



# Cane and Bamboo Handicraft Industry in Bareilly : A Case Study of Fatehganj Cluster

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**Abstract:** Traditional Cane and Bamboo products were produced in India from ancient times. Communities have used bamboo & cane to create useful items of daily consumption and additionally to show their artistic skills and creativity since ancient times. Either economically and historically, the bamboo and cane crafts are extremely valuable in India, especially in places like the Bareilly region of Uttar Pradesh, which is historically known as Bans Bareilly that is famous for its bamboo craftsmanship. This study looks at how the cane and bamboo handicraft industry helps create jobs in Bareilly, with a focus on the Fatehganj cluster Bareilly. As the districts official Cane and Bamboo Cluster , Fatehganj supports almost 500 cane and bamboo workers including 400 female and 100 male artisans. The area is well known for sending its beautiful carved cane and bamboo article to other countries as well as making them for its own use. The study uses a probability-based random sample strategy, selecting 10% of the overall population of workers for primary data collection. The results reported in this study rely on primary surveys & field visits done in July 2025 within the Fatehganj Cluster of Bareilly. The goal is to examine the socioeconomic impact of this business on the community, analyse gender participation in cane and bamboo work, and determine the scope of bamboo work , the analysis of employment and its exports. Results show that bamboo employment is essential to low-income households' ability to support themselves in this area. Even women workers can benefit from it because to its creative aspect and comparatively modest investment requirements. According to study, this sector has the potential to grow much more and greatly increase rural employment and revenue production with proper training, technological assistance, and the successful execution of programs such the National Bamboo Mission (NBM). The study comes to the conclusion that within order to reach its maximum economic potential, the bamboo-based handicraft businesses in particular for clusters like Fatehganj, needs more institutional assistance.

**Key Words:** Case Study, Cane and Bamboo, Handicrafts, Artisans, Worker, Cluster, Employment Generation, Export.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The bamboo is a large grass from the Poaceae family. It is an old woody herb that grows widely in tropical , subtropical or mild temperate regions around the world. It is an extremely varied plant that can tolerate severe climates and soil conditions. There are around 90 groups and 1,200 varieties of bamboo worldwide. The majority of the bamboos are cultivated in forestry and are widely distributed outside of forestry in farming regions, riverbanks, roadsides, and village areas. Bamboo is a long, stick-shaped non-woody forest product. It is occasionally used as a wood replacement. Furthermore, it is widespread in every region. It has a significant economic impact globally. Despite its usage in home construction, crafts, pulp paper, panel, board, veneer, flooring, roofing, textiles, and vegetables (bamboo shoots).

Bamboo is a lighter, more flexible, durable, tougher, and less expensive material than other construction materials like steel. Bamboo structures are employed because they are flexible, earthquake resistant, lightweight, and inexpensive, much like rain force in various structural parts. Bamboo grows quickly, especially if you sit with the rattan stem for long enough. It may appear before your eyes. Bamboo products are utilised all over the world, and the bamboo sector is currently booming in Asia and expanding swiftly throughout Africa and America.

India has long been a centre for traditional bamboo and cane products. Bamboo and cane were used by cultures from long ago to demonstrate their artistic ability and innovative minds while also producing utilitarian products for everyday use. Indian handmade items, particularly those made of cane and bamboo, are manufactured at a low cost in many Indian states, especially those blessed with these natural resources.

Bamboo crafting is a significant part of the northeastern Indian economy. The exquisitely carved bamboo crafts represent the region's cultural diversity and have acquired global reputation throughout the decades. Cane and bamboo furniture is transparent and comfy due to their visual attractiveness. This handicraft dates back to the 2nd century.

The research paper contains the cane and bamboo clusters case study that is located in the Bareilly District. Bareilly is a city in the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.

It is located near the Ramganga. It is a Commission Area in the Rohilkhand region. The city is approximately 252 km away. It is Uttar Pradesh's seventh-biggest metropolitan area and India's 50th biggest town. Bareilly was also recognised as one of India's 100 greatest Smart City projects.

**Image 1.1 Bareilly district in Uttar Pradesh Located in** 



**Sources – [www.bareilly.nic.in](http://www.bareilly.nic.in)**

This town, referred to as Bans Bareilly, is a production hub for cane (buns) furniture. The rapidly expanding town is referred to as Bans Bareilly since it has a huge bamboo market in the same area as Bans Mandi, Parsakheda, Padarapur, and C.B. Ganj. The city of Bans Bareilly employs a large number of women in the bamboo industry.

Bareilly is a centre for furniture production as well as trading in cotton, grain, sugar, and zari. Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, is known for its cane and bamboo craftsmanship. The city is home to a large number of cane and bamboo-based product producers, including those who specialise in bamboo as well as companies that make both. The city of Bareilly contains two clusters of cane and bamboo work, which generate a huge number of cane and bamboo goods and offer livelihoods to its residents and city villagers through offering work to illiterate people and skilled artisans.

**Table 1.1 Cane and Bamboo cluster Bareilly**

<b>Clusters of Cane and Bamboo work in Bareilly</b>	
Fatehgaj Cluster	Pradarapur Cluster

**Source – Primary Data**

This paper contains the case study of Fatehgaj Cluster of Bareilly District. The study is done to analyse the scope of Cane and Bamboo handicraft in Bareilly District and the income and employment generation through the Fatehgaj cluster of Bareilly District.



## 2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

**Y. C. Tripathi (2008)** studied about Bamboo Entrepreneurship Opportunity For Rural Employment. In the case study, The development of technological clusters of main bamboo manufacturing plants merits attention with the goal to empower local residents and generate employment possibilities in India's bamboo-growing regions. These devices will take part in the bamboo's initial processing. In both rural and urban areas, bamboo has shown itself to be an established building material. It is widely accessible, reasonably priced, and simple to use. The development of handicrafts is crucial for empowering village communities economically by creating jobs and revenue, according to the authors' study. Depending on the shapes and uses of bamboo, various handicrafts and small-scale businesses can be developed in rural areas.

**Dr. M Yaseen Khan (2020)** conducted a research on Cane Uddhyan Bareilly , project profile on cane furniture Bareilly. This case study's author assesses Products made from bamboo and cane have long been important in handicrafts. Products created from bamboo and cane are in high demand in both domestic and international markets. Over time, rural craftsmen have developed a wide range of abilities to produce a wide range of commodities. Techniques were passed down through the generations. The production of bamboo and cane items in the area of Padarapur in Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh, has earned it recognition both domestically and abroad. This is what the natives originally did for a living. Items that are exported over the area to both domestic and foreign markets include basketry, cane items of furniture, mats and flooring, and decorative goods. Padarapur, Bareilly, is home to a sizeable population of skilled and less skilled cane furniture artisans. Contrary to other areas of town, you can meet talented artisans at a reasonable price. As a result, numerous residents in this area are employed in the cane and bamboo industry.

**Sandeep Tambe et. All (2020)** collaborated with other writers to conduct a study on research trends, evidence-based policy for bamboo development in India, and the shift from "supply push" to "demand pull." Over the past few decades, India's bamboo regulation has changed significantly. As opposed to focusing on rehabilitating bamboo forests, the National Bamboo Growth Program has been restructured to promote farmed bamboo and build markets. For the study, which was conducted in both 2018 and 2019 the researchers collected data from both primary and secondary sources. First, a comprehensive study was conducted to find out more about bamboo materials' availability and use. Data on bamboo use at home are uneven because it is frequently utilised in India's unorganised regions. This study found that over the past 40 years, the production industry's demand for primary timber stems has grown between 40% to 63%, while the proportion of lower-value mass industrial processing has fallen from 50% to 18%. According to them, the demand side is the main barrier to bamboo's development, and in order to overcome this, fresh markets for the plant need to be created by supporting industries that provide jobs and income for farmers.

**Dr. Moromi Gogoi (2020)** The writer did market study on bamboo items in Assam. The study was introduced by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of India, New Delhi. The author used field inquiry and data collection as a study method. The study's objectives are to investigate an opportunity marketplaces for bamboo-based goods in Assam, research the National Bamboo Mission's (NBM) initiatives there as well recognise the bamboo goods distribution channels in the sample district, identify significant challenges that manufacturers encounter when marketing their products, and recommend corrective actions. The authors' research findings show that the overall area occupied with bamboo in Assam is around 2.23 million hectares of land while India's total area is 15.7 million hectare. Out of the 130 bamboo species identified in India, 51 are grown in Assam and are largely utilised you're your many different kinds of items such as furniture, houses, and other goods. It is commonly understood that bamboo has an important function in NER.

**Uma Shankar Yadav et. All (2022)** studied about the role of women craft workers as entrepreneurship in the mission ODOP in UP to boost the economic strategy and away towards global handicrafts index for little industry . This study was conducted by the authors on Uttar Pradesh, one district, one product, with Bareilly as the major topic of the research. Thus, Bareilly Pilibheet, Lakhimpur, and Kheree are well-known for their bamboo crafts used in advertising. The bamboo-related industry is a well-known development of Northeast India, particularly in the Graph Tribe of India's 7 related states, frequently referred to as the Northeast region region for bamboo-related handicrafts and items. It is usually a bamboo craft. They are handcrafted, environmentally friendly items. Bamboo products include baskets as well as dolls, accessories, toys, and Baal curtains, which are created in Assam, Tripura, and West Bengal.



### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The researchers objectives of the research conducted are as follow -:

- To investigate the historical development as well as current situation of cane and bamboo crafts in the Fatehganj cluster in Bareilly.
- To examine the economic and social effects of the cane & bamboo industries on job creation in Bareilly District.
- Investigate how women craftsmen in the cane & bamboo handcraft sector contribute to household income.
- Identify problems faced by artisans and assess opportunities for expansion through government initiatives like the National Bamboo Mission.

### 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses an applied technique that incorporates qualitative as well as quantitative techniques. In July 2025, organised interviews and surveys were conducted with craftsmen and cluster managers from the Fatehganj Cluster in Bareilly to collect primary data using a common survey (Annexure-I), and Annexure-II contains a sample analysis of the respondents' responses. According to field surveys and confirmed local records, the Bareilly District employs roughly 5000 cane and bamboo craftspeople acc to the Primary information gathered from the fatehganj cluster owner Natthu Hussain, Fatehganj Cluster generating approximately 500 (400 women & 100 men). The study also makes use of secondary information obtained from government documents, official websites, and previous research articles. The mix of fieldwork data and secondary information ensures a thorough examination of the industry's socioeconomic impact.

### 5. CASE STUDY OF FATEHGANJ CLUSTER

#### 5.1 Secondary Data ( Government Report , Census & Published Sources)

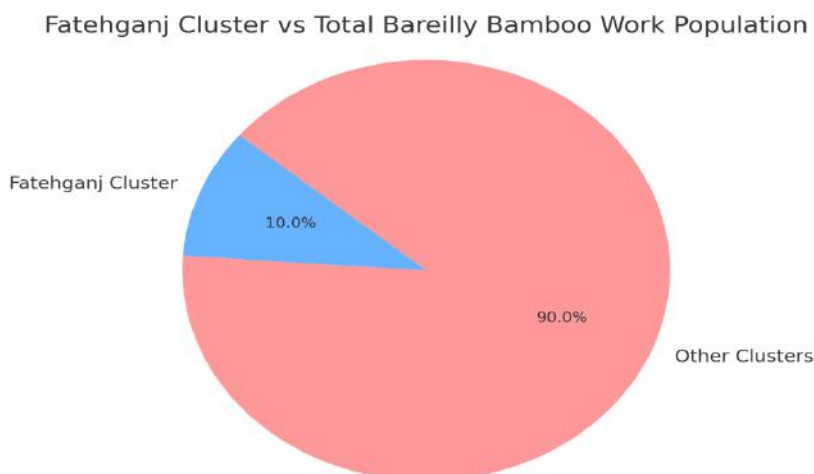
As per 2011 census figures, the region of Bareilly has a total population of approximately 4,448,359, of which approximately 2879950 live in rural regions and 1568409 reside within urban areas. The results reported in this study rely on secondary data and primary surveys & field visits done in July 2025 within the Fatehganj Cluster of Bareilly.

#### Source – Secondary Data

#### census2011 link in the reference

The study is focused on the key Fatehganj cluster in Uttar Pradesh's Bareilly district. This Fatehganj Cluster is situated in the Bareilly District's C.B Ganj. The Fatehganj cluster, which is the topic of the summary research, employs approximately 500 cane and bamboo craftspeople. The overall population of cane and bamboo employees in Bareilly approximates 5000, with the fatehganj cluster employing approximately 500 of those individuals.

**Graph 5.1 Fatehganj cluster vs total cane and bamboo work population**



Source – graph prepared by scholar, secondaryData

[http://www.craftclustersofindia.in/site/index.aspx?mu\\_id=3&Clid=722](http://www.craftclustersofindia.in/site/index.aspx?mu_id=3&Clid=722)



The pie chart illustrates that 10% (500 workers) of the overall cane bamboo workforce employed within the fatehganj cluster of the Bareilly District, while the rest 90% worked in the pradaratpur cluster or similar urban small factories, total approximately 4500 workers were employed there.

The Fatehganj cluster accounts for around 10% of Bareilly's whole bamboo craft employment, which is estimated to be around 5000. Its specialised skill base and dependence on traditional methods give it historical and financial importance despite its tiny size.

## 5.2 Primary Data (Collected Through Field survey Annexure II)

There are probably 5000 cane and bamboo workers spread among 250 small cane and bamboo factories (Karkhanas) in the town and two major clusters (Fatehganj and Padaratpur cluster) in the Bareilly District.

**Table 5.2.1 Cane and Bamboo population work**

Total workers	Total Clusters	Total small factories
5000	02	250

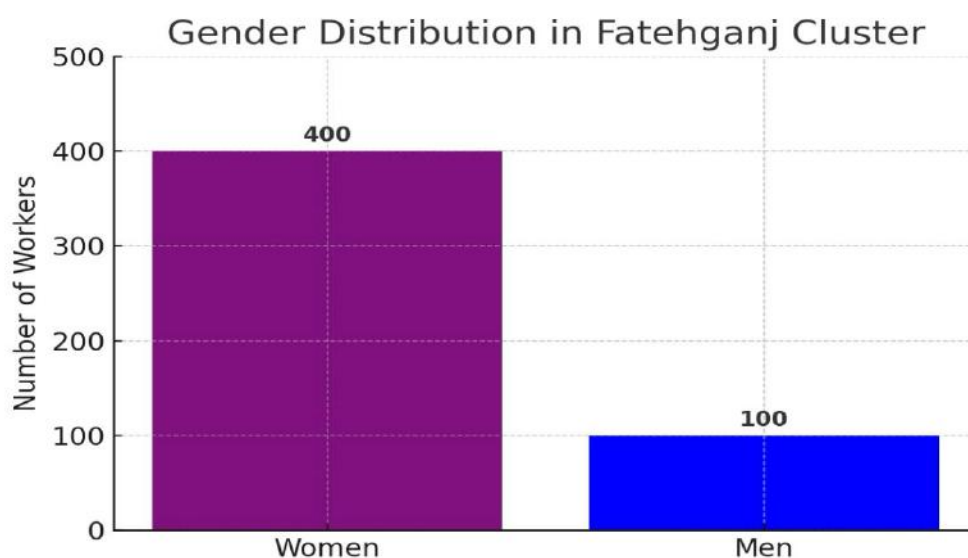
**Source – Primary Data ,  
information through the Cluster Owner**

Primary data was gathered in July 2025 using standard surveys (Annexure I) & interviews in person with craftsmen within the Fatehganj Cluster. An aggregate of fifty individuals were surveyed, accounting for 10% of the cluster's employment.

The Fatehganj cluster employs 500 people, with 400 female approximately 80% of the 500 workers and 100 male workers around 20% of 500 workers . This gender distribution illustrates the critical role that women play in the cluster's bamboo craft sector.

The bar graph of the given Primary data which is collected via oral investigation from the cluster owner Natthu Hussain and information through the workers is presented below to better understand the workforce composition of the Cane and bamboo cluster Fatehganj , Bareilly.

**Graph 5.2 .1Gender Distribution in Fatehganj Cluster**



**Workforce composition**

**Sources- Primary data  
Information Through the Cluster Owner**



The diligent workers in the Fatehganj cluster, both men and women, who are the foundation of the community's economy, are portrayed in each of these photos. Of the 500 employees, 400 were women and 100 were men. Because of their significant presence, tenacity, and support to the cluster's growth and sustainability, women make up a large portion of the workforce.

These people are not merely labourers; they are also skilled farmers, artisans, and labourers whose hard work supports their families and the community. We want to show off and honour their hard work, skills, and the spirit of humanity that underpins the workforce with these images.



**Image 5.2.1 Female worker**



**Image 5.2.2 Male Worker**

**Source- Primary Data**

Each of these pictures shows the hard-work of men and women in the fatehganj cluster who are the backbone of the community's economy .

If we talk about the Important Operations and Products made by the workers so basically The artists of Fatehganj Cluster are interested in weaving wicker baskets mats stools table chair lamps and trays. They also craft ornamental bamboo items and so on creative handicraft which useful goods for both local and regional markets. The product made there are exported to different nations as well . The cane and bamboo cluster of fatehganj Bareilly district provide a livelihood to the villagers by job creation through cane and bamboo handicrafts.

The distribution of wealth of responses demonstrates that the bulk of craftspeople earn extremely low pay. 56% of respondents make up to ₹5000 each month, with 34% earning between ₹5001 and ₹10,000. Just two percent of respondents make more than ₹15,000 per month, while 8% earn between ₹10,001 and ₹15,000. This suggests that the majority of employees within the Fatehganj Cluster have low incomes, reflecting the sector's limited earning potential.

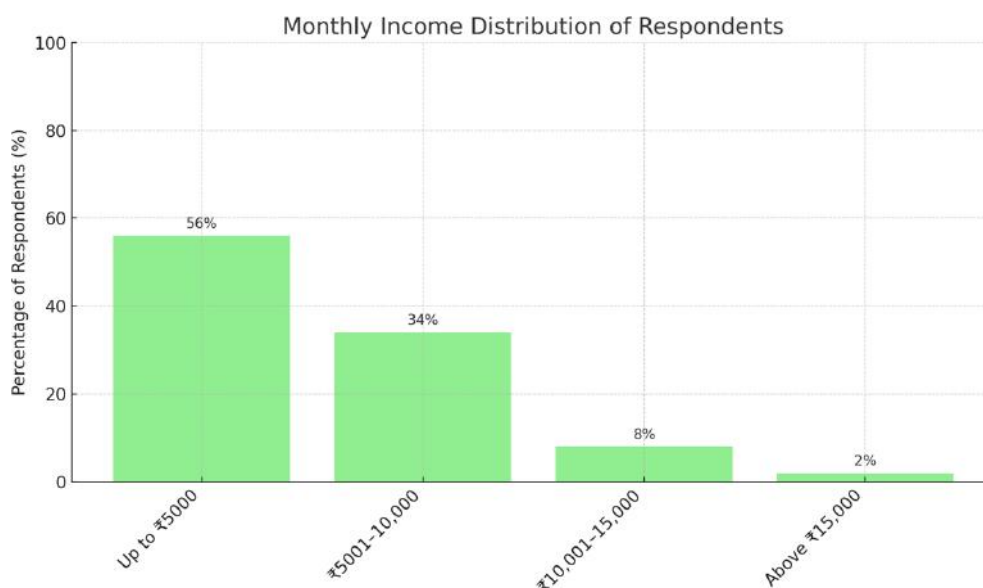
**Table 5.2.2 Monthly Income Distribution of Respondents**

Monthly Income (₹)	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
<b>Up to 5000</b>	28	56%
<b>5001 – 10,000</b>	17	34%
<b>10,001 – 15,000</b>	4	8%
<b>Above 15,000</b>	1	2%

**Source- primary Data (field Survey Annexure || )**

The findings of the primary survey highlight two essential features of the Fatehganj Cluster's workforce. The monthly revenue breakdown (Figure X) demonstrates that 56% of respondents make up to ₹5000 per every month, while 34% earn between ₹5001 and ₹10,000. The bamboo craft sector mostly supports families with low incomes with limited earning capacity, with few earning more than ₹10,000.

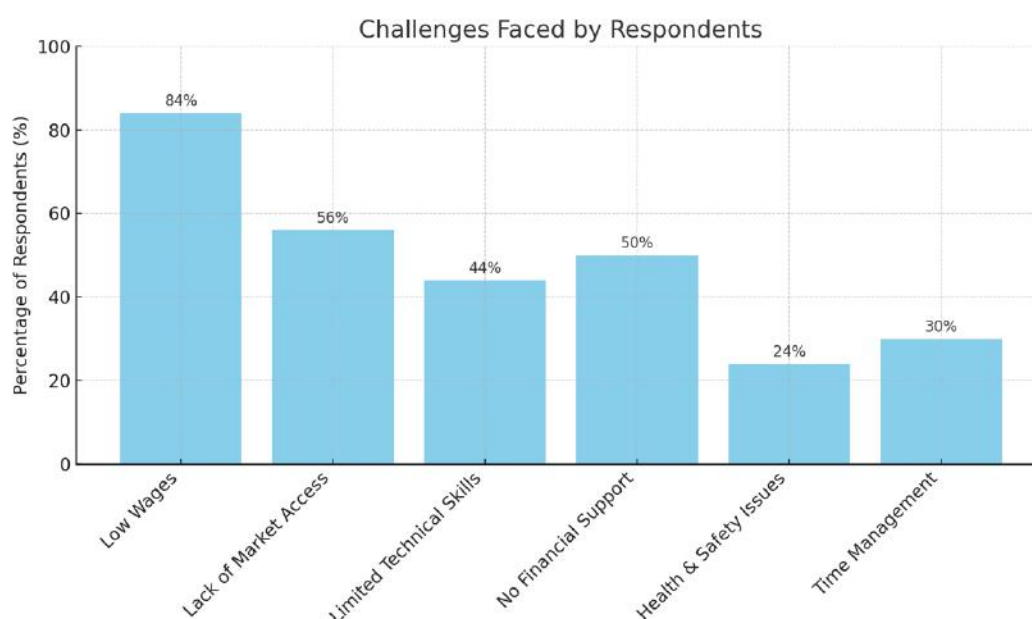
**Graph 5.2.2 Monthly Income Distribution of Respondents**



**Source- primary Data (field Survey Annexure || )**

Second, respondents' challenges (Figure Y) show that the most important issue is low pay (84%), followed by a lack of access to markets (56%), lack of financial assistance (50%), and poor technical skills (44%). Health and safety concerns (24%) and scheduling challenges (30%) affect a substantial portion of workers. These findings highlight the economic fragility of craftsmen in the Fatehganj Cluster, highlighting the critical need for specific measures in training, market linkages, and monetary support.

**Table 5.2.3 Challenges Faced by Respondents (Multiple Response)**



**Source- primary Data (field Survey Annexure || )**

This industry's challenges are classified into three categories: fundamental market-related, input-related, and technology. Despite the enormous potential for the growth of bamboo handcrafts, several obstacles continue to impede its progress.



As previously said, there is a need to cultivate entrepreneurial attitudes and abilities among local artists. There is a serious search for correct information on the structural and mechanical qualities of diverse bamboo species.

The biggest issues confronting craftsmen within the Fatehganj Cluster are poor earnings (as reported by 84% of interviewees) and a lack of access to markets (56%). Furthermore, 50% of those surveyed lack access to monetary support, such as grants or credit facilities, and 44% have poor technical skills. Health and safety concerns affect 24% of craftsmen, while 30% struggle to balance household duties with employment. These challenges show the cluster's economic vulnerability as well as operational concerns.

**Table 5.2.3 Challenges Faced by Respondents (Multiple Response)**

Challenge Faced	No. of Respondents (N)	Percentage (%)
<b>Low Wages</b>	42	84%
<b>Lack of Market Access</b>	28	56%
<b>Limited Technical Skills</b>	22	44%
<b>No Financial Support (Loan/Credit)</b>	25	50%
<b>Health &amp; Safety Issues</b>	12	24%
<b>Time Management (Household + Work)</b>	15	30%

**Source- primary Data (field Survey Annexure || )**

Although local artists have an emotional understanding of these characteristics, there's a need to categorise this type of knowledge in a systematic and scientific manner. There is also a paucity of comprehensive scientific information on the establishment and growth of suitable plants for handicrafts across different areas. Bamboo handicrafts are fairly inexpensive. Transportation is excessively expensive in today's volume-to-cost ratio. Fungi, insects, and borers can all harm bamboo. Traditional conservation procedures are unable to be used on bamboo handicrafts in new applications.

### **Discussion on Primary Data**

According to the survey, 84% of respondents earn poor income, 56% lack market access, and 44% have restricted technical abilities. Women make up a sizeable proportion of the workforce, particularly in at home weaving and fine details, while men are more engaged in hard labor and market-related duties. The majority of craftspeople (56%) make below ₹5000 per month, indicating their economic vulnerability. Despite this, the cluster continues to provide an important source of income, especially for women, who's involvement has enhanced their confidence, decision-making authority, and economic independence.

Note: Annexure II contains detailed responder identities, educational status, and problems experienced.

## **6. SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE WORKERS**

The workers in the Fatehganj cluster, who mostly participate in conventional and small-scale economic activity, represent a thriving and resilient community. The cluster gives employment to almost 500 people, 400 of whom are women and 100 of them are men. In addition to illustrating the strength that women are throughout the area, the high percentage of women in employment is (80%) additionally highlights how socioeconomically dependent households are on female wage workers.

The majority of workers come from low-income families with little access to higher education and job possibilities. In the cluster, handicrafts, embroidery, agriculture, daily wage work, and other jobs in unorganised industries are the main sources of income. Notwithstanding their abilities and dedication, workers frequently encounter obstacles like poor pay, erratic schedules, unstable employment, and restricted access to benefits or banking services. The women in the cluster, in especially, juggle several jobs, balancing family duties with income-generating work. Their participation in cluster activities has increased their confidence, decision-making authority, and economic autonomy over time, but many continue to lack access to the training, markets, and finance facilities that may help them scale their operations.

The workers Families' health and education levels remain ordinary to below average, with many children starting employment at a young age as child labour to help maintain the household income. The availability of healthcare is limited, and lots of households rely on free medical clinics with substandard facilities. Housing is often rudimentary, with many labourers residing in kuccha house or huts that frequently lack sufficient sanitation, electricity



and safe drinking water. .

fortunately the cluster has showed promise through community-led efforts, self-help organisations (SHGs), (NBM) national bamboo mission , skill development programs and government-sponsored livelihood programs. These actions helped some workers obtain availability of micro-finance institutions training programs, and enhanced market linkages, but much more work still to be undertaken to ensure sustainable growth and economic stability.

The Fatehganj cluster, in conclusion, exhibits strong community ties, particularly among women, and presents opportunities for development through aimed encouragement, skill training, and empowering social initiatives, even as it illustrates the challenges common to rural as well as lower urban unstructured workers such as a small income, restricted availability of services, and job insecurity.

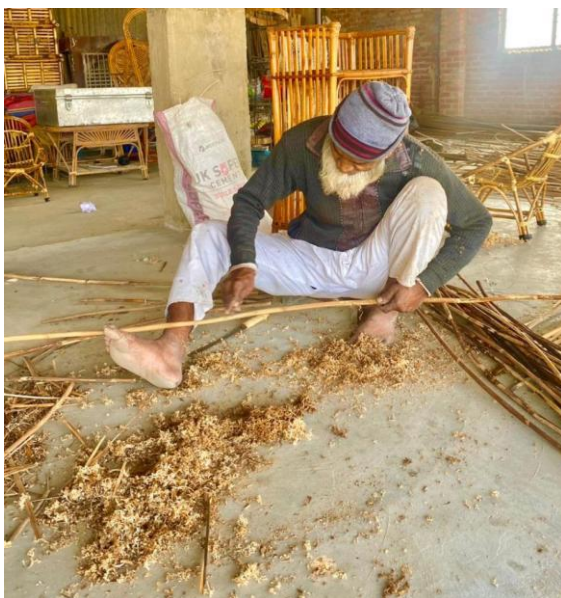
## **7. ALIGNMENT OF OBJECTIVES WITH DISCUSSION**

The study's analysis addresses the objectives. The research achieves Objective 1 by examining the Fatehganj Cluster's historical context and contemporary magnitude. The extensive assessment of employment numbers, distribution by gender, and income relying in artisan households meets Objectives 2 and 3. Furthermore, identifying market difficulties, talent gaps, and potential help through initiatives such as the National Bamboo Mission is consistent with Objective 4. This systematic strategy ensures that the study is logical and goal-oriented.

## **8. IMPORTANCE OF CANE AND BAMBOO HANDICRAFT**

UTTAR PRADESH'S BAREILLY DISTRICT'S CANE AND BAMBOO WORK is the subject of the study. Bamboo serves as an MSME included in the ODOP initiative, which gives many locals jobs there. For many residents in the area, bamboo markets are their primary source of income. Because the city manufactures excellent bamboo and cane home furnishings, which supports jobs and the town's economic prosperity, Bareilly is known for its bamboo furniture.

**Image 8.1 Aged Worker**



**Image 8.2 Bamboo Worker**



**Source- Primary Data**

It's known for Many bamboo goods are produced here. These goods can be considered as ornamental. Furniture made from bamboo is also the major item here. The business community began as a small business in Bareilly, employing a considerable proportion of the hamlet and town's population.



Image 8.3 Bamboo stool



Image 8.4 Decorative basket

Source- primary data

Cane and bamboo production can be considered one district one product (ODOP) in the district of Bareilly as it creates many job chances for those who are not highly educated but skilful. Bamboo and cane work give a living for urban as well as rural people looking for work in the handicrafts sector and business.

## 9. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings of the case study done by researcher is as follow:-

- customer preference for factory-made goods over handcrafted ones
- Intermediates are a problem.
- Insufficient proficiency in marketing
- No matter how lovely, traditional craft skills require careful adjustment.
- A precise price of the handicraft goods in order to succeed and maintain a position in the market.

## 10. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study focuses on the Bans Bareilly district's bamboo market.

- There is more scope for conducting research on the comparison of two or more districts and markets.
- The study is limited due to the region of study, since it only covers one particular cluster of bamboo work that lies under the Bareilly District, but there is more scope for study Government's strategy for additional districts as well
- The research is also limited in scope, as it just looks at how helpful bamboo work has been to Bareilly's economic growth in recent years.

## 11. CONCLUSION

The cane & bamboo craft industry in Bareilly, particularly the Fatehganj Cluster, is critical in providing employment to rural and semi-urban residents, with a considerable contribution from female artisans. Despite its socioeconomic significance, the sector faces obstacles such as a lack of the market access, limited assistance with technology, and inadequate infrastructure. Government programs, such as the National Bamboo Mission (NBM), have the potential to boost this business if conducted properly. Concentrated efforts in developing skills, institutional support, & direct market connections can help to transform this conventional craft into an environmentally friendly and globally viable industry.



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## Annexure-I:

### Structured Questionnaire for Survey

Q.1. What is your name ?

.....

Q.2. What place do you live in ?

.....

Q.3. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

Q.4. What is your age group ?

- 0- 20 years
- 20- 30 years
- 30-40 years
- Above 50



Q.5. What is your qualifications?

- ☐ Illiterate
- ☐ Primary or middle
- ☐ High school pass out
- ☐ Inter pass out
- ☐ Graduate or above

Q.6. From how many years you are skilled in this work ?

- ☐ Fresher
- ☐ 1 to 3 years
- ☐ 3 to 5 years
- ☐ Experienced

Q.7. How much you earn monthly ?

- ☐ 3000 to 5000 rs
- ☐ 5000 to 1000 rs
- ☐ 10000 to 15000 rs
- ☐ 20000 or above

Q.8. Earn employment through ?

- ☐ Cluster
- ☐ Small factory ( Karkhana )
- ☐ Self employed

Q.9. Economic status of the Respondents?

- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Rich

Q.10. Do you face any challenges in this work field if yes then Describe ?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

## Annexure-II:

### Summary of Respondents' Replies (Primary Data Sample)

The basic data in this study was gathered from primary field interviews & consolidated records kept through the Fatehganj Cluster management. A sample of craftspeople was interviewed to validate statistics on workforce makeup, the level of income, and occupational issues encountered by workers. The table below summarises the important findings from the respondents' responses

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents based on Gender

Gender	No. of Respondents (N)	Percentage (%)
Men	33	66%
Women	17	34%
Total	50	100%

Table 2: Qualifications of the Respondents

Education Level	No. of Respondents (N)	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	23	46%





<b>Primary (1st–5th)</b>	12	24%
<b>Middle (6th–8th)</b>	6	12%
<b>Secondary (9th–10th)</b>	5	10%
<b>Senior Secondary (11th–12th)</b>	3	6%
<b>Graduate &amp; Above</b>	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	50	100%

Table 3: Work Area of Respondents – Fatehganj Cluster (N = 50)

<b>Employment Type</b>	<b>No. of Respondents (N)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Fatehganj Cluster</b>	50	100%
<b>Total</b>	50	100%

Table 4: Monthly Earning Status of Respondents

<b>Monthly Income (₹)</b>	<b>No. of Respondents (N)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Up to 5000</b>	28	56%
<b>5001 – 10,000</b>	17	34%
<b>10,001 – 15,000</b>	4	8%
<b>Above 15,000</b>	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	50	100%

Table 5: Challenges Faced by Respondents (Multiple Response)

<b>Challenge Faced</b>	<b>No. of Respondents (N)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Low Wages</b>	42	84%
<b>Lack of Market Access</b>	28	56%
<b>Limited Technical Skills</b>	22	44%
<b>No Financial Support (Loan/Credit)</b>	25	50%
<b>Health &amp; Safety Issues</b>	12	24%
<b>Time Management (Household + Work)</b>	15	30%