter these disadvantaged areas except the khadi and village industry affiliated voluntary organisations. Private investors are conspicuous by their absence. The KVI organisations however are poorly endowed. They are strong in motivation but need to be strengthened significantly in organisation, finance and management to be able to improve/expand their coverage and services.

There is thus a need "to build up a viable and permanent institutional infrastructure" as was proposed at the 1980 National Seminar on Development of Backward areas sponsored by the Industrial Development Bank of India; and to have a package of incentives to voluntary organisations which are relatively more capable and are active in these areas. Government support channeled through such overhead organisations in these regions, stands a better chance of being used effectively and serving more assuredly the needs of the disadvantaged households.

Finally, economic or employment development activity in these regions can not be started or sustained in an isolated, sectoral, departmental basis. Development programmes and schemes relating to industry - traditional or non-traditional, must be combined with development of agriculture, animal husbandry and allied activities - since the work force in these areas, especially women, draw their sustenance generally both from land and industry. But for integrated development of agriculture and non-farm industry, a prerequisite is an area plan which in turn requires a local institution (panchayat) as has been pointed out by the Planning Commission in the 8th Plan document. In the absence of

such an institution, only ad hoc marginal progress can be made which may not be durable. Integration between agricultural-industry development programmes requires not only an area planning approach and an area level representative institution, but also strong representation of women in decision-making, be it planning or implementation. Fortunately, this has been envisaged in the proposed 72nd amendment to the Constitution - relating to panchayats. Sooner this amendment and the underlying intent is given shape the better.

Production

Production has made impressive strides. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from Rs. 42,871 crore to Rs. 197,419 crore between 1950-51 and 1989-90, at 1980-81 prices. In the same period per capita net national product increased from Rs. 1127 to Rs. 2142. While agricultural output increased from Rs. 24,204 crore to Rs. 68,902 crore, industrial output increased from Rs. 6451 crore to Rs. 53,283 crore. In expanding industrial production both by range of products and volume, import substitution strategy played a crucial role.

Employment

The distribution of main and marginal workers as reflected in the census (1981) and Table 1.1, shows that the percentage of women workers as cultivators and agricultural labourers is comparatively higher than those of males. Also more women than men are found to be involved in nonbased industries.

The employment generation record of the economy in this period, however, has not been satisfactory. If anything, it has been disturbing. While employment is estimated to have grown at around 2% per annum over the period 1972-73 to 1987-88 Table 1.2, there has been a deceleration in employment growth over the years. Employment growth rate was 2.82 per cent during 1973-76, 2.22 per cent during 1978-83 and is estimated to have been 1.55% during 1983 to 1987-88. This decline over the years in the rate of growth is noticed in all components of the work force and in all sectors except in Mining and Construction. In Agriculture, employment has grown at less than 1% per annum, and in Manufacturing at 2% per annum respectively, during 1983-88.

Deceleration in the rate of employment growth has been somewhat sharper in the recent years particularly in the organised sector. While the long term rate of growth of organised sector employment has been around 2% per annum, it has declined from 2.42 per cent during 1978-83, to 1.36% during 1983-87 Table 1.3. The deceleration is observed generally in all sectors, but it has been the steepest in manufacturing which accounts for roughly one-fourth of the organised sector employment.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Percentage distribution of total, main and marginal workers

Right from the First Plan - India decided to pursue industrialisation as an engine of growth as also a measure of national self-reliance. Industrial development has thus been relied upon for generating higher production and employment on the one hand and reducing avoidable dependence on imports on the other.

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Employment

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TABLE -1.1

Percentage distribution of total, main and marginal workers by industrial category and sex in India in 1981.

Sex/Residence		1972-73 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1983	1983 to 1987-88	1972-73 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1983	1983 to 1987-88	
Sno.	Industrial Category	Total workers		Main workers		Marginal workers		
		Person	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	(All categories)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.	Cultivators	42.06	43.66	37.50	43.70	33.20	41.66	47.91
2.	Agri. lab.	26.31	19.83	44.79	19.56	46.18	33.29	41.43
3.	Liv., for., plan.	2.22	2.37	1.79	2.34	1.85	3.68	1.64
4.	Min. & Quar.	0.52	0.61	0.27	0.62	0.36	0.25	0.06
5.	Man. & servicing							
	a. HH Ind.	3.51	3.18	4.44	3.18	4.59	3.03	4.07
	b. Other than HH	7.37	8.85	3.14	8.92	3.55	5.34	2.15
6.	Constructions	1.52	1.81	0.68	1.81	0.80	1.95	0.39
7.	Trade & Commerce	5.84	7.28	1.75	7.33	2.04	4.86	1.04
8.	Trans. & Comm.	2.51	3.29	0.29	3.32	0.38	1.71	0.06
9.	Other services	8.14	9.12	5.35	9.22	7.05	4.23	1.25

Note : Excludes data in respect of Assam.

Source : Census of India, Series-1, India, Paper 2 of 1983, Key Population Statistics Based on 5 per cent Sample Data, Registrar General & Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi 1983, p.27.

TABLE - 1.2

Growth Rates of Employment* by Sex and Residence

Sex/Residence	1972-73 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1983	1983 to 1987-88	1972-73 to 1987-88
Rural	2.52	1.74	0.95	1.75
Urban	4.31	4.10	3.79	4.00
Male	2.61	2.15	1.81	2.19
Female	3.23	2.36	1.04	2.24
Total	2.82	2.22	1.55	2.21

Trains, Storage & Conservation 1.70 2.16 1.12 1.70

* Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status.

Source : NSSO and Expert Committee on Population Projections.

Total 2.40 2.42 1.36 2.11

Source: Based on data from Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour.

TABLE - 1.3
Growth in Organised Sector Employment : 1973 - 87

Sector	1973-77	1977-83	1983-87	1973-87
Agriculture	2.40	1.07	1.50	1.63
Mining & Quarrying	5.47	2.65	0.17	2.78
Manufacturing	2.42	1.74	0.06	1.44
Elec. Gas & /Water	3.04	3.50	3.29	3.35
Construction	(-) 2.06	1.72	1.34	0.37
Trans. Storage & Communication	1.70	2.16	1.12	1.70
Services incl. trade	3.04	3.07	2.11	2.77
Total	2.48	2.42	1.36	2.11

Source: Based on data from Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour.

Balanced Regional Development

One of the important goals of industrial Policy has been to promote balanced regional development. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, had recognised that industries tended to concentrate where there was ready availability of power, water supply and transport facilities. In order to have regionally balanced development, the 1956 Policy stated that one of the aims was to ensure that these facilities are steadily made available to areas which are lagging behind. But, little headway was made. The backward areas had not even been identified. In 1966-71 (Fourth Plan) this lacuna was removed and backward areas were defined in order to overcome the constraints in development of industries in those areas. These were (a) desert areas (b) chronically drought affected areas (c) hill areas etc. But again no specific guidelines were issued for ensuring special development attention being given to these disadvantaged regions. In 1969 a Working Group of the National Development Council (S.D. Pande Chaired) was set up to evolve suitable measures for the purpose. It identified specific districts which were regarded as backward on an elaborate economic and social criteria. By 1979 the criteria was however so broadened as to qualify nearly 60 per cent of the total districts in the country as backward.

Trends in employment in the unorganised sector as a whole, have been similar to those in total employment **Table 1.4**. But construction, manufacturing, transport and services have shown uniformly higher rates of employment growth in the unorganised sector than the corresponding rates of growth for the economy as a whole.

Growth of Employment in Unorganised Sector 1973-87

There is an increase in the proportion of casual labour relative to self-employed and regular salaried wage workers **Table 1.5**. For rural and urban areas taken together, over the fifteen year period, from 1972-73 to 1987-88, there was an increase in casual wage labour from 23 per cent to 30 per cent with a steady decline in self employment from 61 per cent to 56 per cent. Increase in the proportion of casual wage labour has been accompanied by a decline in the proportion of the self employed in rural areas; in urban areas, it appears to have been caused by a decline in the proportion of regular wage /salaried workers. The pace of casualisation is found to be faster in the case of male than the female workers, though the proportion of casual wage labour has uniformly been higher among female than among male workers.

Unorganised sector accounts for about 90 per cent of the total employment and its share has been more or less constant throughout the fifteen year period. Though the shares of the organised and unorganised sector in total employment have not changed over the years, there have been significant increases in the proportion of the unorganised sector in some sectors of economic activity. In manufacturing, the share of the unorganised sector in total employment has increased from 67 per cent in 1972-73 to 76 per cent in 1987-88.

Balanced Regional Development

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TABLE -1.4

Growth of Employment in Unorganised Sector 1973-87

Industry	Annual Growth Rate			
	Mar. 73 to Dec. 77	Dec. 77 to June 83	June 83 to Dec. 87	Mar. 73 to Dec. 87
Agriculture	2.32	1.20	0.64	1.39
Mining & Quarrying (-)	3.77	28.08	21.01	14.81
Manufacturing	6.32	4.53	2.78	4.57
Elec. Gas, Water	-	-	-	-
Construction	3.58	9.69	16.65	9.73
Trans. Storage, Communication	13.15	12.79	4.30	10.24
Services Including Trade	4.00	5.47	2.67	4.13
Total	2.84	2.20	1.55	2.21

Source: Derived from NSSO surveys (27, 32 and 43rd rounds) and data from EMI Programme after adjusting for under enumeration for the latter.

TABLE - 1.5

Percentage Distribution of workers by category of employment

	Rural			Urban			(Total) R+U
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Self Employment							
1972-73	65.90	64.50	65.40	39.20	48.40	40.90	61.40
1977-78	62.80	62.10	62.50	40.40	49.50	42.20	59.30
1983	60.40	61.90	61.00	40.90	45.80	41.90	57.30
1987-88	58.60	60.90	59.40	41.60	47.10	42.80	56.30
Salaried Regular Employment							
1972-73	12.10	4.10	9.20	50.70	27.80	46.40	15.30
1977-78	10.60	2.80	7.80	46.40	24.90	41.70	13.20
1983	10.30	2.80	7.50	43.70	25.80	39.90	13.70
1987-88	10.00	3.60	7.70	43.40	27.50	40.20	13.70
Casual Wage Employment							
1972-73	22.00	31.40	25.40	10.10	23.70	12.60	23.30
1977-78	26.70	35.10	29.70	13.20	25.60	15.90	27.50
1983	29.20	35.30	31.50	15.40	28.40	18.20	28.90
1987-88	31.40	35.40	32.80	14.70	25.40	17.00	29.90

other supportive measures. (Annexure A). No effective steps have been taken yet to translate the policy into action.

Nevertheless, ad hoc supports to rural industries or industries in backward areas continue - and the results, as is to be expected, are also mixed - some success but without a major impact. Unemployment remains untaxed by all these measures because of indifferent and half-hearted implementation of policies. Government has also not succeeded in tackling rural unemployment through the special programmes launched in recent years such as Food-for-Work, NREP and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Evaluation studies of these programmes point out to many critical weaknesses - some inherent in the concept and design and others in the process and management of implementation.

diluting the thrust on the more backward hill and desert areas. Not only was the focus thus diluted - but the package of assistance which had to be wide ranging for such areas, was reduced mainly to financial subsidy and concessional finance. These

concessions showed that the policy chose to rely mainly on industrial houses to set up industry in the backward areas for the generation of industrial activity and employment.

The consequences of this shift in policy were brought out by a study which concluded, that the efforts became 'diffused', there was 'unhealthy' competition between financial institutions and "industrialisation without a proper link with local resource endowment factors" is (and became) untenable and undesirable as it is often at the cost of some other more relevant/practical options. In any case, this turn given to backward area development strategy failed to attract even large industrial houses, on which its hopes were pinned, except marginally. And, where the large units did come and set up some industries their contribution to employment as a whole and to employment of local persons was nominal.

The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 had also recognised that for enlargement of employment alongwith output, it would be necessary to accord importance to small, village and cottage industries. The structure of these industries is such that they not only provide locally needed goods and services, mobilise local investment resources, optimise or available tools and techniques, but also provide the much needed work and income during the slack season in agricultural activity. In consequence of this mandate of policy, protective and promotional measures were devised by Government from time to time for this category of industries. In the 60s, special projects for rural industries were also attempted in selected areas, under the direct supervision of the Planning Commission, though the endeavour was not sustained, nor any of its lessons learnt or imbibed. It was a set back to the momentum needed for rural industrialisation.

However in January 1983 (technology policy statement) and again in August 1991, Government reaffirmed its faith in small, tiny and village industries in a new policy statement elaborating further supportive measures. (Annexure A). No effective steps have been taken yet to translate the policy into action.

Nevertheless, ad hoc supports to rural industries or industries in backward areas continue - and the results, as is to be expected are also mixed - some success but without a major impact. Unemployment remains untamed by all these measures because of indifferent and half-hearted implementation of policies. Government has also not succeeded in tackling rural unemployment through the special programmes launched in recent years such as the Food-for Work, NREP and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Evaluation studies of these programmes point out to many critical weaknesses - some inherent in the concept and design and others in the process and management of implementation.

This analysis of past trends - with an unarrested decline in the growth rate of employment, ought to be a source of concern to all.

GENERAL PROFILE OF UTTARAKHAND AND RAJASTHAN

On its part, the department of women and children's development - is especially concerned about work for women particularly rural women. It is exploring the possibilities of work and income opportunities for women in these unreachable and harsh regions (hills and desert areas) where the options and opportunities are severely limited. But it is necessary for the success of these efforts that historical experience in this field over the past four decades is fully understood and put to duty - while launching new initiatives and schemes. One such lesson is that isolated, ad hoc schemes/programmes have a poor chance of success or durable successes. On the positive side the lesson is that local representative institutions, and well-endowed overhead organisations are a prerequisite of success - alongwith a favourable but firm policy support for non-farm activities which are tackling and can tackle even more effectively with the aid of the above stated pre-requisites, the serious problem of under-employment and unemployment in the rural and disadvantaged areas.

Khand Himalayan economy is still backward and predominantly agricultural, even after 3 decades of development planning in this field. In the process of economic development, agriculture is considered as a base for all round development. The total Net Sown Area (NSA) of 7.18 lakhs hectares is 13.93% of the total available area. Per capita NSA comes to 0.15ha * 1977.

The district wise per capita NSA reveals that district Nainital and Uttar Kashi stand first having 0.21ha. Second position goes to Pauri Garhwal with 0.16ha. Tehri Garhwal attains third position having 0.17ha and Almorah comes at the fourth place with 0.10ha. Pithoragarah, Champali and Dehradun fall much below the average per capita NSA of the region as a whole.

It is estimated that the present position of the per capita NSA in the Uttara Khand Himalaya can not be relied for the extensive cultivation, rather it will be diminished with the population increase.

In Uttara Khand, the average land productivity per hectare comes to 14.15 quintal for all types of agricultural products. The fertile portion of Nainital and Dehradun are considered to be fertile area and when included in analysis tends to reduce the regional profile. Excluding these areas the actual land productivity is much less than the state average. The reason for the low productivity is also relative to the physical structure and climatic condition, besides low level of productivity.

The total agricultural production is not sufficient to meet the effective demand of Uttara Khand in a year, it hardly suffices the need of three quarters of the year. For the rest one quarter

Per capita net sown area had been enumerated on the projected population, as on 1st March, 1979 and by taking into consideration the Net Sown Area as it existed in 1976-77.

II

GENERAL PROFILE OF UTTARAKHAND AND RAJASTHAN

This chapter presents the overview of the backward areas selected for the present study. The following section mainly refers to the situation of Kumaon and Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh and few districts of Rajasthan.

Overview of the seven districts in Uttra Khand

Uttra Khand is divided into two regions of Kumaon and Garhwal. Kumaon consists of 3 districts - Almora, Nainital and Pithoragarh. Garhwal consists of 5 districts - Chamoli, Dehradun, Pauri, Tehri and Uttarkashi. **Table 2.1** presents the demographic characteristics of all the districts of Kumaon and Garhwal barring the district of Uttarkashi.

Uttra Khand Himalyan economy is still backward and predominantly agricultural, even after 3 decades of development planning in this field. In the process of economic development, agriculture is considered as a base for all round development. The total "Net Sown Area (NSA)" of 7.18 lakhs hectare is 13.95% of the total available area. Per capita NSA comes to 0.15ha * (Bist, 1984).

The district wise per capita NSA reveals that district Nainital and Uttara Kashi stand first having 0.21ha. Second position goes to Pauri Garhwal with 0.18ha. Tehri Garhwal attains third position having 0.17ha and Almora comes at the fourth place with 0.16ha. Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Dehradun fall much below the average per capita NSA of the region as a whole.

It is estimated that the present position of the per capita of the NSA in the Uttra Khand Himalaya can not be raised for the extensive cultivation, rather it will be diminished with the population increase.

In Uttra Khand, the average land productivity per hectare comes to 14.18 quintal for all types of agricultural products. The plain portion of Nainital and Dehradun are considered to be fertile area and when included in analysis tends to restore the regional profile. Excluding these areas the actual land productivity is much less than the state average. The reason for the low productivity is also relative to the physical structure and the climatic condition, besides low level of productivity.

The total agricultural production is not sufficient to meet the effective demand of Uttara Khand in a year. It hardly suffices the need of three quarters of the year. For the rest one quarter

* Per capita net sown area had been enumerated on the projected population, as on 1st March, 1979 and by taking into consideration the Net Sown Area as it existed in 1976-77.

TABLE - 2.1

SNO.	KUMAON		GARHWAL				
	ALMORA	PITHORAGARH	CHAMOLI	DEHRADUN	TEHRI	PAURI	
1	BLOCKS	14	12	11	6	10	15
2	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	5,385 Sq.kms.	8856 Sq.kms.	9,125 Sq.km.	3,088 sq.km.	4,421 sq.km.	5,440 sq.km.
3	POPULATION						
	- TOTAL	7,57,373	4,89,267	3,64,000	7,62,000	4,97,710	6,37,377
	- RURAL	7,09,777	4,62,248	3,35,000	3,90,000	4,77,154	5,75,208
	- URBAN	47,596	27,019	29,000	3,72,000	20,556	62,669
	- MALE	3,63,980	2,43,000	1,78,000	4,21,000	2,38,000	3,04,377
	- FEMALE	3,93,393	2,46,267	1,86,000	3,41,000	2,59,710	3,33,000
4	POPULATION DENSITY	141 per/sq.km.	55 persons/sq.k	40 person/km	247 persons/km	113 person/km	117 persons/km
5	LITERATES						
	- TOTAL	2,86,287		1,36,000	4,00,000	1,39,000	2,62,000
	- MALE			1,02,000	2,57,000	1,14,000	1,72,000
	- FEMALE			34,000	1,43,000	25,000	90,000
6	OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE						
	- MAIN WORKERS	2,38,644	2,25,847	1,63,025	2,47,982	2,21,020	2,77,227
	- CULTIVATORS	1,74,812	1,46,491	1,31,921	69,291	1,89,298	1,65,037
	- AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	3,754	1,211	546	19,682	631	1,891
	- COTTAGE & HH INDUSTRY	3,680	4,104	3,172 (HH)	3,168 (HH)	1,509 (HH)	2,106
	- OTHERS	56,398	74,041				
	(SMALL SCALE IND. AGRO-IND. ETC.)						
7	LANDUSE PATTERN						
	- NET AREA UNDER AGRICUL.	1,031.44	73,258	43,721	54,010	72,279	1,01,315
	- FOREST LAND	3,92,148	3,30,852	5,20,361	2,19,176	3,97,200	4,50,012
	- FALLOW LAND	6,606	70,003	36,877	6,577	5,986	13,103
	- UNCULTIVABLE LAND	29,755	25,221	1,79,402	12,067	67,417	36,207
	- LAND USED FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN AGRI.	16,874	1,39,561	17,702	16,752	7,462	16,503
8	INDUSTRIES						
	- SMALL SCALE INDUS. (REG.)	1,749	573	1,283 (3,169 emp)	744 (2,280 emp)	180 (541 emp)	1,285 (6,420 emp)
	- IND. REGISTERED UNDER FACTORY ACT.		3 305				
	- COTTAGE & HH INDUS.						
	- HANDICRAFT & WOOL INDUS.						
9	LIVESTOCK						
	- TOTAL	6,99,686	4,16,818	5,35,663	3,74,611	4,28,129	5,82,940

of a year, Uttara Khand economy has to remain dependent on money order as well as on foodgrain supply from outside the region.

Therefore, the Uttara Khand economy can be called as Agriculture Money Order Economy. In view of this, migration is obvious which may be considered as undesirable but there is no alternative available. However with the necessary organisational, technological changes, and use of regional resources, it might create employment for most of the out migrants locally at different level of productivity and earning - comparable with those at the destination of the migrants. The out migration of males makes the women folk in the hills even more vulnerable. It is the women who have to take care of household chores, bringing fuel and fodder from distant places and also arrange for resources for the sustenance of the family.

The industrial development is also severely handicapped by the physical characteristics of these areas. A very limited base of traditional household industry such as woollen textile has languished over time due to declining local production and non-availability of raw material from outside and consequent gradual disappearance of skill and initiative on the part of the artisans in search of alternative jobs (Papola, 1980). Food processing is another potential industry which is also constrained by non-availability of production and marketing infrastructure. A report of the Seminar on Development of Hill Areas opined that the use of local non-renewable resources continue with the development of a structure of material-light and skill-intensive activities could create better economic activity for the local population. In this regard, precision instruments and electronics for which the hilly areas are climatically well suited have often been mentioned as such activities. Keeping in view the problem like transport and energy, such units should, obviously, be located at places which are already connected by roads. Undoubtedly it would be futile to try to locate them in very remote and entirely unconnected areas. To meet the power shortage in the hills many locations provide a good scope for micro-hydel plants which can make use of the local water streams. (Joshi & Sinha: 1981)

So far the income of the region is concerned, per capita income suggests that this region is the most prosperous region in the state. It needs to be mentioned here however that this is an income illusion. Forestry, which constitutes two-thirds of the state's forest area, forms about 12 per cent of total regional income while in the state as whole it is just over one per cent. **Table 2.2.** The outstanding fact remains that only 15 per cent of the forest income actually accrues in the region in the form of the wage component of forestry and logging operations. The raw material is transported out of the hills for processing. If we adjust the per capita income excluding forestry income accrued outside the hills, it drops from Rs. 1,061 to Rs. 937 in the hill region as a whole and more precipitously in the entire hill districts.

TABLE - 2.2

Region wise per capita income, 1975-76 (At current prices) (in Rupees)

Region	Total Income (Rs. Crores)	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	Income from Forestry (Rs. Crores)	Share of Forestry in Total Income (%)	Per Capita Income *(Rs.)
Western	3,118.92	901.01	7.01	0.22	
Central	1,365.70	786.38	8.66	0.63	
Bundelkhand	339.45	711.54	3.20	0.94	
Eastern	2,059.42	560.43	12.12	0.59	
Hill	462.37	1,061.46	54.02	11.68	937.44
Almora and Pithoragarh	-	-	-	-	656.96
Nainital	-	-	-	-	1,362.59
Garhwal and Chamoli	-	-	-	-	675.72
Tehri Garhwal and Uttar Kashi	-	-	-	-	729.90
Dehradun	-	-	-	-	1,436.35
Uttar Pradesh	7,373.60	753.55	85.01	1.15	753.55

* Excluding income from forestry not actually accruing to the hill region

Source: R.C. Sinha: 'Inter-Regional and Inter-District Variations in Levels and Growth of Income in Uttar Pradesh 1968-69 to 1976-77', (1983), Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.

Overview of Jaisalmer and Barmer

This section presents a general profile of the two districts under study. The demographic profile of Jaisalmer and Barmer are presented in Table 2.3.

Jaisalmer

Jaisalmer is the third largest district in the country and covers an area of 38,386 sq.kms. It lies in the Thar desert of Rajasthan and is surrounded by the districts of Barmer in the south and Jodhpur in the east. Owing to the geographical location, Jaisalmer has perpetual problems of water scarcity and also has no perennial river flowing through it. The climate is dry.

According to the census of 1981, the total population of Jaisalmer is 2,43,082 out of which 2,10,155 (86.45%) live in rural areas. The literacy rate in the district is 10.5% (1981) with literate women forming only 2.3% of the total population. The density of population is 6 persons/ sq.km and is the lowest in the state.

Most of the people depend on agriculture for their subsistence and this constitutes nearly 64% of the total workforce in the district (1987). Animal husbandry is another sector which has employed 35.5% of the working population as the district is rich in livestock. Many activities related with animal husbandry - dairying, wool collection, tannary and leather work are also prevalent in Jaisalmer. Agriculturally the area is not advanced but some of the major crops grown on a subsistence basis are wheat, gram, barley and sesamum. The cultivation of two indigenous plants (kumat and gugal) which are used for manufacturing ayurvedic medicines is also rampant in this part of the state. Industrially the area is considered backward and the Government of India is providing incentives to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in the region. This is evident from Table 2.4 which presents few industrial activities undertaken as part of Khadi and village industries in the district.

Barmer

The district of Barmer is situated in the north-western region of Rajasthan and borders Pakistan on its western side. On the eastern and southern side it is surrounded by the districts of Pali and Jalor. The total geographical area of the district is 28,387 sq.kms. Barmer is located in Thar region and is covered with sand dunes, some rising to the height of 100 metres. Climatically the district is arid. It is drained by a seasonal river 'Luni' which flows through Nagaur, Pali and Jodhpur. Monsoons like in other parts of Rajasthan are erratic here.

The census of 1981 indicates that the total population of Barmer was 11,18,892. About 92% of the total population lives in rural areas of the district. The density of population is 39

TABLE - 2.3

RAJASTHAN

SNO.		JAISALMER	BARMER
1	BLOCKS	3	8
2	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	38,386 sq.kms	28,387 sq.kms.
3	POPULATION		
	- TOTAL	2,43,082	11,18,892
	- RURAL	2,10,155	10,20,663
	- URBAN	32,927	98,229
	- MALE	1,34,204	5,87,648
	- FEMALE	1,08,878	5,31,244
4	POPULATION DENSITY	6 person/sq.km	39 person/sq.km
5	LITERATES		
	- TOTAL	38,395	1,37,474
	- MALE	32,679	1,17,765
	- FEMALE	5,716	19,709
6	OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE		
	- MAIN WORKERS	78,000	3,56,362
	- CULTIVATORS	45,625	2,79,036 (36828 fam)
	- AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	2,602	10,091 (2159 fam)
	- COTTAGE & HH INDUSTRY	2,006	9,745 (1533 fam)
	- OTHERS	27,767	57,490
	(SMALL SCALE IND. AGRO-IND. ETC.)		
7	LANDUSE PATTERN		
	- NET AREA UNDER AGRICUL.	1,87,254	15,32,510
	- FOREST LAND	16,644	20,509
	- FALLOW LAND	1,88,488	5,67,650
	- UNCULTIVABLE LAND	30,23,921	5,00,511
	- LAND USED FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN AGRI.	4,25,162	1,96,152
8	INDUSTRIES		
	- SMALL SCALE INDUS. (REG.)		
	- IND. REGISTERED UNDER FACTORY ACT.		
	- COTTAGE & HH INDUS.		
	- HANDICRAFT & WOOL INDUS.		
9	LIVESTOCK		
	- TOTAL	16,34,683	31,89,912

persons/ha/ha. The literacy rate is 12.2% and of the total population in the district only 2% women are literate.

The major economic activity is predominantly agriculture with 80% of the people making their living out of it. Some of the crops grown are wheat and maize. Barmer has a rich stock of livestock about 17% of the total population derive their livelihood from it and activities related to it - rearing of cattle and dairying. As far as industrial activity is concerned, the district on the

Employment Production and Sales in Village Industries (Jaisalmer) During 1985 - 86

Name of the Industry	No. of Industrial Units	Production in Units/Tons	Production in Rs.	No. of Workers
Wool	-	2.03	88.14	6923
Cotton	KVI	-	-	-
Silk	-	-	-	-
Bamboo	-	-	1.80	126
Pottery	-	-	3.75	154
Leather	VI	-	33.83	1740
Carpentary & Black smithery)	-	-	12.08	75

Source : District Industries Centre, Jaisalmer.

persons/sq.km. The literacy rate is 12.2% and of the total population in the district only 2% women are literate.

The major economic activity is predominantly agriculture with 80% of the people eking out their living out of it. Some of the crops grown are wheat and maize. Barmer has a rich stock of livestock. About 17% of the total workers derive their livelihood from it and activities related to it - rearing of cattle and dairying. As far as industrial activity is concerned, the district on the whole is backward and the main reasons attributed to it are:

- i) inadequate infrastructural facilities or support structure;
- ii) inadequate water and power supply; iii) absence of skilled labourers. This is evident from **Table 2.5** which indicates few industrial activities undertaken as part of village industries.

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
...	13.99	N.A.	19.11	381	702	N.A.	N.A.
...	101.16	N.A.	100.26	2115	1058	N.A.	N.A.
...	0.31	N.A.	0.57	27	27	N.A.	N.A.
...	3.28	N.A.	4.50	63	63	N.A.	N.A.
...	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
...	25.31	N.A.	27.39	101	151	N.A.	N.A.
...	0.82	N.A.	0.95	8	8	N.A.	N.A.
...	18.00	N.A.	20.09	22	23	N.A.	N.A.
...	0.30	N.A.	0.71	2	15	N.A.	N.A.

TABLE - 2.5

Employment, Production and Sales in Village Industries (Barmer) During 1985-86

Name of the Industry (VI)	Production		Sales		Employment		Loan in Lakh	Wages in Lakh
	In Tons	In Lakh (Rs.)	In Tons	In Lakh (Rs.)	Full Time	Part Time		
Kalai (Nickel Plating)	N.A.	0.28	N.A.	0.28	1	1	N.A.	N.A.
Pottery	N.A.	16.99	N.A.	19.24	384	268	N.A.	N.A.
Leather	N.A.	105.16	N.A.	150.26	2118	1059	N.A.	N.A.
Resha	N.A.	0.31	N.A.	0.57	27	27	N.A.	N.A.
Bamboo	N.A.	3.28	N.A.	4.50	63	63	N.A.	N.A.
Gur Khandsari	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
Carpentry, Blacksmithery	N.A.	26.01	N.A.	27.86	161	154	N.A.	N.A.
Cereal, Pulse Processing	N.A.	0.80	N.A.	0.95	8	8	N.A.	N.A.
Oil	N.A.	18.00	N.A.	20.00	22	22	N.A.	N.A.
Match	N.A.	0.70	N.A.	0.71	2	15	N.A.	N.A.

industries it is obvious that most of these industries would be traditional and non power based units. The District Census Handbook was consulted for the study districts to identify the villages which have concentration of home-based industries. The selected villages have been visited to gather first hand information.

at the onset, the study team visited the various district head quarters to collect information. Reports brought out by various departments have been collected in order to have knowledge of the existing situation of employment with reference to women. Attempts have been made to identify different institutions including units of KVIC, private industries, NGO run industries, and individual entrepreneurs. During the first two months available literature was surveyed to get some idea about the district.

METHODOLOGY

The present study aims to look at employment opportunities for women in the industrial sector. Therefore, some of the issues that seem to be relevant to look at from the point of view of this study are:

- to study the structure and functions of the village industries.
- to study whether these industries face any problems in terms of demand, supply and marketing - such as raw material, credit etc.
- to study the government employment programmes, if any, existing in the villages.
- to study whether the existing organisations see the prospects of creating more employment.

In order to understand the existing situation it is important to uncover the facts such as number of industries employing women, the nature of operation that take place in the units, types of employment provided to women, kinds of problems faced by them, conditions these women work in, time period or duration for which they are offered work. Similarly, the industrial units have been analysed in terms of their resources, raw materials, production, marketing linkages and demand.

As part of methodology it was essential to understand the structure and function of existing rural industries. Until or unless there is a clear understanding of the various functions from raw material to marketing of products in the small and village industries sector, it is difficult to think of any alternative programme or activities which eventually can provide employment. Keeping this in view a list of organisations or industries has been collected from various departments such as DIC, KVIC regional offices and KVIB. Since the project is related to rural industries it is obvious that most of these industries would be traditional and non power based units. The District Census Handbook was consulted for the study districts to identify the villages which have concentration of home-based industries. The selected villages have been visited to gather first hand information.

At the onset, the study team visited the various district headquarters to collect information. Reports brought out by various departments have been collected in order to have knowledge of the existing situation of employment with reference to women. Attempts have been made to identify different institutions including units of KVIC, private industries, NGO run industries, and individual entrepreneurs. During the first two months available literature was surveyed to get some idea about the district.

Selection of districts under study

Kumaon and Garhwal are the backward hilly regions where women apart from doing the domestic work also participate in the economic activities but it is evident from literature that most of these women are paid low wages and work under constraints. So far the districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer are concerned these two are desert districts and are found to be industrially backward as depicted in the District Statistics and Economic Report.

Tools used in study

A questionnaire was developed to gather the relevant information from the Industrial units. It consists of 5 parts. First part contains questions relevant for the producers, second part deals with the information on marketing outlets in the area. Third part deals with the information on household, fourth part indicates the profile of village industry in the district, fifth part includes suggestions obtained from various officials of co-operative banks, development institutions, educational and technical institutions etc.

The questionnaire was canvassed to producers, owners of the units and relevant officials. In many cases interviews were held with different persons to collect the desired information.

Units identified and visited in each district

Almora

Weaving Centre (KVIB), Nanda Production Centre (KVIB) Training and Production Centre (KVIB), Bageshwar; Katyur gram Swarajya Mandal, Garur; Shree Gandhi Ashram (Production centre), Kapkot; Shree Gandhi Ashram, (Production Centre), Bageshwar; Kumaon Hastkala Kendra; Hathkargha Training and Production centre; Homebased Woollen Industry, Gadera; Homebased, Ringal Udyog, Sakura; Homebased Woollen Industry, Pharsali Palli; Mahila Upphokta Sehkari Samiti, Almora.

Pithoragarh

Berinag Gram Swarajya Mandal; Khadi Gram Udhyog, Thal; Khadi Gram Udhyog, Didihaat; Parvatiya Wool Yojna, Dehradun; Maun Palan Kendra; Bishad; Kumaon Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam, Didihaat; Ringal Udhyog, Bishad; Angora Palan Kendra, Gangolihaat; Ringal Udyog, Balghat; Chandra Woollen Industry; District Industry Centre (Didihaat); Homebased Woollen Industry, Gunji; Homebased Woollen Industry, Gothi.

Nainital

Shree Gandhi Ashram Spinning Centre (Jaspur), Shree Gandhi Ashram Production Centre (Jaspur), Shree Gandhi Ashram Production Centre (Fatehpur), khadi Gram Udhog Niketan, Nainital, Manora Gram Swarajya Sangh, Ranibagh, Dwara Haat Swarajya Mandal, Shitalapuri, District Udhog Kendra, Haldwani, Textile Training and Designing Centre, Haldwani, Kumaon Kastha Kala Kendra, Cherkhet; Kurmandal Shawl Production centre, Haldwani; Jowar Shoka Mahila Co-operative Society; Hathkarga Handloom Training Centre, Nainital; Cloth Printing, Production Co-operative Society Ltd; Home-based Fibre Industry, Mahukala; Homebased Bamboo Industry, Jawar Jyoti; Ranibagh Village.

Dehradun

Carpet Training Centre, Sericulture Training Centre, Training Centre for Tailoring, Mushroom Production Unit, Angora Rabbit Rearing Centre, Lisa Industrial Unit, Greh Udhog Leather Processing Industrial Production Centre, Fruit Preservation Co-operative Society, Uttarakhand Cereal Pulse Processing Co-operative Society, Shree Gandhi Ashram (sales Centre), Masala Grinding and Agarbatti Unit.

Tehri Garhwal

Mahila Nav Jagran Samiti, Khadi Gram Udhog Centre, Lok Jeevan Vikas Bharati.

Pauri Garhwal

TRYSEM Training Centre (Khirsu block), Pipali Village, Greh udhyog Lisa, Sahekari Samiti, Kotdwar.

Chamoli

Hill Wool Scheme (KVIB), Gopeshwar, Production-cum-sales (KVIC) Khadi Gram Udhog Commission, Joshimath, Jageshwar Shiksha Sasnthan, Ringal Udhog, Bedumath, Wool Industry, Bhimtal, Nagwad Wool Industry, Kandi Village, Dasoli Gram Swarjya Mandal, Gopeshwar.

Barmer

Production-cum-sales Centre, Woollen Carpet Industry, Weaving Centre, Gadera Road, Village Panela, Kashidakari Industry, Gadera Road, Social Work Research Centre, Village Alamser, Production Centre (KVIC), Tie and Dye Industry.

Jaisalmer

Khadi Production Co-operative Society Ltd. Jaisalmer, Temderai Regional Co-op. Development Society, Kotadi, Seema Gram Swarajya Sangh; Degrai Regional Saghan Vikas Samiti; Khadi Gram Udhog Samiti; Khadi Gramudhyog Parishad; Samagra Vikas Parishad.

Our experience in various districts

In each district, the District Industries Officer was contacted and a list of industries was collected. The KVIC funded institutions were located easily and data was collected from them. KVIB extends loans to an individual entrepreneur, or an institution, or a co-operative society. A list was collected from KVIB office too. However, it was found that very few women entrepreneurs were given the loan in any of the category. Many of them who were given the loan were no more involved in that activity. In Jaisalmer and Barmer no such list could be available. In Garhwal it was difficult to even find the list as well as locate the women entrepreneurs. In Pauri Garhwal some of the women who were shown as having given loans from the DIC were contacted but the loan transaction was found to be fictitious. In some cases these women have taken the loan but have not utilised it for the purpose for which it was given.

In Almora, inspite of several requests made by the research team to the officials of small scale industries it was difficult to procure a list of industries owned by women. In all the districts we received list of industries, but not the number of women employed in an industrial unit or units which are owned by women. In other words there was no gender based data available on employment in the small scale industrial sector. To certain extent in the khadi sector at least the name of units owned by male or female is clearly brought out by the booklet that they update yearly. Even the lead Banks were not able to provide the data on the number of women beneficiaries under the IRDP Scheme. According to them the Rural Development Department keeps the record of loans disbursed.

Analysis Plan:

Case studies on each and every unit visited in different districts are prepared. For each case study, number of people have been interviewed and their views considered. The industrial units visited have been classified under different categories such as a, b, c, d, e. 'a' represents units supported by Khadi and Village Industries Commission and State Boards. The category 'b' includes NGOs supported by KVIC. The District Industries Centre has recognised many units which are included in category 'c'. All the private industrial units are categorised as 'd' and 'e' represents all the homebased industries. Each district has been represented by the first letter of the district.

To utilize the local resources in terms of human skills and material resources already available in the area.

To create a non-traditional industry where women can be employed need many considerations. The first thing that requires attention is the supply of power, better communication, infra structural facilities, transport etc.

IV

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

This study is aimed to look at the employment situation in the rural industrial sector in Kumaon, Garhwal and Rajasthan in order to assess the scope for stepping up women's employment in the industrial (non-farm) sector. These are hill and desert areas which suffer from multiple constraints inhibiting development of modern non-traditional industries. Traditional industries on the other hand suffer from institutional and input constraints which are however not insurmountable. The work and income such industries are offering are uncertain and inadequate. But in the objective conditions of the terrain, stage of industrial and infrastructure development, the options/alternatives available to the people in these are limited though the scope for improving earnings from traditional industries, at low cost and in the short run is not inconsiderable.

Field visits to all the places reflect that most of the existing rural industries are traditional industries. Also the industries visited are functioning manually i.e. without the use of power energy. The khadi units which are supposed to have village industrial activity show hardly any progress towards it. Most of the available units are engaged in the production of woollens and few are engaged in ringal and bamboo work. Only in Nainital, block printing units are available in large numbers which at the moment are closed down. Lisa is another industry which is also found to be in existence in Kumaon and Garhwal. In Nainital, the areas that are surveyed by this team found only one non traditional industry that provides partial employment to the women but not full time employment. In Almora a leather industry was started but due to the shortage of skilled labour it had to be closed. In Jaisalmer all the rural industries are engaged in production of woollen items. In the case of Barmer, there are industries engaged in kashidakari, mirror work and leather work. Women are engaged only to do embroidery on leather purses, footwear, bags etc. and males do rest of the work.

In a situation like this if one thinks of alternate industrial activity which will generate employment for women, it has to be viewed from the following perspectives:

1. To improve upon the existing rural industries providing necessary supplementary help which would help in creating employment for women.
2. To utilise the local resources in terms of human skills and material resources already available in the area.
3. To create a non-traditional industry where women can be employed need many considerations. The first thing that requires attention is the supply of power, better communication, infra structural facilities, transport etc.

Analysing the life style of hill women, it is clear that women find less time to do outside work. They prefer working at home rather than going to the factory or outside home. From this standpoint, the first and second proposition seems to be more suitable to women in these areas than the third. Furthermore, in the hill and desert areas studied here, there is dearth of power, communications and infrastructure - which inhibits the scope for venturing out into new industrial activity in these areas. Given these objective conditions, any plans to expand industrial employment for women would have little option other than to improve/optimize on traditional industries - in the foreseeable future.

As mentioned in the methodology section, in order to identify rural industries, a list of industrial units was collected from the various departments. The units supported by KVIC, KVIB, DIC were visited. In Kumaon and two districts of Garhwal i.e. Chamoli and Uttarkashi there exist NGOs providing employment to women. These units are directly funded by the KVIC and are provided with rebate facilities. All these NGOs have been taken into consideration in this study. The concentration of homebased industries were identified from the District Handbook (census) and visited by the research team. Case studies have been made for each of these units visited. Also interviews of the artisans have been recorded. Most of the organisations visited in Kumaon and Garhwal undertake the following activities: Weaving of sweaters, shawls, thulma tweed, washing, dying, carding of wool. Other units visited are Lisa factory, beekeeping, wood carving, Angora rabbit rearing centre, and Ringal industry.

In Jaisalmer all the units visited are engaged in producing pattoos, thulma, shawls. In Barmer most of the units are engaged in embroidery and patchwork. Some of the private units produce carpets. All these units are classified under different categories such as KVIC, KVIB, NGOs, DIC, Private Industry and Home-Based industry.

KVIC AND KVIB: These two categories indicate that these units comes under either the Khadi Commission or Khadi Board providing employment to women.

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE: All the small units which are financed by banks or atleast registered by DIC or UP handlooms have been categorised under this. Many of such units also provide training in spinning, weaving, tie and dye work, screen and block printing, ringal and bamboo work, wood carving, leather work, pottery and carpet weaving with stipend to women for income generation.

PRIVATE INDUSTRIES: These units are run by individuals and are not supported by any financial organisation.

HOME-BASED INDUSTRIES: In this type of industry all the members of the family are involved in the purchase of raw material, production as well as marketing of the products. Most of them are involved in this work since this is their traditional occupation.

Institutions assisted by the KVIC, KVIB, and NGO (Khadi allied institution) provide maximum employment to women as 75% of the spinners are women. Also 40% of the weavers population is represented by women. The frequent field visits in Rajasthan as well as in the hills lead to realise that not many village industrial activities have been undertaken by women. The low participation of women has been attributed to the pattern of assistance given by the banks and other departments which are tough and cumbersome to comply with.

The present chapter presents the analysis in two parts. **Part I** describes the activities of some of the industrial units visited and also the Co-operative Societies engaged in different industrial activities, providing employment to women.

Part II presents the analysis of the various problems faced by these units.

Part I

1.1 Wool Industry

The wool industry in Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, and Jaisalmer is an important industry providing employment to women. Besides this, the institutions which have the largest contribution towards providing employment to women are the NGOs (generally known as Shree Gandhi Ashram). These are registered societies directly funded by the KVIC which enjoy rebate facilities provided by the KVIC and Khadi Board. Shree Gandhi Ashram has production centres and subcentres located in various parts of Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Dehradun. On an average the spinners working on ordinary charkha earn Rs. 8-10 per day depending on the quality and quantity that they are able to spin. For this a fixed rate list is circulated by KVIC and is adopted by the institutes which are sponsored by the Khadi Commission. The spinners working on an ambar charkha earn better wages (Rs.20-25) per day because it produces better and quality of products.

1.2 Ringal Industry

Ringal is another industrial activity which is in existence in the Kumaon region. Around 1000 families in different villages of Bishad, Balghat in Pithoragarh, Sakura in Almora and Dasoli in Chamoli are engaged in this activity. This industry is on a decline. The industry has problems interms of procurement of raw material, and proper market. Most of producers sell the products by vending or through mela or exhibition.

1.3 Angora Wool Industry

Angora rabbit rearing is one of the new industry emerging in Almora, Pithoragarh, Dehradun and Chamoli. In Almora, it was found that one of the units got closed due to lack of medical facilities available for domesticating rabbits.

In Pithoragarh one person is running an industry of this kind employing 5-10 women as weavers. Angora is already been in demand in the market. The best fodder for it is the leaves of Baanj tree which are available in abundance.

1.4 Tie and Dye Industry

The major work of this industry is to tie shawls and chunnies. These women work at their homes where middlemen deliver the raw material and on finishing return it to the dealer. There is no direct link between the producer and the market. Middlemen on their own fix up the wages for these women. Because the women have no better alternative, they stick to this work.

1.5 Carpet Weaving Industry

The carpet weaving industrial unit located at Barmer employs mostly children ranging between the age of 8-16 years. Children are preferred since they do finer work compared to the adults. They are paid Rs. 400-500 per month. Because most of the children out of economic compulsion start work at a very young age, it has resulted in a high drop out among the school going children. The usual procedure is that the middleman brings the raw material and designs for the carpet. On completion, the carpets are collected and weavers are paid accordingly. This has resulted in women not taking up work since the young ones earn enough to run the household.

1.6 Wood Carving Industry

Nainital is famous for wood carving but this activity is diminishing because of two reasons (a) lack of availability of raw material (b) meagre wages earned by the artisan (male) in comparison to the labour input. The younger generations are found to have least interest in this trade because of the above reasons. In order to revive the trade there is a need to motivate younger generation through training, camps etc. Institutes like the Handicraft Board or such other agencies, NGOs or government may intervene to create support structure for providing raw material.

1.7 Block Printing Units

Block printing units are an important source of income for men and women. It has been found that out of the 82 units, many got closed because of lack of supply of raw material and marketing facilities. The closure of the units have thrown many people out

of employment. Some units which are in operation are unable to provide full time employment. The reasons are obvious.

The Co-operative Societies identified and visited have been found to be engaged in fruit preservation, bee-keeping activity.

1.8 Fruit Preservation Co-operative Society:

This society engaged in fruit preservation activity has 29 member out of which 18 are women. The unit has an FPO number. The society was registered in 1986 and availed a grant of 6 lakhs from the KVIB. The unit procures most of its raw material from the villages nearby and the remaining (chemicals, bottles, packing material) are purchased from Dehradun and Saharanpur markets. The employees are paid Rs. 780/- per month. During the peak season women from nearby villages are employed on daily wages of Rs.30 per day. In order to increase the production, the society is in need of a working capital. The unit also needs to be fully mechanised and equipped with freezers and boilers so as to meet the growing demand. The unit is quite successful mainly because it procures raw material locally and also uses power energy.

1.9 Bee-keeping Activity.

This beekeeping co-operative society located at Almora has 18 member out of which 11 are women. The unit prepares boxes as well as is engaged in producing honey. Every year the total sales figure comes to around 8 lakh, which includes boxes, colony of bees and honey. Products are sold in the markets of Dehradun, Haridwar and Rishikesh. Each member of the society gets Rs.300/- per month. However, in order to sell the products outside Dehradun workers pack their product in bottles. Therefore they need to learn the technique of bottling in order to improve the delivery of the products. Another problem they face is that of trade mark. There is no standardize price for honey in the market in the sense that individuals who on their own produce honey, sell it at a high price. As a cooperative society it controls its rates and doesnot enjoy the rate juxtaposed by individual entrepreneurs.

1.10 Homebased Industries

It was found that only few women are engaged in Resha work and produce ropes, door mats, purses etc in village Mahuakala in Nainital district. In Bishala village of Barmer, women are engaged in tie and dye industry. In Pharsalli Palli of Almora, most of the families belonging to Bhotia tribe are engaged in spinning and weaving of wool. About 15 families in village Pipali and Shak have are engaged in beekeeping activity. However, in this village mushrooms and mangoes are available in plenty which can be utilised for preparation of pickles.

Data collected from various sources indicate that the villages of Ranibagh, Pharsalli Palli, Barlekh, Gedera, are rich in the field of horticulture. In other words, there is plenty of pro-

duction of mangoes and other citrous fruits. Also Cinnamon (dalchini) and Cessia (tejpatha) are available in plenty in Pharsalli Palli and often the production exceeds the demand. Due to lack of technical knowhow and infrastructure, most of the produce goes unutilised and ends as waste. It becomes imperative in this context to set up fruit processing and preservation centres and train women in this field.

Part II

2.1 Data on women's employment

Table 4.1. presents the distribution of units under different categories in different districts. Out of 82 units, it has been found that the maximum no. of units are supported by NGOs, followed by District Industries Centre (DIC), KVIB, KVIC and Private Industry. Furthermore, looking at each district it appears from the table that in Kumaon and Chamoli, Khadi and allied institutions are the largest sectors providing employment to the women. So far The DIC has yet to gain access into rural areas, though there are some units operating in Kumaon. In Barmer district of Rajasthan, not many Khadi institutions are in existence. But there are private industries which are run by middlemen who exploit local artisans to quite a large extent. There are no other units in Barmer district.

Table 4.2. indicates the employment figure among the women. NGOs alone employ 46,643 spinners of which 75% are women. Similarly the direct units of KVIB and KVIC employ 1494 spinners of which 75% are women. It is evident that khadi is the only sector providing employment on a large scale. Small scale industry has hardly any role to play as far as the employment is concerned in the selected districts of Kumaon, Garhwal, and Rajasthan.

Table 4.3. indicates that while a majority of the units - 53.6%, provide 'seasonal' employment for 3-9 months as many as 46.4% of the units provide employment for about a year. Most of the units attributed the cause for such difficulties to non availability of raw material. Some of the units also reported the use of outdated charkhas and lack of new designs as the factors causing delay in production.

2.2 Low Wages Cause Problems in Production

Most of the artisans in the woollen industries reported to be earning low wages. The wages can be increased if they are provided with six spindle charkha which has the capacity to spin at a much faster rate. Already ATDA (Alternative Technology Development Association) is working towards this direction.

In all 26 units reported of having problems in production. Khadi and allied institutions find it difficult to retain weavers at such low wages paid by the KVIC and KVIB. Table 4.4 indicates that the maximum number of units that face problems in production

TABLE - 4.1

Distribution of no. of industrial units in different districts by type of rural industrial organisation.

DISTRICT	A KVIC	B KVIB	C NGOs	D DIC	E Pvt. Industry	F Home based Industry	TOTAL
Nainital	-	-	6	6	1	3	16
Almora	-	3	4	2	-	3	12
Pithoragarh	1	3	3	4	-	3	14
Chamoli	1	2	3	1	-	4	11
Pauri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dehradun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaisalmer	1	-	9	1	-	10	21
Barmer	3	-	1	-	3	1	8
T O T A L.....	6	8	26	14	4	24	72

TABLE - 4.2

No. of Women employed by different types of rural industrial organisation, in Kumaon, Garhwal and Rajasthan.

No. of women employed in the units.

DISTRICT	KVIC direct unit	KVIB direct unit	NGOs	DIC	Pvt. Industry	Home based Industry
Nainital	-	-	3,724	-	-	-
Almora	-	130	384	59 fam.	- **	226 fam. *
Pithoragarh	75	514	115	-	35	-
Chamoli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pauri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dehradun	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaisalmer	500	-	41,920	250	-	2,150
Barmer	100	150	500	-	-	-
TOTAL	675	794	46,643	250	35	2,150

are the khadi institutions followed by the NGOs, private industries, DIC and Home based industries. In Barmer, woven spinners have left the KVIC Centre located at Gadra Road and joined the private industries where they are paid better wages for embroidery work. KVIC centre at Bichhaka in Barmer is facing the same problem. Most of the units have left and joined the carpet industry for better wages.

TABLE - 4.3

Distribution of units by duration of employment provided in terms of months.

DISTRICT	A 3-6 months	B 6-9 months	C More than 9 months
Nainital	4	1	2
Almora	3	-	4
Pithoragarh	4	-	2
Chamoli	-	1	-
Pauri Garhwal	-	-	-
Tehri Garhwal	-	-	-
Dehradun	-	-	-
Jaisalmer	2	1	5
Barmer	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	3	13

The most critical of all problems is the supply of raw materials. The units procure wool directly from the KVIC and also purchase wool from adjoining areas of Barmer, Bikaner, Charchula and Munsiri. Because of the raw material crisis, many a time the institutions are unable to provide regular work to the spinners. These problems are being faced by many units: KVIB at Thal, KVIB at Dharchula, Kalyan Swaraja Mandal etc. Three units of DIC had to be closed down for this reason. Each of these units employed 6-8 women as spinners. KVIB weaving centre, Almora, KVIB weaving centre, Bageshwar, Kalyan Carur Swaraj Mandal, Almora failed to provide employment to the trained artisans due to lack of raw material.

are the khadi institutions followed by the NGOs, private industries, DIC and Home based industries. In Barmer, women spinners have left the KVIC Centre located at Gadra Road and joined the private industries where they are paid better wages for embroidery work. KVIC centre at Bishaka in Barmer is facing the same problem. Most of the spinners have left and joined the carpet industry for better wages.

2.3 Distribution of Raw Material

Distribution of wool is another problem. Since the centre from where the wool is distributed is located at only one particular place, the time consumed to transport it to other centres is enormous because of which some of the units face problems. For example, KVIB centre at Dharchula gets wool from the Riverview factory located at Almora.

In order to tackle this crisis there is a need to create a buffer stock in each block or district which would control the distribution of wool to these centres. Private distribution may be controlled. NGOs can participate in a big way and organize the distribution of raw materials to these institutions and maintain a constant flow of raw materials.

2.4 Raw Material Crisis Leads to Low Production:

Many of the units reported low production due to scarcity of raw material. Often these units fail to meet their target of production. Most of the KVIB units and NGOs located at Pithoragarh, Almora, and Chamoli reported this as a major problem. This has also stopped the production of traditional woollen carpet with embroidery known as Namda, as reported by Nanda Production Centre, KVIB. Even the units registered by DIC in Pithoragarh had to be closed down for the same reason. Table 4.4 indicates that maximum number of units that face problems in production are khadi institutions followed by NGOs, private industries, DIC and home based industries.

2.5 Raw Material Crisis Leads to Unemployment

The most critical of all problems is the supply of raw materials reported by most of the units. These institutions procure wool directly from the KVIC and also purchase wool from adjoining areas of Barmer, Bikaner, Dharchula and Munsiri. Because of the raw material crisis, many a time the institutions are unable to provide regular work to the spinners. These problems are being faced by many units: KVIB at Thal, KVIB at Dharchula, Berinag Swarajya Mandal etc. Three units of DIC had to be closed down for this reason. Each of these units employed 6-8 women as weavers. KVIB weaving centre, Almora, KVIB weaving centre, Bageshwar, Katyur Garur Swaraj Mandal, Almora failed to provide employment to the trained artisans due to lack of raw material.

TABLE - 4.4

Distribution of units facing problems in production by type of rural industrial organisation.

DISTRICT	A KVIC	B KVIB	C NGOs	D DIC	E Pvt. Industry	F Home based Industry
Nainital	-	1	4	2	1	1
Almora	-	1	2	1	1	-
Pithoragarh	1	2	-	-	3	1
Chamoli	1	1	-	-	-	1
Pauri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dehradun	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaisalmer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barmer	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	6	6	3	5	3

2.7 Marketing Problems:

As far as the marketing is concerned many units reported marketing problems. Table 4.6 indicates that out of 15 units that have marketing problems, 11 units representing private marketing. This is a large number of units which is a serious problem for the units. The units are facing marketing problems in the form of lack of market, lack of demand, lack of transport facilities, etc. In Almora and Pithoragarh, the products are sent to Bikaner and Jodhpur for finishing. In Jaisalmer, the products are sent to Bikaner and Jodhpur for finishing. It appears from Table 4.5 that about 50% of the units out of the total 26 units send their products outside for getting it a finished look.

2.8 Finishing of Products:

Twenty six units reportedly send the products outside the units for finishing. For example, many of the units in Chamoli send the products to Almora for finishing. In Jaisalmer, the products are sent to Bikaner and Jodhpur for finishing. It appears from Table 4.5 that about 50% of the units out of the total 26 units send their products outside for getting it a finished look.

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2.7 Marketing Problem:

As far as the marketing is concerned many units reported of having marketing problems. **Table 4.6** indicates that out of 16 units that have marketing problems, 11 units representing private industries and home based industries, face maximum problems in marketing. It is clear from this that any unit which is a subunit of a larger sector has less problems in marketing. Home based woollen industry in Dasoli Bimtala village of Chamoli face problem in marketing. Once produced by the producer it remains unsold for 2-3 years and the reason for this is the poor quality of the product. The products produced by them cannot withstand the market competition. The same problem is faced by DIC, centres of KVIC, KVIB of Pithoragarh, Almora, and Chamoli.

2.8 Financial Crisis

The Khadi Commission grants financial assistance to the institutions which undertake khadi work as well as to run village industries. In fact an exhaustive list of village industries has been made and the institutions asked to take up at least three village based industrial activity. In Nainital, only one institution is reported to have an oil crushing centre and soap industry. Women are employed only for packing the product but in the oil crushing units only males are employed. The Khadi Board grants financial assistance to individual entrepreneurs, cooperative societies and institutions or registered societies to run village industries. It was found that women had been granted loan for setting up fibre and bamboo industries and also that many of them found it difficult to continue with these activities. **Table 4.7** presents the different units facing financial crises. Among the 14 units which suffer from financial constraints NGOs are the most vulnerable group. This not only delays the purchase of raw material but in turn makes it difficult for the units to distribute wool to the spinners. From this it is clear that in order to improve the employment situation there is a need to provide support to the financial structure of the units providing employment. Many of the NGOs which enjoy the rebate facilities of KVIB find it difficult to recover the money. The whole procedure is time consuming which once again creates problem in the entire chain of process i.e from raw material to production.

TABLE - 4.5

Distribution of no. of units sending unfinished products outside for finishing by rural industrial organisation.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
DISTRICT	KVIC	KVIB	NGOs	DIC	Pvt. Industry	Home based Industry
Nainital	-	-	1	1	-	2
Almora	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pithoragarh	1	3	-	-	1	5
Chamoli	1	2	1	-	-	4
Pauri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dehradun	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaisalmer	-	-	2	-	-	2
Barmer	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	2	5	4	1	1	13

TABLE - 4.6

Distribution of units facing marketing problems by type of rural industrial organisation.

DISTRICT	A KVIC	B KVIB	C NGOs	D DIC	E Pvt. Industry	F Home based Industry
Nainital	-	-	-	3	-	-
Almora	-	1	-	-	1	2
Pithoragarh	-	-	-	-	3	2
Chamoli	-	1	-	-	2	1
Pauri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dehradun	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaisalmer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barmer	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	2	-	3	6	5

TABLE - 4.7

Distribution of units facing financial problems by type of rural industrial organisation.

DISTRICT	A KVIC	B KVIB	C NGOs	D DIC	E Pvt. Industry	F Home based Industry
Nainital	-	-	-	2	-	-
Almora	-	-	2	2	-	-
Pithoragarh	-	1	1	1	1	1
Chamoli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pauri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dehradun	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaisalmer	-	-	2	-	-	2
Barmer	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	-	1	5	5	1	3

TABLE - 4.8

Distribution of the units which need technical and financial support by type of rural industrial organisation.

DISTRICT	A KVIC	B KVIB	C NGOs	D DIC	E Pvt. Industry	F Home based Industry
Nainital	-	-	3	4	1	-
Almora	-	1	2	1	1	2
Pithoragarh	1	2	1	-	3	1
Chamoli	1	1	2	-	2	1
Pauri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dehradun	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaisalmer	1	-	5	-	-	2
Barmer	1	1	-	-	2	-
T O T A L	4	5	13	5	9	6

2.9 Need of the Organisations

Most of the units have been analysed in terms of needs. Table 4.9 shows that NGOs are ones which need technical and financial support for improving the production level. It is clear from the table that NGOs are the ones who feel that they should be given technical support in terms of training, technical know-how and marketing to the artisans for improvement of skill. Similarly private industries also feel they need to develop skill to compete with the market. So far the local institutions are concerned, it is found that improvement in the skill of the artisans and introducing modern technology would help in increasing the production. This in a way would improve the rate of employment.

2.9 Need of the Organisations

Most of the units have been analysed in terms of needs. Table 4.8 shows that NGOs are ones which need technical and financial support for improving the production level. It is clear from the table that NGOs are the ones which feel that they should be given technical support in terms of machines, technical knowhow, and training to the artisans for improvement of skill. Similarly private industries also feel they need to develop skill to compete with the market. So far the khadi institutions are concerned, it is found that improvement in the skill of the artisans and introducing modern technology would help in increasing the production. This in a way would improve the rate of employment also.

The major findings of the study are as follows:

1. Most of the industrial activities in the study area are confined to the domain of the Khadi Commission/Board and the institutions operating in the areas are those supported by KVIC or KVIB. Small Scale Industry sector as such has failed to spread its impact in the far off rural areas in the districts under study.
2. The industries working in the study areas are facing multiple crises. There is crisis of raw material, credit, marketing which leads to low production thereby creating underemployment/partial employment among the women.
3. There is a lack of proper monitoring and evaluation of the industrial activities for which grants are available from the Khadi Board.
4. Rural artisans are primarily dependent on middlemen who play a dominant role in marketing products of home based industries namely woollen or ringal, in Kumaon and Garwal, carpet industry, mirror and patch work in Barmer district. Socially-oriented marketing institutions are few, compared to the KVI sector. This affects the net earnings of the artisans.
5. Low wages do not sustain the workers for a longer tenure for example the weavers in the woollen industry.
6. One of the reasons of backwardness in the districts of Tehri, Pauri and Barmer is the lack of institutions which have the potential to carry out income generating activities as seen in the case of NGOs which are successfully functioning towards providing employment to the rural women in Almora, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Jaisalmar.
7. There is a dearth of gender based data available at the lead banks on the loans given to women under poverty alleviation programme.

8. While taking a stock of home based industries located in different villages of various districts under study, the local resources have been identified which provide insights into setting up new industrial activities.

The other major problem is the marketing of products produced by the rural women. Unless there are proper and direct linkages between producer and market, this problem will continue. The data reveals that the marketing problem arises due to the following reasons :

- a. Timely production
- b. Transportation facilities
- c. Procurement of raw material
- d. Availability of artisans
- e. Design of the product

9. The lack of awareness and low literacy level among the women are the added reasons for their low participation in the industry sector.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents the recommendations that emerged out of the study conducted in the selected districts of Kumaon, Garhwal and Rajasthan. The recommendations that emerged have been divided in two parts. Part - I explains the requirements necessary for the existing rural industries in order to improve the employment situation. Part - II recommends the various industrial activities that can be taken up to generate employment for women.

Part - I

Strengthening of the Rural Industries

1. (i) In order to ensure better availability of raw material there is a need to create buffer stock in each block or district which would control the distribution of wool to the woollen industries.
- (ii) Private distribution of wool needs to be regulated.
- (iii) NGOs can participate in a big way and organise the distribution of raw material to these institutions and maintain constant flow of raw material. This is true for many industries such as woollen, ringal, wood carving etc.
2. (i) In view of the fact that 60% of the wool (marino) used in the industry is imported from New Zealand and Australia, there is a need to develop this variety indigenously. The climatic condition necessary for the growth of this variety of wool reportedly exist in Kumaon and Garhwal regions.
- ii) The local people should be encouraged to take up micro projects for rearing sheep.
3. There is a need to assist the producers in understanding the market trends.

Angora rabbit rearing: This facility could be provided in atleast Almora, parts of Nainital, Pithoragarh and Dehradun and also in the districts of Garhwal since the climate here is conducive for rearing rabbits. Along with this there is a need to provide veterinary facilities to the rearer and also training to upgrade the skills for extracting wool.

Food processing and preservation: Many villages in the regions of Kumaon and Garhwal are abundantly rich in fruits.

4. To be able to withstand the market competition there is a need to provide relevant information to the artisans and where necessary extensive training to the producers to enable them to produce quality products.
5. Income can be improved by providing modified charkhas such as the six spindle charkhas which have the capacity to spin at a faster rate and can enable spinners to produce more and earn more.
6. There is a need to develop a mechanism by which there is regularity in production which can provide employment to the spinners as well as the weavers for a year. Since targeted production creates problems for the unit as well as the local employment, there is a need to have a constant flow of resources in each industrial unit.
7. Gender sensitivity training for the officers responsible for implementing rural programmes needs to be organised so that they are able to convince women to participate in the development activities.
8. The role of middlemen in the industries of Barmer need to be minimised so that women are less exploited and are able to get proper wages for their work.
9. There is a need to have strong monitoring and evaluation mechanism so that the amount of money given as grants gets utilised for the purpose it is meant for.
10. In order to revive the trade of wood carving there is a need to motivate the younger generation through training camps, workshops etc. Institutes like the Handicraft Board or NGOs may intervene to create support structure for providing raw material and credit facilities.
11. There is a need to reopen the block printing units in Nainital so that people are employed for work.

Part - II

The new activities that can be taken up for generating employment:

1. **Angora rabbit rearing:** This facility could be provided in atleast Almora, parts of Nainital, Pithoragarh and Dehradun and also in the districts of Garhwal since the climate here is conducive for rearing rabbits. Along with this there is a need to provide veterinary facilities to the rearer and also training to upgrade the skills for extracting wool.
2. **Food processing and preservation:** Many villages in the regions of Kumaon and Garhwal are abundantly rich in fruits.

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Most of which is citrus fruit which can be utilised for the preparation of pickles, jams etc. A food processing and preservation industry can be setup in Pharsali Pali in Almora which will be able to provide employment to many women. If proper training in the areas of food preservation and storage is imparted, some possible avenues can be opened up. Cassia and cinnamon can be easily grown and marketed since these products are not easily available in the market and can be converted into a profitable venture. In the upper regions of Dehradun, mushrooms can be grown on a commercial scale which can be utilised for preparing pickles which would inturn create opportunities for women's employment. The same can also be done in the village Pipali of Pauri Garhwal.

3. **Plantation of cotton (Biglu):** In Tehri Garhwal a plant which grows in the form of a shrub and is locally known as 'biglu' is used as a substitute for cotton. This plant has soft leaves that can be carded like those of cotton and be used for making pillows mattresses etc. This is an area where women can find employment easily.
4. **Tea plantation:** Tea plantation is another income generating activity which can be carried out in Uttrakhand. It not only has a growing demand in the region but is also an eco-friendly crop. Installation of tea manufacturing unit will generate local employment for women.
5. There is a need to revive the degenerating variety of onion and garlic plants in Kumaon for their use in preparing medicines to treat ailments. A processing unit will generate employment for the local women.
6. In Pauri, there is a need to open a unit for manufacturing polythene bags since many women have already undergone training programmes on it conducted by the DIC. This will not only generate employment but help other units located in the nearby areas which are forced to procure bags from Delhi.
7. In Jaisalmer two indigenous plants (kumat and gugal) are available in plenty which can be used in preparing ayurvedic medicines and agarbatti. A processing unit can be established which will generate employment for local women.
8. The Himalayan ranges are suitable for raising mulberry trees to boost silk production.
9. Hill areas are equally suitable for pasture development which will not only make a firm base for dairy development but also check the growing menace to ecology due to soil erosion.
10. Floriculture is another activity which can turn out to be a flourishing business and generate employment for women.

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- The type of unit visited in the particular district has been
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districts visited have been codified as:

Almora	*****	A
Pithoragarh	*****	B
Nainital	***	B
Tehri Garhwal		TC
Pauri Garhwal		PG
Chamoli		C
Dehra Dun		D
Jaisalmer		J
Barmer		B

The type of unit visited in the particular district has been codified by putting specific codes against each unit. For example Ja will mean a unit if KVIC/KVIB from Jaisalmer district.

As mentioned in the chapters that the various units visited for the purpose of data collection have been categorised in different categories with specific codes as:

KVIC/KVIB -----	a
NGOs -----	b
DIC ,Cooperative Society -----	c
Private Industries -----	d
Homebased Industries -----	e

The 9 districts visited have been codified as:

Almora -----	A
Pithoragarh -----	B
Nainital -----	N
Tehri Garhwal -----	TG
Pauri Garhwal -----	PG
Chamoli -----	C
Dehradun -----	D
Jaisalmer -----	J
Barmer -----	B

ALMORA

Aa

WEAVING CENTRE, KVIB , ALMORA

KVIB has a weaving centre which is existing for the last 30 years at Almora. This centre produces sweaters, shawls, pankhi, tweed etc. There are 15 women and 4 men weavers working full time in this centre. Women usually knit sweaters and men weave shawls, pankhi, tweed etc. The men work on a contract basis and are paid according to the rates fixed by the KVIC.

This centre earlier used to conduct training programme for men and women, but for the last 3 years there has been no such training as it has not provided the artisans with gainful employment.

Production can be increased further if spinning centre provides sufficient raw material.

Aa

NANDA PRODUCTION CENTRE, ALMORA

The Khadi and Village Industries Board has a 15 year old production centre known as Nanda Production Centre located in Almora. This centre produces cushions, T-cosy, Aasans and Namdas. This centre used to conduct training programmes of 10 months duration where women were paid a stipend of Rs. 200/- per month. Of late the centre has stopped imparting training mainly because a lot of labour was involved in making 'namdas' for which the women were not getting adequate returns.

Apart from embroidery, the rest of the work that of preparing 'namda' is done by males. On an average a man can make two 'namadas' measuring 3*6 ft. in a day, for which he gets Rs. 17/- per 'namda'. Women are paid Rs. 45/- for embroidering a 'namda' measuring 3'*6' and Rs. 12/- for embroidering a cushion. On an average a women can embroider 2 cushions a day. The women work at home only.

Due to the scarcity of raw material namdas are not produced the whole year round. At the same time people have not shown much interest in producing these since they do not get proper wages. In the financial year 1990-91, the centre produced 1,00,000 pieces. This year the production was limited to 75,000 pieces.

TRAINING AND PRODUCTION CENTRE, KVIB, BAGESHWAR.

The training and production centre of KVIB located at Bageshwar was started in 1967. However, the centre has been working for Hill Wool Scheme since 1937. The main activities of the centre include wool washing, dyeing, and carding. Tibetan wool is also spun on Bageshwari charkha and takli. There are two sub centres of this production centre located each in Bamrodi and Choura. A total of 40 spinners including 15 women are registered with this centre. The centre charges Rs 10/- per kg for carding of wool.

The centre conducted a three months training programme twice and paid Rs 150/- as stipend to the trainees who are selected by the KVIB. Of late the centre has discontinued with its practise of imparting training programme for women due to lack of raw material. The officials consider it as a futile exercise unless the women find employment opportunities after completing the training. So far about 60 women have been trained in groups of 30. But due to the crises in raw material these women have not found employment.

The main items woven in this centre are tweed, ladies shawls pankhi sweaters. The centre has absorbed 8 male weavers of which 6 are from Bijnor. The officials informed that they recruit weavers from outside in order to meet the target production because the local artisans are inefficient and incapable of finishing the work on time. The total production of the centre for last three years is:

Year	Production (in Rs)
1989-90	3,56,385.10
1990-91	4,58,514.15
1991-92	4,27,981.50

The main reason for low production is the non availability of raw material and lack of funds. The Khadi Board takes time to sanction funds. All this put together makes it difficult for the centre to provide regular employment to the spinners and weavers.

KATYUR GRAM SWARAJA MANDAL, GARUR

This unit was registered by the KVIC in 1968-1969, but has been in existence since 1966. The main items produced in the centre are woollen sweaters, pankhi, thulma, muffler, shawls tweeds etc. There are 4 workers working in this centre which includes two women. The women are incharge of the sales and office management. Thirty five artisans are registered with this unit out which 21 spinners are women. Spinning is usually done on Bageshwari Charkha and Takli at the household level. The raw material is usually bought from Dharchula. The centre is unable to purchase raw material in bulk due to lack of finances. KVIC assists the centre to purchase raw material.

The annual production of the centre for the last 3 years is:

Year	Production (in Rs.)
1989-1990	33,000
1990-1991	27,000
1991-1992	32,000

The main reason attributed for the low production is the non-availability of raw material and lack of skilled artisans. Even the wages paid to the artisans are low.

This centre also has a Lisa industry which was started in 1972 and registered by the Forest Department. Initially it was granted a loan of 2 lakhs by the KVIC. This unit procures lisa from the forest dept. The total lisa procured was 624 quintals last year whereas the capacity of the plant is 3000 quintals per annum. Due to the shortage of raw material the plant operates only for three months a year. While 3 men are permanently employed in this plant on a fixed salary of 800/ per month, during the operational periods 3 women and 5 men are also employed on daily wages at the rate of Rs 25/- and Rs 18/-per day respectively. Biroja and Turpentine are the main products of Lisa industry. The unit has to pay a tax of 8% to the forest department for purchase or sale of Biroja and turpentine.

SHREE GANDHI ASHRAM PRODUCTION CENTRE , KAPKOT.

This is a production centre of Channauda which has been working for the last 18 years. The main items produced are ladies shawls, pankhis, thulma, chutkas, dan, carpets, etc. The centre provides the raw material to the spinners and weavers from the centre. This centre uses mostly Australian wool. The production takes place at the centre as well as in the individual's household.

The centre has a target of producing items worth Rs 5 lakhs per annum. Often the centre fails to achieve this target due to inadequate raw material and lack of efficient spinners and weavers. The production figures for the last two years are:

Year	Production (in Rs.)
1990-91	3,05,000
1991-92	5,00,000

The centre has registered 18 artisans out of which 13 are women. All of them work at the premises of the centre itself. The finished products are distributed to different outlets in the market one of which is located in Shama. The products are sold only from October to January. The total sale of products in 1991-92 was Rs. 1,15,000.

SHREE GANDHI ASHRAM PRODUCTION CENTRE, BAGESHWAR

This is the largest production centre of Channauda which has been functioning for the last 20 years. The main items produced are plain and designed shawls, pankhi, tweeds, blankets, thulma, carpets, chutka etc. The centre conducted 6 months training programme for women on Amber charkha and paid Rs 150/- as stipend to the trainees. On completion of training women were provided Amber Charkha on a subsidised rate of 50%. Bageshwari Charkhas and looms were also made available to some of the artisans who were unable to afford Amber Charkha.

The centre provides employment to the men and women of 10 surrounding villages. At present 250 spinners and weavers are registered with this centre. One of the villages known as Jhakora is inhabited mainly by people of Bhotia tribe where most women engage themselves in spinning and weaving of carpet, thulma and blanket. These women are homebased workers who collect raw material from the centre and deposit the finished products to the centre. They are paid according to the rate chart of the Khadi Commission.

Shree Gandhi Ashram provides raw material to the centre and mostly uses Marino and Tibetan wool for this purpose. The main centre provides insufficient quantity of raw material and often delays the supply of it which results in delay of payment to the artisans. This has decreased total production which is apparent from the production figures presented below.

Shree Gandhi Ashram fixes a target of production for this centre. In order to achieve the target it recruits weavers from Muradabad who weave at the centre and are paid on the piece rate basis.

The production figures for the last two years are:

Years	Value in Rs
1990-91	20 lakhs
1991-92	16 lakhs

The centre has an outlet to sell Cotton khadi, woollen khadi, polybastra and other village industries products.

The reason for low sale is attributed to the failure of the centre to meet the demands of the customers. This is partly because the products do not reach the centre on account of its (the centre) location in an interior place of Kumaon.

Ac

MAHILA UPBHOKTA SEHKARI SAMITI:

Mahila Upbhokta Sekari Samiti is a registered society under the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Society. The board constitutes of 9 members consisting of Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Representative and Director.

Smt. Lajja Pant is the secretary and Smt. Prabha Pandey is the Dy. Secretary. The board is elected once in every 3 years by the organisational members. At present there are 161 female members in this centre. The membership fee is Rs. 21.

Internal meeting takes place once in every month. This organisation conducts training programmes in stitching, weaving and embroidery for women. The products are sold through its sale counters.

The organisation collects goods on subsidised rates. However, the amount of goods received has never been sufficient. It has 5 branches located in Nanda Devi, Lala Bazar, Dugwadhara, Khatyari and Almora.

HATKARGHA TRAINING AND PRODUCTION CENTRE, KAPKOT

This is a training and production centre of UP Hatkargha Udyog Kanpur. The centre was established in Kapkot in 1989. It conducts six months training programme and trains artisans for weaving blankets. The trainees are selected by the Industries Department, and get a stipend of Rs 150/- per month during the training period. On completing the training, looms are provided on 50% subsidised rates. The trainee can also opt to work in the centre. The raw material is bought from Ludhiana and is made available to the women in sufficient quantity and enables them to earn Rs 100/- per day on an average.

The production target is fixed by the centre at Kanpur. In order to meet this target the centre has trained 30 women but none of them has joined the centre to work. The centre therefore has to recruit artisans from outside to be able to meet the target.

The UP Hatkargha Udyog in an attempt to boost this industry has given a grant of Rs 3,00,000/- to each production centre. Out of this amount Rs 3000/- was given as grant to each family of the artisan. Interviews with the officials reveal that 59 families were given this benefit but there is no evidence of the money being utilised for the purpose it was meant for.

KUMOUN HASTKALA KENDRA, KAPKOT

This centre is famous for its sculptural artefacts. The sculptures are made of stone, barks of Eucalyptus trees and groundnut shells. This centre was managed privately by Shree Mahesh Chandra Joshi but has recently been registered with the Handicraft Board.

Mr. Joshi mastered this art from his elder brother and in order to promote it further he started a training centre with 6-7 trainees. Out of them two have already expertised this art. The raw material used for this activity is 'kharria' stone which is bought at a rate of Rs 50/- per kg and bark of Eucalyptus tree which is collected free of cost from the surrounding forests.

The marketing of the finished articles is done through fairs and exhibitions. The demand of the products is very high. They fail to meet the demand due to lack of trained and skilled craftsmen. The production is also inconsistent.

However it is expected that the production will increase as and when the new artisans are trained.

HOMEBASED RINGAL UDHYOG**Village: Sakura (Kapkot)**

This is a backward village situated 9 kilometres away from Dharamgarh. A total number of 21 harijan families live in this village. The economic condition of the people is very poor and most of them do not have proper storehouses to store raw material and finished products. The main occupation of the people of this village is work with ringal. The different things made out of Ringal are doka, dalia and soup. Under the IRDP scheme the villagers had been granted a loan of Rs.1500/, half of which has to be returned at an interest rate of 10%. This loan was given with an objective to boost ringal trade.

Ringal work is considered a part of household industry as males and females both participate in it at their homes. However the marketing is handled only by the male members while women engage themselves in collecting raw material from far off villages, cutting it into small pieces, making it flexible and preparing different products out of it such as doka, dalia and soup.

Being landless the people cannot cultivate ringal themselves and have to buy it from far off villages. Many a time because of financial constraints they barter the raw material in exchange for finished products. Because of the bulkiness it is collected in instalments. In each trip one can carry raw material sufficient to produce only 2 baskets and 2 soups. The bulkiness of the products also creates a problem in marketing because the producer has to vend it in far off villages. In one trip they can carry only 8/10 (Dalia) and 2-4 (Doka) often they return home without selling it.

The artisans want to upgrade their skills through training so that they are able to produce articles which have better utility and can stand competition from the market.

HOMEBASED INDUSTRY, ALMORA**Village: Farsalli Palli, Almora**

This village has a high concentration of homebased industries as was evident from the Census Hand Book. Out of a total number of 205 families, 61 families are Bhotias. The main and traditional occupation of Bhotia tribe is to spin and weave wool. Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna some funds were sanctioned which were used for the construction of roads. In order to boost the wool industry every household was given Rs. 2,500/- as assistance under the IRDP about four years back.

The tribe for its own subsistence buys raw material either from the middlemen or from nearby villages of Karmi or Dharchula. Due to lack of finances they are unable to buy more than one quintal of wool at a time. Some of the families take raw material (wool and thread) from Gandhi Ashram at Bharari and deposit the finished products there. However, the Gandhi Ashram does not have sufficient raw material which can last for the whole year.

Apart from the problems faced in procuring raw material, marketing of the finished products also faces problems. Marketing is done by the male members of the family who have to go to surrounding villages without gainful returns. The women who produce woollen goods, sell their products to the middlemen in the village on cheap rates.

The women of this village feel that a sheep rearing centre and shed should be established. They feel if 50 sheep are given to each household it would help in generating employment for the family and help in meeting the raw material crisis.

HOMEBASED WOOLLEN INDUSTRY, BANLEKH.**Village: Gadera**

Village Gadera is situated at a distance of 2 kms from Banlekh near Almora. The population of this village is above 500 with farming as a major occupation. Guavas and mangoes are grown in plenty and sent to Haldwani through middlemen. In this village Shree Gandhi Ashram is a production centre where spinning is the main activity. A total of 150 spinners are registered including 100 women. Spinning is done on power operated Amber and Bageshwari charkhas. There is a total of 25 Amber charkhas in this village. On an average a spinner can produce 2 kgs of yarn per day on a power operated Amber Charkha. The spinners are paid Rs 28-30 for each kilogram of yarn spun.

The Khadi Board provides raw material to Shree Gandhi Ashram, Banlekh which is utilised for 4 months in a year. The centre usually stops functioning as soon as it completes its production target. Spinners prefer spinning on Amber Charkha which produces better in terms of quantity and quality and brings them more money. Women are also interested to take up weaving as an occupation.

Interviews with artisans reveal that Shree Gandhi Ashram keeps wool in reserve instead of distributing it to the artisans. Because of this the wool absorbs moisture, becomes heavy and as a consequence difficult to spin. Many households do not even avail raw material due to its improper distribution. The total annual production from this village exceeds one lakh. The artisans are distributed wool once in a week which suffices only for 2-3 days. Most women go without work for rest of the week.

A few women are willing to take training in tailoring and wool knitting which would incorporate latest designs so that the products are easily marketed.

PITHORAGARH

Pa

KHADI GRAMODYOG BOARD, THAL.

This is KVIB's production cum sales centre. The main items produced and sold are woollen pankhi, shawls, mufflers, sweaters, carpets, chutka, thulma etc. The other production centres of KVIB are in Dharamgarh, Bankot, Berinag and Thal.

There are 125 weavers and spinners registered in this production centre of which 75% are women. Since Shree Khadi Board does not provide employment for the whole year so these workers seek employment at Gandhi Ashrams, Industries centre, Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam. The Khadi Board had started an Amber Charkha Training Programme in this village in which 15 people were given training in 1989-90 and 25 women were trained for carpet weaving in 1991-92. A stipend of Rs. 250/- was given to the trainees.

For finishing the products are sent to Almora, from where they are distributed to different sales centres. The production of Khadi Board depends upon the timely availability of the raw material. The maximum production of khadi takes place between August to October which also provides maximum employment to the artisans.

The production and sales figures of KVIB, Thal for the last three financial years are: (in Rupees)

Year	Production	Sales
1989-90	Nil	1,31,342
1990-91	2,55,541	1,99,856
1991-92	3,50,000	1,71,288

**KHADI GRAMODYOG BOARD, DIDIHAAT
PRODUCTION AND SALES CENTRE**

This is the KVIB's wool production centre. The main items produced here are thulma and chutka. A woman artisan takes about 15 days to complete a thulma or chutka by working whole day, and a month and a half if she works part time.

There are 30 women workers registered with this centre but they also work for other societies. Both khadi and village industries products are sold in this centre.

The following are the production and sales figures of KVIB's centre for the last three years. (in Rupees)

Year	Production	Sales
1989-90	71,151	1,14,869
1990-91	37,000	1,00,000
1991-92	50,106	57,813

The production usually depends upon the availability of raw material. If the Khadi Board ensures timely availability of raw material, then the production can be increased. Tibetan wool is used for the production of all the items. Washing and carding of the wool is done in Almora which is time consuming. Efficient and skilled artisans are also not available. The annual sales figures are decreasing due to competition with other similar units which sell woollen items.

**PARVATIYA WOOL YOJANA
TRAINING AND PRODUCTION CENTRE, DHARCHULA.**

This is the KVIB's training cum production centre and the main items produced are thulma, chutka, pankhi, shawls etc. Training in weaving and spinning is provided to the artisans for a period of three and six months respectively. Trainees who are selected from the list of IRDP beneficiaries who are paid a stipend of Rs.250/-. The trainees are later provided with a loan of Rs.6000/ so that they can start their own activity. The KVIB has trained about 50 people since 1988. The centre also employs people and pays according to the wage rates fixed by the KVIC.

The scarcity of raw material is posing a problem to the centre. The raw material which is imported from Australia and New Zealand is stored in the Riverview factory Almora, from where it is distributed to the production centres located at different places. This process is time consuming and causes delay in production. Tibetan and Nepali wool is mainly used to make thulmas and chutkas. Due to the high cost of raw material and heavy customs duty, the artisans find it beyond their affordability to make bulk purchases. Due to the scarcity of raw material the centre is able to employ people effectively only for four months in a year.

The centre has succeeded in given employment to 260 artisans in the production centres as well as their sub-centres. One person is appointed in each centre is responsible for the production.

The production figures of production centre Dharchula for the last three years are as follows:

Centre	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Dharchula	1,60,973	3,12,128	2,58,831
Choribagad	93,918	1,70,057	1,40,311
Sirkha	95,040	94,184	2,01,569
Total	3,49,931	5,76,369	6,00,711

The products are sent to Riverview factory at Almora for finishing and then to the central store from where they it is distributed to the different show rooms.

KUMOUN ANUSUCHIT JANJATI VIKAS NIGAM, DIDIHAT.

This society gives employment and training to people belonging to the scheduled caste only. Items in cotton and woollen are produced in the plains and hilly regions respectively. The main items produced are carpets, chutka, thulma, shawls etc. The raw material mill spun coloured yarn is bought from Ludhiana. Training programmes for the artisans are also organised by the Nigam.

There are around 70-80 women artisans employed by this society which provides them with raw material, color, designs etc,. The production and finishing is done by women at a household level.

The following are the production and sales figures of the three centres coming under Kumoun Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam Didihat. (in Rupees)

Centres	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Didihat	30,000	75,000	74,000
Dharchula	45,000	75,000	98,000
Munsiari	12,000	1,00,000	1,07,000

The annual sales figures of these centre for the last three financial years are: (in Rupees)

Centre	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Pithoragarh	17,000	60,000	86,000
Didihat	50,000	64,000	1,10,000
Dharchula	45,000	1,55,000	1,64,000
Munsaieri	20,000	62,000	96,000
Champawat	-	-	80,000
Berinag	-	-	50,000

ANGORA PALAN KENDRA, GANGOLIHAT.**Village: Jadapani**

The Angora Palan Kendra at village Jadapani which is situated at a distance of 13 kms from Gangolihat was registered in 1990 by the block. Mr. Basant Ballabhji who started the organisation only 4 years back is also its organiser. Due to lack of information and knowledge about rabbit breeding compounded with inadequate veterinary facilities, the scheme didnot take off successfully during initial years.

At present this centre is running successfully. There are 18 rabbits and the wool is shedded thrice a year. In one shedding a rabbit yields around 250 gms of wool which is graded according to the length of the yarn (A, B & C). Grade A is considered to be of the best quality of wool and is priced at Rs.900/ per kg. The quality of wool also depends upon the fodder. In this regard 'Banj leaves' serve a good purpose.

Spinning and weaving is also carried out in this centre. Spinning is done by Shree Basant Ballabhji himself, and weaving is done by other village women. The only item produced is sweaters only. At present due to the lack of availability of raw material this centre is not in a position to provide employment to many women. There is a training programme organised by the block to train both men and women in angora rabbit breeding.

According to Shree Basantji the demand for Angora wool is more than its supply. Most of the people especially those belonging to the economically weaker sections cannot take up this activity on a large scale because it requires a big capital investment which is beyond their affordability. The banks donot provide the finances easily.

BERINAG GRAM SWARAJYA MANDAL, KANDE

This is a voluntary organisation, one of the major objectives of this organisation is to provide economic opportunities to them in order that they become self-reliant. There are two societies formed by this sansthan - Paryavaran Samiti and Woollen Garments Sehkari Samiti. This society was registered by the KVIC and has 6 members of which two are women.

The items produced are from woollen khadi which include muffler, pankhi, shawls, sweaters, thulma, chutka, carpets etc. Under the village industries category the main items are Lisa (resin), items from ringal. Silk production is under experimentation as mulberry is not grown in sufficient measure here though 'tassar'(kosa) silk can be easily produced as its worms feed on Banj leaves which are available in plenty in this area.

The main production centres of this society are in Udiari, Berinag, Kalivinayak, Kotmanaya, Dharamgarh. Weaving is done in the centres at Udiari and Dharamgarh mainly by men who come from surrounding villages. The main items produced are shawls, pankhi, tweed blankets and mufflers. This area is also inhabited by Bhotia tribe whose major economic activity is weaving most of which is carried out by women.

Training programme on amber charkha was organised by the sansthan in which 48 people including 30 women were trained. Besides, 30 trainees covered under the IRDP were trained for 3 months. According to the incharge of the centre only 25% of the trainees have continued with this activity after the completion of this training, the rest have only availed the stipend. The people feel that this training should be open to all and not just the IRDP beneficiaries.

The woollen items for finishing are sent to Channauda after which they are distributed to the sale centres at Berinag, Udiari, Kalivinayak and Kotmanaya. The items sold at these sales centres are cotton khadi, woollen khadi, silk, blankets and village industries products. The marketing is done through wholesale and retail sales. The major problem faced by this centre is the shortage of raw material.

The following are the sales figures of Berinag Gram Swaraja Mandal for the last three years. (in Rupees)

Year	Sales	
	Wholesale	Retail
1989-90	1,39,000	3,31,000
1990-91	22,000	2,23,000
1991-92	1,16,000	3,98,000

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE, DIDIHAAT.

In this centre woollen items produced and sold are chutka, thulma, shawls, pankhi, sweaters, knitting yarns, carpets, aasan etc. The District Industries Centre had given 6 months training to 150 women covered by IRDP programme including a stipend of 60/- per month was also paid to them.

At present there are 35 women producers here who work for Khadi Board, Khadi Commission . A few are also working independently.

The main reason for low production is the nonavailability of raw material and competition faced with other units. Finishing of the products is also done in this centre. Due to lack of good designs the products are not easily sold.

The production and sales figures of this centre for the last two years are:

Year	Production	Sales
1990-91	55,000	30,000
1991-92	30,000	18,000

HOMEBASED BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY,**Village: Bishad**

This village is at a distance of 9 kms from Pithoragarh. The main economic activity of the people of this village is agriculture. Spices like (dalchini and tejpata) are grown in plenty. Fruits grown in abundance are pears, lemon, oranges, malta, amla etc. Semva which is used for making agarbati is also cultivated in large amounts. All these resources are not utilised optimally hence it becomes a resource waste.

This beekeeping centre is a co-operative society registered by the KVIB consisting of 15 members.

HOMEBASED RINGAL INDUSTRY,**Village: Bishad**

This village is famous by the name of Harijan Basti where 20 Harijan families reside and are covered under the IRDP. Their main occupation is trade in ringal. A loan of Rs 3000/- was granted to each family for the development of Ringal trade, half of which was to be returned at the interest rate of 4%. After this no financial assistance was made available either from the block or from Khadi board.

The main items produced out of Ringal are dalia, mostha, doka etc. Due to the scarcity of raw material whatever is produced is consumed locally. So there is no production on a large scale.

The village people want to have training to make decorative articles from Ringal like baskets, trays, suitcases etc. Although the whole family is engaged in this occupation yet the earnings are not even adequate to keep the family at a subsistence level. Low wages is another reason for the under development of Ringal industry in this area.

RINGAL UDYOG, GANGOLIHAT

Village: Batgal

Batgal is a small village in block Gangolihat, with only 12 harijan households all of whom are IRDP beneficiaries. Their major source of income is through ringal work and by working as labourers. The literacy is very low and poverty high in this area.

The main items produced out of Ringal are dalia, doka, and soup. Ringal is either bought from far off villages or borrowed on a condition that half of the finished products will be given in exchange of raw material. The marketing of the products is done by vending in far off villages.

A training programme under TRYSEM was organised by the block. A loan of Rs 3000/- was given to every family for trade in ringal trade with 50% subsidy.

According to the villagers they face problems in procuring raw material and marketing of the finished products. Also the earnings in this trade are very low. So they have started working as labourers for which they get 20/- per day.

CHANDRA WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES, PANDA

This unit was registered by District Industries Centre in 1991. Smt Chandra is its organiser. The main items produced here are shawls, pankhi, thulma, carpets etc. The raw material is bought from District Industries Centre, Bin. All the processes of cleaning, washing, carding, colouring, spinning of wool is done by women in their houses on Bageshwari Charkhas. There are around 6-7 women in this organisation who were given a loan of Rs.10,000 from District Industries Centre, half of which was to be returned at an interest rate of 12% .

The marketing is done by the male members of the family. The products are sold in Pithoragarh markets and through exhibitions and fairs organised. The artisans have not taken any training for this activity as it is their traditional occupation.

A few industries registered by the District Industries Centre Pithoragarh are : Saida Woollens Mission, Kapadi Amber Charkha and Knitting Centre and Adarsh Udyogik Utpadan Sehkari Samiti.

All these units were registered in 1990-91, and granted loan by District Industries Centre but most of them are closed.

According to Smt Chandra Devi, most of the units are being shut down due to lack of raw material and good designs that can find a good market in and around the area.

HOMEBASED WOOLEN INDUSTRY

This village is situated 20-25 miles from Dharchula. Around 300 families are residing in this village. The main occupation of the people of this village is agriculture and wool trading. But agriculture is a seasonal activity employing workers only for a few months in a year.

The main woollen items produced are carpets, thulma, chutka etc. A few people of this village also work for Gandhi Ashram, Khadi Board and Kumoun Mandal Anusuchit Jati Vikas Nigam etc.

The ban on wool trading with Nepal and Tibet resulted in the crises of raw material. A few private traders bring soot from Ludhiana and sell for Rs.60/- a kg, which can be used for making carpets. All the women are skilled in creating new patterns and designs on the carpets.

The marketing of the carpets is done by vending in different villages and also through different fairs and exhibitions. Often the products are sold at lower prices due to the depreciation caused by improper storage.

HOMEBASED WOOLEN INDUSTRY

Village: Gothi

Village Gothi is situated at a distance of 8 kms from Dharchula. There are three hundred residents in this village. The main occupation of the people is to produce woollens. The items produced are pankhi, chutka, aasan, coat, patoo, carpets etc. Almost all the families are covered under IRDP. In February 1992, the KVIB started an Amber Charkha training programme, in which 20 women were trained and were given a stipend of Rs 150/- per month.

The female literacy rate of this village is very low. There is no adult education or nonformal education programmes being implemented in this village.

The main problem faced by the people of this village is that of raw material because of the ban of wool trade with Nepal. Most often people have to buy it at a price which doesnot permit them to make bulk purchases.

Marketing of the finished products is done by vending in different villages by men. Often they have to sell the products at half prices due to damage caused due to improper handling and storage.

The women of this village wish to have training in producing latest designs in carpet weaving and cutting so that they produce quality products which can find a ready market.

BLOCK DHARCHULA, AN OVERVIEW

Dharchula is situated at a distance of 96 kms from Pithoragarh. There are a total of 56 Gram sabhas which cover 73 villages. The total population (1981 census) is 41,221, and the density 15 persons per sq.km.

The main occupation of the people of Dharchula block is trading of wool. The items produced are woollen pankhi, blankets, thulma, chutka, pankhi, carpets and woollen khadi. Earlier the raw material used to be procured from Tibet but the practise has ceased with the delinking of trade links between the two countries. Nepal a few years back was a major supplier of raw material and after Kathmandu established its own spinning the supply of raw material has suffered further.

The raw material wool is procured from New Zealand, Australia, Panipat and Rajasthan, which is neither available in time nor in sufficient amounts.

Training has been given by District Administration to 60% of the women of this block for the development of wool industry. 10,000/- loan has also been granted for the purchase of raw material.

DWCRA scheme has been implemented in this block. During 1990-91, 22 women's groups were formed and all are functioning successfully. Supplementary nutrition programme for women and children has also been implemented in this block.

There are 15 co-operative societies in Dharchula block which procure herbs collected by village women and sell them to govt. agencies at higher rates. According to the BDO Mr Tiwari if the women can sell the herbs directly to the government procurement agencies then they can earn more.

Nb

Manora Gram Swarajya Sangh (Ashram): Ranibagh

This organisation was registered on 14th June 1968 under the 1860 Societies Registration Act. In all there are 9 members.

During 1969-70 Manora Gram Swarajya Sangh was granted Rs. 2,48,460/- for Resin work. This institute is spread over an area of 33 acres of land of forest department. Apart from Resin work the other activities of the centre include collection of herbs, agriculture animal husbandry, Rosham and lime work. In 1982 due to the establishment of an HMT factory in this place, most of the people were rendered homeless. They had to struggle a lot to get this present place which they have occupied now.

Lisa Trade: Lisa is the only raw material used in Resin Turpentine Industry. Before 1976, collection of lisa was in the hands of private contractors after getting a permit issued. They were free to sell this lisa to any person or private contractor. But in 1976, U.P. Govt. made a rule that these private contractors can sell only to the forest department. At present 45 institutes of Uttarakhand, Kumaon and Garhwal are benefitted by this.

The amount of lisa the institute collects is not sufficient. It is exhausted within 2 months. It is available at such a high rate that saving is marginal. All the workers are employed on contract basis.

In this industry one person can earn Rs. 70-80/- per day. Seven people are working in this centre. The working hours depend upon the non-power crushers extraction from one tin of lisa and Rs. 6/- are paid for one tin of lisa.

Sale: Oil is sold through wholesale only as there is no shop or customer for retail sale. The turpentine is sold in Delhi, Kanpur, Hathras and Haldwani.

Resin is used in the paper industry, in soap industry, and for the manufacturing of paints, varnishes, tin plating. Also it is used for oiling of machine parts and making of bangles. Turpentine oil is the only raw material for the manufacture of camphor. Apart from this turpentine is also used for preparing medicines.

Khadi Gramoudyog Niketan: Nainital

Khadi Gramoudyog Niketan is a voluntary organisation registered as society in 1966 under Registered Society Act 1860.

This organisation produces both cotton and polybastra. Spinning and weaving takes place. Nearly 15-20 villages are covered from the employment point of view.

The total number of spinners is 644 out of which 250 women work regularly. Out of 20 weavers, 10 are male weavers.

The centre has Ambar Charkhas which are used for spinning. KVIC had already sanctioned Rs. 80,000/- to purchase the Ambar charkhas, however, the grant never came through. They have purchased 6 Ambar charkhas on their own. A training programme was conducted in collaboration with Block Development Official and around 25 women were trained and they were given the machines at 50% of the original cost. Out of these 25 women are earning their livelihood by using Ambar Charkha. This machine is used for spinning fine cotton, by which spinners earn more wages than their usual earning.

It is learnt that, ambar charkha is good from employment point of view. It helps women to earn enough to feed 4-5 members in the family. It is felt that these facilities can be provided to the women if the institute has enough money to purchase raw material.

This centre produces towels, khes, gamchha, chadar, cotton khadi, polybastra cloth. Finishing of the materials also takes place here.

The organisation has a sale centre where they retail their products. But the maximum sale is done through wholesale. The products are sent to Muradabad and Kotdwar. It earns 9% commission through wholesale. The main problem is to procure raw material.

The following chemicals are used in the manufacturing of soap.

Caustic Soda	Soda (S)
Palm Oil	Neem Oil
Rice Oil	Silicate
Biroja	Coloured soap.

The production of the soap depends upon the demand of it.

Oil Extraction Centre Oil is extracted from mustard seeds and paddy husk. A total of 3 oil crushers is there, out of which two are portable and the third very small. There are two workers in this centre.

	<u>Time</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Portable Crusher	2 1/2 hrs.	4 kgs.
Other	2 1/2 hrs	3 kgs.

There are no women working in this centre as it requires very hard work. The raw material is usually produced from Haryana and Gujrat, which depends upon its availability and finances. Due to lack of finances, the centre cannot procure raw material for the whole year and produce according to their capacity.

Marketing of the products is done by retail as well as whole sale. The cost of oil is Rs. 35/- Kg. The centre gives 3% commission to the registered institutions which make bulk purchases. The demand of the product (oil) is far higher than the production. The reason for this is the raw material. The residue left after the oil extraction is sold in the nearby villages which is used to feed animals.

PRODUCTION CENTRE: (FATEHPUR)

The products of this production centre are woolen khadi, soap and oil. The products are sold in bulk to the registered institutes and it also mobilises retail sales in its showroom. Woolen Khadi Production: There are a total of 45 women spinners in this institute. Out of which 15 use Amber Charkha for spinning and come to the centre daily. The remaining 30 work at home. They belong to the nearby villages. One day in a week i.e. Sunday is fixed for them to take the raw wool and deposit the spun thread. The wages are paid according to the KVIC rate chart. The raw material is issued depending upon the work done in the previous week. But the raw material is not available in sufficient amount for the spinners to be employed the whole year. KVIC gives loan for the purchase of raw material, but it takes a lot of time to buy as the wool is imported from Australia. Usually the centre at Panipat imports and then distributes to the different centres.

Officials are of the view that if KVIC provides enough raw material, the production will be increased and spinners can be employed for the whole year. Under the TRYSEM programme women are given training on Amber Charkha. The training is for 3 months and women are given a stipend of Rs. 250/- month. There are 15 females in each group. After the completion of the training they can buy charkhas on 50% concessional rates. From this centre the groups have been trained and out of these some women earn their livelihood by spinning on Amber Charkha only.

* *

Discussions with the artisans revealed that they are not satisfied with the returns they get compared to the input of labour. According to them one family working full day can not earn more than Rs. 300/- per month, which is insufficient for a family to make both the ends meet and survive.

Weaving: Apart from spinning, weaving is also done in this centre. The main items produced are shawls and pankhi. Weaving is done only by males. The centre has provided them with the weaving machines and looks after their repairing too. They get sufficient raw material. They get wages according to the KVIC rate chart. On an average weavers get Rs. 15/- for weaving per shawl or pankhi.

Centre for Producing Washing Soap: The total no. of 4 workers is employed in this centre. Out of which two are incharge of manufacturing unit, where they mix all the chemicals and prepare the soap. The other two are engaged in cutting them into pieces. The packing is done in 1Kg packs and sold for Rs. 14 per Kg.

* Artisan in this report refers specifically to women.

PRODUCTION CENTRE: (JASPUR):

Shree Gandhi Ashram Jaspur is the production centre for Shri Gandhi Ashram Haldwani. Mr. Madan Mohan Pant is incharge of this centre and both spinning and weaving are done here. The following are the places where the production takes place.

1. Dullapur (Muradabad)
2. Kashanpur Garhi (Bijnor)
3. Afjalgarh (Bijnor)
4. Bhamtawala
5. Dabra

Two persons from Jaspur visit these centres once in a week on a fixed day, they distribute the yarn to the weavers and collect the woven cloth from them.

Wednesday is allotted to Jaspur centre where weavers and spinners from the nearby village come and deposit their products. The centre charges 5% commission from spinners and weavers, which is beneficial to them as well as the centre as it increases the sales.

From this centre cotton is also sold to the spinners and a pass-book is maintained. For this purpose some security money is also deposited by the artisans. He/she is paid wages according to the amount of work done and whenever the artisan wants to leave, the security deposit is refunded.

The spinning is done on Kisan, Yarvada or Dhantari Charkha, which is not very efficient and the yarn spun is also not very fine.

The raw material to this centre is supplied by Kashipur which is not enough. Spinning is done only by women.

Apart from spinning, weaving is also done in the centres. Towels, bedcovers and yarn are produced here. Khadi, polykhadi and durries are also woven here. Weaving is done mostly by males.

In 1989-90 the total number of weavers was 115 and in 1990-91 the number rose marginally to 120 .

This centre sells only to the spinners and weavers registered by the institute. For finishing and packing, the produce is sent to Kashipur. The artisans are not satisfied with the returns they get for their work as the charkhas are outdated and not very efficient. The yarn produce is not of a fine quality.

NAINITAL

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PRODUCTION CENTRE: (KASHIPUR)

Kashipur production centre is a part of Shri Gandhi Ashram, Haldwani. It consists of a store as well as sale counter. Both cotton khadi and poly khadi are produced here.

The centre produces Khes, shawls for male, towels (thick & thin) and cloth. Spinning is only done in Kashipur and the yarn is sent to Jaspur for weaving. Spinning is done mainly on Hand-charkha, Kisan charkha, Charbada & Dhantaria (charka). Artisans interested in buying charkhas from this institute are able to get it at 50% price.

Kashipur centre depends upon Panipat for the purchase of raw material. For raw material, the artisans are required to deposit, a sum of money, equivalent to the cost of raw material. The number of spinners registered with this institute keeps on fluctuating.

Total weight of yarn spun in 1989-90 was 27075.380 kgs worth about Rs. 8,48,830.62.

Nb

SPINNING CENTRE: (AASPUR)

The spinning centre Aaspur is part of Kashipur production centre. There are 3,000 spinners in it out of which 2,000 are females and the rest males. They have established 8 sub centres which cater to the needs of the nearby villages. Days for collection and distribution are fixed for each centre and spinners on that very specific day come to the centre, submit spun yarn and in turn collect the raw material for spinning.

The distribution of days is:

Monday -	Nadai	Thursday -	Raipur
Tuesday -	Raipur	Friday -	Puranpur
Wednesday -	Dharampur	Saturday -	Rehav

The raw material to these centres is supplied by Kashipur which is not sufficient in quantity.

At the centre, passbook of the artisans is maintained in which they give the detailed records of the raw material taken and money earned. Also some money of the artisans is deposited in it, with which they can buy khadi with 5% rebate, 3 times a year in November, January and March.

Interview with the women spinners reveals that they are not satisfied with the money they get for the amount of work they put in. They get Rs. 6-10 for spinning.

These spinners spin either on Kisan charkha or Charbada Charkha.

**DWARAHAAT SWARAJYA MANDAL SHITALAPURI POST RANIBAGH BHIMTAL:
NAINITAL.**

Dwarahaat Swarajya Mandal is a registered society and in 1988 it has been certified under KVIC. The executive committee consists of 6 members. The main aim of this centre is to provide employment to the villagers and to utilise the waste material.

Lisa Industry: During 1971-72 the centre started a mini resin plant to process lisa, which is used to save 50% of the of the fuel from the usual one.

Shitalapuri Chulah: This furnace is in existence for two years. It is very useful for the villagers since it has gyser and an almirah fitted into it where food can be kept for 3-4 hours and it remains hot. In this furnace food for 6 people can be cooked in 55 minutes by using 6 litres of water. Due to lack of money it is not possible to carry the technology to the interior villages.

Mattresses of Vakeel: These days the centre makes seats or mattresses with 'Vakeel'. This is a kind of grass which grows at an altitude of 4,000 - 8,000 feet. Sometimes it also grows in desert land. But it cannot be used for any other purpose. This work was started in 1991 with the grant of Rs. 72,000 sanctioned by D.S.T. Women bring the raw material and they are paid according to the weight of the grass that they fetch. Women can do this work easily. Usually a women can bring 30-35 Kg of grass at a time. Around 70-80 women are engaged in this job. There are different centres located in Gwalkote, Bhimtal, Nankutia Tal and Dharamgarh which collect all these raw materials. One person looks after the centre and in turn brings the materials to the production centre.

Process: The grass is brought to the production centre and is kept for drying. The carding is done with the help of machine. This work is done by men and women. In one hour, one quintal of vakeel grass can be carded which fetches a wage of 20 Rs. After carding this vakeel becomes just like cotton and it gives a soft texture which is then ready for making seats and mattresses. One seat requires 2 1/2 Kg of vakeel and the person who fills this into the cover gets 50 paise as wage and for stitching 1.75 paise is given as wage to women. And for finishing they get 1.50 paise. Around 20 women are engaged in this work. There is one trainer who trains, supervises the work and gets a salary of Rs. 700/- per month.

The production at the moment is not so sufficient that it can be marketed. It has applied to KVIC for certificate so that they can get the rebate facility to market their products.

District Udyog Kendra Haldwani: Nainital

Some of the important information were collected from District Industry Centre. The centre is running programme for women. One such programme is EDP (Enterprenuer Development Programme) which started in 1986-87.

From 1989 to 1991 around 125 women have completed training. Women are given training on how to apply for loan, whom to approach for it, how to manage a project, how to run industrial activity. The duration of this training programme is from 2-6 weeks. Girls educated upto high school can join the training.

Any registered organisation can run the programme. The organisation which runs the programme has to bear the cost incurred for it. As a part of the training programme, women are paid Rs. 100/- as stipend. After completion of the training they can apply for loans to the banks. But so far none of these women are running any industrial activity.

During 1989-90 Mahila Kalyan Nigam Ltd. U.P has started a programme through which women entrepreneurs could be given some financial assistance. However, no women has been benefitted by this programme.

This scheme grants a loan of Rs. 10,000 as a margin money to the women or any cooperative institution to start any industrial activity. In the case of cooperative institution it can grant a loan upto Rs. 50,000. As a part of the scheme, the following activities can be undertaken such as: Spinning, stitching, weaving silk, Readymade garments, Chuthey, Murrabba, Aachar etc. Bari, Papads, Chips. Bakary. Envelope making Beauty Parlour. Other activities including (Handicrafts, decorative pieces.)

Nc

TEXTILES TRAINING AND DESIGNING CENTRE, HALDWANI:

Textile training and design centre at Haldwani was registered by SSI Haldwani in 1990. Centre conducts training in tie & dye, screen printing, batik etc. The duration of the training programme is 6 months.

The minimum qualification of the trainees is high school. For the training, the trainees have to pay Rs. 85/- as fees and bring all the materials used for the purpose on their own. There is no rigidity in timing during the programme. It is kept flexible so that the trainees find it easy to attend the classes. After completion of the training they are not ensured employment.

The owner, a diploma holder in Textile Designing from polytechnic, Delhi finds problem in marketing the products. Financial assistance would help her to convert it into a small scale industry. However the trainees desire to convert it into a household industry provided they are given financial support.

Nc

KUMAON KASTH KALA KENDRA, CHARKHET:

Village Charkhet is situated at a distance of 8 kms from Nainital and consists of ten households. This village is famous for wood carving.

This unit was registered in 1982 by SSI and is working since then. This unit was given a grant of 35,000/- from Grameen Bank. The main items produced are dressing table, statues, agarbatti and bangle stand.

The raw material used is mainly walnut and Maypui wood, which is purchased from the forest department, Kumaon. Applications are given in advance for the sanction of raw material i.e. tree bark. One tree bark is issued per month. Carving is done after processing it and then polished.

The marketing of the products is mobilised through wholesale outlets in Nainital (town). In Charkhet they have a sample showroom cum sales counter. The marketing is also done through KVIB outlet and different fairs and exhibitions (i.e. handicrafts board and TexIndia etc.) The sales can be further increased if one or two sales counters are opened outside Nainital. It is also felt by the entrepreneurs that in order to keep this trade live there is a need to start a training centre.

KURMANCHAL SHAWL PRODUCTION CENTRE, HALDWANI:

This weaving centre was registered by DIC, Haldwani, and produces shawls, woollen for ladies and tweed. It has been granted loan by the State Bank of India to purchase raw materials. No woman works here, however there is place reserved for women if they desire to work.

The wages paid to the artisans are according to the piece rate. Weavers are paid Rs. 12/- for weaving a plain shawl and Rs. 60/- for a designed shawl. On an average a weaver can weave 2 plain shawls a day. In order to produce a designed shawl, one and half days are required.

Mill spun yarn (plain & colored) is used as raw material which is bought from Ludhiana and a lot of money is spent on transportation. The funds available are not adequate to buy raw material for the whole year.

The annual production of this centre is 40 lakhs and the sales of products is two and a half lakhs per annum. The products are sold both through retail and wholesale outlets. The showroom of this centre is in Nainital.

The products of the centre do not find a place in the local market because they are beyond the reach of a common man there. Apart from high costs the other reason for limited sales is the competition posed by factory made products. The cost of the raw material because it is high because it is not locally available and has to be transported from outside.

Informal discussions with the artisans revealed that they are trained in Chandigarh, Ludhiana etc. and weaving is the only source of income for them.

Nc

**JOWAR SHOKA MAHILA COOPERATIVE SOCIETY; HALDWANI
BHOTIYA PARAO MALLA BAMORI**

Jowar Shoka Mahila Cooperative Society was registered in 1989, through DIC. The society consists of 30 women belonging to Bhotia tribe. The main occupation of these women is to make charkha, sweaters, thulma, carpets, pankhi etc. Raw material for these is procured from Munsiri and Dharchula.

The society buys wool at the cost of Rs. 18/- per kg. but after processing (sorting, beating, washing) only 50% of usable raw material is left. Since carding facilities are not available with them, the products are taken to Chanauda and Almora. As a result of this the total cost of finished goods increases manifold. The Centre received a grant of Rs.9000/ to purchase raw material from District Industries Centre.

The final products produced by the women artisans are quite attractive, but their feeling is that if they are provided with latest designs and patterns, they can further improve the quality of their products which would also mean a boon to sales. The artisans are also interested in undergoing training in carpet weaving but the facilities for the same are not available.

The society members meet once every month to discuss the problems faced by them and try to resolve them amongst themselves. Each member deposits an amount of Rs. 20/- per month as membership fee. This money is utilised by the members whenever they are in need of using it for some productive purpose like constructing a house. There are no terms and conditions for getting loan from this fund and no interest is charged on it.

The members of this society also contribute Rs. 5/- per month, which is spent on essential items like - utensils, mattresses, gas etc. The money is also used by the society members for meeting social obligations (eg. marriages etc).

Informal discussions were held with five women members of this co-operative society. It appears that many of these women do work in their free time but some of them are needy and work here to earn their livelihood.

These women are of the view that inspite of their desire to continue these traditional activities, they see little hope in it as the tradition is diminishing day by day. The primary reason is lack of availability of raw material. Also attitudinal changes among the younger generation has caused this activity to decline. The most evident reason is that it does not help them fetch adequate returns.

HATHKARGA HANDLOOM TRAINING CENTRE: NAINITAL

This is a training centre of UP Handlooms. Training is given in spinning, weaving, screen and block printing. The duration of the training is 3 months. Trainees can select any one of the activities for specialisation. The trainees are selected by UP Handloom Corporation and paid Rs. 150/- per month. On completing the training the trainees get a certificate which helps them to avail loan from the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). So far 4 batches consisting of 20 participants in each have completed the training. But till date no one has started his/her own business nor have they approached the centre for further training. The centre has a showroom where samples of different designs of block printing are exhibited. The new designs are tried. The centre helps the trainees to produce things which are in demand in the market.

No

CLOTH PRINTING, PRODUCTION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD, NAINITAL.

This is a registered society of UP-Industries Division. The main products of this centre are quilt covers, bedsheets, sarees, scarfs, table covers, curtains and dress material. This is the main production centre for block printing and considered to be the best for block printing.

There are two types of printing - block printing and screen printing. Block printing is more popular than screen printing as it requires less space and skill and can easily be done at home. Block printing is a traditional occupation for many hence it becomes easy for even children to pick up the skill; but it requires a lot of labour. In a day an artisan can print two sarees only. The printing charges are Rs. 10 per saree, which includes the cost of colors and chemicals. The blocks of different designs are available in the market (Jaspur and Kashipur).

Screen printing is less popular compared to block printing as it requires a lots of space and at least four artisans are required for this work. Using screen printing method, 2 sarees can be printed in two minutes. But at the most, they get employment only for two hours per day, due to scarcity of raw material and lack of demand.

There are 82 block printing units registered by the government and handloom society, Jaspur. Out of these, two are managed by women. The membership of each society is limited to 20 only, but most of these societies are inactive due to lack of financial assistance. The process of procuring loan by the societies is so arduous that the artisans prefer working independently.

Jaspur has the maximum concentration of printers in UP. Out of a total population of 60,000, 35,000 are printers, but only 10% get employment for the whole year. This is a very backward area as far as education is concerned and female literacy is extremely low. But the people are known for their skill in handicrafts, which is also their traditional occupation.

The artisans are employed at the most for 4-5 months a year, that also through middlemen and traders. The cloth to be printed here comes from Muradabad, Thakurdwara, Nador (Bijnor). The marketing is done through wholesale marketing outlets situated in Kashipur, Firokhabad Pilkhua, Delhi etc.

The main problem faced by the artisans is non availability of raw materials such as colors and chemicals which are not available in the local market. All these materials are purchased from outside.

Informal discussions with 5 women artisans revealed that their main source of income is from this occupation only. Often they are paid low wages and exploited by the middlemen.

Ne

HOMEBASED FIBRE INDUSTRY, MAHUAKALA, BAJPUR

Mahuakala is a backward village of Bajpur Block and is situated at a distance of 5-6 Kms from Bajpur. This village was selected for field visit since it was found that there is a high concentration of women engaged in household industry.

In this village a training programme of 3 months was organised by KVIB. The women trainees were paid a stipend of Rs.150/- per month. On completion of the training, 20 women formed a group and elected a group leader. This group was given Rs. 15,000 grant by the block to buy raw material and Rs. 3,000 to buy the equipment. This grant is repayable with an interest rate of 4% per annum. The repayment period is 2 years.

A few women are engaged in Resha work and produce ropes, door nets, purse etc. The block ensures them with regular supply of raw material and also assists them in marketing the finished products.

The women are not satisfied with the work as the returns are not sufficient in comparison to the labour put in. They want to switch over to other occupations like preparing readymade garments, polythene bags which they feel can help them to earn adequate money.

Ne

HOMEBASED BAMBOO INDUSTRY, JAWAR JYOTI , HALDWANI:

Jawar Jyoti is a village situated 9 kms from Haldwani and dominated by Harijans. This village was visited by the study team since it was found that during 1989, 4 entrepreneurs had been given grant for bamboo work by the KVIB. Out of the many grantees only one woman is continuing this activity. She makes baskets and dalias with bamboo. On interviewing other women entrepreneurs it was found that they have left this work because of:

- (i) The cost of raw material is high and there is difficulty in procuring it.
- (ii) Margin of profit is too less.
- (iii) Competition with other products in the market which are more attractive and have the same utility value.

Male entrepreneurs have reported that their average annual income is about Rs.5000-6000 only from this occupation.

VILLAGE RANIBAGH: HALDWANI

Ranibagh village is situated in Bhimtal Block of Nainital district. The village consists of 178 families. At the block level, different schemes like adult education, non-formal education and Jowahar Rojgar Yojna have been implemented. There are two KVIC registered societies in this village which are also providing employment to people.

A total number of 8 women are employed in HMT factory. They assist in assembling parts. They work from 9 am to 8 pm. and carry a salary of Rs. 300/- per month. There are four other similiar units, giving employment to women. But they donot get work for the whole year due to non availability of raw material.

Informal discussions with women working revealed that they are not satisfied with the work, as they get employed irregularly. The range of such employment varies from 2-3 months per year and sometimes 2-3 hours per day. The women feel that they should be trained in stiching and tailoring with latest designs to meet the demand in the market.

The study team found that in this area a plenty of mangoes are grown. Due to lack of facilities like transportation and technology for preservation, mangoes are sold at low prices without much of utility.

Greh Udyog Lisa Sehkari Samiti, Kotdwar

This cooperative society was established in 1954 with the help of Khadi Gramodyog. Apart from Lisa the other activities taken up by this society are wool spinning, bee keeping, shawl weaving etc which have proved profit making ventures.

Earlier wool spinning was done in plains only, as it was their traditional occupation. But now the samiti will start training women for wool spinning in Garhwal and then employ them. A similar training programme has already been conducted at Nainidanda.

The samiti has formulated a scheme to train women of village Mahakot in 1992-93, for which 20 new model charkhas, 25 Bageshwari charkhas and 20 Suderrshan charkhas will be provided. 60 women will be trained in one group. The whole expences of the training - trainers salary, stipend of the trainees and the raw material will be provided by the samiti. This training will be organised once in every 3 months. After the completion of the training, charkhas will be provided to the women so that they can carry out this activity at home.

The activity of bee keeping is also taken up by this samiti. There are 70 bee boxes but only 40 are in working condition. In one extraction around 80 kgs of honey is produced which depends usually upon the quality of flowers. The climate at Kotdwar is not conducive for the bees as they are very sensitive to hot weather. The bee boxes should also be widely distributed among women other than those who are working in the samiti.

PGc

TRYSEM Training Centre, Farsu.

In village Farsu 9 women were given training in weaving and one of the trainees was granted a loan of 6000/-. A sum of Rs.3000 each was for the purchase of a weaving machine and other equipments. The loan applications of other women are still pending.

Smt Sushma Devi who happens to be the lone beneficiary of the loan is satisfied with her work as it has improved her financial status. She works for 2 hours a day. The marketing of the products is done locally. Smt Sushma Devi feels that the high cost of the raw material affects the production. She feels that loan should be granted to women for purchasing raw material coupled with technical and marketing support. Similar opinion is held by other women trainees as well.

PGe

Homebased Beekeeping Industry

In village Pipli 15 women were granted loan and given training for bee keeping by the KVIB and Block. The production is in the preliminary stage and is expected to increase in near future. Presently the marketing of the products is done directly by the producers in the village itself.

In village Shak, Mr Ranjeet Singh supervises the bee keeping work and also gives training to women in this activity. At present there are 10 bee boxes and on an average a box yields about 4 kgs of honey which is sold in the local market. The producers feel that Khadi Board should buy honey from the producers on a fixed procurement rate. There is a scope for developing mushroom cultivation on a large scale.

Some suggestions have been made in this regard:

- The amount of loan granted should be increased and the procedure for procuring loans should be made easier.
- The government should buy the products, because due to lack of proper finishing of the products the artisans donot get reasonable prices.

None of the women who have taken loan on their names are working, but are paying it back in instalments as the money is not enough to start any activity. It is not even sufficient to purchase machines and raw material.

Block: Pabau

I. Achievements under the IRDP programme (1990-91)

Target Set	-	175
Target Accomplished-		167
Loan granted to		52 women
Total money disbursed		Rs.5,20,000
Subsidy		Rs.2,08,000
Activities undertaken		stitching, weaving and animal husbandary.

II. Achievements under DWACRA Scheme (1990-91)

Target Set	-	25
Target Accomplished	-	25
Groups Formed	-	25
Registered Group	-	21
No. of active Groups	-	8
Total Loan disbursed	-	Rs.3,39,850
Total Loan Subsidy	-	Rs.1,91,470

The different trades taken up by these women groups are soap making, papad making, weaving, stitching, polythene bag making, animal husbandry, goat and sheep rearing and fruit preservation.

Block Pabau is very forward compared to other blocks, in so far as the employment opportunities provided to women is concerned, but neither training nor loan is given to women in this village.

A loan of Rs. 10,000 loan was given for juice industry of which Rs.4,000 was subsidy. The juice is extracted from 'Euras' flowers. Citrous fruits are also available in abundance, its juice is in great demand. The people feel that juice industry can be successful in this place as 'Euras and 'Katal' are in abundance in this place.

It is felt that special training should be provided to the people so that they can handle the sophisticated equipments. For this loan should also be made available to the people, so that this industry can expand.

Block: Pauri

The following figures indicate the achievements under DWCRA (1990-91)

Target set for group formation	25
Target accomplished	25
Groups registered	25
Total members	485
Total loan granted (1989-90)	Rs 4,12,300
Total subsidy	Rs 1,73,750
Activities undertaken	Eari making, stitching, knitting, basket making, vegetable and milk production.

The activity wise loan distribution (in Rupees)

Stitching and tailoring	8000
weaving	10,000
sheep and goat rearing	10,000
retail shops	12,000

While women belonging to the scheduled caste were given 50% subsidy, others were given a susidy of 40% .

In village Rahuli, 30 women were given training for 7 days for making polythene bags, and 11 women were trained for 4 months for the same, but due to nonavailability of good quality raw material it remained incomplete and will be given again. After the successful completion of this training every individual will be granted a loan of 10,000 to start this trade.

Block: Khirsu

The target set and accomplished under the poverty alleviation programmes till February 1992 is as follows:

- 25 women's groups were formed.
- 13 groups comprising of 500 members were registered.
- A loan amount of Rs.2,73,600 was granted to 18 groups out of which Rs.15,200 was the subsidy amount.
- Active groups were given Rs 20,000 as an incentive.
- Supplementary nutrition programmes have been taken up by 12 groups.
- Balwaris have been set up by 12 groups.
- 22 women beneficiaries were granted loan for the purchase of sheep and goats of which 12 belonged to the SC and 10 to the general category.

TEHRI GARHWAL

TGa

Khadi Gramudyog, Chamba

In Tehri Garhwal region, the centres at Chamba, Duttu, Ghansali, Bura Kedar and Cham are under the KVIB.

Chamba Khadi Gram Udhog centre has so far provided training to 39 women during 1991-92 out of which only five or six women come to centre for work, but irregularly. These women are paid according to KVIB wage chart fixed for a particular type of spinning.

Cham Khadi Gram Udhog centre has provided training to 30 women out of which seven come to the centre regularly for work. Four women have been granted loan of Rs. 6,000. Almost all the women operate from home and few use NMC charkha. The Bura Kedar and Dhuttu centre have not been very successful in employing women as they have little time outside their domestic spheres to join the centres for working.

In Milgana block during 1991-92 under TRYSEM programme 43 women were given training and eighty five women were granted loan under IRDP scheme. Most of these women were given loan for activities like knitting, ringal work and carpentry. Research Investigators visited some of these villages to meet the beneficiasries of these schemes and found that the loan given to them has not been utilised for this purpose.

TGb

Lok Jeevan Vikas Bharti, Bura Kedar

This is a voluntary organisation which has four divisions - Gram Bharti, Rachna Bharti, Sharm Bharti and Jeevan Bharti. Each division has a specific role to play.

Gram Bharti is responsible for organising Mahila Mandal Dals and arranging for raw material used in the Small Scale Industries.

Rachna Bharti: This division arranges for the distribution of water. It has already started distributing distilled water to the villages.

Sharam Bharti: This division is mostly concerned with organising the labour. Till date more than 1,000 labourers have been organised and prepared to appear for 5th and 8th grade exams.

Jeevan Bharti: This division looks after the educational and employment related activities. It helped in opening 14 balwari in different villages and employed 28 women as teachers.

TGb

Organisation: Mahila Nav Jagran Samiti, Chamba

The Mahila Nav Jagran Samiti is an NGO working in this block which aims at improving the economic and social conditions of women by training them and giving them employment opportunities. Generating awareness among women and removing social evils are some other objectives of the organisation. The activities of the Samiti has chalked out to meet its objectives are as follows:

- Mahila Jagran Samiti has opened Balwaris in some of the villages of Chamba Block. One trainer and one assistant is employed in all the balwaris, who are paid Rs 350/- and 300/- respectively per month. There are 34 women employed in the balwari programme and efforts are afoot to set up similar balwaris in other villages also.
- Samiti has also set up 3 tailoring centres one in proper Chamba and the other two in nearby villages, where 30-40 women are given training. After receiving the training few women have also opened their own tailoring centres. Training in knitting embroidery, bag and doll making is also provided. A showroom in Dehradun is intended to be opened so that the products are easily sold.
- In village Rambas, Samiti has also trained people in resha extraction and making decorative articles of resha, which are in great demand.

Block: Chamba

The block of Chamba covers a total area of 446 sq. kms and consists of 226 villages. The major crops grown in this block are wheat, paddy, soyabean, mustard and pulses. Cultivation of fruits like apples, pears is also done on a fairly large scale.

In 1991-92, 86 women were granted loan by the block. Majority of them were given loans for dairying, a few were also given loans for knitting, blacksmithery and wood carving.

According to the, BDO Mr Dibhri on an average a woman can earn Rs 200-300 per month by selling milk. The milk is collected in the villages and sold in Chamba. The women working on knitting and tailoring machines can earn around Rs 500/- per month. The sweaters and garments are either made on order or are sold in the local market. For carpentry two women were granted loan by the block who make agricultural equipments which are easily sold in the villages nearby.

The District Industries Centre has given training as well as disbursed loan for different activities like fruit preservation, bamboo work, carpet weaving, readymade garments etc. There are a few voluntary organisations working in this block which have opened a few balwaris. Two women (one each as trainer and assistant) are employed in every Balwari and are paid Rs 350/- and 250/- per month respectively.

The BDO feels that the main reason for the failure of small scale industry in this block is the low rate of literacy, and the lack of awareness among women about various schemes. So women should be made aware about the different government programmes and the facilities provided for them. The different activities which have the potential of being taken up in the block by the women are basket and roap making, bamboo products, silk weaving, bee keeping, poultry, Angora rabbit breeding, dairying cultivation of fruits and flowers, fruit preservation, wool trade.

Block: Fakot

This block falls in the district of Tehri Garhwal. From the reports gathered it was found that in this block loans has been disbursed to individuals for different industrial activities but none has been started so far. The percentage of women who have been granted loans is very low. The loans have been advanced just to fulfill the target without any followup as to whether these units are working or not. Some private societies are working better than the govt agencies in terms of providing employment to women.

Most of the women didnot know about the loans taken on their names as they were utilised for some other activities by their husbands. Only two women of Chamba Block have taken loans for making bags.

According to the organiser of the Mahila Samiti, Smt Ratudi, women should be trained in carpet weaving which can be a more viable income generating in this area provided wool (raw material) is made available without much constraints. The future plans of the Samiti include all such programmes which will enable women to get employed. This programme is likely to be two fold:

Firstly women shall be provided training in the primary fields such as cultivation of vegetables and biglu (used as a substitute for cotton), preparation of spices, pickles, papad, noodles, wafers etc. The second line of action will include training in the secondary sector - preservation of fruit and activities such as doll making. The basic intention of the Samiti is to train women to harness natural resources and produce utility items out of them.

Block: Khirsu

The target set and accomplished under the poverty alleviation programmes till February 1992 is as follows:

- 25 women's groups were formed.
- 13 groups comprising of 500 members were registered.
- A loan amount of Rs.2,73,600 was granted to 18 groups out of which Rs.15,200 was the subsidy amount.
- Active groups were given Rs 20,000 as an incentive.
- Supplementary nutrition programmes have been taken up by 12 groups.
- Balwaris have been set up by 12 groups.
- 22 women beneficiaries were granted loan for the purchase of sheep and goats of which 12 belonged to the SC and 10 to the general category.

CHAMOLI

Ca

HILL WOOL SCHEME KVIB, GOPSESHWEAR, CHAMOLI

The main items produced by KVIB are carpets, thumla, chutka, blankets, shawls etc. The raw material is procured from local markets or the River-view factory Almora. For finishing the products are sent to Almora and Dehradun. The marketing of the products is done through marketing outlets located at different places

The following is the sales figures of the different sales centres for the last two financial years.

Annual Sale

Name of Centre	1990-91 (in Rs.)	1991-92 (in Rs.)
Gopeshwer	26,897.00	48,280.00
Joshimath	91,300.00	1,02,118.00
Badrinath	50,000.00	51,448.00
Goresharn	70,458.00	89,914.00
Augustmuni	42,000.00	51,568.00
Radwa Kendra	66,504.00	68,084.00
Total Sale	3,47,159.00	4,11,412.00

The following are the production figures of the production centres for the last two years.

Production Figures

Name of the Centre	1990-91	1991-92
Gopeshwar	2,33,566.00	49,510.00
Augustmuni	61,199.00	78,675.00
Radwa Kendra	7,560.00	11,875.00
Bhimtala	1,71,598.00	41,570.00
Ghat	54,187.00	13,036.00
Total Sale	5,28,110.00	1,94,666.00

KHADI GRAMUDYOG COMMISSION, JOSHIMATH

KVIC's sale centre is located at Joshimath. The main items sold are cotton and woollen khadi. Raw material is brought from Regional Central Store located at Dehradun. The following are the annual sales figures at this centre for the last three years.

Year	Total Sale (in Rs)
1989-90	3,54,000.00
1990-91	2,24,000.00
1991-92	1,65,000.00

The main reason for the sharp decline in the sales figures of this centre is due to the competition with other organisations producing similar products.

Gandhi Ashram being the largest voluntary organisation working in this area is able to fulfill public demand by procuring the required items from its different production centre.

The annual sales figures of Shree Gandhi Ashram, Joshimath, for the last three years is as follows:

Year	Total Sales (in Rs.)
1989-90	8,00,000.00
1990-91	8,00,000.00
1991-92	11,00,000.00

PRODUCTION-CUM-SALES CENTRE, KVIC CHAMOLI

This is a production-cum-sales centre of the KVIC. The main items produced are chuthka, pankhi and sweaters. The production units are situated in village Chinha and Kaudia. The artisans are provided with the raw material and paid for spinning and weaving. The wages are according to the wage rate chart circulated by the KVIC. For providing the finishing the products are sent to regional centre at Dehradun.

According to the incharge of the centre, the centre has stopped producing items because the quality of raw material used was bad which discouraged many weavers to work for this centre. Other organisations like D.I.C. and Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam procure the raw material from Ludhiana mills which is strong and can be filled in bobbins easily.

Following are the production and sales figures of this centre for the last four years. (in Rupees)

Year	Sales	Production
1988-89	1,65,133.00	11,094.00
1989-90	1,68,441.00	42,644.00
1990-91	1,92,024.00	54,103.00
1991-92	2,15,690.00	89,652.00

Cb

DASHOLI GRAM SWARAJYA MANDAL, GOPESHWAR

This is a voluntary organisation registered by KVIC AND run by Shree Chandi Prasad Bhatt. The main activities of this organisation include environmental education and formation of Mahila Mandal Dals.

This organisation has been in operation for the last two years only and most of the work is done by women belonging to the Bhotia tribe. Spinning and work in Lisa is also carried out by this organisation. The main items produced are shawls and pankhi.

The total items produced in year 1990-91 by this centre were worth Rs.1,23,120 and the total sales in 1991-92 were worth Rs.22,000.

Cb

JAGESHWAR SHIKSHA SANSTHAN GOPESHWAR

This is a voluntary organisation. The main activities of this organisation are to look after orphans, to prevent migration of youth, to establish village industry, to provide employment to the unemployed, to campaign for women's literacy and against liquor and work for better environment.

Mahila Mangal Dals have been formed in different villages by this organisation. This organisation was able to harness energy in the village Dogadi and succeeded in operating oil crushing and flour grinding machines. Due to lack of funds the organisation is unable to continue this activity. The organisers feel that if they get some financial support they can spread their activities and cover more areas.

RINGAL UDYOG BEDUMETHAL

This is a very small and a backward village consisting of only 22 households. The main occupation of the people of this village is Ringal trade, which is also their traditional occupation. This is the only source of income for people of this village. This occupation is also seasonal because people do not work for more than 7 months in a year.

The raw material i.e. Ringal is often bought from the far-off villages but due to financial constraints bulk purchases cannot be made by them. The Forest Department is proposing to ban collection of ringal from the forests, which which is likely to effect the production of ringal items adversely.

As far as marketing is concerned there is no problem as this village happens to be a religious place and people from all over the country gather during festive season. The baskets are sold at a price of Rs.10/-

The village is not benefitting from any of the rural development schemes although most of the households fall within the poverty brackets. No financial assistance is provided by DIC or Block Officer to the villagers.

Ce

HOMEBASED WOOL INDUSTRY NEGWAD

This village is situated at a distance of 9 Kms from Dasoli. The chief occupation of the people of this village is trade in wool and the main items produced are carpets, chutka and shawls. The raw material is brought from the traders. Spinning, coloring and finishing of the products is done by the artisans themselves. The size of the carpet woven is 4' x 7', which is sold at a cost of Rs. 1,200/- and above. Marketing continues to be a major problem to them and participate in the Gocher Mela to sell their products and make some money.

Another reason for the products not being sold is the lack of appealing designs and proper color combinations. A further handicap is that the people have had any exposure in skill upgradation. No financial help has been made available to the artisans.

DIC had organised a training programme for the village women but they did not participate in it as the stipend paid was low and the training hours were too long which hindered their daily routine and also earnings.

HOMEBASED WOOL INDUSTRY BHIMTALA

Bhimtala is located at a distance of 5 Kms from Dasoli block. More than 50 families belonging to Bhotia tribe are inhabitants of this village. During summers these people engage themselves in agriculture. The rest of the time they stay in Bhimtala and trade woollens. The main items produced are carpets, chutka, shawls, pankhi, lawa etc. The raw material is bought from the traders at a cost of 50/- per kg. The carding of wool is done in the carding plant of the District Industries Centre. The other processes required like spinning, coloring etc. are done at home.

The main problems faced by the Bhotia women producers is the marketing of their products which suffers due to competition with the KVIB and DIC products, which are comparatively better in quality.

An active womens' group working in village Bhimtala feels that training programme for weaving and tailoring should be organised for the women of this village which would enable them to earn and supplement their family income.

HOMEBASED WOOL INDUSTRY KANDIA

This village is inhabited by Bhotia Tribe. More than 50 families are residing in this village, who trade in woollens. The main items produced by the women of this village are carpets, pankhi, thulma, shawls etc. A few families have taken loan from District Industries Centre and set up 4-5 looms. They use spun yarn from Ludhiana as the raw material.

The finishing of the final products is done at home. The marketing of the finished products is done by the male members of the family by vending in far-off villages, often they spend 15-20 days out and return home without selling the products, which affects the production badly.

A small programme was started in this village by a villager with only four rabbits. The number of rabbits have raised to 17 now - wool is shredded twice a year - and in one shedding, 250 gms of wool is obtained. Angora wool is sold at a price of Rs.700/- to Rs.900/- per kg depending upon the grade.

The carding as well as spinning of the wool is done at home. The carding is done by a special brush which is not easily available. The main items made are shawls and sweaters which are in great demand. A shawl weigh 500-700 gms and costs Rs. 1,500/- to Rs. 2,000/-, but due to scarcity of raw material there is a difficulty in increasing production.

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE

The main aim of DIC is to provide financial assistance to industrial units and give training to the artisans for self employment. In the Entrepreneurs Development Programme a 15 day training was organised for women entrepreneurs. The different aspects in the training programme provide training on how to establish an industrial unit, how to find avenues for managing finance and manage an enterprise.

DIC organised different training programmes under IRDP and TRYSEM schemes. Educated unemployed youth were given training in different activities like ringal work, stone sculptures, woollen carpets, carpentry, steel furniture, electronics etc. At present 1000 industrial units are registered with DIC. There are 200 women headed units of which three are lisa factories.

There are different types of herbs available in the hills of this district, but there is no such unit set up which effectively utilises them. Last year herbs worth Rs.50,000 were sent to Ghaziabad and Dehradun. The General Manager of DIC feels that if any unit which will utilise the locally available raw material is setup, it will also serve the purpose of providing employment to the local people. A few people had been granted loan to do trade on Angora wool on experimental basis. But the venture proved unsuccessful because the wool is very costly.

DIC has opened production and sales centres in this district. The following is the production and sales figures of the carpets of Bhimtala centre in the last two years.

Year	Total Production	Total Sales
1989-90	50,850.00	37,500.00
1990-91	42,989.00	41,982.00

The reason for the sharp decline in the production is the non availability of raw material and due to lack of trained and efficient artisans.

DEHRADUN

Db

MASALA GRINDING AND AGARBATI UNIT:

This centre was registered in 1982. Was recognised by Khadi and Village Industries Board. The main activities of this unit is masala grinding and agarbati production. Institute consists of 11 workers of which 8 are women. In 1986 institute has been granted a loan of 47,000 of which 16,000 has been granted as working capital.

This unit procures raw material from Delhi, Dehradun and Saharanpur. The locally available raw material are haldi, mirch, methi etc. The products are sold locally i;e in Uttarkashi, Tehri and Pauri Garhwal. Products are marketed either in packets or in sealed bottles. The women working in this centre earn Rs 18 per day as wage. Most of these women come from poverty households. During 1990 and 1991 the wages were Rs. 16 per day.

The institute has been selling products for around Rs 2 lakhs in 1989-90. Products are not sold through brokers but by the individuals themselves.

The unit has a lot of financial crisis. The other problem is the marketing of the products. The unit is unable to sell the products on loan basis but in the market most of the buyers demand products on loan. Once the unit is financially strong such policy may be considered.

GREH UDYOG, LEATHER PROCESSING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION CENTRE

This unit was registered in 1958. KVIE had granted a loan of 1,65,000 for the purchase of raw material and construction of building.

There are 24 members in this society of which 2 are women. All of them belong to the scheduled caste. The main activities of this society are extraction and processing of leather. The unit has plans to make leather shoes.

KVIE has appointed a technician in this village, who also gives training to people. Raw leather is available in the nearby villages and sold in the local markets. So the society has to buy raw material at a very high cost. Also the chemicals used for processing of leather are often not available in Dehradun.

On an average a person can earn Rs 1000/- per month. Women are also employed on daily wage basis of Rs. 25/- per day. Women make the upper part of the shoe, and on an average make 10 shoes per day.

In order to improve the employment situation following suggestions may be considered:

1. Dead animals skin contract should be taken from private contractors and given to the society.
2. Rashtriya Leather Vikas Kendra should assist in procuring the latest machines for making shoes out of processed leather.
3. The artisans can also make other articles from leather eg hand bags leather purse etc.

SHREE GANDHI ASHRAM, DEHRADUN

This is a registered society of the KVIB. There is only one production centre located at Bijnor. The sales centre is located in Dehradun. The annual sales figure of this centre is Rs.4,51,33,504.

The following are the production figures of the different items produced by the different production centres of regional office Dehradun.

Khadi	3,49,92,871
woolen	1,59,866
soot	23,30,748
testwool	1,19,624
oil	4,51,926
khal	99,775

The following are the different sales centres under the regional office Dehradun.

Doiwala	Sahranpur
Munssori	Saltan Bazaar
Nirass nagar	Amwala Bazaar

Dc

**BLOCK: RAIPUR
MUSHROOM PRODUCTION UNIT**

Mushrooms are abundantly found in the upper reaches of Dehra Dun district. The collection of mushrooms is done mostly by women and sold in a co-operative society at a rate of Rs. 400/- per kilogram. It has been suggested that the production of mushrooms should be started on a commercial scale in order to improve its prospects in the market.

Dc

**BLOCK: CHAKRATA VILLAGE: SEEJLA
ANGORA RABBIT REARING CENTRE**

The centre provides training in rearing angora wool under DWORA scheme. At present there are 14 women employed in the centre who are rearing 70 rabbits and have been given a loan of Rs. 10,000/-. As the weather is conducive for rearing rabbits, the quality of wool produced is good and is graded according to its fineness or texture. The wool of grade A and B is sold at a fixed rate of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 900 respectively. In the year 1991, 16.21 kg of wool of grade A and 10.96 kg of wool of grade B was obtained. The cost of each rabbit is Rs. 1,800.

The centre is facing the problem of marketing. The only outlet is at Ludhiana but the demand from that place is high and the production does not match it. Marketing is yet to be developed in that area. Some other suggestions made are:

- machine should be made available at the community level so that more and more people are given employment opportunities.
- veterinary facilities should be made available.
- more training should be provided to upgrade the skill for extracting wool.

De

HIMANI MAUN UDHYOG SEHKARI SAMITI, RANI POKHRI: DEHRADUN

This unit was registered in 1986 but started to function only in 1989. The unit has a total of 18 members out of which 11 are women.

The co-operative society is engaged in preparing bee-keeping boxes in large numbers and has 450 colonies (a colony consists of honey bees in the boxes). By selling 8 boxes of honey bees, the centre receives Rs. 10,000/-. The centre has a technically qualified person recruited by the KVIB who looks after the technical aspects of bee-keeping. The production of honey is enhanced by preparing sheds out of candles. Each year the centre is able to sell products worth Rs. 8 lakhs. The product is sold in local markets as well as in places outside Dehradun such as Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal and Nainital. The sale figures of the centre range between Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 60,000. Each member of the society gets a share of Rs. 300. So far the centre has received a grant of Rs. 32,000 and taken a loan of Rs. 21,000.

The major problem faced by the centre is that of marketing because it does not have a trade mark. Due to this reason the centre prefers to prepare boxes rather than honey for sale. In order to find a place in the market the products are often under-priced. The centre also lacks the technique of making the product marketable. Moreover, those entrepreneurs who produce less honey in terms of quantity sell at higher rates.

As far as women's employment is concerned, they are found more suitable than their male counterparts and their number is steadily increasing. Women are able to run this activity on a household basis and produce enough honey for consumption in local areas and around. The centre intends to have a processing plant in order to manage and control this activity in a better manner.

Dc

UTTRAKHAND CEREAL PULSE PROCESSING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

This co-operative society is completely managed by women. There are 15 members each having a share of 2000 rupees in the society. 5 women have taken training in a government sponsored training programme.

This society has taken a loan of 30,000 from the bank of which a major portion has been returned and only Rs 10,000 inclusive of interest has to be returned. This society possesses only a mixer and a grinder. The raw material is bought from Delhi and Dehradun and the spices produced vary in range.

The spices are sold to the households and also to hotels and restaurants. The poly packs for packing are bought from Delhi. These women have also started bee-keeping as a income generating activity.

Around 4 years back the society had applied to the KVIB for loan and subsidy and their application has been forwarded from Dehradun to Lucknow office, but has not been considered as yet. Since the society does not have a place of its own, the work is done in the houses. The finished products are taken home by the members and later marketed.

**FRUIT PRESERVATION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
PRITHVIPUR, VIKAS NAGAR LTD.**

This society was registered in 1986, and its FPO number is 7175. A loan of Rs 6 lakhs was provided by KVIB. The main items produced are jam, sauces, squashes, pickles etc of fruits like tomatoes, mangoes, oranges lemons etc. The only sales outlet of this sanstha is in Vikas Nagar, Dehradun.

There are 29 members in this society of which 18 are women who are incharge of the production. Male members usually do the marketing of the products. This society has its own building and a small laboratory. The women were not given any training in fruit preservation, they have acquired the skill with practice and experience. 50% of the raw material needed by this society is procured from the surrounding villages, and the rest of the things like bottles, chemicals, packing materials etc are bought from Dehradun or Saharnpur. The products are also sold in cities like Delhi, Dehradun etc. The annual sales of this society exceeds Rs 10 lakhs per year.

The employees are paid Rs.750/- per month. During the peak season village women are also employed at Rs.25-30. On an average 1-1/2 tons of products are produced in this factory per day. The use of electric and diesel kilns is brought into the factory.

Women have played a great role in this work. This factory is providing them with regular employment in the absence of adequate crops. Rs 61,613/- was the profit of this sanstha for the year 1990-91.

Dc

BLOCK: KALSI VILLAGE: KALSI (OLD)
TATPATTI TRAINING CENTRE (CARPET)

This training centre is being run by the block. The centre has provided training to 15 women and of late it has been taken over by the Tribal Development Corporation. The centre provides training in weaving carpets.

During the training period the centre was able to produce carpets worth of Rs. 1 lakh but due to inadequate marketing facilities, the carpets are lying in the godowns. After the completion of the training programme, the women were not provided with any financial support, so most of them remained unemployed. Another reason is that there are limited outlets for marketing the products. The centre has no system of conducting a follow-up or an evaluation of the training programmes which is a serious lacuna existing in most of the training centres. No measure has been taken to counter this deficiency so far.

Another such centre has been started in Raipur. The centre is providing training to 16 women under the DWCRA scheme.

Dc

BLOCK: DOIWALA VILLAGE: LACCHIWALA
SERICULTURE TRAINING CENTRE

This centre imparts training in sericulture and trained 15 women in all. A group of 3 women was given a loan of Rs. 10,000/-. This group is able to extract 1 kilogram of silk fibre from 3 kilograms of cocoon. The women are also involved in the extraction of honey. This activity is generally carried out by the women in their households. In order to provide further boost to sericulture and improve employment opportunities for women, following suggestions may be taken into consideration:

- the Sericulture Department should sell the raw material to women entrepreneurs directly
- women should be given loan to purchase machines for better output
- products should be sold in the open market
- sericulture should be introduced at the community level for more participation from the masses.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY: DEHRADUN

The electronics industry was set up in by the U.F. Government and has a large number of women employed in it. In order to equip women with the necessary skill, the government has set up a Polytechnique and Industrial Training Institute (ITI). The trainees learn how to make bulbs, telephones, assemble watches and TV sets.

De

**BLOCK: KALSI * VILLAGE: DOIWALA
TRAINING CENTRE FOR TAILORING**

The Industry Department is running a training centre at Kalsi. A group of 20 women receive training at a time. The items produced during the training period are sold in the market managed by the Industry Department. Most of the women operate from their homes but the activity is yet to take off on a large scale. These women are not enterprising enough to compete in the open market, hence most of them are not gainfully employed.

BLOCK: KALSI

Block Kalsi is dominated by people belonging to the Schedule Tribes. Under DWCRA scheme, 37 groups have been organised in which there are 730 members. Out of these, 286 belong to the Schedule Castes, 444 belong to Schedule Tribes. In this block through DWCRA schemes women have received training in buffalo rearing and kitchen gardening. Women who have formed such groups market the milk and its products on their own without seeking any assistance from co-operative societies. But the activity of kitchen has not taken off on a large scale mainly because of inadequate marketing facility and infrastructure.

Although women received training in spinning on NMC Charkhas but it did not succeed because of non-availability of raw material in the vicinity.

BLOCK: DOIWALA

The block Doiwala in Dehradun district is the most prosperous block. The IRDP met with the larger success compared to that in the other blocks. During 1991-92 about 72 women received training in different trades. Out of these 17 women were given loans so that they could start their enterprise and 25 women were able to find gainful employment after the training programme. Many small scale units have been functioning effectively in this block. These small scale units are involved in trades related to making papad, candles, spices, bee-keeping etc. The block has the potential of transforming sericulture into a full-fledged industry but so far very little has been done in this direction. It is felt that women can be effectively employed in the field of sericulture, electronics, spinning and bee-keeping.

BLOCK: CHAKRATA

The block Chakrata is situated in Dehradun district and is a relatively backward block. The main reason is that the block is inhabited largely by the Scheduled Tribes. The level of literacy is low in the block as a whole and extremely low among females. As far as industrial activity is concerned the only household industry that flourishes in the block is that of woollen garments.

The block has the potentiality of giving rise to many Small Scale Industries involved in food preservation, paper making, Angora rabbit rearing etc. The government has been providing loans under the IRDP to women in this block. The details of the financial allocation, target achieved and the number of people provided employment is given in the table below;

IRDP (Year)	Financial Allocation (in lakhs)	Fund disbursed (in lakhs)	Avg. amt. spent on each bene- ficiary (loan+grant) (in Rupees)	Target (person)	Trade	Emp. prov- ided (person)	Pr se wo ng
1989-90	24.46	24.27	7937	40	52	30	1
1990-91	26.69	25.66	9300	80	80	24	2
1991-92	23.53	20.20	9930	80	66	20	4

There has been no evaluation of the programmes and how far the women have benefited from this scheme is not known. The scheme of DWCRA helps women to acquire training and take up enterprises. But the major problem that arises after providing the required training it is that there is no financial support provided to them. Because of this most of the women find themselves out of employment. Although the prospects of developing dairy and horticulture in this area are bright, yet women have not been coming forward as the marketing facilities are not adequate for them to make this activity viable.

JAISALMER

Ja

KHADI GRAMUDYOG SAMITI, NEDAI

This village is located at a distance of 70 kms from Jaisalmer and connected by roads. The Indira Gandhi canal passes through this village. The village has a middle school, post office and a hospital. It consists of 100 households, most of whom belong to Meghwal community.

This village comes under the work area of Khadi Gramodyog Samiti Magdha, which has a regional office here. The centre employs spinners in this village and they do not have any problem of raw material. Women artisans are satisfied with the Khadi Sansthan as this is the only agency providing employment to them. Charkhas were also made available to the artisans on 50% subsidised rates. Women artisans earn on an average Rs 4/- per day whereas the women working at the construction site are paid 30/- per day.

According to the manager of the centre, weaving is not done in this village as the men prefer working as casual labourers on the construction sites where they earn Rs. 40-50/- per day.

POKHRAN KHADI GRAMODYOG SANSTHAN, POKHRAN

This is a registered institute of the KVIB. The main activities of this institute are wool spinning, doubling and weaving. The production rate has gone down in the last three years which is due to the management crises within the organisation and lack of funds. This year the board members have been re-elected and are planning to revive this society by granting new loans, so that maximum number of men and women can be employed.

The following is the brief description of this society;

- Year of establishment	1972
- Members of the society	11
- Female members	2
- President	Tribhawan Ji Purohit
- Secretary	Sh. Om Prakash Ji
- Production Centres	Chayan, Phalsund, Pokhran
- Raw material is produced from	Bikaner and Pokhran
- Registered spinners	400
- Registered weavers	200
- Sales centre	Pokhran
- Processing	Jodhpur, Bikaner

The following are the production and sales figures of this society (in lakhs) for the last three years:

Year	Production	Sales
1989-90	1.50	2.00
1990-91	Nil	1.50
1991-92	Nil	.60

No training has been given to the artisans by this society. The head office of this centre is in Pokhran, and at present no village is covered by this centre.

SPINNING CENTRE, KVIC , Jinjinyali

Village Jinjinyali is located at a distance of 120 Kms from Jaisalmer and is well connected by road network. There are 600 households in this village majority of them are Rajputs. At present all the government schemes have reached this village.

The village falls under the work area of KVIC Baikunthgram, Guhdha and is only at a distance of 2 kilometres from it. Spinning is done in this village. There are around 50 registered spinners and only one weaver in this village.

This is the largest spinning centre of KVIC has no scarcity of raw material as it is directly funded by KVIC. This centre provides employment to women of all castes. Apart from spinning, the women also work as labourers in this village on a flat wage rate of 25/- day. But still the number of spinners is increasing every year. The women have to go to Guhada for the collection of raw material (wool) as well as for depositing the spun thread as there is no sub-centre in Jinjinyali. Marino wool is provided for spinning. The main-office as well as sale-centre of Basia Samagra Vikas Parishad is situated in this village. The women of this village are not satisfied with the wage rate of KVIC.

SHREE TANOTRAI KSHETRIYA SAGHAN VIKAS SAMITI, SONU

This society was registered by Khadi Board in 1980-81, but got the registration letter in 1986-87. There are 15 members in this society of which two are women. This institute was registered after great hurdles as its work area falls within that of Seema-gram Swaraja Sangh, Jaisalmer. This is the only society in Jaisalmer which has been granted loan by KVIC.

The villages covered by this society are Ramgarh, Sonu and Khui-wala. The raw material is procured from Sanstha Sangh Jaipur, Bikaner and local market. There is only one sale centre in Ramgarh. There are a total of 500 spinners and 200 weavers registered with this society.

Following are the last three year's production and sales figures in lakhs of this centre:

Year	Production	Sales	
		Retail	Wholesale
1989-90	1.50	-	-
1990-91	2.50	.65	1.60
1991-92	5.50	2.50	4.00

The KVIC has granted a loan of Rs.8.92 lakhs and KVIB Rs.82.50 lakhs to this society. No training has ever been given to the artisans of this society.

JAISALMER DISTRICT KHADI GRAMUDYOG PARISHAD

This society was registered in 1961-62. There are 12 members in this society of which one is a woman.

The centre is engaged in production of soap and oil besides weaving and spinning of khadi. The main feature of this centre is that it has a quality testing laboratory.

This society grants loan to the artisans for construction of residential units. The centre conducts training thrice a year for the artisans to enable them to spin on Amber Charkha. At present there are a total of 25 Amber Charkhas in this centre and a provision of additional 20 Charkhas has been made.

The production cum sales centres are located in Jaisalmer, Deva, Chandan, Sultana, Lanala and Kotadi. The raw material is procured from Sanstha Sangh Jaipur, Khadi Commission and local markets.

3500 spinners and 250 weavers are registered with this centre. Loan has been granted by KVIB and Rajasthan Bank. Products are sent to Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner for processing.

The centres production figures in lakhs for the last two financial years are :

Items	1990-91	1991-92
Woollen	51.00	57.00
Cotton	19.62	23.00
Silk	5.43	8.00
VI	5.53	7.00
Wholesale	44.00	23.00

Jb

BASIA SAMAGRA VIKAS PARISHAD , BAIKUNTHGRAM , JINJINYALI

This society was registered in 1981 and is situated at a distance of 140 kms from the head office. Though registered in 1981, it was provided loan in August 1991 by KVIB. There are 11 members in this centre of which 2 are women.

The raw material is procured from Sanstha Sangh Jaipur and local markets. The production centre is situated in Singhdar and the sales centre in Jinjinyali. There are 300 spinners and 4 weavers registered with this centre.

The production and Sales figures for the year 1991-92 are :

Production	2.40 lakhs
Sales	
Wholesale	2.40
Retail	.50

The centre has taken a loan of Rs. 3.27 lakhs.

Since the production centres of this society are not linked by road so they suffer from transportation problem. The centre needs to have financial assistance in order to expand its work.

Jb

NABHDUGAR KSHETRIYA SAGHAN VIKAS SAMITI, KANOI

This institute was registered by KVIB in 1980-81. There are 15 male members in this society. This sanstha covers three villages - Kanoi, Sam and Damodar. The head office and the sales centre of this sanstha are in Kanoi. This sanstha stands third in Jaisalmer district for the production and sales of Khadi products.

There are 700 spinners and 70 weavers registered with this institute. The finished products are sent to Jaisalmer for processing.

The following are the production and sales figures of this sanstha for the last three years.

Year	Production (in lakhs)	Sales (in lakhs)	
		Wholesale	Retail
1989-90	15.00	18.95	2.00
1990-91	15.00	19.00	3.65
1991-92	15.30	19.00	7.00

Khadi Board has granted a loan of 26 lakhs to this sanstha.

KHADI GRAMODYOG SAMITI, MANDHA,

Khadi Gramodyog Samiti is a registered society of KVIB and provides employment to the artisans. It was registered by KVIB in 1982-83 and granted a loan of 26 lakhs. The production centres are in Madha and Nedai. There are three sales centres. DRDA has conducted two training programmes on spinning in Mandha village. The raw material is procured from Sanstha Sangh Jaipur, KVIC and local markets.

520 spinners and 45 weavers are registered with this centre. The centres production and sales figures for the last three years are: (in lakhs)

Year	Production	Sales
1989-90	13.06	14.88
1990-91	13.77	14.53
1991-92	15.10	17.50

SEEMA GRAM SWARAJA SANGH, JAISALMER

This society was registered by KVIB in 1969 and granted a loan of Rs. 75.46 lakhs from KVIB. This is the second largest centre from production, sales and employment point of view. The society has succeeded in providing employment to people in the remote villages of Jaisalmer. It has a wool processing and carding plant.

The production centres are located in Ramgarh, Kutchri, Khuiwala, Khudi and Jaisalmer.

The production and sales figures of this centre for the last three years are :

Year	Production (in lakhs)	Sales	
		Wholesale	Retail
1989-90	43.38	29.04	41.04
1990-91	33.80	25.78	42.02
1991-92	39.78	17.89	50.83

A total number of 32000 spinners and 185 weavers are registered with this centre. Apart from this 150 unregistered weavers and spinners are working. Wool is procured from Sanstha Sangh Jaipur and local market. So far the centre has conducted two training programmes for the weavers.

**KHADI PRODUCTION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
KABEER BASTI,**

This co-operative society was registered in 1964 by KVIB. The head office is situated at a distance of 65 kilometres from Jaisalmer. There are a total of 110 members in this society out of which 31 are women. While 27 women members are residents of Kabeer basti the other 4 belong to the nearby villages.

There are 2000 spinners and 40 weavers registered with this society. Its sub-centres are located at Tejpala, Parver, Batha, Khoa, Megha, Nagani, Raimala, Dhani, Sadha, Kabak and Leela.

Raw material is procured from Bikaner co-operative society and local markets. There are three sale outlets of this centre - two in Jaisalmer and one in Kabeer Basti. The centre was granted a loan of 43 lakhs by the Khadi Board, Jaipur.

The production and sales figures of this centre for the last 3 years in lakhs are :

Year	Production	Sales	
		Retail	Wholesale
1989-90	13.67	12.50	2.70
1990-91	16.26	11.16	10.70
1991-92	18.05	12.47	11.40

Jc

DEGRAI REGIONAL SAGHAN VIKAS SAMITI , DEVIKOT.

This society was established in 1980-81 by KVIB. There are 11 male members in this society. A proposal to have female members has been forwarded.

The unit has production centres in Mandai, Fatehgarh, Rama, Rasala, Mulana, Bhiyansar, Dangari, Rewardi, Devikot and a sale counter in Jaisalmer.

The production and sales figures in lakhs for the last three years are :

Year	Production	Sales	
		Wholesale	Retail
1989-90	5.57	3.50	4.30
1990-91	3.00	1.50	4.72
1991-92	4.25	1.50	4.00

The raw material is either supplied by Khadi Board or bought from local markets. The processing and finishing of the products takes place at Jaisalmer.

There are 1500 spinners and 29 weavers registered with this centre. The society has taken a loan of Rs. 19.50 lakhs till 1991.

This centre has also employed artisans of kashidakari, patch work and mirror work from Mulana village. The centre claims to be inactive due to lack of interest shown by the workers. The centre has succeeded in reaching out to the artisans in the remote areas by providing employment.

**TEMDERAI REGIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
KOTADI,**

The centre was established with the help of KVIB in 1980 and granted a loan of Rs. 17 lakhs. There are 11 male members in this centre.

The head office is situated at a distance of 45 kms from the district headquarters in Kotadi. The production centre is in Sobh. The raw material is procured from Sanstha Sangh Jaipur and local markets.

There are a total of 1000 spinners and 32 weavers registered with this centre covering 6 panchayats of block Sam. No training for the artisans has ever been organised by the centre.

The centres production and sales figures in lakhs for the last 3 years are :

Year	Production	Sales	
		Cotton	Woollen
1989-90	8.00	-	-
1990-91	6.46	1.92	1.70
1991-92	6.70	6.53	6.13

VILLAGE POKHRAN

This village is situated at a distance of 110 kms from Jaisalmer on Jaisalmer-Jodhpur highway. Panchayat samiti Sankara's head office is also in Pokhran. This village ranks second in development in the district after Jaisalmer. The Khadi Institutes in Pokhran have failed to provide employment to women. But the following industries are running successfully in this village.

Leather Industry: This work is done by the people belonging to 'Chamar' (cobbler) caste only. The different articles made out of leather are embroidered footwear, pouch, purse, belts, bags, bracelets etc. There is a division of work between men and women. The women only do the embroidery on the leather, and the rest is done by the men.

The raw material (leather and thread) used in this work is bought from Jodhpur and other big towns. It is the traditional occupation of the people. No loan has ever been granted to these artisans by any agency to start this work. The marketing of the finished products is done in Jodhpur, Delhi and other big cities by the male members of the artisan families.

There are about 80 women engaged in this activity and a woman working on an average earns Rs 15 per day. The leather industry can be further expanded and more employment for women can be generated if loans are granted to women artisans.

Women are engaged in kashidakari done on cloth. Private traders of Barmer employ women for this work. The kashidakari is done on the cushion covers, bedsheets, skirt-piece, blouse-piece etc. There are around 50-60 such women who do this work in this village. The raw material (cloth, thread, mirrors) and designs are provided by the traders only.

Pottery: Village Pokhran is famous for its pottery work. Around 125 potters live in this village. The main items produced are mud utensils and toys. The finished products are marketed in Jodhpur, Chilli, Jaipur, Barmer and Chouten. The production is usually demand based. The design, size and colors are suggested by the traders. Most of the households were granted loan of 4000/- to start this activity, but loans were advanced only to the male artisans.

Women assist men in preparing the mud, designing and coloring the utensils. But as per tradition women are not allowed to sit on the potters wheel. On an average a woman earns 20-25/- per day in this trade by coloring around 40 utensils or pots per day. There are around 200 women artisans engaged in this trade. The products are in great demand locally. It is a source of tourist attraction too. The demand is seasonal and at its peak in summers. The artisans of this activity don't have any raw material problem.

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HOMEBASED INDUSTRY, FATEHGARH,

Village Fatehgarh is located at a distance of 60 kms from Jaisalmer on Jaisalmer-Barmer highway and well connected by roads. There are about 120 households residing in this village, most of them belonging to Nai caste. There is a hospital, middle school and a post office in this village.

This village falls under the work area of Shree Degrai Kshetriya Saghan Vikas Samiti, Devikot. Though this village is one of the main centres of Khadi Sanstha, no work has been done for the last one year. Only spinning is done in this village.

There are around 200 spinners registered in this village, but they do not get regular employment for the whole year due to scarcity of raw material. In the district of Jaisalmer this Sanstha ranks the lowest in production. Except for in Khadi there is no other source of employment for the women of this village.

There are around 100 other women in this village who make kashidakari items for private traders, but this work is also very irregular. The raw material cloth, thread and mirrors etc and also the designs are provided by the middlemen. Private traders who get kashidakari items made pay very low wages to these women. Jaisalmer being a tourist spot, Kashidakari items are in great demand.

The women are not satisfied with the type of employment they are provided with by Khadi Sansthan. The wool is distributed only once in a year.

Je

HOMEBASED TYE AND DYE INDUSTRY

There are around 250 women in Jaisalmer who are engaged in this activity and belong to 'Khatrin' caste. On an average a woman can tie one shawl per day, and earn Rs. 7 including the thread.

The women feel that the wages paid to them are inadequate, compared to the labour input, but due to absence of alternate source of employment they are forced to stick to it. The work is done at home. The women visit the centre to collect the material and deposit the finished products. The demand of tie and dye shawls is more compared to the ordinary ones. In this area women from urban areas are engaged and not the rural women.

HOME BASED WOOLLEN INDUSTRY, SAM,

Situated at a distance of 49 kilometres from Jaisalmer this village consists of 600 households of which 200 are Meghwals, 300 Muslims and the rest carpenters, barbers, baniyas etc. Sam is a very prosperous village having pucca roads, tube wells, primary and secondary schools, hospital, community rest house, custom's check post, Bank and a solar energy lightening system. Sam is very famous for its sand dunes which lie at a distance of only four kms from the village.

There are 200 spinners and 50 weavers residing in village Sam. This village comes under the work area of Nabdhugar Saghan Vikas Samiti, and is the largest production centre of Khadi Sanstha. The Khadi items produced are Fatoos, Bardi, Ladies shawls (plain and embroidered). Women of this village also want to take spinning as an income generating activity, but there is always a shortage of raw material - wool supplied by Khadi institutes.

In 1987-88, Rajasthan Financial Corporation had granted a loan of 42,000 to 13 weavers for the construction of Bunkar shed and to purchase kargha (loom), charkha and other related equipments. RFC officers assured that 50% of the loan amount would be treated as subsidy but later on a notice was sent asking the artisans to return the whole amount with recurring interest.

The weavers and spinners feel that raw material should be made available for the whole year round to ensure regular employment. They also feel that wage rates need to be revised.

The women of this village are also skilled in kashidakari and mirror work, but this skill is not used for any income generating purpose. Women expresses to have a co-operative society or help from any private organisation which can provide them with some work where their skills can be utilised.

VILLAGE GUHDA,

Village Guhda is situated at a distance of 122 kms from Jaisalmer and is famous for khadi products. There are 110 households majority of whom belong to the community Meghwals. Weaving is done by males and spinning is done by females of Meghwal community.

The head office of KVIC Baikunthgram, is located in this village and is the largest weaving centre. At present there are 30 weavers and 100 women spinners in this village. The main items produced are shawls, coatings etc. KVIC has constructed big centres for storing finished items. Apart from this, under the famine budget every weaver was allotted a fully constructed shed for weavers completely subsidised.

The Khadi Commission organised a training programme for the weavers of this village only once. Weavers feel their children should be provided with some training so that they become efficient in their profession. On an average a weaver of this village earns Rs. 25-30/- per day. Khadi weaving and spinning is the only source of income of the people, as such weavers of this village do not have any raw material problem.

The following are the production and sales figures of Khadi Gramodyog Commission Baikunth Gram Guhada for the last three financial years.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Production	19,03,394	24,13,809	25,16,209
Sales	1,50,780	93,452	72,347

There are 1300 spinners and 40 weavers registered in this centre.

HOME BASED INDUSTRIES, MULANA

Village Mulana is located at a distance of 50 kms from Jaisalmer and is famous for kashidakari work on cloth. This village is not connected by road. There are about 300 households in this village belonging to Rajputs, Suthars, Hujuri and Manginiyar castes. Majority of them are Rajputs and migrants from Pakistan who do this Kashidakari work. There is a hospital, middle school and a post office in this village. While the women of this village do kashidakari the men are employed as labourers. This village falls under the work area of three Khadi Sanstha's - Khadi Gramodyog Parishad, Seema Gramswarajaya Sangh, Degrai Kshetriya Saghan Vikas Samiti Devikot.

All these three institutes together provide employment to women for 8 months in a year. The rest of the time the women work for private contractors. The women of this village prefer working for the khadi sansthas than private contractors who do not pay them adequately. Shree Shakti Singh Rajput who works as a middleman both for the government as well as private contractors feels that women should form a co-operative. The prevailing social customs prevent women from forming a cooperative. The men are trying to take loan on their names and form a co-operative for the women. At present the women earns Rs 5/- by making kashidakari articles. There are three hundred women working in this village. The main items produced are cushion covers, bags, single and double bed-covers, curtains, skirt pieces, blouse piece and kurtas.

Wool spinning is also done in this village but not many women indulge in this activity. So there is no problem of raw material. Young girls of this village do this work with great efficiency. Kashidakari can be a source of permanent employment for the women of this village as this work of art is very popular among the tourists.

HOMEBASED WOOLLEN , KOTADI,

This is one of the most backward villages and is situated at a distance of 35 kms from Jaisalmer. There are around 100 households belonging to Rajputs and Meghwal communities.

This village falls under the work area of Shree Temderai Kshetriya Saghan Vikas Samiti, which has a permanent centre in this village. There are around 200 spinners and 2 weavers in this village. The spinners get raw material for 4-5 months of spinning as the sanstha lacks funds to purchase raw material. Khadi Sansthas are the only institutions providing employment to the women of these villages. Men are usually employed as construction labourers.

No training has been provided to the artisans of this village. The sanstha's weaving work is done in a nearby village called Sobh situated at a distance of 15 kms from Kotadi. There are 20 weavers who have been allotted Bunker Sheds by DRDA. Sobh is the largest weaving centre. The supply of raw material is usually inadequate.

The sanstha needs funds to purchase raw material in order to employ artisans gainfully. The sanstha gives priority to the economically weaker sections of the society while distributing raw material.

VILLAGE RAMGARH, OVERVIEW

Ramgarh is situated at a distance of 65 kms from Jaisalmer. There are 800 families residing in this village comprising of different castes like Rajputs, Baniya, Suthar, Nai, Khatri, Swami, Meghwal etc.

There are 10 stone crushers in Sonu village of Ramgarh. There is a 215 mtrs high TV Tower being built in Ramgarh which will be the largest in Asia. There is also a hospital and State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur in this village. The main reason for the development of this village is the presence of Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana.

There are two Khadi Sansthas working in village Ramgarh - Seema Gram Swaraja Sangh and Shree Tanotrai Kshetriya Saghan Vikas Samiti. Both these institutes employ spinners and weavers from the village. One supervisor is permanently employed to look after the centre. 300 spinners and 40 weavers are working with Seema Gram Swaraja Sangh and 150 spinners and 15 weavers working with Tanotrai Saghan Vikas Samiti which has its head office and sales centre in Ramgarh.

The Khadi work is on a decline in Ramgarh as the artisans do not get enough money for the work. On an average a spinner earns Rs. 5/- for wool spinning where as she can earn 30/- per day by working on construction sites. In Sonu village 2500 women and 2000 men are employed in mines.

As far as the training is concerned weavers have been trained in weaving by the Khadi Institutes working in the village.

KABEER BASTI, AN OVERVIEW

Kabeer Basti is located at a distance of 55 kms from Jaisalmer and it comes under the jurisdiction of panchayat samiti Sam. This village was established in 1959. All the residents of this village belong to Meghwal community. The village is totally electrified and has a secondary school.

The Kabeer Basti Khadi Sehkari Samiti was established in 1964. There are 65 weavers and 150 spinners in this village. The weavers are provided machines for weaving and spinning free of cost by the sanstha. Weavers were provided loans at a subsidy of 80% from Rajasthan Bank for the construction of shed for weavers.

The Kabeer Basti Sehkari Samiti provides facilities to villagers covering 11 villages. But this society often faces crisis of raw material, as wool is not available in sufficient quantities.

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This village falls under the work area of Shree Temderai Kshetriya Saghan Vikas Samiti, which has a permanent centre in this village. There are around 200 spinners and 2 weavers in this village. The spinners get raw material for 4-5 months of spinning as the sanstha lacks funds to purchase raw material. Khadi Sansthas are the only institutions providing employment to the women of these villages. Men are usually employed as construction labourers.

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BARMER

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PRODUCTION CUM SALES CENTRE: GADRA ROAD, BARMER

This village is situated at a distance of 85 Kms from Barmer on Indo-Pakistan border. Most of the residents of this village are refugees from Pakistan and have settled in this village after 1971 and belong to Meghwal community. All these families have been allotted 5 acres of cultivable land but due to uncertainty of monsoons, there is no dependence on agriculture.

There is a KVIC production-cum-sales centre in this village which provides wool to the women spinners. Around 150 spinners belonging to three different villages are registered with this centre. After spinning the thread is sent to village Girab for weaving. According to the official incharge of this centre, the production has gone down drastically due to decrease in the number of spinners. There is a proposal to close down this centre. The women artisans prefer doing embroidery (kashidakari) as it is easier to do. Apart from kashidakari the other major industry which provides employment to women and children is woollen carpet industry.

WOOLLEN CARPET INDUSTRY: GADRA ROAD, BARMER

This work is done by the women and children only. Children numbering 5, work on one loom and are paid Rs. 50/- per sq. foot of carpet woven. On an average it takes three and a half months for weaving a carpet of 6' x 9'. In this trade a 5 year old child can earn Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/- per month.

In village Panela through Panchayat Samiti some IRDP programmes have been implemented under which 3 months training is given to women in 'kashidakari' work. Six Women have taken this training but it has not helped them at all as 'kashidakari' is their traditional occupation. This training was organised only to maintain the records and to avail the stipend. The women usually take the raw material home, work there and come to the centre for depositing the product. Only on the days of supervision the women are called in the centre. After the training no follow up is done and no equipment is provided to the women to do this work.

Weaving - Earlier 200 men were engaged in making 'patoos' but most of them have given up this occupation as the returns are very low. At present only 4 men are doing it. They are paid Rs.30/- per day as wages. For making Patoos the thread is bought from KVIB's Centre at Ramser which is about 25 kilometres from here and the finished products are also deposited there.

Most of the women do 'kashidakari' work which has a great demand in local market, cities and also abroad. The raw material is provided by the traders through middle men. Depending upon the nature of work, the women are paid Rs.5 to 10 per day. The different items made are cushion covers, wall hangings, hand bags, purse, shirts, bedsheets etc.

According to the villagers they are highly exploited by the middlemen and are not paid according to their labour input. The quality of the finished products depends upon the amount paid by the contractor. If the women are given training in latest designs and the technology then the quality of finished products can be further improved.

VILLAGE: DHANAU, CHOUTAN

Village Dhanau is situated at a distance of 90 Kms from Barmer on Indo-Pakistan border. There are around 1,000 families residing in this village. Most of them belong to Meghwal, Muslim, Jat communities.

In village Dhanau there is a voluntary organisation called 'Social Work Research Centre'. The major objective is to provide employment to atleast one woman member of every family. There are 500 women artisans registered with this centre who take work home. There are 10 other women employed with this organisation who are paid Rs. 600/- to Rs.650/- per month. The women artisans registered with this centre are paid according to the work that they produce.

Apart from this organisation, there are 5-6 private contractors working in this village on a large scale. The artisans are not satisfied with their work as they are neither paid well, nor in time. Among all the private contractors Phanoomal pays the artisans well and also in time. The main occupation of the women of this village is "Khashidakari". From embroidering one cushion cover a woman is pay Rs. 20 and is sold at a cost of Rs. 40/- to Rs.50/-. Similarly for making a bedsheet the artisan is paid Rs. 225/- which takes 20 days to complete. The women artisans feel that the organisation in the village should expand its sphere of work and register more artisans. There is no KVIB's or KVIC's spinning centre in this village. Wool carving is also done in the village.

VILLAGE: BISHALLA, BARMER

There is a KVIC centre in this village which has registered 100 spinners and 10 weavers. The number of spinners and weavers is gradually decreasing due to the spurt in woollen carpet industry for the last four years.

The other major activity of this village is tieing and dyeing of shawls and chunnies. On an average one and half days is consumed for tieing one chunni. The raw material (cloth, thread etc.) is provided by the traders in Barmer who collect the finished products.

There are few potter families in this village. Men make the pots and women decorate them with patterns. These pots are marketed in Barmer which is 25 kilometres away from this place.

HOMEBASED INDUSTRY, ALAMSER

This village is situated on the Indo-Pakistan border and is at a distance of 80 Kms from Barmer. There are around 1,000 families residing in this village. The village is famous for 'kashida-kari' (Hand Embroidery) and wood carving work. Most of the male workers have migrated to work as labourers in Gujarat.

Dharu-Ram Meghwal does the work of a middleman in this village. He takes the orders from trader of Chout and employs the women to complete this work. A few women work at home and are paid item-wise whereas a few others are employed on wage rate basis. They work at Dharu Ram's residence from 9.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. daily and are paid Rs. 10/- per day as wages. Dharu Ram earns Rs. 2,000/- to 3,000/- per month as a middlemen. There exists home-based industry in wood work also.