

An analytical study on handloom industry in West Bengal

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ABSTRACT

Indian Handloom Industry is an old house industry of India with a decentralized set up. This industry is a wellspring of work for a large number of individuals and contributes a significant part towards business. The convention of making handiworks and weaving by hand comprises one of the most extravagant and dynamic parts of the Indian social legacy. This area is one of the biggest chaotic area after farming having being a preferences of less capital concentrated, insignificant utilization of intensity, eco-accommodating, flexibility to showcase necessities and so on. Be that as it may, at the same time, this industry is confronting diverse issues that some different ventures didn't confront. The administration of India additionally acting toward the turn of events and improvement of its efficiency advertising, still weavers are confronting work emergency. So it is the need of the today to distinguish the issues just as the qualities also, shortcomings of handloom industry to make it productive.

1. Introduction

Handloom industry is an antiquated cabin industry of India moves its rug back to the old occasions. The absolute first piece of Indian handlooms was uncovered from the pieces of Egypt. After that finely woven and colored cotton textures were found in Mohenja Daro (Indus Valley Civilization). Indeed, even the Vedic writing additionally has notice of India's weaving style. Handloom industry goes about as the foundation of Indian culture and convention with a colossal assortment of plans, printing methods, Weaving workmanship and materials utilized Indian Handloom has made enchantment all over the world. Phulkar from Punjab, Chanderi from Madhya Pradesh, Ikats from Andhra Pradesh, Tie and Die from Rajasthan and Gujarat, Daccai from West Bengal, Brocade from Banaras and Jacquard from Uttar Pradesh are a portion of the gems that have been amazing everywhere on the world. Indian handloom has been the pride of Indian Conventions and a delegate of its social splendor. In today's situation handloom creation is the second biggest work action after Agriculture and its commitment is around 14% portion of the complete creation of Textile Industry. According to third Handloom Census completed in 2009-10 in excess of 43 lakhs individuals were occupied with weaving and united exercises which were 65.5 lakhs according to second Handloom Census led in 1995-95. The Handloom area isn't just our previous magnificence however additionally it assumes an indispensable job even with regards to Present Indian Economy. More than 125 nations are presently purchasing handloom items from India. In the Ninth Five Year plan, the handloom area confronted extreme rivalry from the Power looms and the new activities were taken during this period-

Handloom is one of the main cabin ventures in India. The handloom weaving industry is assuming a basic part in India's economy (Shaw 2010). As a little scope and cabin industry it merits an uncommon consideration as it need a little capital venture. This industry is work escalated and decentralized in nature. Handloom area additionally has the skill to limit the territorial uneven characters as it are decentralized in nature

and even in the most distant and in reverse zones handloom industry may thrive. The quality of Handloom lies in presenting basic plans which can't be recreated by the power loom area. Handloom is unparallel in its adaptability and flexibility (MoT 2001-02). The handloom industry shows outrageous variety as far as items, methods of creation, just as in relations inside the creation structure (Das 2017). India is confronting, at the current day, evil of joblessness in its each state. In this circumstance annihilation of joblessness might be great with the reformist improvement of this handloom area. As indicated by the third handloom enumeration, directed in the year 2009-10, Handloom area is giving 6.5 million individuals in India. In west Bengal handloom is leaving a decent engraving of work age and positive effect in the economy in the concerned territories of centralization of handloom industry. According to the report of Directorate of Textile, Govt. of West Bengal, 2009-10 there are 3.51 lakh all out handlooms which giving immediate and roundabout work of 6.66 lakh individual over the state. This area additionally acquires a decent measure of unfamiliar money through sending out the handloom products (Das 2017). Yet the current situation of handloom West Bengal just as of Dakshin Dinajpur is evolving quickly. It is confronting a quantities of issues, for example, lacking flexibly of crude material and rising value; intense emergency of work or weaver; inconsistent rivalry with powerloom area; woeful financial state of the weavers; poor infrastructural condition and sick administration; breakdown of Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies, etc. Inevitably the area is driving towards the vanishing of its greatness. Eventually the quantity of weaver and looms are diminishing at an extensive rate. The post-progression period has additionally observed the biggest decrease in handlooms, either due to change from handloom to control loom or exit from handloom (Bhattacharya and Sen 2018). One of the significant work generators-the handloom business now a day's confronting quantities of issues and fate of it is addressed (Kumudha and Rizwana 2013). Handloom industry shockingly is today under danger of elimination because of the opposition from the less expensive machine

made or power loom item and next to each other the imported handloom items which have influenced unfavorably the weavers occupation. (Sengupta, 2011). The issues of handloom industry lie in that the agents block the makers by buying the item at low cost however deal the products at higher cost to the clients. They likewise considered capable the new overhauled international strategies and globalization measures for the discouraged state of the handloom business (Joy and Kani 2013). Decrease is seen in various terms, from absolute decline in production or commerce to relative decline, to declining production diversity, to declining artisan agency or standards of living (Ian C. Wendt).

2. Objective of the study

The current study has the following objectives.

To analyse the current status of industry in Dakshin Dinajpur District

To analyze the situation of handloom industry of Dakshin Dinajpur.

To search the major problems of the handloom sector in the district.

Make an assessment of the problems of the same

3. Data and methods

Data base

Both the essential and auxiliary information have been gathered. Essential information has been gathered from field overview and Secondary information from the conceivable sources are-Census Data, District factual handbook by Bureau of Applied Economic and Research, Kolkata, Directorate of material, handloom, West Bengal, Directorate, Micro and little scope venture, Govt. of West Bengal and so forth, Published exploration paper, District Handloom Advancement Office, Gangarampur.

4. Methodology

To distinguish the first issues of the handloom business in Dakshin Dinajpur District has been picked. An enormous quantities of the handlooms are circulated in the area of Dakshin Dinajpur. In the time of 2012, out of the 35506 weavers in entire Dakshin Dinajpur area 19663 weavers are amassed in the square of Gangarampur which showing the main geological convergence of weavers in Gangarampur. The information has been gathered on handloom by inside and out meeting, perception and gathering conversation. To distinguish the issues of Handloom area in Dakshin Dinajpur District, 150 weaver's discernments weretaken from the weaver concentrated mouzas of the square alongside the Gangarampur Municipality zone. To unfurl the issues of the area weavers were chosen by straightforward arbitrary examining method. With the end goal of regionalization of issues identified with the Handloom Industry in Dakshin Dinajpur the following methodological stages have been fused. The accompanying areas, manage the entirety strategy.

i) Intensity of each problem of Handloom industry has been calculated in percentage for each of the blocks and Ratings have been assigned following Singh and Dhillon's method (2006).

ii) Block wise weighted Rating (WR) of each problem has been calculated.

iii) Composite Weighted Rating (CWR) has been calculated for each block of the blocks of Dakshin Dinajpur by using the following formula.

$$CWR = \frac{\sum WR}{\sum R}$$

Where,

CWR = Composite weighted Ranking

$\sum WR$ = Sum of weighted Ranking

$\sum R$ = Sum of Ranking

iv) Lastly, the regional variations of the problems both in individual level and composite level have been displayed by using suitable classification schemes on the basis of their Weighted Rating (WR) and Composite Weighted Rating (CWR).

5. Industrial Profile Of Dakshin Dinajpur:

Whole North Bengal is 'modernly dull'. Being a piece of North Bengal Dakshin

Dinajpur isn't so dynamic in regard to industry. With the debilitating modern situation Dakshin Dinajpur area is moving with its solid horticultural base. As indicated by 'Directorate of Micro and Small Scale Undertakings', Govt. of West Bengal, (2017-18) in the region of Dakshin Dinajpur there are 956 enlisted modern units, however all are medium and little scope, where just 6590 man are working. Dakshin Dinajpur is set against an agrarian foundation with messy, mechanical development, not surprising advancement in the auxiliary and tertiary areas and slows all round improvement which has exposed the economy to incredible strain to support its development rate (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, 2017-2018). Rice plant, oil plant, husking factory, block oven industry and so on are the mentionable ventures in this area. The large portion of the industries are agro-based basically assembling of food and tobacco items. In these conditions, hardly any house enterprises like handloom are assuming an essential function in conveying the occupation of individuals and furthermore in business age. As per the report of Handloom Development Officer, in Dakshin Dinajpur, around 35506 people are occupied with handloom area (31st March, 2013). So handloom weaving and associated exercises in this area are assuming a positive function in work age. The convergence of handloom is found predominantly in three squares viz. Gangarampur, Kushmundi and Kumarganj block.

6. Situation Of Handloom Industry Of Dakshin Dinajpur In West Bengal

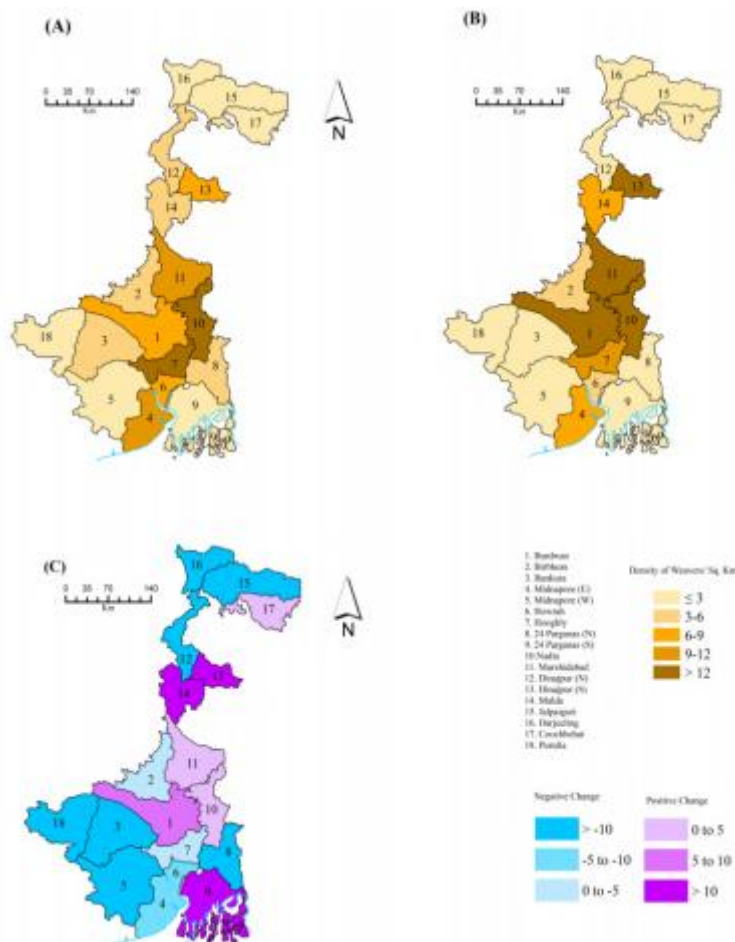
West Bengal appreciates a huge and driving situation in regard of creation of handloom item, quantities of weavers and furthermore in business age. As per the third handloom registration, led in the time of 2009-10, there are 779103 weaver and associated laborers having 307829 weavers West Bengal. The greater part of the handloom center points are chiefly packed in Nadia, Burdwan, East Midnapore, Birbhum, Hoogly, Bankura and Murshidabad area of South Bengal. In opposition to this North in Bengal just two region viz: Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur have the huge centralization of handloom At present there is an emotional fall (95.18%) in quantities of weaver in the Uttar Dinajpur area from 2005-06 to 2009-10. In any case Dakshin Dinajpur is demonstrating the critical

development (17.64%) of number of during the very year. The fundamental weavers concentrated territories of this area are-Narayanpur, Shukdebpur, Jalalpur, Boaldaha, Maharajpur, Thengapara, Jaypur, Karial, Nandanpur, Belbari, Keshabpur, Paton, Tilna, Burinagar, Bhaktipur, Durgapur, Kadighat, Bordangi and Gangarampur Municipality. The Primary Weaver Cooperative Societies of the locale used to weave standard cotton sarees, better quality cotton sarees with doby and without doby and jackward sarees, tangail, jamdani alongside bed sheets, lungi, towel, shade material, decorative spread and so forth the handloom result of the territory has great interest in the neighborhood market and furthermore the other piece of West Bengal. The deal movement of handloom results of the locale has helped up through building up a 'Tant Kapar Hat' at Gangarampur Municipality Shopping Plaza. Anyway the situation of handloom area is evolving steadily. The current circumstance of the area is showing genuine number of weaver is declining, a quantities of weaving machines been halted, number of PWCSs has been abbreviated, handloom units are changing over into powerloom units, markets are

pressing and so on Among the squares of Dakshin Dinajpur Gangarampur has the greatest grouping of weavers. This square is holding over 55% of handloom specialist of the locale. There are three significant handloom groups viz: I) Gangarampur, ii) Bordangi and iii) Thangapara bunch in Gangarampur block. The situation of handloom area of Dakshin Dinajpur locale is as of late changing after 2010.

7. Problems Of Handloom Industry In Dakshin Dinajpur

There is no industry on the planet that doesn't look with any sort of predicament. No special case is found in the instance of handloom. In each province of India handloom area confronting different sorts of issues yet the essential issues are pretty much indistinguishable. Report of the Steering Committee on Handlooms and Handicrafts Established for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 2017) brought up that, "Weavers in the area are essentially from the powerless and more fragile segments of the general public".



(A) Density of handloom Weaver in District of West Bengal (2005-2006), (B) Density of handloom Weaver in District of West Bengal (2009-2010) & (C) Growth Rate of Weavers from 2005-06 to 2009-10.

In India about 57% of the weavers are under BPL class (the Third Handloom Census - 2009-10). So issues begin starting here that they don't have the adequate measure of capital for huge venture what's more, there by the improvement of the area. The report has additionally brought up that, "The effect of the financial slump has been most seriously felt by weavers and craftsmans, greater part of whom have a place with the minimized social gatherings. They are, in this way,

unquestionably more antagonistically affected when confronted with market changes and framework holes just as the difficulties presented by the developing machine-made items (T Shaw). Innovative change (power-loom), low wages and rising cost of yarn (crude material) have unfavorably influenced the handloom area just as handloom weavers (T. Shaw). It is likewise obvious that handloom weaving as an action is in profound emergency with low profitability, low wages, low

education levels, solidly dug in brokers and almost no proper bank money streaming to the area (B.I.R.D, Lucknow 2016). Keeping taking into account the infrastructural fluctuation of the different areas of West Bengal, in State Draft Material Policy, Govt. of W.B (2013-2018), the state is separated into four unmistakable Zones for differential dealing with under this Policy. The point was to build up the business in each region staying up with the neighborhood financial climate. In this drafting Dakshin Dinajpur area is falling in the gathering 'D' in which most extreme quantities of office, endowment plans and so forth have been given to make a business climate there. Having the different Govt. plans for the advancement of handloom area various compels are winning there. Handloom of Dakshin Dinajpur has additionally been caught with numerous run of the mill quandaries which have been extricated out in the current examination.

8. Raw Materials:

The essential crude material of the handloom business is yarn. Type and nature of yarns are considered with their 'Yarn tally' or thickness of yarn. The mass per unit length of yarn is its tally. As the quantity of tally is higher, the yarn is better. Simple accessibility of yarn at sensible costs stays a determined issue for weavers the nation over, particularly in the NER States (Dr Sudhanshu et al 2016). Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS), once notable as Mill Gate Pricing Scheme (MGPS), is the principal plan to supply with yarn and furthermore colors to the handloom weavers at reasonable costs to the weavers. MGPS is executed by National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) through 788 yarn stations arrive at all over the nation. To get to the weavers of the far off regions versatile vans are utilized. Presently, the NHDC gauges that it meets around 15% of the yarn necessity for the Handloom area (Planning Commission Government of India. October, 2014). Be that as it may, the fact of the matter is diverse here. The expense of yarn has been raised for the approach of G.O.I due to withdrawal of 'Cenvat'. An arrangement for the P.C.W.S has been kept up still as 'Cenvat free' yarn, if the P.C.W.S buys yarn just from Tamrolipta agreeable Spinning Mill Ltd. also, NHDC in a mass measure of yarn. As the P.C.W.S and individual ace weaver of this zone are financially weak they are not fit to bear the cost of enormous money for mass acquisition of yarn from the previously mentioned specialists and they are to get yarn at the excessive cost from the neighboring business sector. The weavers gather their important yarn from the neighborhood Mahajon who likewise gather the yarn from Kolkata. So a high pace of yarn needs to pay the weavers to buy the yarn.

9. Wage of labour:

The issue related the compensation of work is a lot of broad in the handloom area in Dakshin Dinajpur. The handloom weavers under the ace weavers don't have the day compensation or week after week or month to month. Or maybe they get their compensation per Saree weaving. Ordinarily a weaver can weave, best case scenario, two standard tant Saree having the compensation of Rs. 60/- per Saree. In this manner he can acquire Rs.120/- every day. Despite the fact that weaving of Tangail of Jamdani sarees are minimal productive than the normal tant saree, yet weavers of such class is less in number. Anyway one can without much of

a stretch speculation that this little measure of procuring in present days isn't adequate for a family to continue with the base essential requirements. More throughout the working hours isn't fixed for the weavers. To weave two normal tant Saree somebody needs 8 to 10 hour, or somebody needs over 10 hours. In this way the work gets dull to the laborer. The ace weaver or the weavers, who have 8 to 10 weavers recruited weavers, they need to deal the Saree at an edge of benefit of Rs.20/- per Saree. Nonetheless he can procure Rs.300-Rs.400 every day. Simultaneously the lowest pay permitted by law of day work is Rs.250/- in other sort of work like bricklayer work, development work, farming work. Because of low compensation the adolescents are hesitant to join the area rather frequently they picked to go to different states, similar to Punjab, Haryana, Tamilnadu, Gujrat, Delhi, even external the nation, under the 'Thikadar' or in 'Dadan' framework.

10. Work environment and infrastructure

Handloom weaving includes quantities of soaks where there are various cycles like physical course of action of crude materials, coloring the filaments, turning, etc. So a sound workplace is required. The workplace can be made out of states of being, for example, work place office temperature, or gear, for example, PCs. It can likewise be identified with variables, for example, work cycles or methodology (B.I.R.D, Lucknow, 2016). In Dakshin Dinajpur locale this sound work climate in the working environment in handloom area is missing in a large portion of the territories. Infrastructural shortcoming of handloom has been seen in everywhere on the locale of Dakshin Dinajpur. Practically the entireties of the weaving machines old and powerless framework are unmistakably showing that there is little interest to overhaul and build up the equivalent. A not many of weavers have desire to improve or set up new weaving machines they don't have needed capital. In compatibility of Budget (2011-12), Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) bundle of Rs.3884 crore was endorsed by the Government on 24.11.2011 to cover 15000 Co-employable Societies and 3 lakh weavers from over the country (Government of India Ministry of Textiles, 2015). There are explicit standards for being qualified in this plan. However, 9642 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies (PWCS) and just 54226 person weavers were qualified by the qualification standards. Thus, budgetary help from the finish of Government to the weavers is frequently goes to no end. Powerless foundation of handloom area has restricted the creation of the sector in Dakshin Dinajpur.

11. Labour Crisis

One of the serious issues of the handloom area in the locale of Dakshin Dinajpur is intense work emergency. Indeed, even the weavers don't need that their cutting edge comes in this area. More over yonder are intense deficiency of employed work or weavers. An ace weaver named Sankar Das expressed that, "Presently I have nine looms with eight recruited weavers, every one of them are moderately aged or matured, one has just left the work and joined as inn worker, his seat is empty now, again on the off chance that one remaining or passes on, at that point his seat will likewise be remain empty." The purpose for it is that they asserted are primarily lacking pay in contrast with the outstanding task at hand and repetitive work with long time frame in a day. It is

discovered that if there should arise an occurrence of individual weaver all the relatives are occupied with this work in various manners. The partnered laborers in the family contribute their work however their pay isn't obvious in all actuality. Anyway there are work emergency is exceptionally critical.

12. Interest of new generation in this sector

Handloom weaving is a repetitive and tedious cycle. The weavers need to keep understanding with this work. Thus, new ages with instruction are very little sure to go into this work. The Third Handloom Census (2009-10) just 25% of the weaver family units announced that their next ages have the interest in receiving the handloom as their future job. On account of Dakshin Dinajpur the situation is additionally debilitating. Almost no of things to come ages are cheerful with this area. In this manner weaver emergency is found and sometimes the loom is left empty prompting finish of plants.

13. Competition With Power Loom Sector

The most striking part of the weaving area in India since freedom has been the amazing development of power looms to the detriment of material factories and in the post progression time frame (Bhattacharya and Sen, 2018). Handloom and force loom are both exist together in Dakshin Dinajpur. There is sharp rivalry between the handloom and powerloom item. There are new developments of powerloom alongside change of handloom unit to powerloom unit for more advantage. The creation limit of handloom is not exactly the powerloom area and there by more benefit in later one. However, the uniqueness and adaptability of plan of handloom can't be replicated by powerloom yet regularly the eye of purchasers unfit to recognize both comparative items. Besides the expense of powerloom items are not exactly the handloom items. At the point when a client gets a powerloom Saree inside a financial plan, at that point they don't go to purchase handloom items and the retailers sell the force loom materials as handlooms to the client (T. Shaw, 2015). Subsequently the unique market of handloom is falling with the lopsided rivalry with powerloom. The Handloom Reservation Act, 1985, saved 22 articles which to be weaved just in handlooms and later in 1996 this was limited to 11 articles. As indicated by some handloom weaver the powerloom area of Dakshin Dinajpur unlawfully creating scarcely any held things of handloom.

14. Economic Condition

The unequivocal reaction from all respondents in all the investigation territories is that the handloom business is in emergency in light of low profit for the weavers (Bhattacharya and Sen-2018). Almost 47 percent of handloom laborer family units own Below Poverty Line (BPL) apportion cards, and 10% families own other BPL cards or the Antodays Anna Yojana (AAY) proportion cards. Together, thusly, absolute BPL families represent 57 percent of the absolute handloom families and in West Bengal the normal yearly pay of the weavers family is Rs. 26934/- in the year 2010 (Planning Commission Government of India. October, 2014). At the current day the circumstance has not changed much in Dakshin Dinajpur region. So with poor people financial condition the weavers neglects to contribute a colossal capital

for the vital in infrastructural advancement, receive the innovative upgradation and market advancement.

15. Marketing & Middleman

The issues worried to showcasing of handloom items, which are generally exists on account of current framework's downsides. There are hardly any difficulties for handloom due to changing business sector climate like globalization, industrialization and motorization (R. R. Nadh et. al 2013). The Competition from motorized area, for example, plant and force loom Sectors is considered as an as a significant advertising issue followed by Lack of alluring advancement (Kumudha and Rizwana 2013). The weavers of this region have little data about promoting of handloom items which makes issue on the lookout. There are absence of client criticism that is the reason the weavers neglect to percept the client decision and request driving to crushing of the market.

16. Results and discussion

The essential review was led in the year 2017 on 150 weavers of seven square of Dakshin Dinajpur Area. The aftereffect of essential overview says that the weaver of each square of Dakshin Dinajpur experience the ill effects of the issue identified with gracefully of yarn, colors and so forth yet Gangarampur, Kushmundi and Banshihari block faces the same with most extensive level. Low compensation of work is an extreme issue for the weavers of entire Dakshin Dinajpur. Among the all different issues this issue positions frist in handloom of Dakshin Dinajpur. It has the most noteworthy force in Gangarampur, Tapan and Kumargang Block. The issue of helpless pay is wide to such an extent that the weavers are constrained to receive substitute work. Workplace is a lot of poor in Harirampur, Banshihari and Tapan block. Moderately better framework has been seen in the square of Gangarampur what's more, Kumarganj Block. Banshihari, Kumarganj and Tapan Blocks are confronting the oblige of helpless work accessibility accordingly the quantity of weavers are diminishing rapidly. labour problemis similarly less in Harirampur, Gangarampu and Kushmundi blocks. The consequence of essential review is generally disheartening in respect of passage of new age in the handloom area. But Kushmundi and Gangarampur, nearly in all the squares, the whole respondent answered that neither their children are egger to receive handloom as their future calling, nor they themselves are intrigued to push up their cutting edge into this area. Rivalry of handloom with powerloom is moe serious obstruction in Gangarampur, Banshihari and Kushmundi squares and Tapan block confronting the issue in less power.

17. Conclusion

Toward the finish of the conversation it has been seen that the handloom area of Dakshin Dinajpur locale was very thriving in late past and a heavenly history. Be that as it may, presently it is enduring intensely with numerous inconveniences. Brilliance of the business is going to be lost. In spite of the fact that different government intercessions, to build up the handloom area in this locale are noticeable, however it appears, these are insufficient and adequate for the improvement of the current status of the area. Low pay of work and impact of this shortage of work alongside sick rivalry with

powerloom area are destroying the business step by step in this region. One thing is to be recalled that the adaptability and uniqueness of handloom item is providing oxygen to the handloom area. Scarcely any respondents were likewise found, in the hour of essential overview, with idealistic voice

about the area and a few weavers are confident about the brilliant fate of handloom area. Such sure believing is the way to keep alive the handloom area in Dakshin Dinajpur region in future.

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