

REVISED REPORT

*Status of Youth Artisan in Bihar:
Assessment of Potential of Artisans Sector for
Generating Large Scale Self Employment*

in

BIHAR

Sponsored by

**Planning Commission
Government of India, New Delhi**

Conducted by

Bihar Institute of Economic Studies
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Preface

Artisans by performing valid and fruitful functions for the community have carved for himself a certain status and a responsible position in society. He made things mainly for the use of the people around him and not so much for sale in a distant market place. He was an heir to the people's traditions and he wove them into his craft making it into an art. The bold local styles that the village artisans evolved operated as a great lever in the evolution of Indian art adding to the wealth and variety of colour and design.

More often than not we talk of our past glory in artisan and crafts sectors but the sector has never been seriously reviewed to assess its potentiality in the present context. Instead, piecemeal approaches and casual schemes have been introduced from time to time in the name of development of artisan sector. A serious omission has been the mention of youth artisans who have the capability to carry forward our past legacies with a touch of science and modern technology.

We put forward this idea to the planning commission, Government of India to assign us a study on "Status of Youth Artisan in Bihar and Assessment of Potential of Artisanal sector for Generating large scale self-employment" and we are extremely thankful to them for assigning us the study. This report is based on a sample survey conducted in eight purposively selected districts; E. Champaran, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Purnea from North Bihar. Bhagalpur Nawada, Gaya & Bhojpur from South Bihar. In all the field survey covered 400 Artisan families and 50 concerned officials & PRIs members.

I am extremely thankful to Dr. Nawal Kishore Chaudhary, Prof. of Economics, Patna University and Dr. Jagdish Prasad Prof. of Economics, A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna for their help & suggestions in drafting the report of the study. Thanks are also due to the officials and staff of the concerned department of the State Government, and the members of the research team of the Institute for their help, support & sincere efforts in making this fruitful.

I am extremely grateful to Dr. Jagannath Mishra, Chairman of the Institute for providing necessary help & encouragement to complete the study successfully.

It is hoped that the findings and recommendations of this report will be of help to the planners and the implementing authorities in this respect in the future.

PYARE LAL

Director

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Executive Summary

The Present study sponsored by the Planning Commission, Government of India was initiated for exploring the status of youth artisans in Bihar and it assessed the potentiality of Artisanal sector for generating large scale self employment.

In Indian mythology Artisans, Which are evolved by the Vishwakarma Lord of many arts, master of thousand handicrafts, carpenter to the gods, the architect of the Celestials mansions the designer of all ornaments and the forts of all craftsmen.

Artisans by its name can be defined as those who can provide concrete form to his unique expression and feelings with involvement of their hands and simple tools which are traditional in nature. History tells its richness, which can be inter to see the object round us and clusters of artisans famous in different region. The craftsmanship has been important from both perspectives cultural and economic. In addition to cultural values, it is a medium, which brought long and immorable history. Similarly on the other hand it is a source of livelihood for many communities, with low capital investment and high value addition.

The first section deals with introduction objectives & methodology of the study. The present study aims at exploring the real picture about the study and working conditions of artisans in Bihar. It is an effort to assess the potential of artisan's sector for generating large scales self employment. Problems, impediments and its solutions for the betterment of the artisans in Bihar has been in this chapter.

For the study purpose 400 artisan's families have been surveyed from 8 simple districts of Bihar. The primary source for the data collection were questionnaire for artisanal households, government officials and opinion leaders and 4 case studies. The secondary sources were officials data, census report and Gazetier etc.

The second section highlights about the state profile, sample districts and blocks, as well as brief of employment opportunities for artisans in Bihar.

The third section of the report deals with the socio-economic profile of the artisans including their income and employment status.

The female participation in artisans works were comparatively lower than males although in the north region it was more than south region of Bihar. The literacy scenario gives a dismissal picture about the artisans. Still about one fourth (22 percent) sample artisans were illiterate. This limits the use of information technology by the artisans. Human resource development has not been paid much attention which is visible through the in adequate training programme by the government schemes like SGSY/SJSRY. Majority of them did not get toolkits for their work. No efforts has been made for the institutional arrangements for the promotion of artisanal sector in a big way.

Information was collected through primary & secondary sources from all the eight sample districts located in north and south regions both the sample districts were Bhojpur, Motihari, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Nawada, Bhagalpur and Purnea. Altogether 400 artisan's families were surveyed from different trade like. Virtually Bihar is home to numerous handicraft varieties, each one of them is unique and unmatched since the time history, Bihar is known to have a special knack for handicrafts and artistic work. The most renowned of course are the Madhubani paintings which have been a part of Bihar life style.

Village around Bodh Gaya create fascinating handicrafts. Fantastic bamboo articles, leather works status made of white metal, wooden toys and baskets made from cane and bamboo are available in plenty.

Silk industry, sujani embroidery, lac bangle etc are the important artisanal sectors in Bihar.

Fourth section of the report highlights about working conditions, problems of artisans status of institutional Finance, insurance Coverage, marketing and infrastructural bottlenecks as well as technological problems.

Section 5 explain regarding growth and planning expects of artisanal sector in Bihar. The growth of artisanal sector depends upon finance, availability

of marketing infrastructure facility and technological change. The problems as well as impediments faced by the artisans of Bihar are also discussed in this chapter. How did mode of production change over twenty years of time span, The comparative picture of changes are mentioned in this chapter. The changes in the places of production took place over the reference period (1987-88 and 2007-08) are clearly narrated in this chapter. It appeared through the study that the place of production of goods began go shift from native place to district and state level. Technological advancement which occurred during the reference period and the government intervention including views of PRIs members are also described in this section of the report.

Last but not least focuses on issues emerges. Perceptions of artisan, suggestions for the betterment of the artisans work and recommendations for the artisanal sector has been given in the 6th section of the report.

Study reveals that the representation of females in artisan works were less than males. It is due to socio-economic and cultural factors as well as they lack training and finance also. Regarding training hardly 2 percent of the sample artisans were trained under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana. Majority of the artisans reported that they were lacking Micro Institutional finance and marketing facilities as well as technological problem in artisanal sector. Majority of the artisans were not interested to form SHG/Co-operative and other societies due to Unawareness regarding how to form and operate. Case studies of few artisans are also given this section.

Majority of the sample artisans expressed their views for the betterment of the artisanal sector were facilities like loan, subsidiay, marketing, training, electric machines, availability of raw marketing, at cheaper rate through the Government. Villages or towns where more and more artisans are engaged in their traditional occupation should be announced as SHILPI Gram/SHILPI NAGAR and that places should be provided facilities like **Special Economic Zone (SEZ)**. There should be efforts by the government to form Self Help Groups (SHGs) under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana and Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana. Besides this, there should be formation of Co-operatives, unions among youth

artisans so that they can avail the facilities for fund, capital, raw materials and other required facilities for their micro enterprises

Recommendations:

- Facilities like **Special Economic Zone (SEZ)**.
- Agencies such as **Export Promotion** councils need to focus on the specific area and there is need to explore market ability of certain products to overseas. Virtually Indian Arts and Crafts are very much appreciated in the West. It will not only be helpful for the artisan sector alone simultaneously it will be instrumental in promoting Indian exports.
- Arrangement of Micro Financial institutions for the artisanal sector.
- There should be arrangement of **Common Facility** Centres for the artisans.

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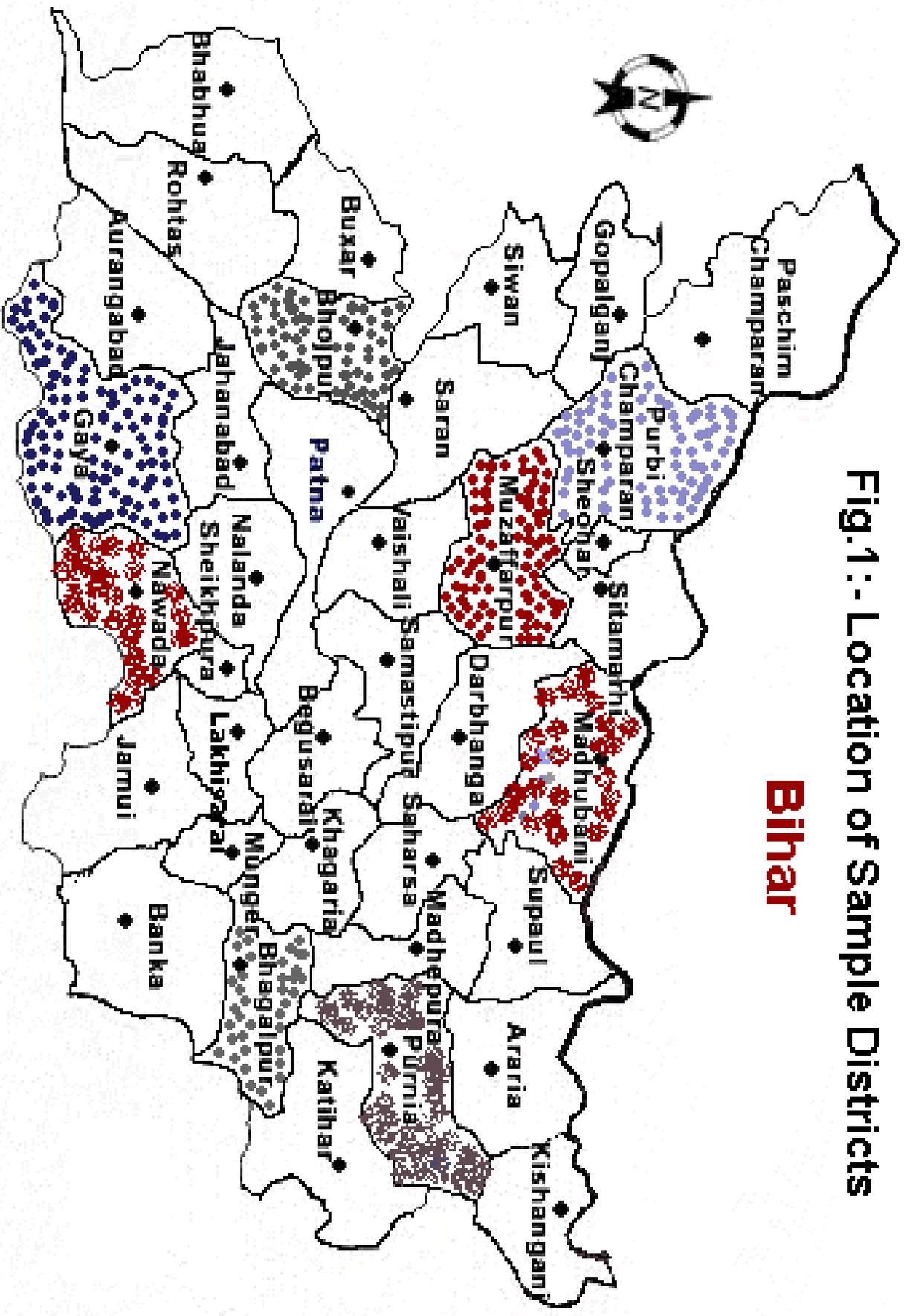


Fig.1:- Location of Sample Districts

Bihar

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION, OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

1. INTRODUCTION, OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction of the Problems

Artisans, which are saturated into one community, are not identified by any special class or caste, rather it is defined or identity stands by its unique traits and authentic features. Artisans can be defined those people who can provide concrete form to their expression and feelings. According to the tradition of India an artist is only considered accomplished when his repertoire of art consists of works in ten different materials. These are wood, brick (terracotta/stone lime (stucco) plaster, sugar, ivory, yantra and flat drawing and painting. This versatile technical skill of the Indian artists is unique and is visibly present in the neat and complete workmanship, which is found even in decadent art. Thus craftsmanship is mostly defined items made by hand, often with this use of simple tools is generally artistic and/or traditional in nature.

Artisanal crafts are rightly described the craft of the people. In our country specially in Bihar, it is not an industry, the work is commonly understood, for the produce is also a creation symbolizing the inner desire and fulfillment of the community. While handiworks whether metal ware, pottery, mats or woodwork, serve a positive need in the daily life of the people, they also act a vehicle of self-expression of a conscious, aesthetic approach. At the same time, they manifest in their structure principle of Silp Sastra, the ancient scientifically evolved formulae and regulations for manufacture.

The craftsman of ancient India traced his descent from Veshvakarma, Lord of many arts, master of thousand handicrafts, carpenter, the forerunner of all craftsmen. This mythological origin provides the artisan with a proud religious background for his handiwork and a spiritual incentive to give his very best.

The craftsmanship have been adding to the society from both cultural and economic angles. The cultural importance of artisans pertains to preservation of heritage, aesthetic richness of traditional skills and talents, their relevance to people's history and life styles and their role on

unifying factor in our culture. The economic importance of craftsmanship on the other hands lies in its role the source of livelihood, low capital investment, high value addition and high potential for export/foreign exchange earning.

The artisan was an important factor in the equation of Indian society and culture. The Village communities of craftsman have always been the center of the traditional crafts of India. The caste system imposed by the code of Manu preserved the ancient traditions and prevented, or at least kept in check, the degrading influence of foreign thought. This community of interest would naturally lead to the formation of trade unions, especially on the immigration of the craftsmen towns and cities.

For the improvement of a less developed state like Bihar, it is necessary to educate people and to train them in various skill & craft in order to improve their living conditions. In this context, the Government of India launched a scheme Supply of Improved Toolkits of Rural Artisans (SITRA) a sub-scheme of IRDP in July, 92 with the objective to enable the rural artisans below poverty line to enhance the quality of their products, increase their production and income and ensure a better quality of life with the use of improved tools. Now this programme has been merged with new self employment programme i.e. Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY).

This sector has a vast potential to generate self-employment, which is not widely known and quantified. Besides, it will strengthen the force of self-reliance in the countryside. Hence it is of utmost importance to rediscover the real possibilities.

1.2 Objectives of the study

Overall the objective of the study is to explore the status and working conditions of artisans and their problems, impediments and solutions however, the specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- ❖ To assess the existing potential for large scale self employment in the artisan sector.
- ❖ To suggest measures for the improvement of the quality of life of the artisans involved.
- ❖ To explore about the status and working. Conditions of artisans and financial assistance from government in Bihar.
- ❖ To examine the appropriateness of the tools/technology currently in use by the artisans in the state.
- ❖ To find out the problems, impediments and its solutions for the betterment of the Artisans in Bihar.

1.3 Scope and Methods

The study highlights the status of Artisans in the state as well as existing potential for large scale self employment in the artisan sector. The youth artisans have been facing problems and impediments in the development of their occupation. Consequently they face struggle in their subsistence. The study also focuses on hurdles in livelihood promotion through artisan sector including the assessment of need for the development of artisan sectors in general and youth artisans in particular. The study has explored the use of information technology by the youth artisans, government intervention in the development of artisan sector. The study has elaborated about the types of Artisans trade and craft. Our traditional artisans have been facing stiff completion with the products of big industry like plastic and steel utensil. Potters, Metal workers and carpenters, Weavers have to face marketing and other infrastructural bottlenecks. They had been facing tough competition on account of globalization and liberalization. These all problems, impediments and its solutions for the betterment of the artisan sector as well as all round development of youth artisans have been discussed in this study.

The universe of the study was Bihar. Altogether Eight districts have been selected for the study. Two each from different regions of Bihar i.e.

Bhojpur, Mithilanchal, Magadh and Angika. The sample was based on multi stage purposive random sample method with focus on youth artisan. The sample district were Bhojpur and E. Champaran Motihari from Bhojpuri region, Madhubani and Muzaffarpur from Mithilanchal including Bajjika, Gaya and Nawadah from Magadh, Bhagalpur and Purnea from Angika region. Altogether 50 artisan families have been selected from each of the selected district consisting 40 from rural artisan families and 10 from Urban area. Government officials and opinion leaders were also contacted for knowing the grassroot realities regarding youth artisans. Altogether 400 artisans families were contacted from different trades. The details of the sample size is mentioned below:-

Table- 1.1
Sample Coverage

Districts	Pottery	Carpentry	Black Smithy	Leather work	Wood Craft	Metal Craft	Lacquer work	Weaving	Tailoring	Aplique (Needle work)	Beedi work	Others (Madhubani painting, Basket making, Bamboo work)	Total
Bhojpur	11	4	5	12	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	14	50
Bhagalpur	4	-	5	6	-	-	-	26	5	-	-	4	50
Gaya	2	4	7	4	2	7	-	-	8	-	7	9	50
Madhubni	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	24	-	-	-	21	50
East Champaran	2	2	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	50
Muzaffarpur	5	2	-	6	-	-	10	17	-	6	-	4	50
Nawada	4	2	2	4	1	-	-	17	9	-	1	10	50
Purnea	10	14	11	5	-	-	-	1	4	2	3	-	50
Total	38	28	31	39	11	7	15	58	30	8	26	82	400

The method of data collection was questionnaire method. The relevance of the information collected is based on two fundamental principles. The useful Secondary information has been collected from the

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)/ District Industries Centre and first hand i.e. primary information from the individual artisans.

The purpose has been proceeded by three separate information Schedules /questionnaires prepared purposively for artisanal household, for Government officials and opinion leaders.

The method for data collection was primary and secondary sources both. The primary sources were artisanal households, government officials, opinion leaders and 4 case studies from different districts. The secondary sources were data from government office, census report and Gazetier etc.

The district officials contacted were DDC, Project officer DRDA, Manager DIC, BDO, Lady Extension officer, Executive officer Scheduled caste development corporation, and Project Economist DRDA, etc. For the detail information weavers co-operatives were also consulted. NGOs workers who were involved in the development of artisanal work were approached for the information related to problems & prospects of self employment generation through artisanal work. Members of PRIS were also consulted for knowing the hurdles and other infrastructural bottlenecks of artisanal sector.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The study is based on sample survey conducted among youth artisan of rural and urban area both. Eight districts of Bihar was selected for the study. The study is conducted among youth artisans only. The findings of the study will throw light on the status of youth artisans only and the suggestions and recommendations are most of the cases suitable for the youth artisans only.

The secondary data regarding artisanal sectors from District Industries Centre, District Rural Development Agency and other govt department was not available. It created problems in locating beneficiaries of government programmes among youth artisans. It curtailed the freedom

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to select our sample and discuss with them. It limits our study to generalise all the craft in all the locations and all situations. Although study is excelled in discussing the status of youth artisans and hope it will help to the policy makers, programme executives, NGOs worker, and Govt. Officials in formulating any futures programmes for the artisans.

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Fig. II
Sample Coverage

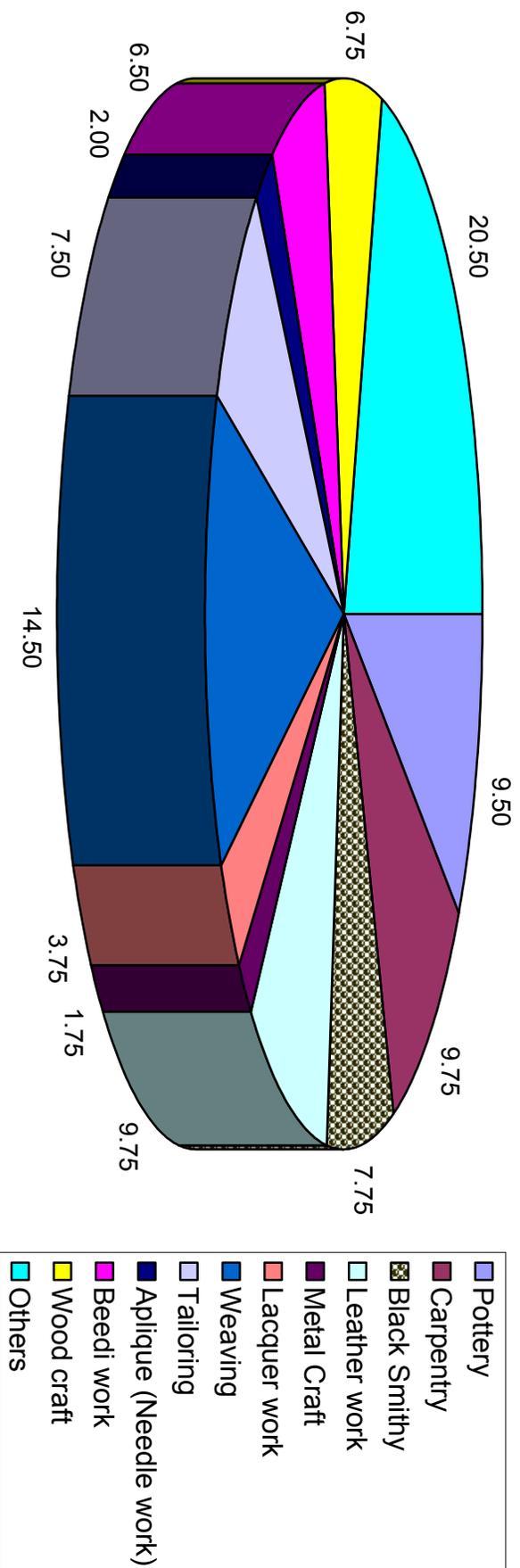


Fig. III
Distribution of Artisans by their social Group

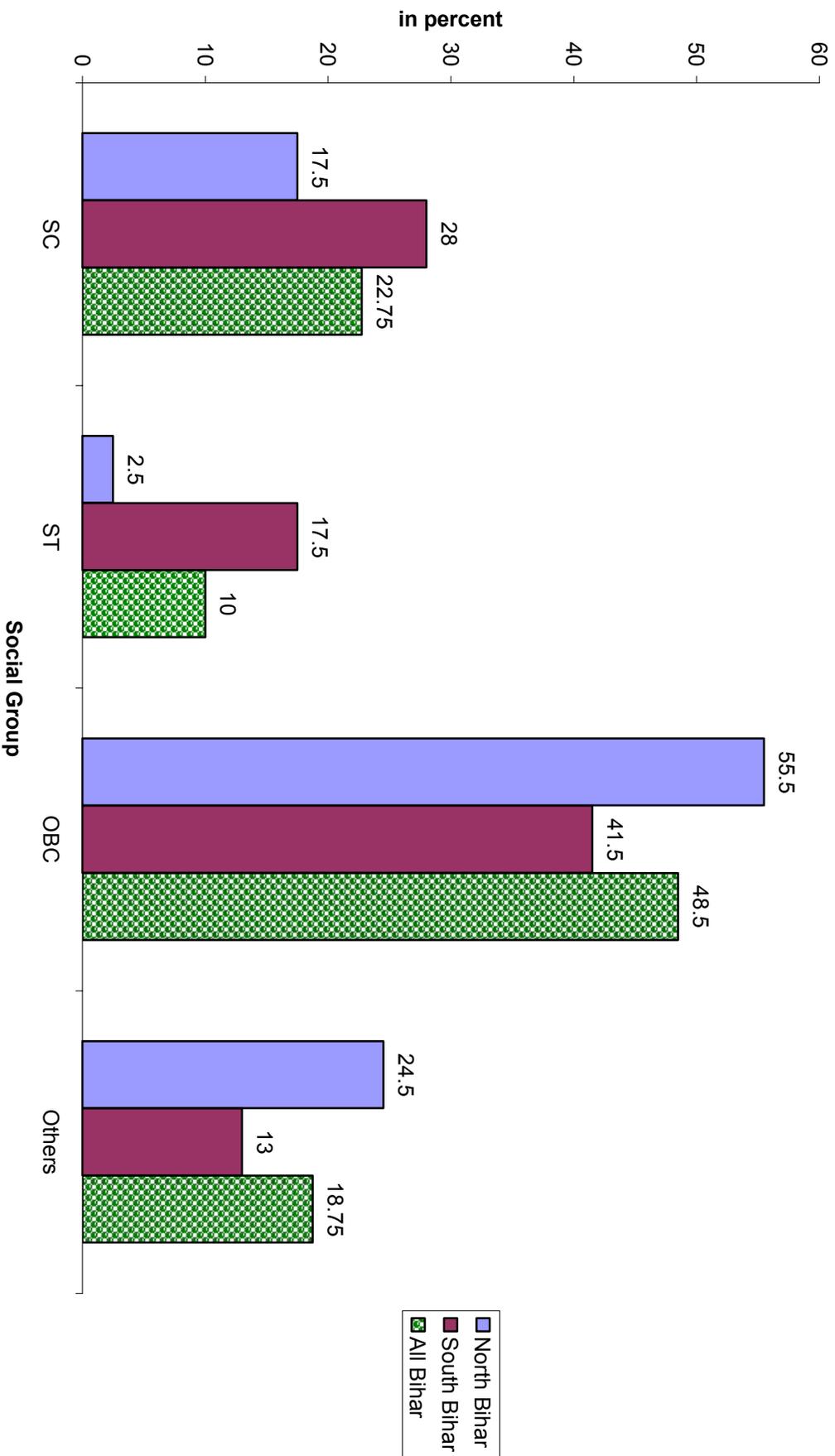


Fig. IV
Distribution of Artisans by their Age-group

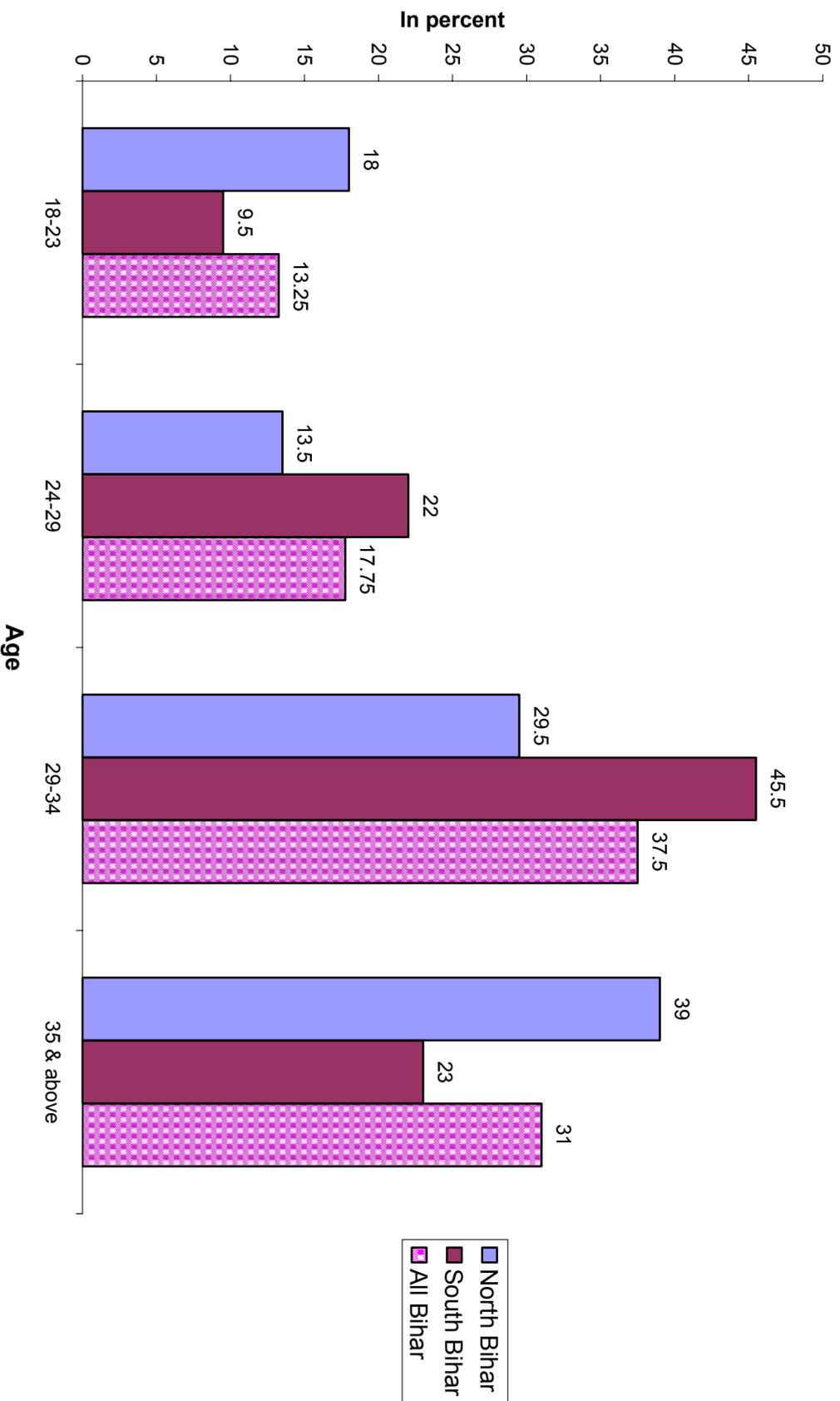


Fig.V
Distribution of Artisans by their Educational Level

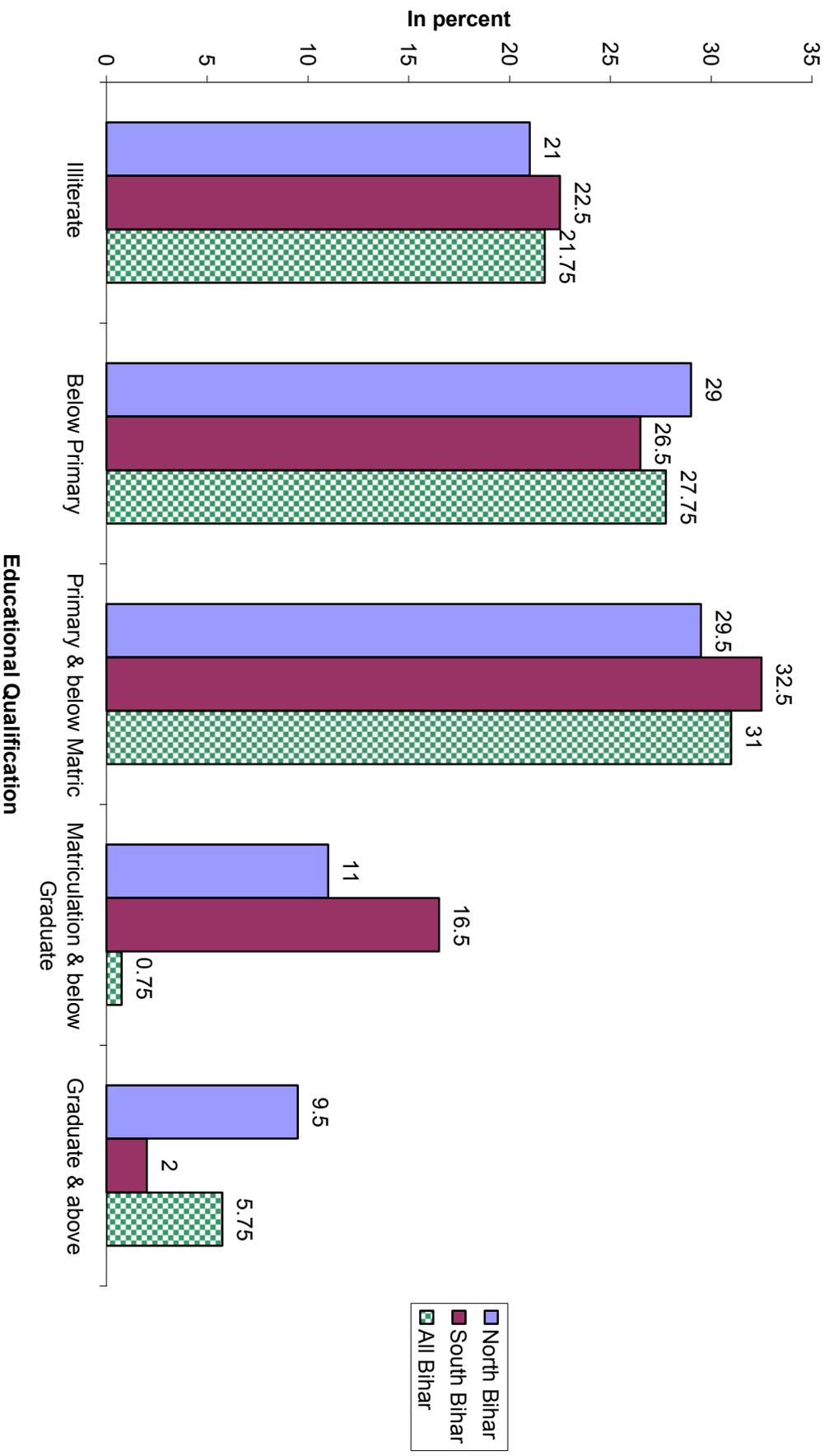


Fig. VI
Distribution of Artisans by their Income level

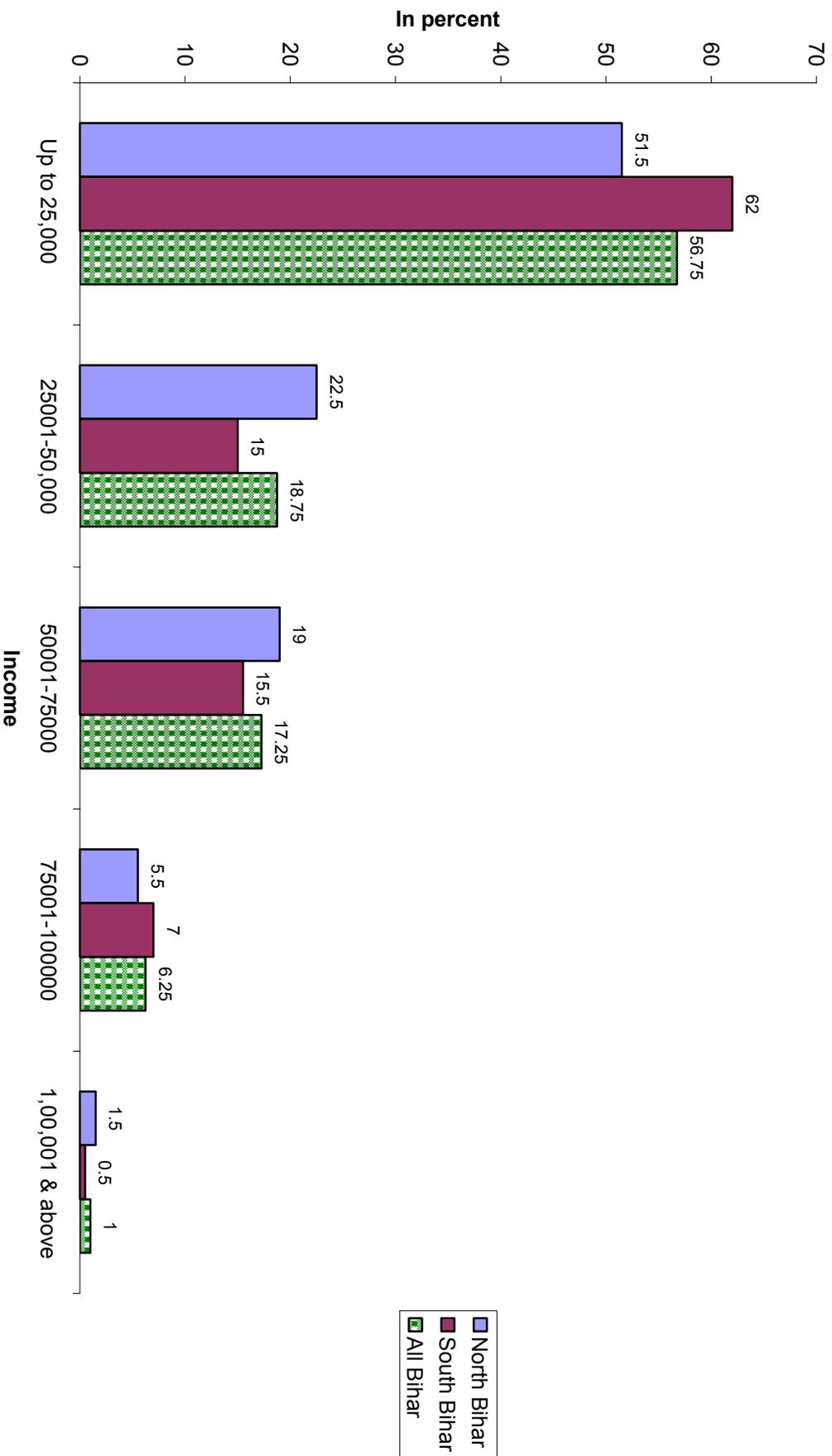


Fig. VII
Distribution of Artisans by Type of work organization

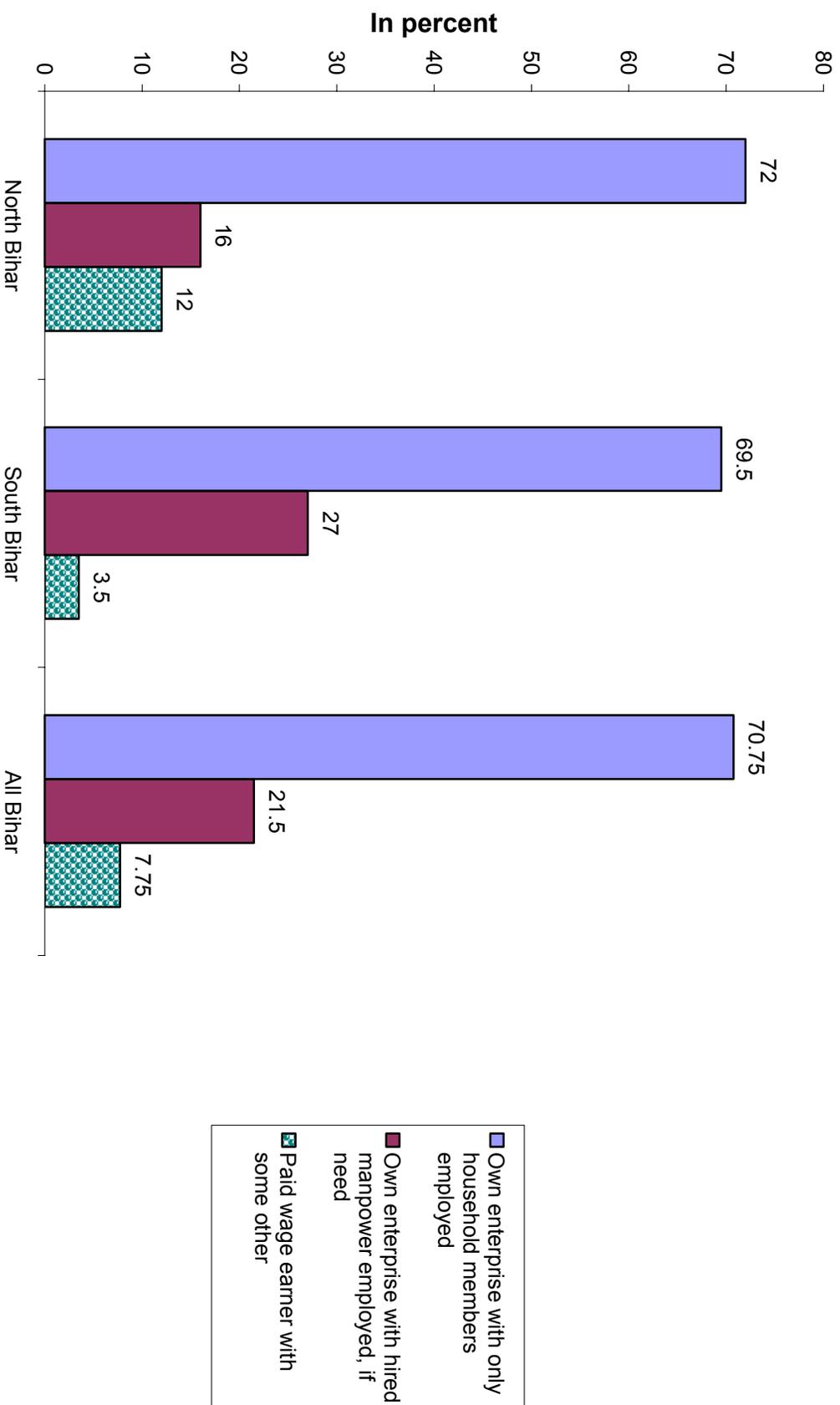


Fig. VIII
Artisans by their change in place of work (1987-88 & 2007-08)

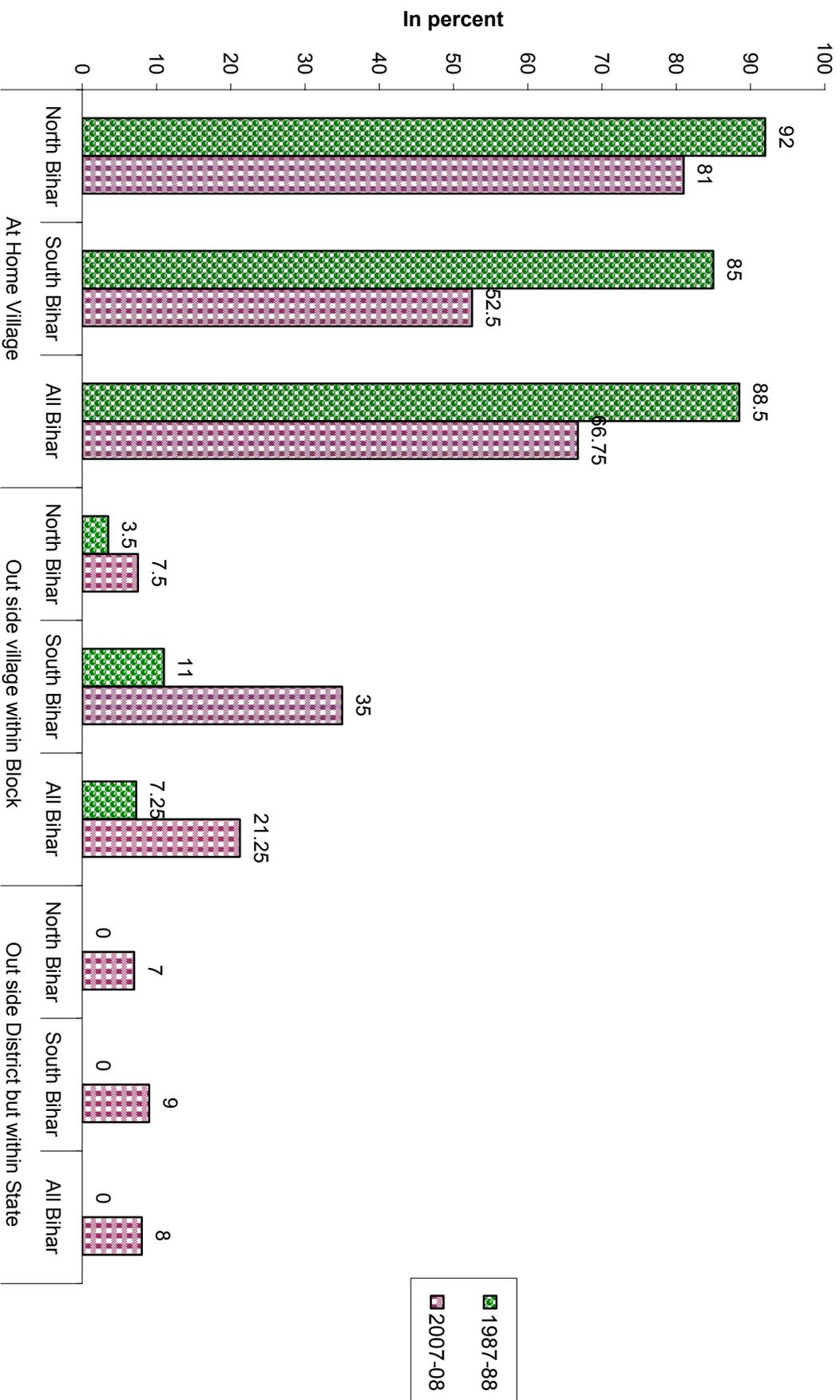


Fig. IX
Artisans by the bottlenecks in work promotion

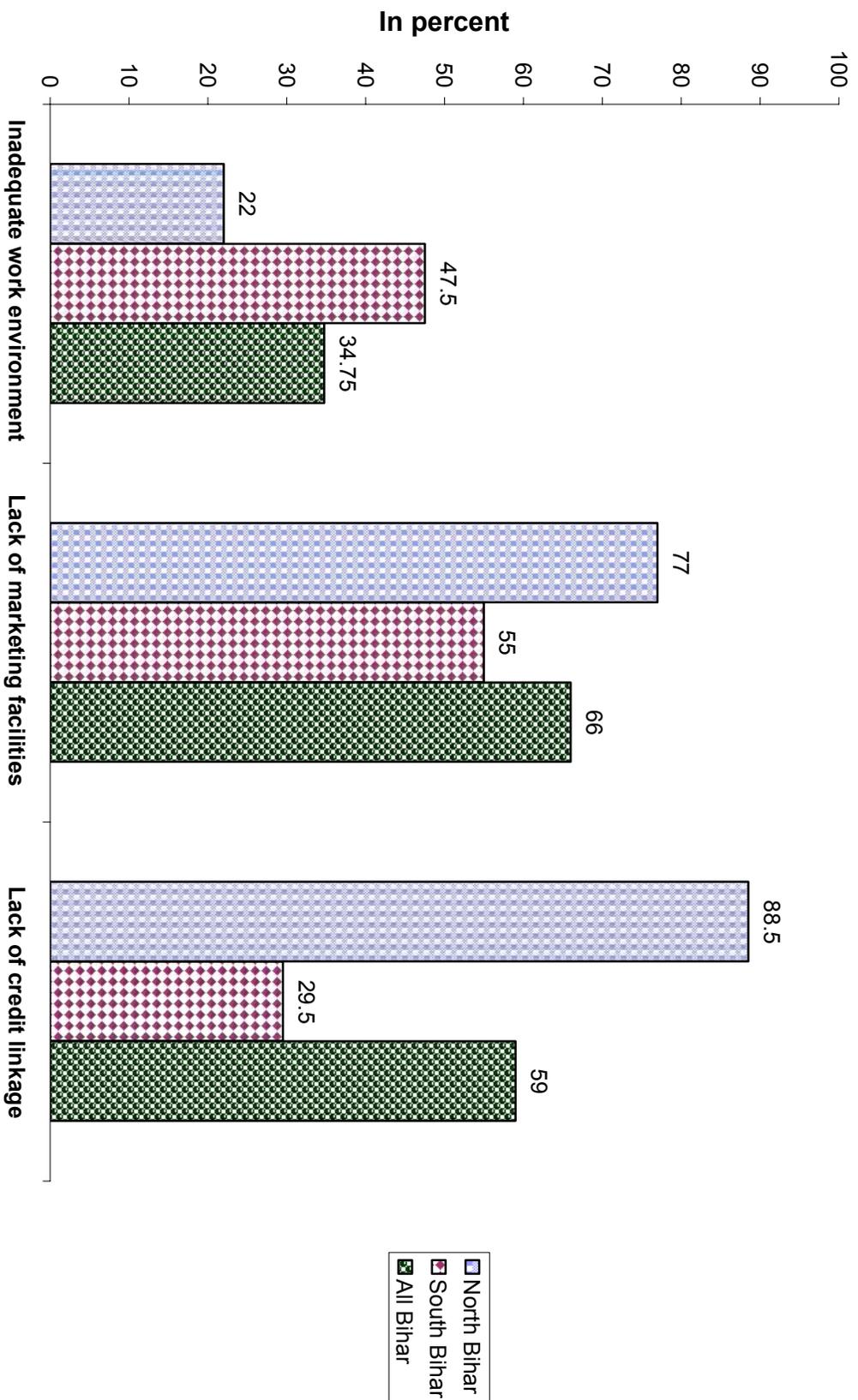


Fig. X
Artisans by type of Mechanism used

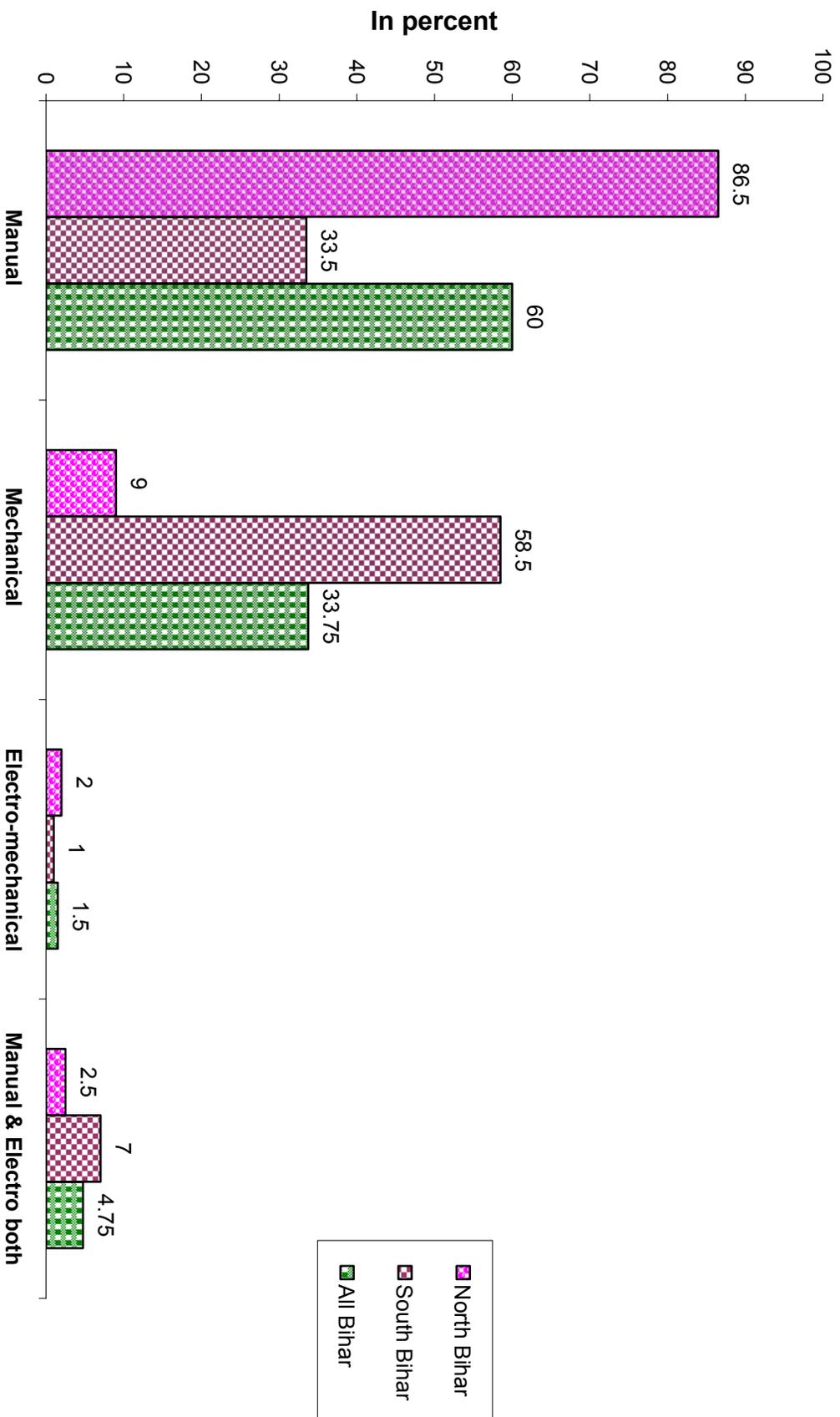


Fig. XI
Artisans by place of consumption of their product

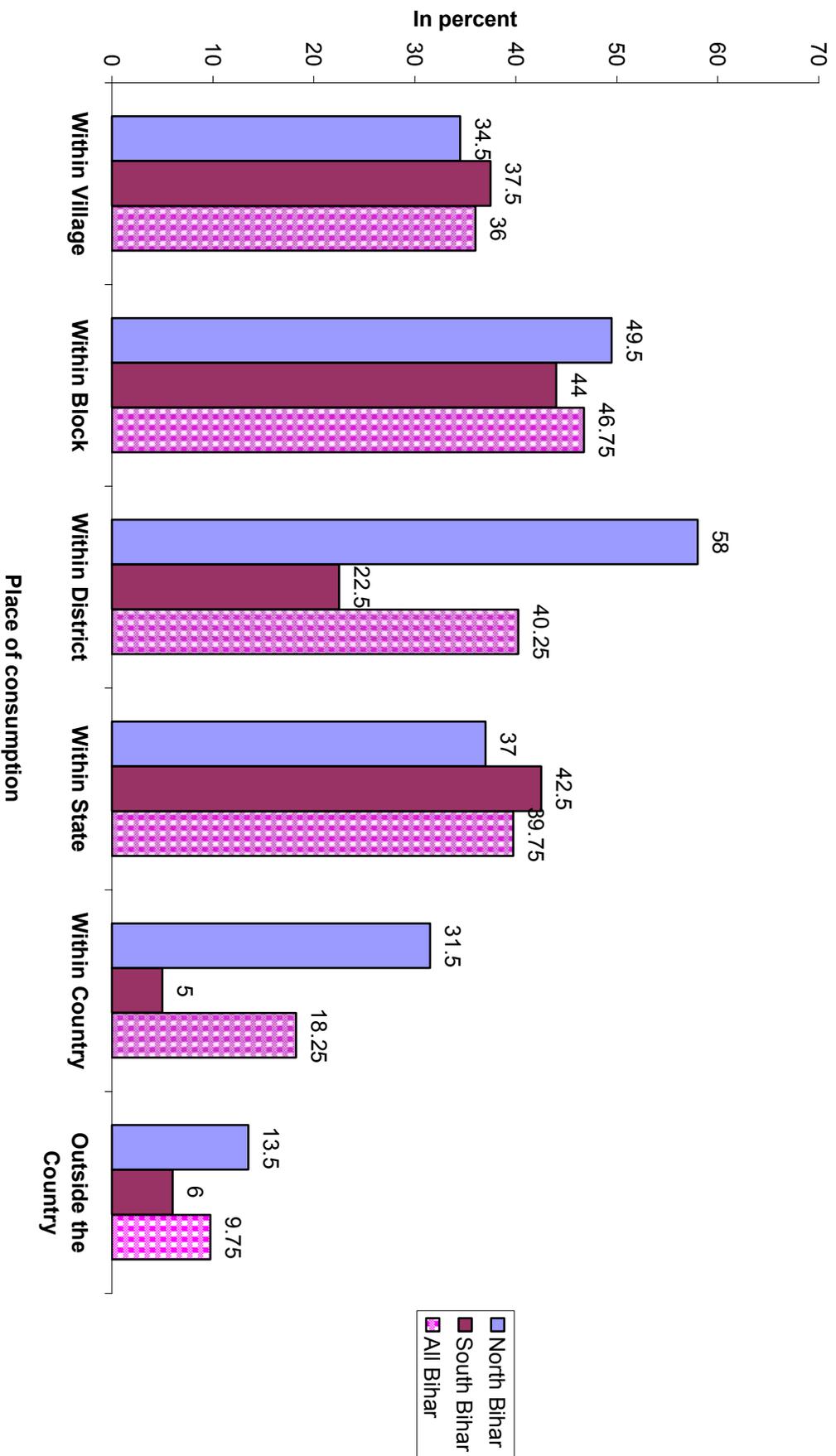
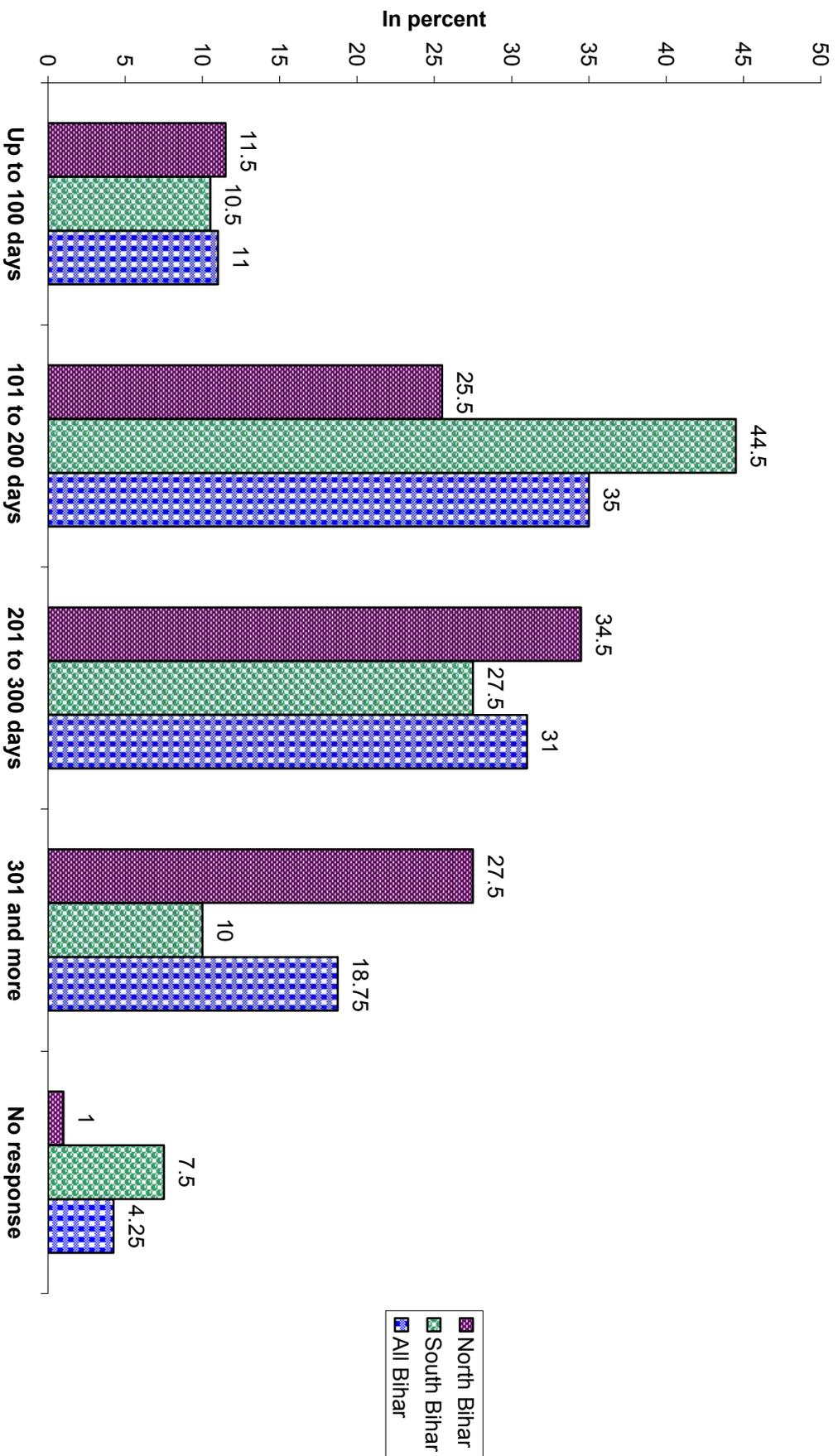


Fig. XII
Artisans by Number of days employed in a year



CHAPTER – II

COVERAGE AREA AND EMPLOYMENT POTENTIALITIES

2. COVERAGE AREA AND EMPLOYMENT POTENTIALITIES

The whole Bihar has been covered under this study however, as mentioned earlier 6 districts from all corner of the state were selected as sample for an in-depth study about youth artisan. Further two blocks from each of the selected district were also selected and the analysis was done. In this chapter profile of the state as well as selected districts & blocks are given to understand the coverage area.

2.1 State Profile:

Despite the creation of Jharkhand from the state of Bihar, it remains as the third most populous state in the country next only to Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Its decadal growth of population during 1991-2001 is recorded at 28 per cent which is much higher than all India growth of 21 percent during these periods. It has land area of 94.16 thousand sq. km and population of 82.87 million (2001 census) accounting for 2.86 percent of the total area of the country and 8.07 percent of its population and having a density of 880 persons per sq. km. compared to a density of 312 for the whole country. According to 2001 Census, Bihar has become 2nd most densely populated state of the country surpassing Kerala. Only West Bengal (904) has higher population density. At present the state has 38 districts and out of the total population about 83.23 percent are Hindu, 16.53 percent are Muslims and rest 0.24 percent are others including Christian, Sikhs, Budhist, Jains etc. The Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe approximately comprise 15 percent and less than one percent respectively Bihar comes from a rural background. Urbanization in Bihar at 11 percent is considerably low compared to 28 percent in all-India. It is one of the most economically backward states of the country with majority of the population living below the poverty line.

In spite of a rise in the literacy rate from 37.5 percent in 1991 to 47.5 percent in 2001, Bihar continues to remain as one of the educationally most backward state of the country. Males greatly out

number their female counterparts; as for every two literate males there is only one literate woman. According to 2001 census, 60.3 percent of males and 33.5 percent of females in the state are literate. The gender gap of 26.8 percent in this context is still higher than 21.7 percent gender gap of country as whole. Thus, Bihar belongs to the category of less developed states of the country, whether viewed from the point of its literacy level, urbanization or according to various other development indicators.

out of 38 districts in Bihar eight i.e. Gaya, Nawadah, Bhojpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Madhubani and East Champaran have been selected as a sample districts for the study. Profile of the districts are mentioned below:-

2.2 District Profile:

Brief detail about the sample districts are given in this section.

Gaya:

Gaya district lies in the heart of Bihar. This is one of the oldest districts of Bihar. Since its inception the area of the district remained intact. But in the year 1973 the part of Nawada and Aurangabad subdivisions were truncated and came into existence as separate districts. Hence, the size of the district was curtailed. However, still as compared to most of the other districts of Bihar, It is one of the biggest districts in terms of the size and population. Gaya is known world wide as the land of Lord Budha. It is also place of emancipation to the departed soul.

The district comprises of 4 Sub-divisions and 24 community development blocks. Total population of the district according to 2001 census is 34, 73 728. Among them females constitutes for roughly 48percent (i.e. 1681265). According to an estimate scheduled caste population accounts for around one third of the total population in the district. A large bulk of population lives in the rural areas.

Literacy rate in the district is 51 percent which is higher than the state as a whole. Females (37 percent) are lagging far behind as compared to their male counterparts (64 percent) in this respect.

Employment/income generation opportunity does not seem to be substantial for the entire working population. Consequently a sizeable number of adult/youth workers migrate to distant place for their subsistence.

The proportions of cultivators to total workers were 34.3 percent while agricultural labourers to total workers were 43.3 percent as per 2001 census. The proportions of workers in household industries to total workers were only 4.1 percent only. It reflects lowest level of development of household industry in the district.

So far as artisans trade and crafts are concerned the types of Artisans trade in the district are carpentry, Black smithy, leather work, Bidi work, Tailoring, Stone craft, Agarbatti making, pottery, metal work and weaving etc. Some Artisans were given Artisan Credit Card in the district.

The district is well served by a good network of roads. The famous grand trunk road (N.H.No-2) cuts across the southern part of the district from east to west and passes via Sherghati town in the district. In fact, this road has put the district on the road map of India and provides easy transport facility to Kolkata in the east and Delhi in the west. However, Gaya is not connected with a good road with the state capital, Patna. At present, apart from road communication, Gaya is also connected with a good rail network from different parts of the country.

Madhubani: Madhubani is in one of the thirty seven district of Bihar and situated in the northern part of the State. The district was carved out of the old Darbhanga district in the year 1972 as a result of reorganization of the district in the state. It was formerly the northern subdivision of Darbhanga district. Bounded on the north by a hilly region of Nepal and extending to

the border of its parent district Darbhanga in the south. Sitamarhi is in the west while Supaul and Saharsa are situated in the east.

The district is essentially an agricultural district but there are also a number of small scale industries. Spinning and weaving are old and highly developed handicrafts in the district. The khadi Gramodyog Centre located at Madhubani is famous for Weaving. The famous Madhubani painting or the Mithila Painting as it is known is also the handiwork of the people especially the women of Madhubani. According to the 2001 Census the number of person enumerated as living in the district were 35,70,651.

The literacy rate (population aged 6+ years) of the district was 42.35 percent (2001), with 57.26 percent for males and 26.56 percent for females.

Work Participation rate (including main and marginal worker per 100 populations) in the district is 34.44 percent against the figure of 33.88 percent of for the State. Around 83.4 percent of the main workers are engaged in primary sector i.e. agriculture and allied activities as against a corresponding figure of 77.35 percent for the State as a whole. About 3.3 percent and 13.3 percent of main workers in the district were engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors respectively.

Madhubani paintings have spread the name of Bihar the world over. Although it is believed to be prevalent from the time of Ramayana, it acquired the deserved recognition only after 1950s. Earlier the paintings were drawn on mud plastered walls during important festivals and personals ceremonies. For commercial purposes, today they are made on handmade paper, canvas and different types of cloths. Images of Gods and Goddesses, natural subjects like Sun, Moon, Tulasi Plant, birds, animals and scened of wedding or other celebrations are the main themes of the painting. Even after so many years the method of production has not changed a bit. A bamboo sticks wrapped around with cotton is used as the paintbrush and colors used are all obtained from nature. For example,

powdered rice is used as white color, red color comes from red sandalwood or kusam flower Juice, yellow from turmeric.

Muzaffarpur: Muzaffarpur district, 'The land of Leechi' was created in British period and presently it is bounded by Purbi Champaran and Sitamarhi districts on North, Vaishali and Saran districts on south Darbhanga and Samastipur districts on east while Saran and Gopalganj districts bounded it from west.. It has 16 Gram Blocks, 387 G. Panchayats and 1,811 villages while the total Geographical area of the district is 3175.91 sq. km.

Total population of the district according to 2001 census is 37,46,714 persons, Comprising of 19,51,466 males and 17,95,248 females and urban population of the district is 3,48,353 persons i.e. less than 10 percent.

The Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes population of the district as per 2001 Census is 5,94,577 persons and 3472 persons respectively. The literacy rate is about 48 percent and female literacy rate is 35.8 percent. The proportion of main workers are 23.9percent and marginal workers are 6.5percent. The proportion of workers in household industries to total workers were 3.5percent.

The district has well developed means of communication. It has a network of railway and well maintained roads. All the block headquarters are linked with the district headquarters.

The district is the Centre of several industries, big and small. The Prabhat Zarda Factory, I.D.P.L, Bharat Wagon and Engineering Ltd a unit of leather Development Corporation, Muzaffarpur Dairy, a unit of Bihar State Dairy cooperative are the major industries located in Muzaffarpur town and its periphery. The above industries have generated considerable employment and have also been helpful in establishing a number of small industries including a few cottage industries.

Nawada: The district acquired the status of an independent district on 26th January 1973. It is bounded on the east by Jamui district on the north by Nalanda and Sheikhpura districts on the south Koderma and on the west Gaya district. Total area of the district is 2494 sq kms.

Total population of the district according to 2001 census is 18,09,696 persons, comprising of 9,29,960 males and 8,79,736 females. Rural population of the district is 16,71,253 persons constituting more than 90 percent

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the district as per 2001 Census is 4,35,975 persons and 2158 persons respectively.

The communication facilities are coming up fast in the district. Over and above Kutcha roads speared over the entire district, there are Pucca roads including Natural highway covering a considerable chunk of the district

Nawada is considered to be a backward district mainly on account of lack of industrial development. The development blocks of Rajauli, Gobindpur and Kauakole are quite rich so far forest resources in the district are concerned. Catechu sticks are found in abundance in in Rajauli blocks and there scope for establishing catechu industry in this belt.

Handloom industry was already in operation in the villages of Kadirganj, Gopalganj, Sheikhpura, MasaUrha, Nawada, Mirbigaha, Pakribarawan, Jhagribigha in the district. Tassar silk on loom is being produced in Kadirganj villagae. Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Pottery, Leather industries also exists in the district.

Black smithy, Carpentry, Leather work, Tailoring, Pottery, and Weaving are the main artisan sectors in Nawada district.

Turi Caste people are also engaged in basket making occupation. They need bamboo as a raw material. Mostly women are engaged in the in the bamboo craft work. They lack capital.

Some Artisans like Potter, Black smith, Carpenter and others face problems due to stiff competition with the products of big companies.

Purbi Champaran: The district was carved out from its parent district Champaran on the 1st of December 1971 with its headquarters at Motihari. The district has six sub divisions, viz. Motihari Sadar, Raxaul, Areraj, Pakridayal, Chakia and Sikrahna. The district is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the south by Muzaffarpur and Major portion of Gopalganj district, on the east by the district of Sitamarhi and on the west by Paschim Champaran and part of Gopalganj district. Total area of the district is 3968 Sq. Kms.

Gandhiji made an extensive tour of Bihar in 1920 on the end of the launching of non-cooperation movement which received full support in the district Champaran sent a group of volunteers to demonstrate against the Simon Commission in 1929.

Total population of the district according to 2001 Census is comprising of 39,39,773 persons in which 2077047 males and 1862726 females the Rural population of which 1941681 males and 1747006. The urban population is only 2,51,086 persons constituting 6.31 percent.

The literacy rate of the district is 37.5percent while female literacy rate is 24.3percent only.

There are metalled as well as non-metalled roads in the district maintained by district and local boards. Transport system is not adequate although the roads have improved. After the construction of Dumaria Ghat and Lalbegia Ghat bridges direct link with U.P. and Nepal has been established. Raxaul is the gateway of Nepal.

The district has no important trade centres or manufacturing towns. Hence, there is limited scope for industries. The manufacture of indigo, which has formerly the principal industry of the district has now come to an end. The manufacture of sugar is the only industry of some importance in the district since it is a sugarcane growing area. The sugar factories are

located at Motihari, Sugauli and Chakia. The trade in the district both in exports and imports export are rice, linseed and sugar. The principal items of import are cloth, Coal, Salt and Kerosene oil. Considerable trade is carried on with Nepal as one of the main routes to Kathmandu runs through the district. The bulk of this trade passes through Raxaul which is on the Nepal border and is a railway Junction of the North Eastern Railway. The important Trade Centres are Motihari, Ramgarhwa and Madhuban.

Bhagalpur: Bhagalpur is one of the oldest districts of Bihar located in the south eastern region. It is situated in the plane of Ganga basin at height of 141 feet above sea level. It covers an area of 2569.50 sq. km. It lies between $25^{\circ}07'$ - $25^{\circ}30'$ N Latitude and between $86^{\circ}37'$ - $87^{\circ}30'$ E longitude. The district is surrounded by Munger, Khagaria, Madhepura, Purnea, Katihar and Banka districts of Bihar and Godda and Sahebganj district of Jharkhand.

Total population of the district according to 2001 Census is 24,23,172 persons comprising 12,91,658 males and 11,31,514 females.

Rural population of the district is 19,70,745 persons and Urban population is 4,52,427 persons. The scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes population of the district as per 2001 Census is 2,54,686 persons and 55,545 persons respectively.

The Ganges enters the district opposite sultanganj where there is a granite hillock in the river bed. The district is comprised of 3 sub divisions 242 Panchayats and 1536 villages. There is one Nagar Nigam and 3 Nagar Panchayats in the district. The literacy rate is 49.5percent and males literacy is 59.2percent. while female literacy is only 38.1percent. The proportion of main workers about is 24percent while marginal workers is 11.3percent. The proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers is 48.2percent.

The district has been famous for its industrial potentiality since long. Tasar Silk, Dyeing, Salt, Indigo, glassware were some of the chief industries. Cloth manufacture was one of the important industries. Besides there were a number of small scale industries and some of them are still continuing. Among the household industries which also play an important role in the economy of the district handloom in industry finds a prominent place in the district of Bhagalpur. Dairying, Pottery making and manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, Cane, leaves, etc. are also quite significant.

Silk yarn and mustard oil are the most important commodities manufactured in the towns of the district as also the chief items exported to other places. Trade in Bhagalpur district consists mainly of export of Jute, Oil seeds, Food grains, Turmeric, Sugar, molasses timber, tasar silk, hides, bones scrap, iron, handloom products, blanket carpets and trunks and of import of cotton piece goods, Coal, Salt, iron and steel, grains and pulses, Kerosene oil, Petrol, Cement etc.

There are 56 Prathamik Bidyut Kargha Sahyog samiti in Bhagalpur. The societies have been formulated by the order of Bihar Government after Bhagalpur riot. Scheduled caste development corporation (AJAVINI) is also there but not doing any significant work for the development of artisan sectors. Raw materials and electricity is the main problem before weavers. They need yarn through co-operatives but there is no any arrangement of facilities like raw materials and capital for them. Weavers have to face marketing problem for their products. Middlemen are active for getting more profit and now weavers have become wage earners. They need improved machine for the weaving purpose.

Although Bhagalpur is known as silk city of Bihar but weavers have to face unemployment & poverty simultaneously. The process of financing through bank is much more complex. Bank people creates hurdle in providing loan to weavers. Govt. officials have not been co-operating to weavers. Officials pointed out that there is no provision of formation of self

Help Group in Urban areas. On account of negligence and ignorance of Government officials weavers and other youth artisans have to face many difficulties in their occupational development

Bhojpur: Arrah town is the head quarter of the district and also its principal town. The Bhojpur district is bounded on the north by the Saran and the Balia district of Uttar Pradesh; on the south by the districts of Jehanabad and Rohtas on the West by the districts of Buxar and Rohats and on the east by the district of Patna. The district of Bhojpur came into existence in the year 1972. After 1991 census, the district of Bhojpur derived into two parts i.e Bhojpur and Buxar. Total population of the district according to 2001 census is 22,43,144 persons where as rural population is about 19,30,730 persons and that of urban population is 3,12,414 persons. The scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes population of the district as per 2001 census is 3,43,598 persons and 8,337 persons respectively. The literacy rate of the district is 59.71 percent of which male is 74.78 percent and female is 42.8 percent.

The area comprising this district has been categorized as a low lying alluvial plain, being situated on the banks of the rivers Ganga and Sone .It is infact considered to be the best wheat growing area in the state.

The district is at present comprised of 3 sub-divisions 14 community Development blocks and 4 towns. The total number of panchayats are 228 and 1244 villages. There is one Nagar Nigam in the district. There are 494 electrified villages in the district.

The district has been fairly rich in road communication for a long time. Arrah the district headquarters is the Main line of the Eastern Railway. It enters the district as Koilwar on the east and moves via Buxar to Mogalsarai on the west.

There are few small-scale and cottage industries located in the district i.e. soap industry, timber and furniture works, leather industry etc.

The main commodities exported from Arrah Railway station are rice, Paddy, Gur, Mango, Stone Chips and the main imports are cloth, engineering goods, medicine etc.

PURNEA:

Location, Area & Geography

The district of Purnia, as it existed in 1951 with an area of 12784.64 sq. km. and has been pre-eminently an agricultural district. After separating the Katihar District, the area of Purnia District was 7943 sq. km. and accounts for 4.56 percent of the state area. In the year 1990, the district was again split and two more districts namely Araria and Kishanganj were formed. Now the present area of the Purnia District is 3202.31 sq. kms., bordering Araria district in north, Katihar and Bhagalpur district in South, West Dinajpur district of W.B. and Kishanganj district of Bihar in east and Madhepura and Saharsa District in the west. The district now consists 4 sub divisions, 14 Blocks, 251 Gram Panchayats, 1296 villages, 1 Nagar Parishad & 2 Nagar Panchayats.

The total population of the district as per 2001 census is 25,43,942 of which male and female populations are 13,28,417 and 12,15,525 respectively. The district has 3,12,088 of Scheduled Caste population and 1,11,947 of Scheduled Tribe population. The population under age group 0-6 is 549690. The literacy rate of the district is 35.1percent where as males accounts 46.6 percent and female 23.4 percent only. The sex ratio is 915 females per 1000 males.

The district has one Sugar mill at Banmankhi and 716 other small-scale industries. In spite of availability of raw materials and abundance of laborers, no marked improvement has been made in the field of rural and cottage industries. The proportions of cultivators to total workers were 22.9 percent while proportions of agricultural labours to total workers were 63.3 percent. The proportion of workers in household industries to total workers were 1.7 percent only in which 1.5 percent male and 2.2 percent

female it reveals about the poor condition of household industry in the district. The main Artisan's trades and Crafts are Pottery, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Leather Work, Weaving, Tailoring, Beediwork and Jute work etc.

2.3 Profile of Sample blocks

Nawadah: The block is located under Nawadah district. The total population of Nawadah block was 2,57,305 consisting of 1,34,416 Males and 1,22,889 females as per 2001 census. The household size was 7 persons. The proportion of urban population was 31.8percent. The sex ratio was 814 females per 1000 males. The proportion of SC population was 17.9 percent while ST population accounts only 0.1 percent. The total literacy rate was 56.5percent while female literacy rate was 43.5 only percent. The proportion of workers in household industries to total workers were 5.5percent. The work participation rate was 33.4percent while female work participation was only 20.7 percent. The proportion of main workers were 26.2 percent while female main workers were 11.4percent. The proportion of non-workers were 66.6percent. while female non-workers were 79.3percent.

Kauwakol: The block is situated under Nawadah district of Bihar. The total number of households were 19189 and household size was about 7. The total population of the block is 1,29,187 and 66,655 males and 62,532 females. The proportion of SC population was 20.8 percent and ST population 0.8percent. The literacy rate was 38.1percent of which 52 percent males and 23.2 percent females. The work participation rate was 37.4percent of which 49.1percent males and 25percent females. The proportion of main workers were 29 percent of which 43percent males and 14.1percent females. The proportion of marginal workers were 8.4percent of which 6.1percent males and 10.9 percent females. The proportion of Non-Workers were 62.6 percent of which 50.9percent males and

75percent females. The proportion of cultivators to total workers were 42.2percent of which 44.1percent males and 38.3percent females. The proportion of agricultural labours to total workers were 44percent of which 39.8percent male and 52.9percent females. The proportion of workers in household industries to total workers were 3.5percent of which 3.2 males and 4.2 females.

Arrah: The block is situated under Bhojpur district of Bihar. The total number of Households were 50,958. The total population of the block was 369,644 of Which 1,97,864 males and 1,71,780 females per 2001 census. The total rural population was 1,66,264. The proportion of urban population was 55percent. The household size was 7 persons. The sex ratio was 868. The proportion of SC population was 12.8percent and ST population was 0.6percent. The total literacy rate of the block population was 69.7 of which 81.3percent for males and 56.2percent for females. The work participation rate was 23.6percent of which males were 39.1percent and females were 5.7percent. The proportion of main workers were 19.6percent marginal workers 4percent and non workers were 76.4percent. The proportion of male non-workers were 60.9percent and female non workers were 94.3percent. The proportion of cultivators to total workers were 18.5percent while agricultural laborers to total workers were 24.4percent. The proportion of workers in household industries to total workers were 3.8percent of which males were 3.6percent and female were 6.1percent.

Agiaon: The block comes under Bhojpur district of Bihar. The total population as per 2001 census was 1,22,151 persons consisting 63,496 males and 58,655 females. The total rural population were 1,22,151 persons consisting 63,496 males and 58655 females. The sex ratio was 924. The proportion of SC population was 15.7percent. while ST population was almost negligible. The literacy rate of the block was

55.4percent while male literacy was 73.1 and female literacy was 36percent only. So far work participation rate is concerned it was 35.0percent of which males participation rate was 48percent and female participation rate was only 20.8percent. The proportion of main workers were 25.2percent of which 40.1percent males and 9percent females. The proportion of marginal workers were 9.8percent of which 8percent males & 11.8percent females. The proportion of Non Workers were 65percent. The proportion of cultivations to total workers were 38percent, agricultural labours to total workers 44.4percent and proportion of workers in household industries to total workers were only 3.8percent only.

Gaighat: The block is situated under Muzaffarpur district of Bihar. The total population of the block was 2,03,065 consisting of 1,05,841 males and 97,224 females as per 2001 census. The rural population of the block was 2,03,065 persons consisting 1,05,841 males and 97,224 females. The proportion of SC population was 14percent while ST population was negligible. The literacy rate of the block was 40.8percent of which 52.0percent for males where as females literacy rate was only 28.6percent. The work participation rate was 33.6percent of which 48.9percent males and 17percent females. The proportion of main workers were 26percent of which 42.7percent males and 7.7percent females. The proportion of marginal workers were 7.6percent in which 6.1percent males and 9.3percent females. The proportion of non-workers were 66.4percent of which 51.1percent males and 83percent females. The proportion of cultivators to total workers were 30.5percent of which 34percent males and 19.9percent females. The proportion of workers in household industries to total workers were 3.6percent of which 3.3percent males and 4.5percent females.

Musahari: The block is located under Muzaffarpur district of Bihar. The total population of the block was 5,55,902 consisting 2,97,440 males and

2,58,462 females as per 2001 census. The rural population of the block was 2,50,377 consisting of 1,33,440 males and 1,16,937 females. The urban population of the block was 55percent. The sex ratio of the block was 869. The proportion of SC population was 14percent and ST population 0.1percent. The overall literacy of the block was 68percent in which female's literacy rate was 59.9percent. The work participation rate was 27.1percent and male work participation rate was 43.3 and female participation rate was 8.5percent. The proportion of main workers were 22.6percent of which 37.6percent males and 5.5percent females. The proportion of Marginal workers were 4.5percent of which 5.7percent males and 3.0percent females. The proportion of Non-workers were 72.9percent of which 56.5percent males and 91.5percent females. The proportion of agricultural labours to total workers were 18.4percent of which 15.7percent males and 34.5percent females. The proportion of workers engaged in household industries to total workers were only 4.5percent of which 3.6percent males and 9.7percent females.

Gaya Town C.D. Block: The block is located under Gaya district. The total number of households of the block was 74,808. The total population of the block was 5,28,033 of which 2,79,741 males and 2,48,292 females. The rural population of the block was 1,33,008 of which 69,331 males and 63,757 females. The Urban population was 74.8percent. The proportion of SC population was 15.6percent while proportion of ST population was 0.1percent. The literacy rate of the block was 70.7percent. The work participation rate was 27.6percent. The proportion of main workers were 23.2percent. While marginal workers were 4.4percent. The proportion non workers were 72.4percent. The proportion to cultivators to total workers were 11.1percent. While agricultural labours to total workers were 18.0percent. The proportion of workers engaged in household industries to total workers were 8.2percent of which 6.1percent males and 17.1percent females workers.

Wazirganj: The block is situated under Gaya district of Magadh Commissionery in Bihar. The total population of the Wazirganj block was 1,78,356 consisting 91,102 males and 87,254 females per 2001 census. The SC population were 58,364 consisting 29,889 males and 28,475 females. The proportion of SC population was 32.7percent and ST population was negligible. The literacy rate was 50percent of which female literacy was only 35.1percent. The work participation rate was 39.4percent and female work participation rate was 29.2percent. The proportion of main workers were 31.8percent while marginal workers 7.6percent and non-workers were 60.6percent. The proportion of agricultural laborers to workers were 50percent. The proportion of workers engaged in household industries to total workers were 3percent although female workers engaged in household industries were 3.7percent. The percentage of other workers to total workers 10.4percent. While female other workers were 3.8percent only.

Motihari : The Motihari block is located under Purbi Champaran district of Bihar. The total number of households were 50,793 as per 2001 Census. The total population of the block was 2,90,377 in which 1,56,272 males and 1,34,105 females. The total rural population was 1,81,949 of which 97,124 males and 84,825 females. The proportion of urban population was 37.3percent. The sex ratio (females per 1000 males) was 858. The proportion of SC population was 12.7percent of which 12.6percent males and 12.8percent females. The literacy rate of the block was 50.3percent of which female literacy was 39.5percent. The work participation rate was 29.8percent of which 46percent males and 11percent females.

The proportion of main workers were 25percent in which 41percent males and 6.4percent females. The proportion of marginal workers were 4.8percent and non workers 70.2percent. The proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers were 17.8percent and 39.6percent respectively. The

proportion of workers under household industries to total workers were 3.6percent in which 2.6percent males and 8.5percent females.

Mehsi: The block is situated under east champaran district of Bihar. The total population was 1,32,159 comprising of 69,065 males and 63,094 females as per 2001 census. The SC population were 19,618 i.e. about 14.8 percent of the total population consisting 10,211 males and 9,407 females. While proportion of ST population was nil. The household size was 6. The total literacy rate of the block was 37.5percent while male's literacy was 49.9percent and female literacy was 24percent only. The work participation rate of the block was 34.4percent and work participation rate of males 48.5percent where as females were 19percent only. The proportion of main workers were 26.4percent, marginal workers 8.1percent and non workers were 65.6percent. The proportion of workers engaged in household industries to total workers were 2.6percent. The percentage of other workers to total workers were 14.8 percent while male were 18percent and female 5.8percent only.

Madhubani (Rahika): The block is located under Madhubani district and near to the district headquarter. The total number of households was 46,607. The total population was 2,58,895 as per 2001 census. The males populations were 1,34,425 and 1,24,470 were female. The total SC population were 34,466 i.e. 13.3 percent of the total population comprises 17,844 males and 16,622 females. The literacy rate of the Rahika block was 50.2 percent. The workers participation rate was 29.1percent. The total workers 75,212 comprising 59,408 males and 15,804 females. The proportions of agricultural labourers to total workers were 40.8 percent of which 36.5 percent male and 57.3 percent females. The proportions of workers in household industries to total workers were 6.9 percent in which 6.2 percent male and 57.3 percent females.

Raj Nagar: The block is under Madhubani district of Bihar. The total population of the block was 1,99,343 persons consisting 1,03,075 males and 96,268 females per 2001 census. The rural population was 1,99,343 persons of which 1,03,075 males and 96,268 females. The proportion of SC population was 16.7percent while the block has no ST population. The literacy rate of the block was 43.1percent of which 56.7percent was male literacy and 28.5percent was female literacy. The work participation rate was 32percent, male participation rate was 47.3percent and female participation rate was 15.6percent. The proportion of main workers was 22.8percent of which males were 38.9percent while females were only 5.5percent. The percentage of proportion of marginal workers were 9.2percent of which 8.4 percent males and 10.1 females. The proportion of Non-workers were 68 percent of which males were 52.7percent and females were 84.4percent. The proportion of cultivators to total workers were 25.4percent of which males were 27.8percent and females were 17.4percent. The proportion of agricultural labours to total workers were 52percent of which 47.6percent males and 66.3percent Females. The proportion of workers in household industries to total workers 4.3percent of which 3.6percent males and 6.5percent females.

Nath Nagar: the block is situated under Bhagalpur district of Bihar. The total number of households were 21,875. The total population of the block was 1,22,120 persons consisting 65,096 males and 57,024 females. The household size were 6. The sex ratio is 876. The proportion of SC population was 11.2percent while no ST population was available in the block The literacy rate of the block was 44.4percent of which 54.7percent males and 32.5percent females. The work participation rate was 41.5percent of which 50.7percent males and 30.8percent females. The proportion of main workers were 25.4percent of which 39.4percent males and 9.3percent females. The proportion of Marginal workers were 16.1percent and 11.4percent males and 21.5percent females. The

proportion of Non-workers were 58.5percent of which 49.3percent males and 69.2percent females. The proportion of cultivators to total workers were 20.4percent of which 22.1percent males and 17.2percent females.

Jagdishpur: The block is located under Bhagalpur district of Bihar. The total number of household were 74,281 per 2001 census. The total population of the block was 4,71,457 of which 2,51,756 males and 2,19,701 females. The block has heavy concentration of urban population. The proportion of urban population is 74.3 percent. The household size was 6. The sex ratio was 872. Population of SC and ST was 8.4 & 0.3 percent respectively. The percentage of literacy was 66 of which male literacy 72.9 and female literacy was 57.9percent. The work participation rate was 28.9percent of which male participation rate was 43.5percent and females participation rate was 12.2percent. The proportion of main workers were 23percent of which males were 37.6percent and females were very low i.e 6.2percent only. The proportion of marginal workers were 5.9percent of which 5.8percent males and 6percent females. The proportion of non-workers were 71.1percent of which 56.5percent males and 87.8percent females. The proportion of cultivators to total workers were 4.95 percent and agricultural labours were 14.17 percent. The proportion of workers in household industries to total workers were 19.52 percent of which 16.06percent males and 34.12percent females.

Purnea East: The block is situated under Purnea district of Bihar. The total number of households were 60,149 as per 2001 Census. The total population of the block was 3,50,154 persons of which 1,86,263 males and 1,63,891 females. The rural population was 1,78,467 of which 93,437 males and 85,030 females. The proportion of urban population was 49percent. The sex ratio (females per 1000 males) was 880. The proportion of SC & ST population were 11.5 & 5.9 percent respectively. The literacy rate of the block was 56.4percent of which males literacy were

65.3percent and females literacy was 46.1percent. The work participation rate was 30.7percent of which 45.3percent males and 14percent females. The proportion of main workers and marginal workers were 26percent and 4.6percent respectively. The proportion of cultivation to total workers were 13.6percent and agricultural labourers were 39.3percent. The proportion of workers in household industries to total workers were 2.7percent in which 2.3percent males and 4.5percent females.

Amour: The block is situated under Purnea district of Bihar. The total number of households were 46,961 as per 2001 Census. The total population was 2,21,502 of which 1,15,064 males and 1,06,438 females. The entire block has only rural population. The proportion of SC population was 2.7 percent. While the proportion of ST population was only 0.6percent. The literacy rate as per 2001 Census was 26.2percent of which 37percent males literacy and 14.5percent females literacy. The work participation rate was 30.5percent of which male's participation rate was 51.4percent and females participation rate was 7.9percent. The proportion of main workers were 26.1percent and proportion of marginal workers were 4.5percent. The proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers to total workers were 22.7percent and 66.3percent respectively. The proportion of workers in household industries to total workers were 2.6percent only. Females dominates the household industries.

2.4 Employment Opportunity for the Artisan

There is more employment opportunities in artisan sector in Bihar. Tailoring , Carpentry, pottery, black smithy, pattal work, Biri, Leather work, Shell craft, Stone work, Metal work, Silk Weaving, handloom cloth making are the main artisan work in Bihar. In addition to above mentioned Lacquer ware, aплиque work, Valvet Bag, Sujani, Pattle making, Embroidery, Basket making, carpet and Madhubani Painting are the craft

which have more potentiality to generate self employment to the greater extent.

Members of Panchayat Raj Institutions and opinion leaders expressed their point of view that due to problems of institutional finance like lack of loan facilities, Subsidy and other government intervention for the artisan. The other important problems like lack of infrastructural facilities, lack of training and Capital, indifferent attitude of District industry Centre and District rural development agency, lack of intervention by Science and Technology department, Information technology and Small Industry bank of India (SIDBI). These problems discourage artisan.

There is much scope for generating large scale employment opportunities through artisan sector but in some sectors they face much more competition with the products of big firms. The artisan like potter have been facing difficulties due to plastic products like glass and toys. Therefore they face cut throat competition with the products of big industries now the trend has changed and majority of the people do not use earthen glass. Similarly weavers face problems of raw materials,- whereas Basket makers face problem of bamboo at lower cost. Raw materials are also the problem with the artisans. Black Smith and other artisans also face the problem with the alternative made by big industries.

Despite facing so many problems near about 4percent workers were engaged in household industry which was more in artisan sectors. In Jagdishpur of Bhagalpur district the proportion of workers in household industries to total workers were 19.52 percent of which 16.06 percent males and 34.12 percent females. Madhubani Views of youth artisans regarding potential for the generation of large scale employment through artisan sector is given in Table-2.11.

Table -2.1

Distribution of respondents by Potentiality of large scale self employment through Artisan Sector

	North	% age	South	% age	All	% age
Potential	148	74.00	72	36.00	220	55
Not potential	51	25.50	27	13.50	78	19.5
No response	1	0.50	101	50.50	102	25.5
N	200	100	200	100	400	100

Majority of the respondents agreed that large scale self employment can be generated through artisan sectors. Near about 20percent respondents did not accept this concept. Approximately 26 percent respondents were having no any perception regarding large scale self employment through Artisan sector. This is why they gave no response.

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CHAPTER – III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF YOUTH ARTISANS IN BIHAR

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF YOUTH ARTISANS IN BIHAR

About 400 youth artisans were taken from eight districts i.e. 200 each from north and South Bihar. In each of the district 50 youth artisans were selected for the in-depth study. The artisans selected for the study were in different trade i.e. Applique work, Velvet Bag, Sujani, Pattle making, Embroidery, Basket making, Carpet and Madhubani painting, brass bronze ware Tailoring, Carpentry , Pottery black smithy, Leather work, Shell craft, Stone work, metal work, weaving, handloom and cloth making etc. Detail analysis of socio-economic conditions of these artisan are given in this section of the report.

3.1. Religion & Social Group

About 88 percent of the sample youth artisan were Hindu and the rest 12 percent belonged to Muslim community. In the north Bihar the ratio of Hindu and Muslim artisans were 89.5:10.5 where as in South Bihar such ratio was 86.5:13.5. Unfortunately, no youth artisan belonging to other community was found in the sample area.

Sex wise distribution of sample youth artisans are given at Table 3.1. It shows that majority of these artisans were males i.e. about 69.45 percent rest 30.75 percent were female artisans. Female artisan workers were found to be engaged in Tailoring, appliqué, Bidi making, Basket making, Bamboo work and Madhubani Painting etc. Where as males were dominating in pottery, Carpentry, Black smithy, metal craft etc. Some of the female artisan workers also assist in ancillary work. The participation of female were more in north Bihar in Comparison to Southern region. About 19 percent were female youth artisan in South Bihar While in north Bihar it was about 43 percent.

Table – 3.1
Distribution of Artisan by their Sex & Religion

(In percent)

Religion	Artisan								
	North Bihar			South Bihar			All Bihar		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Hindu	85.96	94.19	89.5	88.96	75.68	86.5	87.73	88.62	88.0
Muslim	14.04	5.81	10.5	11.04	24.32	13.5	12.27	11.38	12.0
N	114	86	200	163	37	200	277	123	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

Social group denotes about caste and tribe of the sample artisans .Four major groups were covered in this study. Maximum respondents belonged to OBC while minimum representations were found from ST respondents. General Castes were also involved in the artisan sectors i.e. about 18.75 percent. The proportion of scheduled tribes was more in South Bihar (17.5 percent) while it was only 2.5 percent in north Bihar. Similarly the percentage of youth artisan of General Caste were more in north Bihar (24.5 percent) while only 13 percent were found in South Bihar. The details about Artisans by social group is given in Table 3.2

Table – 3.2
Distribution of Artisan by their social Group

(In percent)

Social Group	Artisians		
	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
SC	17.5	28.0	22.75
ST	2.5	17.5	10.00
OBC	55.5	41.5	48.5
Others	24.5	13.00	18.75
N	200	200	200

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

3.2. Age ,Educational level and Marital status:

Distribution of sample artisans by their age-group is given at Table-3.3. It shows that the minimum representation of such artisans were below.

23 years of (13.25 percent) while maximum representations were in the age group of 29-34 years of age. It reveals that more youths were involved in this profession. So far as region wise variation is concerned 45.5 percent artisans were in the age group of 29 to 34 percent in South region whereas about 30 percent of same age group were in north region which was comparatively lower than South region. Near about one third artisans belonged to 35 and above age group. It is clearly mentioned in Table below.

Table-3.3
Distribution of Artisan by their Age-group

(In percent)

Age Group (yrs)	Artisans		
	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
18-23	18.0)	9.5	13.25
24-29	13.5)	22.0	17.75
29-34	29.5)	45.5	37.5
35 & above	39.00)	23.00	31.00
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

Education plays vital role in the development of any trade or occupation. Educational level of artisans brings out through Table 3.4 given below. It highlights that overall 22 percent artisans were illiterate from north and South both the regions. It is handwork of artistic nature. About 6 percent of Artisans were having educational level of graduate and above Whereas approximately 10 percent of artisans from north region and only 2 percent artisans from South region of Bihar were having

education up to graduate and above. It reveals that maximum artisans were educated up to primary and below matric ((31 percent). It shows there is no professional training to the artisan. Due to lack of technical and professional training artisans were unable to use Information Technology, modern techniques and technological development for the artisanal sector.

Table-3.4
Distribution of Artisan by their Educational Level
(In percent)

Education Level	Artisians		
	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Illiterate	21.00	22.5	21.75
Below Primary	29.00	26.5	27.75
Primary & below Matric	29.5	32.5	31.00
Matriculation & below Graduate	11.00	16.5	.75
Graduate & above	9.5	2.00	5.75
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

Marital Status is discussed in Table 3.5. It highlights that majority of the respondents were married although only 10 percent were single while 2.25 percent were widower. Maximum youth artisans who were married belonged to South Bihar (94 percent) where as about 82 percent married artisans were from north Bihar. Overall majority of the artisans were married.

Table – 3.5
Distribution of Artisan by their Overall majority of the artisans
(In percent)

Marital Status	Artisans		
	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Unmarried	15.5	4.5	10.0
Married	81.5	94.0	87.75
Widow/ Widower	3.0	1.5	2.25
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

Small Family size is the best indicator of socio-economic development of the household. It is very pondering matter that family size of some of the artisans were more than persons. Maximum (45.5 percent) respondents reported 6 to 8 number of family members in their household. One fourth artisan were having more than nine number of persons in their family. It is evident from Table 3.6.

Table-3.6
Distribution of Artisan by their size of Family

(In percent)

Family Size	Artisians		
	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Up to 3 persons	7.00	5.5	6.25
4-5 persons	21.0	25.0	23.0
6-8 persons	44.5	46.5	45.5
9 & above	27.5	23.0	25.25
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

3.3. Earning members in the family:

The number of earning members in the family is important parameters for the prosperity of any household. Artisan households having number of male earning members are discussed in Table 3.7 (a). Majority of the artisans were having 2 male earning members in the family but one third of the artisans reported 3 male members in their households. About 5 percent respondents having 4 and above number of male members in their households. This was the case with artisans of both the regions or Bihar.

Table-3.7 (a)

Distribution of Artisan household having no. of male earning members

(In percent)

No. of earning members (male)	Artisans		
	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
1	0.5	2.0	1.25
2	61.5	62.5	62.0
3	33.0	30.5	32.5
4 & above	5.0	3.5	4.25
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

The number of female earning members in the artisan's household has been brought forward in Table 3.7 (b). Maximum artisans reported one female earning member in their household in north and south both the regions. About 42 percent sample artisans reported 2 female earning members whereas 16 percent reported 3 female earning members but about 1 percent pointed out 4 and above number of female earning members in their households. No artisan reported 4 and above from south region while 1 percent artisan reported 4 and above number of female

earning members from north region. It is evident from given Table – 3.7 (b). Below

Table-3.7 (b)
Distribution of Artisan household having no. of female earning members
(In percent)

No. of earning members (female)	Artisans		
	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
1	43.0	41.0	42.0
2	39.0	44.0	41.5
3	17.0	15.0	16.0
4 & above	1.00	-	0.5
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

3.4. Housing, Asset & Income Status:

Housing condition describes about the economic condition of the Artisans. It is a good indicator of prosperity. The housing conditions of artisans were not so good it is reflected through the Table 3.8. Maximum respondents reported semi Pucca house while about 39 percent pointed out Katcha house. Only 21.25 percent sample artisans were having pucca house. The pucca and Semi pucca houses were more in numbers in South region while Katcha houses were more in north region. Majority of the respondents were having Katcha houses in north region of Bihar.

Table – 3.8
Distribution of artisan by their type of house

(In percent)

Type of House	Artisans		
	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Pucca	17.5	25.0	21.25
Semi Pucca	26.0	54.0	40.0
Katcha	56.5	21.0	38.75
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

Income Plays vital role in the socio-economic condition of any person. Distribution of artisans by their income level brings forward in Table 3.9. Majority of artisans were found to be BPL Category while such percentage was comparatively higher in south Bihar (62 percent) than in north Bihar (52 percent). The income level of Rupees 100001 and above belonged to only 1 percent sample artisans. Overall the average income level was Rs.34576 while it was less in south (Rs. 33,137) and more in north region (36,015).

Table: - 3.9
Distribution of Artisan by their Income level

(In percent)

Income level (In Rs./year)	Artisan		
	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Up to 25,000	51.5	62.00	56.75
25001-50,000	22.5	15.00	18.75
50001-75000	19.0	15.5	17.25
75001-100000	5.50	7.0	6.25
1,00,001 & above	1.5	0.50	1.00
Average	36,015	33,137	34,576
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

The Asset owned by Household is the good Parameter for measuring standard of living of the family. Artisans reported that they were having Bicycle, mobile/ Phone, T.V/Radio Cooking gas, Fridge and livestock. It has been brought out in the Table 3.10. This table shows multiple answer regarding type of asset' owned by Artisans. Majority of the respondents reported that they were having bicycle, T.V/ Radio. So far as Fridge and cooking gas is concerned 6.25 percent respondents reported Fridge while cooking gas by 16 percent respondents only.

Table: - 3.10

Distribution of Artisan Household by their Asset

(In percent)

Type of Asset	Artisan		
	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Bicycle	74.0	61.5	67.75
Mobile/Telephone	34.00	29.0	31.50
T.V/ Radio	62.5	61.5	62.0
Cooking Gas	24.5	7.5	16.0
Fridge	9.0	3.5	6.25
Livestock	28.00	26.0	27.25
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

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4. WORKING CONDITIONS

4.1 Working conditions:

Working conditions and Problems of Artisans are discussed in this chapter. It is the working condition which brings out the real situation of any artisans/trade or occupation. If the working condition is good it affects production function and ultimately it benefits to entrepreneurs / workers. The working conditions depend upon several factors like dwelling type, experience, training nature of organization, places of production, institutional finance, insurance, scheme, marketing and other infrastructural facilities, and technological changes. Above mentioned factors are discussed below.

Good Dwelling condition is important for the artisans because the dwelling works as a workshop for the poor artisans. They have no any separate work place their artisans work. The type of dwelling possessed by artisans are given below.

Table – 4.1
Distribution of Artisan by their Dwelling type
(In Percent)

Type of Dwelling	Artisan		
	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Own house	93.5	94.0	93.75
In rented house	1.5	1.5	1.5
On govt. land	5.0	4.5	4.75
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

Most of the artisans (94percent) were having own houses while about 5percent artisans reported about dwelling on Govt. land. However, only 1.5 percent mentioned that they reside in rented houses. (Table 4.1)

Experience in Craft:

Experience in Craft affects working condition of the artisan. Experienced persons improve their working conditions by virtue of experience. Experience in Craft is revealed through Table- 4.2. Maximum respondents were having experience of 6 to 10 years of which about 22percent from north region and about 54percent from south region. Overall 29percent respondents reported more than 15 years of experience in Craft. About 44 percent artisans from north region were having more than 15 years of experience in Craft. While only 14percent artisans of south region were having more than 15 years experience in craft. This shows that some youth artisans were having much more experience in Artisan work.

Table: - 4.2

**Distribution of Artisans by Experience in differ craft
(In Percent)**

	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Up to 5 years	18.50	19.50	19
6 to 10 years	21.50	53.50	37.5
11 to 15 years	16.50	13.00	14.75
More than 15 years	43.50	14.00	28.75
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

Training:

Training is major component for developing any enterprise / trade. It is training which promotes enterprises. Government efforts did not promote training to artisans. It is unfortunate to mention that only 1.7 percent of the sample artisans were found to be trained Under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojghar Yojana. It gives gloomy picture regarding efforts on training through government schemes.

Demand of Products:

Demand of Products plays vital role in self improvement of working condition of any enterprise. Most of the cases artisans sector faces problem of demand of their products due to lack of marketing facilities as well as advertisement of their products Demand of Product is mentioned in Table- 4.3. Majority of the sample artisans pointed out that they produced standard product and kept for sale but about 32 percent artisans reported that they produced goods as per customers need. About 18 percent artisans were producing as per order placed by the customer. Region wise variation highlights that 61 percent artisans of south region pointed out that their products are kept for sale where as only 41 percent artisan from north region were of this view. Overall 32 percent artisans brought out that they produced the goods as per customers need but it varies from north to South region. About 36 percent artisan from south reported that they produce as per customer's need. So far as production on demand is concerned overall 18 percent youth artisans pointed out that they produce the goods on demand but the production on demand is more in north (24percent) than the south region (11percent).

Table: - 4.3

**Distribution of respondents by demand of products and its production
(In Percent)**

Demand of Products and its production	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Products are Kept for sale	41	61.00	51
As per Customer's need	35.50	28.00	31.75
Produced on demand	23.50	11.00	17.25
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

Nature of Organization:

Nature of organization is an important factor for the growth of artisanal sector. Whether it is household industry or small scale industry it is a major thing to decide the rate of return from the organization. Nature of organization is highlighted in the Table 4.4 given below. Majority of the respondents (70.75percent) reported that they had own micro enterprises and workers were their household members. This condition was applicable in both the region. 21.5 percent respondents pointed out that they were having own enterprises with hired manpower. There was variation in north and south region. In the south region it was 27 percent while only 16 percent in north Bihar. About 8percent respondents reported that paid workers including some other entrepreneurs were engaged in their micro enterprises. Paid workers were more in north region (12percent) than south region (3.5percent). This shows that artisans were engaged in household industry with household members but some enterprises hired manpower or workers for the artisanal work.

Table: - 4.4

Distribution of Artisans by Type of work organization

Particulars	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Own enterprise with only household members employed	72.00	69.50	70.75
Own enterprise with hired manpower employed, if need	16.00	27.00	21.5
Paid wage earner with some other	12.00	3.50	7.75
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Primary Investigation

Places of Production for the Artisan's goods.

The places of the production also reveal the working condition of artisans. If there is infrastructural facilities at the places of production artisans avail that facility for production at lower cost. Therefore, as soon

as development takes place artisan start shifting their place of production from village to urban areas because they get facilities for the production at lower price. During the time span artisans have shifted from their native places to other block and district. It is evident from the Table – 4.5 and 4.6. that the changes in the place of production by the artisans during the year 1987-88 and 2007-08. In the year 1987-88 artisans were producing their goods at their native places (88.5percent) but it reduced to 66.75percent during the year 2007-08. The productions at their native places were more in north region (92percent) than south region (85percent). So for as production places located out side village but within block was about 8 percent during the year 1987-88 but it increased to about 22 percent during the year 2007-08. Similarly about 8 percent started production district but with in state. There was no any shift outside block or out side district during 1987-88 but change occurred and artisans started to shift their place of production and during 2007-08 they started producing their goods at out side block and outside district. The timeline analysis focuses that artisan’s place of production changed from village to block, district and state level.

Table –4.5

Distribution of Artisan’s Place for Production during (1987-88)

(In Percent)

Place of Production	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
At Home Village	92.00	85.00	88.5
Out side village within Blocks	3.50	11.00	7.25
Outside district but within State			
No Response	4.50	4.00	4.25
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES’s Primary Investigation

Table –4.6

Distribution of Artisan’s Place for Production during (2007-08)

(In Percent)

Place of Production	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
At Home Village	81.00	52.50	66.75
Out side village within Block	7.50	35.00	21.25
Out side District but within State	7.00	9.00	8.00
No Response	4.50	3.00	3.75
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES’s Primary Investigation

Above table brings out that majority of the respondents were producing the goods at home during both the reference period (1987-88 and 2007-08). But there was reduction during 2007-08 in comparison to (1987-88). About 89 Percent respondents pointed out that they were producing their goods at home during 1987-88. This shows that there was 22 Percent reduction of home village production. The main change occurred that production started outside block and outside district as reported by artisans. Previously artisans’ place of production was confined to their home village or block level. Table highlights that youth artisans started shifting from home to district and state level. Which is major change over the time span. It shows mobility pattern of artisans which is from village and block to district and state level. It is good sign for the promotional activities of youth artisans.

4.2. Institutional Finance and Insurance Scheme:

Membership of co-operative Society & Kutir Udyog

Institutional finance is most important pre-requisites for the development of any type of industry whether it is household industry, Cottage industry, small scale industry or large scale industry. Artisanal sectors have been facing acute shortage of institutional finance. The

Table-4.7 deals with membership of co-operative society & Kutir Udyog society/ Samiti. Majority of the respondents reported that they were member of no any co-operative/ Kutir Udyog or any Samiti. About 17 percent respondents pointed out regarding membership of Society/ Samiti out of which 25percent from north and only 8percent from south region. 30 percent respondents gave no response because they do not have idea about the co-operative as a source of institutional finance.

Table – 4.7
Distribution of respondents by Member of Co-operative Society & Kutir Udyog/ Society/ Samiti
(In Percent)

Member Ship	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Membership acquired	25.00	8.00	16.5
Membership not acquired	73.50	33.50	53.5
No response	1.50	58.50	30
N	200	200	400

Source: - BI ES Investigation

Insurance Coverage:

The coverage of insurance Schemes provides ample opportunity to acquire the compensation due to lost & theft of products as well as life risk. Insurance Scheme in the village and towns is mentioned in the Table–3.8. In this table overall 12 percent respondents reported that insurance scheme was available in the village/ towns. Region wise comparison shows that about 5 percent respondents from north region reported about the availability of insurance scheme. While it was more 18 percent from south region. Majority of the respondents (about 89 percent) pointed out that there was no insurance Coverage in their village/ towns.

Table – 4.8
Distribution of respondents by insurance Scheme
(In Percent)

Insurance Scheme	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Available	4.50	18.00	11.25
Not available	95.50	82.00	88.75
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Investigation

4.3 Marketing and Infrastructural bottlenecks:

Marketing and infrastructural facilities played vital role in the development of Cottage and household industry. The infrastructural bottlenecks in the promotion of Artisans work faced by them is mentioned in Table-4.9 below. This table is multiple answer type table. About 35 Percent respondents pointed out that there was inadequate work environment for them. Inadequate work environment was more in south region then north region. Overall 66 percent respondents pointed out that there was lack of marketing facilities for their products. In the north region there was much more scarcity of marketing facilities as it was revealed by 77 Percent respondents while in the south region only 55 Percent respondents pointed out regarding marketing bottlenecks for their products. Majority of the respondents expressed their views that there was lack of credit linkage for the artisans.

Table – 4.9

Distribution of Artisans by Infrastructural bottlenecks in the promotion of their work

(N=400)

Infrastructural Bottlenecks	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Inadequate work environment	22.00	47.50	34.75
Lack of marketing facilities	77.00	55.00	66
Lack of credit linkage	88.50	29.50	59

Source: - BIES's Investigation

4.4 Technological Problem:-

Technology Plays vital role in the industrial growth of any economy but artisans still do not use much technology in Bihar. This is the main reason behind the Spectacular growth in artisan sector in Bihar. Majority of the artisans produced their goods manually. Majority of the respondents reported regarding more manual work was prevalent in the artisan sector. In the north region it was highest (86.50percent) in comparison to south region (33.50). About 34percent respondents pointed out about mechanical work and it was more in south region. Scarcely 2percent respondents reported Electromechanical work in artisan sector. About 5percent reported manual and electromechanically both Which is evident from Table – 4.10 given below. It reveals that there is technological problem in artisanal sector.

Table – 4.10
Distribution of Artisans by type of mechanism

(In Percent)

Type of Mechanism	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Manual	86.50	33.50	60
Mechanical	9.00	58.50	33.75
Electro mechanical	2.00	1.00	1.5
Manual & Electro Mechanical both	2.50	7.00	4.75
N	200	200	400

Source: - BIES's Investigation

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CHAPTER – IV

WORKING CONDITIONS

5. GROWTH & PLANNING ASPECT OF ARTISANS/ARTISANAL SECTOR

Of all the problems confronted by the artisans financial problems is the most crucial one. In order to solve this problem a number of financial institutions providing short term loan and long term loan have come into existence in recent years, such as commercial banks, cooperative banks, regional rural banks, SFCs and IDBI etc. The impact of institutional finance is marginal in Bihar. Although it provided the basic foundation for the growth of artisan sector at the national and sub national level.

5.1 Growth Drivers:

Bank provides Artisan credit Card (ACC) to them but this facility is limited to only Urban areas in Bihar. Majority of them lack this facility.

Rural youth artisans have been the most victim as they don't get loan facilities for the artisan work. The educational level of about 50 percent artisans were illiterate or below primary level. Therefore, they are not much conscious or aware regarding loaning procedure from bank. Even they are having no idea regarding formation of Self Help Group or cooperative for the promotion of their occupation. 59 percent respondents reported that there was lack of credit linkages for the artisanal sectors. Therefore, there is need to Strengthen Micro financial institutions for the growth of artisanal sector.

Marketing infrastructure promotes the growth of artisanal sectors but in Bihar it is incongenial for the artisan. Neither they get raw materials for the artisanal work nor market for their products Most of the cases artisans faces problem of demand of their products due to lack of marketing facilities as well as advertisement of their products. Some of the artisan (32 percent) reported that they produces goods as per customer's need. This shows that they produce which whenever customer give order for goods. Overall 66 percent respondents pointed out that there was lack of marketing facilities for the products. In the north region there was more scarcity of marketing facilities than south region of Bihar.

The youth artisans of rural and urban area faced different problems regarding marketing of finished good. So far as rural artisan is concerned they faced marketing problems for their goods. Sometimes they go to heat (small rural market) for selling their finished goods. Opinion leaders/Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions told that the weavers bring raw material from Mahajan and returned finished goods to him. In lieu of work they give wage to the artisans. It was the pathetic condition of rural artisans due to lack of capital. The main problem faced by the rural artisans were problem of market as well as effective demand lack of transportation lack of training and lack of advertisement of finished goods and lack of economic assistance through the Government.

Similarly Urban artisans also faced the problem like lack of capital, lack of market, improper rate of products, lack of modern technique and lack of proper training. Govt. officials also pointed out the problems regarding marketing of the finished goods produced by the youth artisans were lack of advertisement of their products, lack of Brand; lack of local markets for goods, and lack of effective demand. Rural artisan did not get good price of their product due to poor finishing as well as lack of attractive and glamorous product. Rural artisans are located in the interior and remote areas therefore buyers/big merchants do not approach them for purchasing of their finished goods. Consequently rural artisans have to sale off their products at a lower rate.

Similarly urban artisans also faces same problem for their marketing of their products. Handicraft, appliqué and embroidery goods are not popular in the local market this is why these types of finished goods are blocked sometimes. It creates problem for the Urban artisans also. Local Markets and traditional hatts did not exist in the rural area at the same time there was problem of standard quality of goods which can compete with the products of corporate sector.

Technology has tremendous role in the development of any industry it might be small or big. Artisanal sector is also not exception to

this assumption virtually artisanal sector is traditional occupation but due to technological innovation there is sea change in the working style of artisans. Previously maximum works in artisanal sector were done manually but gradually artisans have started to use mechanical and electro mechanical assistance for artisanal work. It created vital changes in artisanal sector but still there is urgent need to popularize technology for the speedy growth of artisanal sector. It will generate impressive growth with the help of information technology and other technologies. The youth artisans of Bihar is lacking technological advancement owing to infrastructural bottlenecks like electricity and communication. Hardly 25 percent sample artisans reported regarding the use of machine in artisanal sector. They still work manually therefore, they earn less due to low rate of return from their occupation. If technological changes takes place the overall growth of artisanal sector will start quickly. On the one hand it will affect to quality of life of the youth artisans in Bihar on the other hand it will generate effective demand for the artisan's product.

5.2 Problems and Impediments of Artisanal Sector

Artisanal Sector have been facing so many problems of their micro enterprises. There are many impediments in the growth of artisanal sector like low demand of their product, lack of marketing facilities, as well as of training, lack of quality control, unfavorable government support to artisans etc. Recent times they have to face strong competition with big industries. Even globalization has not created congenial working environment and satisfaction to them. Technological innovation and information technology have not been given much priority to these sectors. The problems & impediments of artisan sector are discussed below:

Dissatisfaction with their occupation

Dissatisfaction with their occupation in artisan work is highlighted through the Table 5.1. Majority of the respondents pointed out that they

were not satisfied with their present occupation in artisan work. About 47 percent respondents were satisfied with their occupation. The dissatisfaction shown by more sample artisans from South region (67.5) than north region (36.50 percent).

Table 5.1
Distribution of respondents satisfied with their occupation
(In percent)

Artisan's Response	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Satisfied	62.50	31.00	46.75
Not. Satisfied	36.50	67.5	52.00
No Response.	1.00	1.5	2.5
N	200.00	200.00	400.00

Source: BIES's Primary Investigation

Migration and Artisan:-

Migration takes place for better earning as well as better employment opportunity to the migrants. The impact of migration on artisans are highlighted through given Table- 5.2

Table 5.2
Distribution of Artisans by their status if migrate to city
(In percent)

Status of Artisans if migrates	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Improvement In quality of lite	49.50	17.50	33.5
No improvement	46.50	32.00	39.25
No response	4.00	50.50	27.25
N	200	200.00	400.00

Source: BIES's Primary Investigation

Table 5.2 deals with improvement in Artisan's status if moved to a city in other states. One third of the respondents brought into the mind that

quality of life improves if migrate to a city. Maximum number of respondents from north region accepted that there was change in status after migration but only 17.50 percent respondents from South region were of this view. Although about 40 percent brought out that there was no any improvement in status of them if they moved to city.

Desire for Migration to Urban areas:

Desire for Migration to city for better earning is mentioned in Table 5.3

Table 5.3
Distribution of Artisans by desire for Migration to city for better earning
(In percent)

Region	Desire for Migration	N
	percent	
North Bihar	23	200
South Bihar	21.5	200
All Bihar	22.25	400

Source: BIES's Primary Investigation

Table 5.3 denotes about desire for Migration to city for better earning. Overall 22 percent artisans desired for migrating to city for better earning of while 23 percent respondents from north and 21.5 percent from south region desired for the migration to city for better earning. It shows that only one fourth respondents opted for the migration to the city for more earning. Majority of the respondents do not want to migrate to city for more earning.

Consumption of the products at local level:

Places for the consumption of products of Artisans are given below in Table – 5.4

Table 5.4

Distribution of Artisans by places for the consumption of the products
(In percent)

	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Within Village	34.50	37.50	36.00
Within Block	49.50	44.00	46.75
Within District	58.00	22.50	40.25
Within State	37.00	42.50	39.75
Within Country	31.50	5.00	18.25
Outside the Country	13.50	6.00	9.75
N	200.0	200.00	400.00

Source: BIES's Primary Investigation

Respondents gave multiple answer for this question. Maximum respondents (47 percent) reported that their products were consumed within block. About 19 percent respondents reported that their products were consumed within country of which about 32 percent respondents from north region were of this view while only from south region. Reported that their products were consumed within country. 10 percent respondents reported that their products were consumed out side the country also. Products consumed outside the country were more from north region than south region. The table highlighted that products were consumed from village to other country also. Although 36 percent respondents pointed out that their products were consumed within villages. This shows their Places for the consumption of the artisan's products were more or less at the local and district level. Hardly 19 percent were of the view that places for the consumption of artisan's products was country wide.

In short above table reveals that artisan's products were consumed within village, block, district, State country as well as other country level, but majority of the respondents (58 percent) from north region reported within district while maximum respondents from south region reported within block level.

Less Employment opportunity:

Employment opportunity is the best parameter for the prosperity of the artisans. The following table highlights regarding employment in number of days availed by artisans.

Table 5.5
Distribution of Artisans by number of days employed in a year
(In percent)

Employment in No. of days	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Up to 100 days	11.50	10.50	11
101 to 200 days	25.50	44.50	35
201 to 300 days	34.50	27.50	31
301 and more	27.50	10.00	18.75
No response	1.00	7.50	4.25
N	200	200	400

Source: BIES's Primary Investigation

Overall 11 percent respondents reported that they got employment up to three month and ten days and it was the situation more or less in north and south both the region. 35 percent respondents reported that they were employed in artisan work from three to 7 months only. It was also reported by about 45 percent respondents from south and about 26 percent respondents from north region. Employment duration about 6 to 10 months were reported by 31 percent respondents while more employment opportunities was pointed out by respondents from north than

south region. Artisans got employment more than ten months was reported by about 19 percent respondents of which 28 percent respondents were from north and 10 percent respondents were from south region of Bihar.. This shows that they get employment more or less whole year. Overall maximum number of artisans got employment from north region were Six to ten months while in South region maximum respondents reported availability of employment from 3 to 7 months only.

It shows that availability of employment in north region was more months in comparison to than south region. It was only 7 months in south region while it was about ten months in north region.

5.3 Government Intervention:

Benefits through govt. programmes determines the growth of artisanal sector to the greater extent. Virtually it is pump Primary for any industry. Benefits through government Programmes received by the artisans are highlighted through Table-5.6

Table 5.6
Distribution of Artisans by types of benefits they received through Govt. programmes
(In percent)

Types of benefits	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Single hand Tool	4.00	8.00	6
Loan/Subsidy	6.00	6.50	6.25
Toolkit (set of tools)	2.00	4.00	3
Exposure Visit	0.00	2.00	1
Power tools	0.00	7.00	3.5
Others	0.5	0	0.25
N	200	200	400

Source: BIES's Primary Investigation

Respondents gave multiple answer regarding types of benefits from govt. programm like single hand tool, loan, subsidy, provision of toolkit, exposure visit, power tools and training. Only 6 percent respondents pointed out that there was benefit of single hand tool although it was revealed by more respondents (8 percent) in south in comparison to less respondents (4 percent) from north region. Similarly 6.25 percent respondents reported loan/subsidy in both the regions of Bihar. Only 3 percent respondents reported about set of tools were given to them under government programme. Hardly one percent respondent pointed out about benefit of exposure visit to other places, 3.5 percent respondents reported about power tools. It was pointed out by 7 percent respondents from South region and nobody got power tool in North region. So far as Training under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana and Swarn Jayanti Sahri Rogar Yojana is concerned no respondents pointed out about any training programme conducted for the artisans.

Toolkits given to limited artisanal sector under Govt. Programmes:

Toolkits given under govt. scheme to different artisans are given below in following table.

Table 5.7
Distribution of Artisans by Toolkits received
(In percent)

	North Bihar	South Bihar	All Bihar
Pottery	1.50	8.50	5
Carpentry	5.50	35.50	20.5
Leather work	0.50	0.00	0.25
Weaving	6.50	4.00	5.25
others	0.50	24.00	12.25
Not received	85.50	28.00	56.75
N	200	200	400

Source: BIES's Primary Investigation

Table 5.7 reveals that majority of the artisans did not get any toolkit. Maximum number of beneficiaries who got toolkits were in carpentry work as it was reported by 20.5 percent respondents of which 35.50 percent of them were from south region while 5.50 percent who reported were from north region. 5.25 percent got toolkits for Weaving of which about 7 percent from north and only 4 percent from South region. 12.25 percent respondents reported that they got toolkits for other works although maximum of them were from south region while only half percent was from north region. This shows that toolkits were given to limited artisans.

Least Benefit through Toolkits given by the Government:

Benefits from toolkits given by the government are mentioned in Table – 5.8

Table 5.8
Distribution of Respondents by Benefits through Toolkits

Benefits through Toolkits	North	% age	South	% age	All	% age
Benefited	9	4.50	36	18.00	45	11.25
Not Benefited	191	95.50	164	82.00	355	88.75
N	200	100.00	200	100.00	400	100

Source: BIES's Primary Investigation

Only 11.25 percent respondents reported that they were benefited by the toolkits given by government. Majority of them reported that they had not been benefited by the toolkits. The tools were not appropriate for them. This shows that there was least benefit through toolkits given by the government

5.4 INTERFACE WITH GOVT. OFFICIALS, OPINION LEADERS/PRI/s MEMBERS

PRI's Members/opinion leaders

Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions from Gaya district pointed out that the more self employment is generated through the Metal, stone work, carpentry, and Pottery while in Bhagalpur they pointed out regarding weaving and leather work. In Purnea they highlighted about pottery and sewing, Sujani Nirman, Carpet making, Applique work, and Embroderly were the main Artisan's trade and craft for employment generation. Weaving, Basket making, Pattal making work are the other sectors for the self employment generation in Bihar. (Lahthi) Lac Bangle work was the important trade/craft for the self employment in Muzaffarpur district. The other artisan's trades for the generation of self employment are wood craft, Tailoring, Applique and Bidi making as well as Basket making & Pattal making, craft weaving work also provide self employment to artisans.

Opinion leaders and Members of PRIs emphasised that these above mentioned trade can provide self-employment in Bihar.

Majority of the opinion leaders/PRIS members from different district opined that there was no any assistance to the artisan's trade but opinion leaders from Muzaffarpur district pointed out about the training, loan, toolkits and subsidy to the artisans. In Muzaffarpur District the training was in progress by the NGO and it was sponsored by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. It came to know that Self Help Groups were being given financial assistance to the artisans. Training was given by the District Industry Centre as it was pointed out by the opinion leaders. They revealed that there was problem of institutional finance to the artisans. They pointed out the different problem in getting institutional finance like difficulty in receiving loan, lack of Government programmes for the artisans. No loaning from cooperative and other financial institution was done to them. Opinion leaders of Nawada district pointed out that no timely loans for the supply of raw materials were given to them. Self Help

Groups were not working properly. In short there was problem of institutional finance for the youth artisans in Bihar.

Majority of the opinion leaders/members of Panchayati Raj Institutions told that no SHG/Union/Federation/organization had been working for the development of artisan sector but some of them accepted that SHGs had been working for the Artisans. It was only the case in Muzaffarpur district where Federation was organized by the Ministry of Textiles and the prime objective of the Federation was to help in providing Artisan credit card to the Artisans.

The youth artisans of rural and urban area faced different problems regarding marketing of finished good. So far as rural artisan is concerned they faced marketing problems for their goods. Sometimes they go to haat (small rural market) for selling their finished goods. Opinion leaders/Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions told that the weavers bring raw material from Mahajan and returned finished goods to him. In lieu of work they give wage to the artisans. It was the pathetic condition of rural artisans due to lack of capital. The main problem faced by the rural artisans were problem of market as well as effective demand, lack of transportation, lack of training and lack of advertisement of finished goods and lack of economic assistance through the Government.

Similarly Urban artisans also faced the problem like lack of capital, lack of market, low rate of products, lack of modern technique and lack of proper training.

Overall youth artisans need training, transportation facilities and big market for their finished goods. Market should be nearest to their workplace so that transportation cost can be curtailed. There should be arrangement of advertisement of finished goods. It will create effective demand at the time of globalization and liberalization. Opinion leaders/Members of Panchayati Raj Sansthan accepted that there was migration of youth artisans to the different places like Delhi, Kolkatta, Patna, Ludhiyana, Kashmir, Surat, Mumbai & Banglore. In Gaya district

some artisans of Kenarchatti village migrate to Pareb village of Patna district and they work as wage earners in the household industry of metalwork (as a bronze workers).

The main hurdles in the development of artisan's trade and craft are lack of market, capital, electricity as well as training. Overall Infrastructure facilities were not available for the work friendly environment. . Besides above mentioned problems others are low level of education, poverty. irregular employment opportunity and lack of latest technique for improving quality of the products.

For generating self employment at a large scale in the artisan sector there should be arrangement of training, electricity, workshade, workshop, latest machine, Market, showroom for the products, financial assistance and a campaign for the artisans sector. There is need for the survey of artisans and provide training and learning facilities to them. It would be highly beneficial if self Help Groups are formed as well as train them to establishing of cottage Industry at the Panchayat/block level. It would create self employment for the youth artisans at a larger scale. Virtually, there is urgent need to provide bank loan to youth artisan for the establishment of cottage and household industry. Raw materials are also problems before artisans sectors. Therefore there is need to arrange infrastructural facilities for the development of Artisans Sectors in Bihar. It will generate more employment opportunities in the state.

There is demand of goods produced by youth artisans. The types of goods are Metal made, iron made, Palang, Sofa, Dinning table, bronze made, wood crafts, handicraft, bamboo made goods, Pot, leather goods, Lac made bangles, Sujani, Craft and appliqué. Embroidery work, silk, Pattle and other Furniture.

They pointed and that Information Technology can be helpful to them to develop the artisan sectors. It would impart knowledge regarding cost as well as places of demand for the goods. It will provide information regarding available market. It will import up to date knowledge and

technique through which the coverage of artisan sector will also increase and. It would be boon for the rural youth artisans at the time of globalization & liberalization. Telephone, Radio and Internet will help in the development of Artisan sector.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS:

Govt. officials reported that artisans sector can provide large scale self employment in Bihar. In the rural areas Tailoring, Carpentry, Pottery, Blacksmithy, Pattal work. Birhi, and leather work while in the urban areas wood craft, shell craft, Bamboo craft, Stone work, Leather work, Tailoring and metal work, Silk cloth, Handloom cloth production are the main artisan sector which can generate Self- employment in rural and urban both the areas of Bihar. Besides above mentioned Lacquer ware, Aplique work, Velvet bag, Sujani, Carpet and silk work including Weaving are the sectors which can generate self-employment to the greater extent in Bihar.

Central Government has provided training and financial help to some of the youth Artisans as reported by NGO in Muzaffarpur district but majority of them have not been given any benefit. Officials were unaware regardsding SITRA Programme for the Artisans. In Bhagalpur district officials reported that near about 332 artisans have been given training in handlooms sector and Subsidy to 125 artisans. They availed 3.75 Lakhs subsidy till now. Majority of the officials expressed there point of view that artisans face problem of institutional finance regarding their occupation. In context to institutional finance there should be change in rules and regulation and it. It must be liberal. Majority of the cases artisans were not given loan due to lack of enlistment in **Below Poverty Line (BPL)**. Loaning from bank is also a major problem to them.

Official reported that there was provision of bank loan & Subsidy under Pradhan Mantry Rojgar Yojana, Khadi and Village industries and general loan also. Subsidy was also provided by DRDA to SGSY beneficiaries (BPL Families). Artisans Credit card was also given to them.

Although there is provision of loan to them but due to lack of repayment of loan by them bank officials do not prefer to provide loan to artisans.

They reported that there is Self Help Groups which helps in the development of youth artisans. Some NGOs were such who had been working for the artisans like National Rural Development in Muzaffarpur, Champaran Association for Rural Development in East Champaran which helped the youth artisans for the development of their occupation.

Youth artisans were not using information technology for profession. The reasons behind not using information technology by the youth artisans were poverty, ignorance, lack of proper awareness regarding information technology, lack of capital, lack of skill and knowledge of new techniques. Very recently information technology has come into practice this is why youth artisans have not been capable to use it for their occupation.

Govt. officials pointed out the problems regarding marketing of the finished goods produced by the youth artisans. The main problems were lack of advertisement of their products, lack of Brand; lack of local markets for goods and lack of effective demand. Rural artisans did not get good price of their product due to poor finishing as well as lack of attractive and glamorous product. They are located in the interior and remote areas therefore buyers/big merchants do not approach them for purchasing of their finished goods. Consequently rural artisans have to sale off their products at a lower rate.

Similarly urban artisans also faces same problem for their marketing of their products. Handicraft, appliqué and embroidery goods are not popular in the local market this is why these types of finished goods are blocked sometimes. It creates problem for the Urban artisans also. Local Markets and traditional hats did not exist for them at the same time there was problem of standard quality of goods also.

The main problem before the youth artisans in the rural and urban areas are lack of training, capital, power, raw materials and loan with

subsidy. Besides these problems there is lack of awareness, poor skills and lack of backward and forward linkages, for the development of artisan sectors.

Govt. officials revealed their point of view regarding migration of artisans to other states owing to lack of work friendly environment for household and cottage industries in Bihar. The artisans desire to be labour or wage-earner in place of entrepreneurs. Due to hurdles in the development of artisan sectors they don't want to take risk for starting their own micro enterprises. This is the main reason behind migration. Artisans used to migrate Bombay, Surat, Delhi, Dhanbad, Kolkata and other places of Punjab, Hariyana, Gujarat and U.P.

Govt. officials suggested that Government should give them new tools, loan and Bhagalpuri charkha for weaving craft artisans. Govt. should arrange marketing facilities and skill development training, New technology, computer aided design, good raw materials and Information technology which are necessary for the improvement of artisan's status and quality of goods. There should be detailed survey of artisans to find out the problems & obstacles in the development of artisan sector. Artisans were unable to purchase qualitative raw materials due to lack of capital and unavailability of raw materials.

There was effective demand of goods produced by the youth artisans. are Jute Carpet, Leather goods, wood craft, Pottery, Blacksmithy, Weavers product, Biri, Madhubani painting and Silk products. Where as carpet and Sujani were not in much demand.

Government officials expressed their views that artisan sector can generate self employment at a large scale in Bihar. Carpet, Sujani, Lahthi (Lac bangle) and Applique have more opportunities, for them.

Majority of the officials reported that the information technology can be much more helpful to the betterment of youth artisan in rural and urban areas both. They suggested that information about Information Technology (IT) must be provided to youth artisans. Seminar, training

camp and excursion in other states where Information technology is developed and it is being used by artisans should be arranged for the youth artisans. It can be helpful to them for marketing in wider areas and through these technologies artisans can know about demand for their products as well as latest design in artisan sector.

They suggested that, toolkits, loan, proper training as well as marketing facilities should be provided to youth artisans. Upgradation of skill, modern designing, are the important factors for the upliftment of the artisans. Electricity should be provided to them for the acceleration of the artisan work. Lack of Transportation are the main problem before artisans so there should be cheap means for transportation. There should be arrangement of adequate capitals for weavers for the purchasing of raw materials and tools. A detailed survey should be conducted to know the problems and to make a common platform to uplift them.

Various types of artisans should be consulted to know the problems and prospects of Urban and rural artisans and make a common platform to uplift them.

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CHAPTER – VI

ISSUE EMERGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6. ISSUE EMERGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Issue Emerges and perception of Artisan:

Representation of females in artisan works were lowest in comparison to males. Even in the rural areas where some of the crafts which are still a major source of livelihood the women folk did not participate much. Hardly one third artisans were females of which 43 percent from north region and about 19 percent from South region of Bihar. The female work participation rate was low due to socio-economic and cultural factors. It is evident from field survey that Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribes, other backward caste and General caste all were involved in artisan sector. Majority of them were youth. About 88 percent artisans were married, about 22 percent artisans were illiterate while approximately 28 percent were literate with no formal education. Only one percent were having professional course. Due to lack of proper education artisans were not using information technology in artisanal sector. This reveals dismal picture about education & professional education among youth artisans. It is seen that the percentage of population who had received training was very low in spite of the fact that government had implemented training programmes under SGSY/SJSRY. 70 percent sample artisans reported larger size of their family members. Majority of the artisans reported that they were having two male earning members in the family. Similarly Maximum artisans reported one female earning member in their household in north and South both the regions. Maximum artisans pointed out that they had semi-pucca house. the average income level was Rs 34576 but majority of artisans were below poverty line (BPL)

Majority of them did not get any toolkits for their work, data reveals that lowest percentage of carpenters and weavers got toolkits. It shows the indifferent attitude of Government officials for imparting training as well as toolkits to the artisans. Working Conditions & problems of artisans emerged through the field study that they were having more experience in craft. Maximum respondents were having experience of 6 to 10 years.

Regarding training it gives gloomy picture about efforts on training under government scheme. Approximately 2 percent of the sample artisans were trained under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana.

Overall 32 percent artisans pointed out that they produced the goods as per customers need although 18 percent youth artisans pointed out that they produce the goods on demand. Maximum number of youth artisans responded that they had own micro enterprises and workers were from their own family members although some micro enterprises hired manpower for the artisanal work.

The time line analysis focuses about place of production for the artisan's goods had changed from native village to block, district and state level. Previously (1987-88) majority of them were producing their goods at their native places but it reduced during 2007-08 and they youth artisans shifted to block, district and state level for the production of their goods.

It revealed from the study that artisanal sectors have been facing acute shortage of micro institutional finance. Even majority of them were not member of cooperative or cottage industries society. Credit facilities was also the pertinent problem to them.

Majority of the respondents reported that there was lack of marketing facilities and it was applicable for both the regions of Bihar. Youth artisans expressed that they had been facing technological problem in artisanal sector.

The main problems before artisans were low demand of their products lack of training facilities and Govt. support to artisans. Presenting they have to face the keen competition with the product of Corporate sector. Even globalization and liberalization did not create congenial working environment and satisfaction to them. Majority of the respondents

pointed out that they were not satisfied with their traditional occupation. The dissatisfaction shown by more artisans from south than north region. This is the main reason behind the desire for migration to city for better earning. Maximum number of respondents were of the view that

their products were consumed at local level but majority of the respondents (58 percent) from north region pointed out within district level where as respondents of south region pointed out within district level where as respondents of south region reported within block level. Although 10 percent respondents expressed their views that their products were consumed outside the country also.

The very dismal situation reveals through the findings of the study regarding benefits through government programmes. Hardly 6 percent artisans got loan, 1 percent availed exposure visit 3 percent received toolkits. The urgent requisites for the development of artisan sector are loan, training, exposure visit, toolkits and other infrastructural facilities. But-majority of them was deprived of these facilities.

During Survey it revealed that there were some Self Help Groups, Cooperative society in Nawadah, Bhagalpur, and Muzaffarpur districts but there was lack of Self Help Group/Cooperative Society among artisans in Purnea, Madhubani, Bhagalpur, Motihari and Gaya districts.

The benefits emerged from the Self Help Group and cooperatives were training and loan from Bank as reported by respondents from Muzaffarpur. Respondents of Bhagalpur pointed out that the weavers committee in Bhagalpur was only for the name shake. Virtually weavers were not being benefited from that committee. He complained that all these Samities have been Sources of income for Secretary and Chairman. Now it has become personal Samiti. Majority of the respondents from Nawada district brought into mind that there was no any achievement through SHG. Some of the respondents reported that they got training, loan and work environment through SHGs and they used that loan to purchase raw materials for artisan work.

The main problem in the formation and operation of cooperatives or SHGs were untimely deposit of membership fee, artisans were less in number, one type artisan do not want to work with other type of artisans it is due to lack of awareness and organizing capacity. The most important

problem is that the officials do not Cooperate for the formation of SHG, Cooperatives or Samiti Respondents from Madhubani district reported that virtually SHGs is not successful and cooperative do not work properly. In Motihari, artisans were not interested to form SHG/Cooperative/Samiti due to unawareness regarding how to form SHG/Cooperative/Committee for the artisans.

Most of the respondents expressed their views regarding problem in the formation of SHG/Cooperative were lack of awareness, motivation, knowledge about functioning pattern and importance of SHGs in the promotion of artisan sector.

Perception of Artisans:

Majority of the respondents from Muzaffarpur suggested that loan facilities, subsidy, marketing, training, electric machines, availability of raw materials at subsidized rate through government are necessary for the betterment of the artisan work. Villages or towns where mostly artisans work should be announced as **Shilpi gram** or **Shilpi Nagar** and that places should be given facilities like **Special Economic Zone (SEZ)**. There should be formation of SHG among artisans under **Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)** in the rural areas and SHGs Under Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rajgar Yojana (SJSRY) in the urban areas. In addition to SHGs there should be formation of cooperatives, Unions among youth artisans so that they can proceed ahead for the fund, Capital for their micro enterprises, raw materials at lowest cost and marketing of products. Artisans from Magadh division (Gaya & Nawada) districts demanded **Artisan Credit Card**, it would be a boon for the poor and enthusiastic artisans. Electricity, toolkits, education and advanced training are the Pre-requisites for the betterment of the artisan sectors. There should be special training for the Weavers. Potters suggested that there should be training for making new types of earthen toys and other materials. Adequate marketing facilities should be provided to the artisan's

product. In Madhubani district artisans suggested that there should not be involvement of any middlemen in the marketing of Madhubani Painting. Artisans of Purnea district pointed out that tools and equipments should be provided by the government to poor artisans. Artisan's work should be promoted by providing vocational training and financial assistance. There should be provision of a training institute in every district of Bihar for the capacity building among artisans.

Artisans of Bhagalpur district suggested that there should be advanced training for the new and attractive design. Training should be given to use available information technology. Artisans from Bhojpur district expressed their view that loaning process must be easy. There should be orientation & advanced training for the artisans so that they can compete with the product of big industries. Artisans of East Champaran district suggested about shed for them so that they can work collectively at a place.

Artisans of Muzaffarpur district proposed that there must be arrangement of advanced training and guidance for the improvement in production. Govt. should take initiative to provide advanced training, availability of raw materials at the cheapest rate, better marketing facilities as well as subsidized raw materials to them. Respondents from Magadh region brought into mind that there must be arrangement of advanced training for beautiful design and attractive craft. They were not getting good leather and Machines for the artisan work. Artisans of Nawadah district suggested for the facility of land and loan in the industrial area. For the better production and improvement in the artisan work they demanded interlock machines for tailoring work, availability of bamboo for basket makers, training for the production of such type of bamboo based product which are demanded most in towns. Khadi Gramodyog commission should take initiative for the artisan sector only then artisan sector would develop properly. They regretted that there was no any encouragement for the artisans by the government. The Government should impart

facilities for the better production and arrange infrastructural facilities which are the prerequisites for the development of artisan sectors. Artisans of Bhojpur district reported that industry department should arrange training for the youth artisans. District Industry Centre (DIC) must come forward and DIC should arrange toolkits as well as electric mechanic, and raw materials for them. Artisans of Bhagalpur district demanded improved machines for the weavers. They should be well informed about the availability of information technology for the artisans sector so that they can use the technology for better production and marketing both.

Majority of the respondents brought into the mind that Education, advanced training and knowledge about marketing facilities would improve the quality of lives of the artisans. To proclaim **Shilpi Gram** and to provide **Common Facility Centre** in that Shilpi Gram/Shilpi Nagar would be a boon for them as it was reported by the artisans of Muzaffarpur.

Arrangement of Capital, loan as well as **Training Cum Guidance Centre** would be better for standard production. They proposed that govt should purchase the finished goods or products made by artisans. Govt. should try to solve the artisan's techno-economic problems of their household industry.

Majority of the artisans of Bhagalpur suggested that computer training to youth artisans for graphics & designing for clothes would be highly beneficials to them. Information technology, training for networking for the marketing purpose would be more beneficial on account of globalization and liberalization. They pointed out that formation of Self Help Groups among weavers (artisans), provision of imparting information regarding new and ultra modern design clothes would be helpful to them.

Artisans of Bhojpur district highlighted that there must be arrangement for the infrastructure for self employment opportunities. Govt. should give work order to the artisans and take step for the betterment of youth artisans and try to solve the problem faced by them.

A committee of artisans should be formed and they should be given license for exporting goods to other places. Working shed, education, health and sanitation facilities should be provided to them. Vocational education and technical training facilities should be arranged so that they can start their micro enterprises and improve the quality of life of youth artisans.

Majority of the respondents reported that there must be demand for the products which was still lacking in the market. It can be solved through advertisement and financial assistance to the artisan sector. Marketing problem can be solved through quality product which can be made through advanced training, Government should buy the artisan's products and provide marketing facilities. Respondents from Magadh region reported that there was acute shortage of business men who could purchase materials from artisan's workshop. Weaver's society should be functional and society should purchase finished goods. There must be arrangement of storage facilities by the government

Most of the respondents reported that cheap raw materials, sufficient loan for capital and advanced training, eradication of middlemen in marketing process as well as good machines, Electric toolkits & financial assistance with subsidy would be highly beneficial for increasing more profit from the products.

There was lack of working capital among artisans due to extreme poverty therefore the government must provide the working capital to the artisans. Bank facility like issuing **Artisan Credit Card** to every artisan would be best means for arranging Capital for artisan's micro enterprises. For earning higher rate of return from product they need special training for the economy of cost of production. There should be economic assistance to artisans so that they can be saved from the exploitation by big businessmen/middlemen. Most of them had been struggling due to lack of storage facilities. Particularly Potters are such whose raw earthen finished goods perish at the time of rain. Due to poverty they did not have

any storage facilities for raw finished goods. They used to bear loss due to the lack of storage facilities. They deserve compensation like other victims of natural calamity/disaster.

6.2 CASE STUDIES

Case Study No - 1

Shri Shiv kumar Prasad Kesari is an inhabitant of PAREO village under Bihta block of Patna district in Bihar. He was 40 years old married and having education up to middle class. He is by caste Kasera (Bronge worker).

He had joint family of 14 persons. There were 10 children and four adults in his family. He had his own semi pucce house. His household assets were Mobile, T.V. and 3 motors for their artisan work. He was engaged in metal craft. He is progressive artisan and employed three 3 wage earners for his work organization. He used manual and electro mechanized machines for his cottage industry. He was a little bit melancholy owing to non-existence of Govt scheme for the promotion of Artisan work in his village. He reported that metal craft was more in demand in his village. Lack of raw materials is the main infrastructural bottlenecks in the promotion of artisan work in the village. He expects loan of Rs. 10 lakhs from Government for the purchase of machines.

He had not been given any assistance under Government programs like Swarn Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana. He had taken loan of Rs. 10 lakhs from Canara bank at the interest rate or 15 percent. The main source of livelihood for his family was artisan work. The total annual income of his family was more than 1.5 lakh per annum He is not satisfied with his present occupation due to lack of capital and raw materials for his cottage industry or craft. He revealed that Mirzapur in U.P is the place where more opportunity for the artisan work exists. He did not want to migrate to a city for better earning. He highlighted that very few artisans

have given up his traditional profession and adopted business other than artisan work. He expected that (next) modern generation will also adopt this traditional work. He pointed out that his products were consumed outside state particularly Madhya Pradesh and orissa.

Through time line analysis he found that mode of production has changed previously the work was done manually but now he uses machine for making metal craft. There was no change in production place. So far cost is concerned it has reduced and became low. The marketing of products is done in the native village. The profit margin has increased due to mechanization in artisan work.

He gave suggestion for the betterment of the artisan work in his village. The main problems were unavailability of raw materials and problem in taking loan from bank. He suggested that there should be availability of raw materials at the work place as well as loaning facilities from bank. There is a cooperative in the village which is working for the artisans. The achievement of the co-operative is to solve or dispute regarding payment or wages to the artisan. One big Machines (Balan machine) installed through cooperative.

He pointed out that he had no knowledge regarding formation of SHG for the development of profession of artisan. There is lack of capital among artisans. If raw materials and capital are arranged then the rate or profit from production can increase. He Complained that if he brings raw materials from other places at that time police torture him denouncing that it is theft materials or Do number ka mal Hai. Police creats problem to gentle artisans consequently they were fearful due to misbehave by the police.

Case study No – 2 Women Weaver

Smt. Lakshmi Devi of Kadirganj village under Nawada district of Bihar is a weaver. She was 34 years old, married and literate lady belonging other back ward caste. The size of her family was 5 in number.

She was below poverty line having semi pucca house, one Radio and one bicycle in her house. She had seven years of experience in weaving craft. She got no any training under Swarn Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana. She pointed out that weaving and carpentry craft had more potentiality for generating self employment in the rural and urban areas both. But it is noteworthy that due to lack of marketing facilities artisan sector has not got such tempo for growth. The reasons are indifferent attitude of government officials, inadequate training, lack of raw materials as well as lack of forward linkages for the products.

There is no insurance scheme for the weaver. She gets only six months self employment during a year. There fore, she was not satisfied with the weaving work due to impediments faced by her. She reported that there was much more opportunities for artisans work at places like Bhagalpur (Bihar) and Godda (Jharkhand).

She reported that weavers were more in Kadirganj village but they faced problem of raw materials like cocoons. They need cocoons for spinning. Previously cocoons were supplied by the society which was help ful to them. Raw material is the main problem. It is purchased from distant places like Chattisgarh, Jagdalpur, chaibasa, Ranchi, Chakulia, Khuntee (Jharkhand). Therefore there is need to arrange raw materials for the weavers and marketing of finished goods by the government. Previously Handloom Corporation, Govt. of Bihar used to purchase the products but now nobody comes forward for purchasing. Weavers have to wander for selling their products. She reported that some weavers of kauakol block had started working as a wage earner at the shade run by Gram Nirman Mandal, Sokhodeora.

The credit facility for weaver was also an important problem. She pointed out that the sources of credit were sahuakar, relatives and friends.

She suggested that training and credit facilities should be provided by the government. There is need of Bhagalpuri Machine for weaving work. Weavers cooperative or society should be strengthened for the

growth of weavers. She expects government intervention for the decent work of women weavers. It will improve the Quality of life and socio – economic empowerment of women weavers in Bihar.

Case Study No-3 Bamboo Worker (Artisan)

Smt Sarita Devi aged 36 an inhabitant of Etpakba village of Devangarh Gram Panchayat of Kauakol block under Nawadah District of Bihar is a bamboo worker (artisan). She belonged to TURI Caste which is mahadalit among scheduled Caste. Turi a community of basket makers, they are often called either Dom or Domra. Etymologically, the name Turi is derived from the work Tokari meaning basket. Risley (1981) observes that they are 'cast of cultivators, workers in Bamboo and basket makers in chhota Nagpur. Forest is the main source of their livelihood and they collect bamboo from the forest, if it is available in the region otherwise bamboo is purchased from the local market. Along with their traditional occupation, some also practices agriculture. The occupation of Turi Caste is bamboo work. She is married and literate with no formal education. She had five children and only two earning members in the family. She had katcha house with no any durable goods like Radio, T.V. and bicycle. She was below poverty line with no house hold assets.

She is self employed and makes basket, soop, bamboo fan and pattle for their livelihood. She had 15 years of experience in the bamboo craft. She expressed her anxiety regarding no any scheme has been started for the promotion of bamboo work (artisan work) in her village although materials made of bamboo are more in demand in rural and urban areas both. she pointed out that the infrastructural bottlenecks in the promotion of artisan work in her village were inadequate work environment, lack of capital and marketing facilities, lack of credit linkages. She expects loan from bank and subsidy from government.

She pointed out that no benefit was given to her. She could not receive any benefit from government. There is no any insurance scheme

for the bamboo worker. Her husband got loan of Rs.6000/= from Magadh Gramin Bank but it was given ten years before. She used to take loan from sahuakar/Money lender.

She gets employment about six-seven months during a year. Rest of the 5 months she had to work as an agricultural labour. The main source of her family income were artisan work and agriculture labour. Although she was doing artisan work but she was least satisfied with her occupation. The main reason behind dissatisfaction was marketing problem of her products. She reported that she had to sell the materials to sahuakar (Small business man) at a lowest price during off season.

Regarding changes occurred in production, marketing facilities and profit margin she pointed out that there was no change in the mode of production and place of production. Previously she was working manually and same in the present time. Although the cost of products increased whereas margin of profit has decreased.

The problems before the bamboo workers were lack of raw materials at cheaper rate, lack of capital and credit facilities to them. Due to deforestation the cost of bamboo has already increased.

She is a member of Self Help Group (SHG) and got loan and Rs. 2000/=. She focused that SHG is not providing better services to her due to inadequate training facilities to the members.

She expects govt. interventions for the solution of marketing problem of goods and increment in the rate of profit from the production. She felt the necessity of Storage facilities for the finished goods. There is need to provide raw materials (bamboo) at the cheaper rate. Govt. should take initiative for bamboo culture (plantation of bamboo) at a large scale. Govt. intervention will improve the quality of life of women artisans (bamboo worker).

Case Study No- 4 Lacquer ware Artisan

Md. Sagir aged 32 years is an inhabitant of Rambag under Municipal Corporation of Muzaffarpur in Bihar. He is Muslim, Married and having education upto Middle. His family size was 9 persons consisting 6 males and 3 females. He had two male earning members in his household. He had semi pucca house having bicycle. T.V, mobile as a durable goods in his household. He had 11 years of experience in the lacquerware craft. He reported that goods are produced on order. It is more in demand in the rural and urban both the areas. The main infrastructural bottlenecks towards growth of lacquer ware were lack of capital and marketing facilities. He expected loan facilities and subsidy from government. He pointed out that they face problem of marketing during rainy season. He highlighted that there is need to form Union/Cooperatives for the betterment of Artisans engaged in Lahthi (lac bangle) Craft.

He suggested that Govt. Should provide raw materials at a lower cost and facilities for marketing. He highlighted that there was lack of information among artisans regarding govt. facilities for them.

6.3 Recommendation

There is much scope for generating large scale employment opportunities through artisans sector but due to negligence from Government and more competition with the products of big firms their condition could not improved. On the basis of the study it emerged that majority of the Artisans were **below poverty line (BPL)** while they are most experienced and some of them are expert in their profession. For the upliftment and betterment of youth Artisans following recommendations are given for future Action plan.

- ❖ There should be more participation of women in Artisanal sector it requires **vocational education** for the all round development of women artisans. It would empower the women for the artisanal work.
- ❖ There must be educational programme particularly among youth artisans so that they can take benefit by co-coordinating information technology in their own work.
- ❖ Advanced and specialized training programme for the Artisans would provide capacity building to Artisans particularly among women. It would give guidelines for the preparation of better designed and sophisticated products. **Deptt of Rural development** and **Deptt of urban development** and **District industry Centre (DIC)** should organize capacity building programme among youth artisan.
- ❖ **Export Promotion councils** at the State level and some branches should be established at regional level. It would provide guide lines to artisans for the export of the products.
- ❖ **Infrastructural facilities** like road, electricity and information technology should be made available for the Artisans.
- ❖ Provision of **Artisan Credit Card (ACC)** to all artisans so that it would solve capital crisis for their micro-enterprises.
- ❖ Adequate Marketing facilities through the arrangement of **Marketing Union/Haat/Growth centres** at the district & state level.
- ❖ Arrangement of capital, Land and other infrastructural facilities in the industrial area for the Artisans.
- ❖ **DIC/KVIC** should provide working shed to Artisans so that they can work collectively at a place.
- ❖ Arrangement of raw materials at cheaper rate in the same locality it would save time & money to Artisans. They will not need to travel distant places for purchasing raw materials.
- ❖ Provision of Social Security for the Artisans because artisans belong to unorganized sector they still lacking social security programmes.

- ❖ State Govt. should come forward to purchase the products of Artisans or arrange some agencies for purchasing finished goods.
- ❖ **Training Cum Credit Facilities** to Artisans. Artisans expect loan with subsidy. There must be an arrangement of training cum credit facilities to them.
- ❖ **Storage facility** for finished goods made by Artisans should be provided to them. It will reduce the involvement of middle men.
- ❖ Most of the Artisans do not undertake major operations as they fear loss. Therefore some insurance schemes with low premiums should be undertaken and promoted by the Govt.
- ❖ Dissemination of appropriate technologies with the help of organizations like **Department of Science and Technology (DST)** be undertaken on a massive scale to improve the quality of the products and to enhance the productivity of artisans.
- ❖ **Globalization** and **liberalization** have not done much good to indigenous craft due to cut throat competition with Multi National Companies as well as corporate sectors. Most of the Artisan sectors could not create effective demand for the products of artisans. Therefore, there is need to provide infrastructural and other facilities like **Common Facility Centres/Emporium/Growth Centres and Rural Haats to the artisanal sector.**
- ❖ Those places where large number of artisans have been working should be proclaimed as a **Shilpi Gram/Shilpi Town** and they should be given all the required facilities for the development of their craft.
- ❖ Schemes relating to the specific crafts should also be made and implemented in order to promote certain crafts that are taking a backseat. Crafts which are famous in particular regions, need to be promoted. It will also help in promoting the near extinct craft of Bihar which has greater employability. Artisans should be provide facilities

whatever facilities get big entrepreneurs in **Special Economic Zone**. On that very pattern Artisans should also be benefited.

- ❖ There should be provision to evaluate and monitor the functioning of co-operative societies like weaver cooperative society, Bidi workers cooperative society and other co-operative society so that action plan for them can be prepared on that very basis.
- ❖ Tools and Equipments should be provide free of cost to poor artisans by the government, through DIC.
- ❖ The attitude of Govt. officials including bank staff are not congenial for the development crafts. KVIC and DIC are also not playing good role for the promotion of artisan sectors. **Khadi and village industries Commission** and **District Industry Centre** should take initiative for the artisan sector only then this sector can develop properly.
- ❖ Sometimes finished goods perish away or wash away at the time of rain and floods. Due to poverty artisans do not have storage facilities for their raw finished goods. Artisans have to face loss due to the lack of storage facilities, therefore, there should be provision of compensation like other victims of natural calamity/disaster.
- ❖ Special plan should be chalked out for the Artisans in flood affected Kosi region in Bihar. They should be given compensation for their losses due to devastating floods.
- ❖ Last but no least, **Self Help Groups/Cooperatives/Unions** should be organized among Artisans. **Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana** under Deptt. Of Rural Development and **Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rojgan Yojana** under Deptt. Of Urban Development must be implemented for the artisans. Much attention has not been given to the artisans under these schemes. Cooperative department should also come forward for the development of Cooperative Societies formed by the Artisans.

- ❖ **NGOs** should be involved for the formation of **SHGs/Cooperatives/Societies** and the capacity building for its member.
- ❖ There should be Census of Artisans and their craft so that planning for the development of Artisanal sectors can be started. It would provide baseline information regarding artisans & their trades.

6.4 Action Plan for the Youth Artisans.

On the basis of recommendations given in the previous Section following action can be taken

- 1. Formation of Self Help Groups/Cooperatives/Societies among Artisans :** Formation of self Help Groups (SHGs)/Co – Operatives/Societies among the Artisans will help them to be benefited through the Govt. Programmes meant for them. There is provision of training & finance under the Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana as well as Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojanana. SHGs would be a means of institutional mechanism for the microfinance for the artisanal sector. Formation of federation of SHGs/Co-operatives at state and district level and SHGs/Cooperative at village, Panchayat, block and district level will be panacea for all the financial crisis of artisans.
- 2. Skill Up gradation among Artisans:** Skill up gradation among artisans can build the capacity to produce the products which can compete with the products of corporate sector. Despite having best artistic qualities they have lost their hopes and confidence to compete with products of the corporate sector due to lack of effective demand. Artisans are still unable to reap the benefits of globalization and liberalization. They are skilled in their profession but they lack skill in coping mechanism for capital crisis as well as scarcity of marketing linkage for their products Moreover, they are still ignorant regarding Govt. provision for the loan and land in the industrial area. Therefore,

they need skill up gradation program for running their enterprises. Skill up gradation programme as well as refresher course will be conducted per year at block and district level and it will change the scenario of artisanal world.

3. **Intervention by Government through** Khadi and village industry commission (KVIC), district industries center (DIC), department of Industry, small industry development Bank of India (SIDBI) and other Govt. institution like small industries development organization (SIDO), National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC) and State level Entrepreneurship development Industries, Leather Development corporation are required to come forward with a specialized. Plan for the Artisans so that they can develop there micro enterprises as per change world view.

As a matter of great sorrow that artisans of Bihar have not been getting any kind of help form Govt. to strengthen their micro enterprises this is the main reason behind the slow growth of household industries. Although some institutions as well as corporations exist in Bihar State but not doing well. Similarly scheduled caste development corporation has been established at the district level but not doing any significant work for the development of Artisans engaged in leather work.

4. **Development of Market Mechanism:** Micro and small enterprises of Artisanal sector do not survive due to lack of market support. Its growth or decline largely depends on markets links with larger firms and access to technology, credit, skills & marketing. There is, therefore, a need to develop a suitable institutional market mechanism for the products of these enterprises. There is need to be build an effective linkage between the technical institutions and these enterprises.

Market mechanism can be developed through advertisement and establishment of rural hats/Emporium/Markets Union & Growth centre etc.

5. **Entrepreneurship development programme** for the artisans at the block level will be highly beneficial for the development of artisanal sectors in Bihar. Artisans are highly skilled in their craft but they are unable to developed their enterprises. There is urgent need to organize entrepreneurship development programme at blocks level so that they can be associated with these programmes.
6. **Establishment of Training cum Production Centre** for Tailoring, Embroidery, Foot wear, Leather goods and other artisanal sectors like Mithila Painting, Lacquer Industry, Silk Production etc at block level.
7. Establishment of **Artisanls hubs** at the State Level. It will provide technical & financials assistance to the Artisans of different sector.
8. Arrangement of Advertisement by the Govt. about Artisans product so that it can create market at inter – state as well as national & international at level.
9. **Arrangement of Awareness Programme** among artisans regarding recent development & innovation in the Artisanal sector as well as arrangement of **Exposure visit** in International Trade Fair and other fair will provide knowledge among artisans regarding development and technological changes in the artisanals sector at national & international level.
10. **Establishment of Common facility centre** at block level so that artisans can get technical as well as other assistance from these centers. It will be equipped with adequate staff and requisite infrastructure for development of artisanal sector in Bihar particularly for Madhubani painting, Appliqué work, Stone Craft, Metal Craft & Leather Work etc.

11. **For the better market linkages, the establishment of Marketing Unions/ Rural Haats/Growth centers/Emporiums** for the product of the artisional sector. These are necessary for the promotion of sales and production Artisnas can visit Rural Haats/Growth Centers/Emporiums and they can compare the standard of their products with others product. It will help them to improve their quality. It will also help to remove the interference of middlemen. Moreover, Artisans will get full benefit of their sale.
12. **Artisan insurance scheme** are the need of the day. It will cover the risk benefit to them it will provide social and economic security to them
13. **Arrangement of Storage facility** under the control & guidance of district industry centre will provide economic security to the products of Artisanal Sector.
14. **Arrangement of Artisan credit card** will solve the problem of capital crisis among artisans it can be facilitated through rural banks/nationalized banks. It is not being given to them.

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