

The Socio-Economic Condition of Carpet Weaving Women In Nepal

(A Case Study of Kirtipur Municipality)

A Thesis Submitted to

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Central Department of Rural Development for the

Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master Degree of

Arts in Rural Development

Submitted By

Andira Shrestha

Exam Roll No: 3602

TU Reg. No: 6-1-38-23-97

Central Department of Rural Development

Tribhuvan University,

Kirtipur Kathmandu, Nepal

2010

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This Thesis entitled “The Socio-Economic Condition of Carpet Weaving Women in Nepal: A Case Study of Kirtipur Municipality” submitted by Andira Shrestha under my supervision for her partial fulfillment of the requirements of the master’s degree in Rural Development. I would recommend her Thesis for further assessment.

Prof. Dr. Mangala Shrestha
Thesis Supervisor
Center Department of
Rural Development

APPROVAL LETTER

This is to certify that the Thesis entitled “The Socio-Economic Condition of Carpet Weaving Women In Nepal: A Case Study of Kirtipur Municipality of Kathmandu District Nepal” by Andira Shrestha has been declared successful for fulfillment of the academic requirements to word the completion of Masters of Arts in Rural Development.

Thesis Committee

External Examiner
Pro.Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka
Central Department of Rural Development

Prof. Dr. Mangala Shrestha
Thesis Supervisor
Center Department of
Rural Development

Head
Central Department of
Rural Development

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Thesis has been completed with the support of many people and organization, In this connections, first of all I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. Mangala Shrestha Prof. of Tribhuvan University for her constant intellectual inspiration as my thesis adviser and also for providing me with an excellent homely and academic environment. In spite of her busy timetable he inspired and guided me in this thesis for which I am deeply indebted to her.

Similarly, I am also indebted to Prof. Pradeep Kumar Khadka Head of Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University for his suggestion and cooperation. And I am equally grateful to my respected teachers, Department of Rural Development.

I am thankful to my friends Shree Laxmi Maharjan, Ratna Shova Maharjan, Karishma Jonchhen for their continuous help to collect, tabulate and analyze the data. Special thanks go to Ram Hari Khanal, the proprietor of Naulo Tepech Carpet Industry, Kirtipur Municipality and Tribhuvan University Kirtipur. Finally I would like to thank Mr.Bishnu Poudel(Nirdoshi), Mr. Kishor Pd. Jonchhen and all of my family members for their valuable encouragement and support.

Andira Shrestha

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ABBREVIATIONS /ACRONYMS

A.D	Anne Domino
B.S	Bikram Sambat
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDA	Centre for Economic Development and Administration
CERID	Centre for Education, Research, Innovation and Development
CWIN	Child Workers of in Nepal
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNMF	Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance
ILO	International labour Organization
I/ NGOs	International Non-governmental Organizations
NIDC	Nepal Industrial Development Corporation
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
M. A	Master in Arts
Rs.	Rupees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
US \$	United States Dollar
VDC	Village Development Committee
%	Percent
Yrs	Year
SQM	Square Meter

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is a small landlocked country. It is situated between two economically powerful country India and China. It is developing country, where the socio-economic status of the people is very low. Nepal is an agricultural country, where about 80% people depend on agriculture. The contribution of agriculture is estimated to be 38 percent with existence of huge disguised Unemployment.

Human resource is an important factor of production or development. So the goals of development remain unfulfilled if all the potential human resources both men and women are not properly developed. The agriculture sector alone has not been able to absorb the fast growing population of Nepal. The focus of development planners has been on industrial employment in the country not with standing the planned donees which is not evaluated at all.

In Nepal it is a well accepted fact that industrialization also plays an important role in socio-economic change of the country. In relation to Nepal, industrial development is a difficult task due to the lack of capital as well as trained and skilled manpower.

In our Country cottage industry is possible at the small scale which may form the base of later industrialization. It can help bring change gradually in the Nepalese agriculture society, i.e, into an industrial one. In this respect we can take handicraft as one of the most important part of the cottage industry. Handicraft goods were produced in different parts of the country even when transportation and communication were less developed and the districts and villages were isolated from one another and from the world market. Such handicraft productions were mostly household goods, such as handloom cloths, bakhu, shoes, metal works, furniture, etc.

Handicraft plays an important role in the national economy of an underdeveloped country like Nepal. Among the handicraft products, carpet weaving is also considered a good artifact of Nepal. The woolen carpet can be considered as a typical production of the combination of handicraft and technology art.

The carpet industry is labor intensive industry. Mechanical power is not needed for the operation of small scale carpet industry. Raw materials includes wool and cotton threads, raw wools are produced in the hilly region of Nepal and some good quality wools are made available from Tibet region of China. These raw wools are refined and colored in Nepal. Some ready wools are also imported from India. The looms specially designed for weaving carpet are made of wood and some equipments are brought from India.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal is introduced largest hand knitted carpet producer country in the world. But the present situation of Nepalese carpet is not satisfactory. The history of the carpet shows that there was a remarkable increasing trend in carpet export from the fiscal year 1980/81 to the fiscal year 1993/94. The reason for increasing trends was its unique quality, purely hand made and suitable designs and colors according to the demands of international market. But unfortunately after the fiscal year 1993/94 the export of carpet has been continuing being decreasing.

The main reasons which are responsible for the lowering of Nepal's carpet export are as follows:

- Machine made carpet export as the name of Nepalese hand knotted carpet in the international market.
- Shortage of the raw materials in the markets.
- Blame of child labour used.

- No proper allocation and utilization of resource.
- Lack of competitive price policy and quality control.
- No clear government policy.

Nepalese carpet industry is totally export oriented industry which is also a large foreign exchange earning sector and covers around 33.2 percent of the total overseas export from Nepal. It is also the single largest employment generating industries providing around employment opportunities to 300,000 People directly or indirectly. But all of these economic contribution of the carpet industries have been declining due to decrease in the volume of in carpet export.

Due to decreasing export, there are a number of negative effects which have been already shocked the economy. Most of the carpet industries have been already closed and a problem of unemployment is continuously growing up to a great extend. On the other, rapidly increasing labours force have been creating a lot of social and economics problem in the country. If such decreasing trends in carpet remain unchanged, it would create a lot of economy and social problems in future too.

How to increase the exportable quantity of carpet is a challenging issue to the country at present. Therefore policy maker, Businessman, economist government and all related organization should have a deep concern to find out the exact causes of decreasing trends in carpet export and they should be co-operate each other to solve the problem rightly. Another problem of carpet industries is low wage rate, no fixed wage rate of the employees, especially of women weavers. This study tries to find out some implication of carpet industries to the women weavers.

1.3 Significance of the Study

Carpet industry is a very important process for the welfare of the villager as well as of those people who are unemployed. Not only has it given employment

opportunities to the unemployed but also has helped to uplift the socioeconomic condition of people. Carpet industry, the major foreign currency earning sector along with significant of unemployment generating sector has been facing major problems due to its decreasing export from the fiscal year 1995/96. Now large piles of unsold carpets are in the inventory of Nepalese exporters. This is a great challenging issue not only to the people engaged in the carpet industry but also to the political leaders, economists, sociologists and policymakers.

This study will focus on the socio-economic condition of carpet weaving women in Nepal. This study is hoped to be useful for all national and foreign economists and also who are interested in conducting similar study on women. It equally helps the government and non-government organization and agencies to have a clear understanding on the socio-economic status of Nepalese carpet weaving women. It can also be useful for planners, policymakers and the students who are interested in carpet weaving women's issue.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to find out socio-economic condition of carpet weaving women, and the following are the specific objectives of the study.

-) To assess the socio-economic condition of the carpet weaving women.
-) To find out health status of carpet weaving women.
-) To examine the working condition, terms of employment in the carpet weaving women.
-) To identify the problem faced by carpet weaving women in the study area.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

The study has the following limitation:

-) The study is limited to 5 biggest carpet industry of Kritipur municipality only.
-) This study will be limited to the women engaged in carpet industry.

CHAPTER – TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Literature on Women's Issue

2.1.1 Women and Education

Education is the most important factor the development of human personality. If we want holistic development of our nation, we have to give equal importance for women's education as well as men's.

CERID explains about the Nepali women's educational condition and access as follows. The majority of the population of Nepal is illiterate, and of those, most are women and that a large number of girls are still deprived of education in our society. Although many schools have opened in village, a large number of girls are still unable to receive education (CERIT 1992).

Neupane (1982) shows that female education plays an important role to reduce population growth. The fertility rate decreases as the education women increases and vice versa. So, to reduce the fertility rate it is necessary to provide facilities for all women, especially in rural areas in the field of education. If they are engaged in other work out side the home, there is little change to have more children.

The research done by Family Health found that the vast majority (80 percent) of Nepalese women have never been to school. One in nine has attended primary school, 6 percent have secondary education, and less than 3 percent have passed their SLC. About 4 or 5 percent women are illiterate (Family Health survey, 1996: 21). Ghimire had further emphasized on the importance of female education. He had mentioned that to educate a boy is to educate an individual, but to educate a girl is to educate the whole family and society. Education is therefore essential for women and girls to become self-dependent, more productive, skillful, creative and to recognize their right place in the

society and enter the main stream of development of the nation (Ghimire 1997).

2.2 Women and Health

The health status of Nepalese people in general has been improving, though it is low compared to other developing countries. The health status of women remains still lower, and up until 2001 life expectancy for men was higher than for women. Nepalese women's health is in miserable condition in the sense that they are quite neglected from their very childhood stages. The cultural norms economics condition and preferential attitude of parents towards boys are at the centre of ill health of women (Luitel 1992).

Subedi (1993) highlighted that throughout the developing world, more boys than girls are generally in worse condition than boys. Most of the illness related to women can be prevented or cured through medical treatment, but for many reasons women are unable to take preventive measures or obtain medical treatment. According to Subedi, nowadays maternity related illnesses are regarded as the most serious, although the problem of malnutrition and anemia also harms women's health. Each year 50,000 mothers through out the world die of problem related to child birth.

2.3 Women and Agriculture

The economy of Nepal is totally based on agricultural production. In agriculture, women play a major role as they actively participate in the various form activities 98.1 percent of the economically active rural women are agriculture workers, hence women's importance.

According to Sauza (1980), in the countries of south Asia, between 70 to 80 percent to total female workforce is employed in agricultural activities either as cultivators or farm laborers.

The role of women in various farm activities is crucial not only because women participate in all farm activities required to grow food grain vegetable,

fruits and livestock. The role played by women is significant in the development of the nation. But all these works by women are considered voluntary (Gautam 1980).

Women are discouraged in more respected fields. Moreover, Their role in agriculture sector is decisive. But they are not evaluated properly and they are underestimated in their work (Aryal 1990).

2.1.4 Women and Age

Age is an important factor determining the working load of women. Aged women have to work more than young girls. Among men and women of same age group, women have to work much more than men do.

Acharya writes, "In Sinsia, male children between 5 to 9 years of age spend 1.24 hours working each day while girls in the same age group put in 2.05 hours. Men spent 92.2 percent of their work time in productive work. But again, given that women work more hours than men, men have about seven hours of free time while boys of 10-14 age groups put in about 5 hours of work per day, girls of the same age group have almost full work day, and i.e. they work for an average of 7.6 hour per day (Acharya 1981)"

Having very low level of per capita income of US 270, Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. More than 31 percent people are under poverty line (World Bank 1990). All these data show the economic backwardness of the country. The rural women's condition is more miserable than that of their male counterparts. Even though women constitute one third of the total formal labour force, their participation in economic activities and in decision making seems negligible only 29,64,000 women are economically active, which is nearly 32 percent of the total population of women (CBS 1991).

The majority of women in Nepal are engaged in four occupational sectors: agriculture, manufacturing, trade and services. In these sectors, economically active population may be categorized as:

1Self- employed, 2 employed, and 3 unpaid family workers (Joshi 1980).

Rural women have contributed greatly towards the agro-economic development of Nepal by their involvement in reciprocal type, which is called Parma (labour exchange). Nepalese women spend 11 hours a day as compared to 7.51 hours for men. Again, women's contribution will be 50 percent of total income the net 50 percent goes to both men 44 percent and children of 10-14 age group 6 percent.

2.2 Role of Carpet Industry in Nepal

Carpet industry is a hundred percent export based industry and huge foreign currency earning sector. Nepal is exporting carpet since the last few decades to the different country of the world.

In the fiscal year B.S. 2060/2061 from the carpet export earned more than US Dollar 752888842 by exporting more than 1617766 square meter carpet in around 40 countries of the world. (According to report central carpet Bulletin B.S. 2062). Carpet industry is also a major source of employment generation because more than 150 thousands people are directly engaged in this section (CWIN document and also library report 2002 Ad).

We can summarize the Role of carpet industry in Nepalese economy in the following ways:

Some Facts about carpets:-

Share in overseas export	33.2 percent
Total carpet export in 2004	1617766 Sqm.
Foreign Currency Earning	75288842 US. Dollar
Employment Situation	300000 previous thesis 15000 Directly Engaged (CWIN) 127453 Small & Cottage Industry Report
Capital Investment	6115814653 Nrs.
Production	11796239326 Nrs.

Source: Trade Promotion Centre Report 2003 Ad.

Carpet Export Report before 5 Years

Fiscal Year	Export Qty in (Sqm.)	Price in(US. Dollar)	Dep. Increase Percent
2056/57	2509452	142365151	-3.6%
20547/58	2242692	117466682	10.6%
2058/59	1693136	81655132	-24.5%
2059/60	1566950	68089183	-7.5%
2060/61	1617766	75288842	+3.2%

Source: Carpet Bulletin B.S. 2062

2.2.1 Biggest employer Sector

Carpet industry has been producing employment opportunity to the large number of people since its beginning. It has proved this opportunity not to the educated people but also to the poor and uneducated people directly and indirectly. During the fiscal year 1997/1998 there were more than 300 thousand people directly involved in this industry. This involvement of the people was higher than all employers of all industrial workers of Nepal put together. At present more than 10000 employment opportunity to around 150 thousand people directly. Carpet industry has various stages of production and each and every process or stage is entirely labour intensive in nature. Due to this it can provide employment opportunity to a huge number of people.

On the other hand it has also become the working place and means of livelihood for the people of remote areas and from lower income group giving social justice to some extent. This industry has become also to decrease the problems of unemployment and disguised. Employment of the agriculture sector of the economy. The agriculture entirely depends on the monsoon due to

which there is a wide range of seasonal employment. Such labour from agriculture sector can be employed in carpet industry, which helps to reduce poverty also (Rijal.....)

2.2.2 Possibility of Sheep Farming

The most necessary thing of the carpet industry is raw wool, which is imported from Tibet and New Zealand and a big amount of foreign currency is needed to import the raw wool from those countries. On the one hand Nepalese carpet industry is encouraging the sheep farming of other countries but on the other hand there is suitable condition for the sheep farming in the Himalayan regions of Nepal. Therefore carpet industry encourages the sheep farming in Nepal which saves a large amount of foreign currency on the one hand, but on the other it reduce the problem of unemployment, unemployment disguised employment of the economy. Likewise, it not only fulfills the demand of raw wools but also demand of the meat of sheep.

The income of the people also will be increase the living standard of the economically backward class people also gets improved. So the carpet industries encourage to the people to sheep farming and help Nepalese economy to some extant.

2.2.3. Source of Raw Materials

Though people residing in high hill of northern of Nepal -Tibet have traditional of sheep farming for their domestic consumption propose, raw wool for the industries propose have be fully imported from New Zealand. The only one domestic cotton factory couldn't meet the demand as such as cotton threads has to be imported from India and other sources. At the first, wool used to import from India and other sources. At the first, wool used to import from Tibet and New Zealand but other wool producing countries also have shown their interest to Nepalese Carpet Industries (Carpet Bulletin 2062).

2.2.4 Women in Rural Areas and their Contributions

Women mostly from high hills constitute more than 90% in weaving the carpet as labour/worker. In order to up lift those for their participation as entrepreneurs and owner Federation of Cottage and Small Scale Industry with co-ordination with women development service/HMG have launched a program to make avail the financial assistant program for their establishments. (Sherpa Ay Dendi 2005)

2.2.5. Government's Source of Tax

There are various source of various revenue one of them is tax. Among them carpet industry pays indirect tax to government in the different form as sale tax excise duty, import tax, export ex, local tax etc. The table given below clearly shows the total amount of tax paid by the carpet industry to the government s

Tax paid by carpet industry to the Government

S.N	Year	Amount in million Rs.	Change
1	1994/95	48.8	125.83%
2	1995/96	110.2	67.09%
3	1997/98	36.2	

Source: Old Thesis

During the fiscal year 1995/96 the total amount of tax paid to the government by the carpet industry was 110.2 million whereas, it was Rs 48.8 million during th fiscal year 1994/95. This industry paid Rs.36.2 million during the fiscal year 1997/98.

2.2.6 Other Role of Carpet Industry is Labour Incentive Industry

It is clear that carpet industry is labour incentive industry. This industry needs large numbers of workers in different stage. Open and big space for

establishment of industry. So it clears next service. Factories are in rented home. They pay big amount every month. There for this industry is also income source of houses owner's income is decrease due to the problems of carpet industry.

We found that much economic activity has doing by carpet industry. Many business sectors are promoting by them. Like Kirana pasal, cosmetics shop, vegetable shop, cloth shops, film hall etc. And it is also contributes to the government not only in tax paying but also is electricity, Telephone, water supply etc.

Another role of carpet industry is saving. We know that saving create investment and investment create another economic activities. In the different stages of carpet business many workers and owners save their many from income and they invest that saving amount in productive sector. A worker has been changed fin to investor (Owner), a worker has been by land in his villager.

In the last it is needless to say that carpet industry is contributing many economic activities of the country.

Literature Review of Past Studies

In 1994 an article was published in a monthly magazine "Bimochan" which highlighted the unseen painful and uncomfortable environment inside the carpet industry. The study claims that around 25 million people are engaged directly or indirectly in the carpet industry among them 20% are owner and labours. The study also says that 98% of the total carpet industries are only concentrated with in the kathmandu valley and the laborers are mainly migrated from the hilly and mountainous districts like Sindhupalchok, Kavrepalanchok, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechap ect. Among them 80% of these labours have their own land is vary low. According to the study, SLC passed labours are less than 3% in the industrial and 46% are married in which 50% have children, 10% children co-workers with their parents in the same factory.

The study also focus the payment made to the labours of most painful data pasteurized is that the labours work for more than 12 hours a day but they can save hardly Rs. 500 per month, Here are middlemen between the owner of the factory and the labour who always makes partial payment to the labours.

But somewhere the labours are lucky as they do not have the pass through the middleman for their payments from the owners and they will be able to earn Rs. 2000 to 2500 monthly. The payment is piece wise and the rate is Rs.380 per square meter with in a month. In the study, it was also found that 2000 to 3000 people are migrated monthly to the valley for getting employment in carpet industry.

On the concluding the article stresses the importance of carpet industry in promoting employment generation and export promotion but the condition of labour especially their health, shelter, education etc. are not give emphasis and the labours are just treated as physical factors of production. The study recommends that factory owner must co-operate with I/NGOs which are working to improve the working condition of carpet labours.

Mr. Subedi also conducted a research named as “The role of carpet in employment generation” contains the magnitude and nature of employment generated with in the carpet industries and its macro & micro analysis of the research is to identify problem of the carpet industry. His research is focused in Chithubihar VDC, Kritipur.

He argued the importance of carpet industry in generating employment especially for those who are illiterate and from the present sector or the society contributing to reduce the national unemployment problems as this sector is totally labour intensive. He found that carpet industry is playing a major role in reducing disguised unemployment and un development by observing most of labours form agriculture sector of the hilly part of the country. Further he found the possibility of injection more investment because of the exiting high demand for Nepalese hand made carpet in abroad which alternatively will create more

opportunities of employment. Carpet industry is also observing the female workers who are regarded as the dependent and half of the employee's female in the industry is a significant matter for woman's development because more than half of the kingdom population is contributed by women. He also claimed that the carpet industry is most suitable for Nepal at that moment because it need small investment and large number of labour and it has been able to solve both the employment problem and adverse balance of payment by earning foreign currency by its export. According to Mr. Subedi, the main problems being faced by Nepalese carpet industry lies in the supply of raw materials which almost are imported by spending the valuable foreign currency. He is hope full that the raw materials especially sheep's wool can be produced and processed with in the country in the diversified regions of he country which will also help to save large sum of exchange and create additional employment opportunity.

CHAPTER - THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the procedures adopted for the fulfillment of the objective of the study. It describes research design selection of the study area, nature and source of the data, sampling size, tools of data collection (interview and observation), and method of data analysis.

3.1 Section of the Study Area

The study area is the Kirtipur Municipality, Which is one of the historical places of the Kathmandu Valley. The municipality is situated in the southeastern part of the Kathmandu valley at a height of 1418 meters above the sea level and at a distance of about 7 kilometers from the Kathmandu City. The municipality is divided into 19 Wards. The total population is 40358, in which 53.10 percent are males and 46.9 percent are females. Among the total population, 27582(67.54%) are literate, in which 17152 males and 10431 are females. About 7910 can't read and write in which 1846 are males and 6064 are females (CBS, 2001).

This study is focused to the socio-economic condition of women in carpet industry in Kirtipur Municipality. There are many carpet industries but only five industries are registered in Municipality. Kirtipur is one of the important suburban areas of Kathmadu city, which is in rapid urbanization process. So by the study of Kirtipur we can find the trend in other suburban areas of round Kathmandu.

Carpet Industries

Kiritipur Municipality Office

S.N	Names	Address	Ward No.	Names of Industry	Occupation	
					Reg.	Reg. Date
1.	RamHari Khanal	Samal	6	Naulo Tepech	6	1-03-2059
2.	Sangaranta manandhar	Khasibazar	5	Sangam Carpet	55	1-05-2059
3.	Senondorge lama	Nayabazar	17	Senon Carpets	76	1-05-2059
4.	Dilawat	Nayabazar	17	Kiritipur woolen Carpet	78	1-05-2059
5.	Sonam Lama/ Prasak Maharjan	Nayabazar	17	Dharding Carpets Udyog	121	1-6-2059

Source: Kiritipur Municipality

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the most important component of social research P.V. young (1949) defines research design as the logical and systematic planning which directs the research. The nature of the study is descriptive as well as explorative. The main focus of the study is to find out the socio-economic status and level of women's participation in carpet industries in the study area.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

This study is mainly based on primary source of information (interview observation) which is mainly derived from field survey with in the help of questionnaire. However secondary information has also been used. This secondary data are taken form the various publication and bulletins.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

Many Carpet factories are in operation with in Kirtipur. Among them 5 registered factories are selected. Among those 5 factories 60 women workers are selected randomly for interview.

3.5 Data Collection Technique

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

Inter view has been taken to the women working in the carpet industries in the study area.

Structured questionnaire has been prepared to generate realistic and accurate data from participants in carpet industry. Most of the respondents are illiterate, so the researcher asked the questions to the respondents and answers have been filled up by the researcher herself to collect required data.

This method aims at collecting information about qualitative as well as quantitative information about the feelings and views, behaviors, Socio-economic characteristics etc and these were used for cross-checking.

3.5.2 Observation

Observation is also a major tool of data collection. The method of unobtrusive observation has been used in this study. This method has been used to observe lifestyle art and technology, working condition, daily activities and so on.

3.5.3 Key Informant Interview

Key informant interviews conducted to those people who are applicable to give more information about weaving in carpets industry, i.e. well known people in the study area.

3.5.5 Focus Group Discussions

Qualitative information such as expression capacity, decision-making and implementation has been obtained from focus group discussion. For this study

approximately a dozen of women were involved in each group involved in the program.

3.6 Data Collection Tools

In order to apply above mentioned data collection technique, following tools have been used in the study,

- Questionnaire for interview schedule
- Interview guidelines
- Check list for observation
- Checklist for key information interview and FGD

3.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation

After the processing and analyzing the data, they have been presented with the help of simple forms and simple statistical tools like percentage, ration, average, table, figure, graphs, etc. Marital status, caste/ ethnicity and festival celebration have been descriptively analysis and information obtained on education, attainment, economic status, health status has been simply analyzed.

CHAPTER – FOUR

4.1 History of Carpets Weaving in Nepal

The art of weaving is an old traditional in the kingdom of Nepal, especially in the mountainous region of the country, Radhi, Pakhi, Bakkhu, dachi (with pile) are well known Nepalese products produced using indigenous wool in this region. The marketing of these products was confined to domestic market.

The development of an export quality carpet was initiated with the influx of Tibetan refugees in the early sixties. Credit goes to the SATA for their contribution in the development of the carpet industry in Nepal through financial and technical support to the Tibetan refugee's resettlement programs. In the beginning, it was launched as a source of livelihood for the Tibetan refugees and marketing was limited to tourists visiting the kingdom. Efforts to gain access to the international market area paid-off in 1964 when the first commercial shipment left to Europe, namely Switzerland. With vision and entrepreneur skill, it transformed into a nationally recognized commercial commodity and remains the most important export product from Nepal.

4.1.1. The Rough of Tibet

The Nepalese Tibetan carpet contains a very high degree of hand processing and qualities ranging from 60-150 knots per square inch. Regularity safe guards are in place to ensure that only highest quality fleece wool is imported for use in these carpets.

Buddhism basically influences the traditional design of the Nepalese Tibetan carpets but recent years the Nepalese manufactures have introduced modern design and colors in line with the present day market tastes. A wide range of size from 0.25 square meters has replaced the traditional size as round, octagon and customers shapes. The desired designs, styles and shades are the creation of local designers and engineers with regular feedback from the market.

At present 95 percent of the production of carpet is concentrated in the Kathmandu valley with the remaining 5 percent spreading over a number of other districts of the country.

4.2 Production Process

Prior to 1984 no machineries were used in the production process. The whole process from the sorting of the wool to the packaging stage of the finished product was carried out by hand process. The production process of Nepalese-Tibetan carpet includes.

4.2.1 Wool Shorting and Washing

Wool from Tibet is generally imported in raw form requiring careful sorting to pick out the foreign particles such as vegetable materials. The Tibetan wool also requires washing to remove dirt and excessive grease which is followed by sun drying for two to three days. The Tibetan wool has a strong good fiber, a good luster and a high resilient value. The New Zealand wool is imported in scoured form. New Zealand wool is of 36 micron, 100 mm barb length and is identified as type 128. British wool meeting regulatory standard have also started being available in the market.

4.2.2 Carding

The carding process allows the fiber strand to flow smoothly when spinning. This is also the stage for blending different wools and the stage for ratio of different origins. Traditionally, carding was performed by hand and machine carding was introduced when the industry grew. However hand carded product is still available if a customer so desires.

4.2.3 Spinning

The carded wool is spun into yarn by hand using charkha (Spinning Wheel). The thickness of the yarn depends on the quality of the carpet and generally a 3 ply yarn is used.

4.2.4 Dyeing

The traditional pot dyeing method has been largely replaced by machine dyeing in closed chambers. Dyes containing harmful substances such as AZO are banned and dyestuffs from renowned international manufacturers are used. These dyes have a high degree of fastness. The dyed yarn has to be dried in the sunlight for one to three days depending on the weather: pot dyeing and vegetable (natural) dyeing is still being used by some manufacturers.

4.2.5 Knotting

Carpet knotting is an art by itself. The workers known as the weaver is well trained and skilled in their art and has a very high versatility in knotting. One or more weaver works on a loom depending on the size of the carpet. Each weaver makes individual knots row after row. The designs are chartered out on a graph and the weaver translates the graphic designs into knots on a carpet. The dyed yarn is made into balls and scissors, iron rod, liver comb beaters are used as tools.

4.2.6 Trimming

The finished carpet is taken off the loom and the designs and patterns are curved out by scissors.

4.2.7 Washing & Drying

The trimmed carpet is washed with fresh water chemicals. The washed carpet is dried in the sunlight up to four or five days. While the bulk of the carpets are manually washed in Nepal a notable quantity is washed in Switzerland.

4.2.8 Final Finishing

The dried carpets are given the final finishing touch by re-trimming and stretching where necessary to bring it to close to the ordered size.

4.2.9 Packing

All washed carpets are rolled and wrapped in polythene sheet and is sealed at each end. Again it is wrapped in Hessian cloth and sewn. Generally around 14 m² are packed in each bale.

4.2.10 Payment

Export proceed must be received through an in irrevocable latter credit (L/C) or advance payment.

4.3 Social Awareness

The carpet industry is the highest industrial employment generation in the country and it has become particularly beneficial to the mass work force who are illiterate or who has hardly had an education background. As it has no gender discrimination it has a specially proven and haven to the female worker force. Respecting the laws of the country the industry does not employ child labour and many programs are in place to take care of the healthy education and welfare of the workers and their children.

4.4 Characteristics of Nepalese Carpets & Manufactures

- Hand- knotted using handspun woolen yarn.
- Top quality fleece wool meeting regulatory and strict standards.
- Immense adaptability with changing market trends.
- Fast delivery.
- The credibility of the manufacturers and exporters.

The carpet from the highest Himalayan region is specially created to feel your imagination with many magnificent artistic visions. As a matter of fact, each of the carpets, most skillful hand-knotted with the finest lands pan sheep wool is indeed a beautiful symbol of warm Himalayan heritage.

CHAPTER – FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter incorporates the analysis and interpretation of data collected from the respondents. After collecting the data, they were tabulated and calculated in percentages regarding each item of the questionnaire. It was kept in sequential order according to the need of the study.

For easy understanding the analyzed data are presented in graphical Forms.

5.1 Respondents by their Age Group

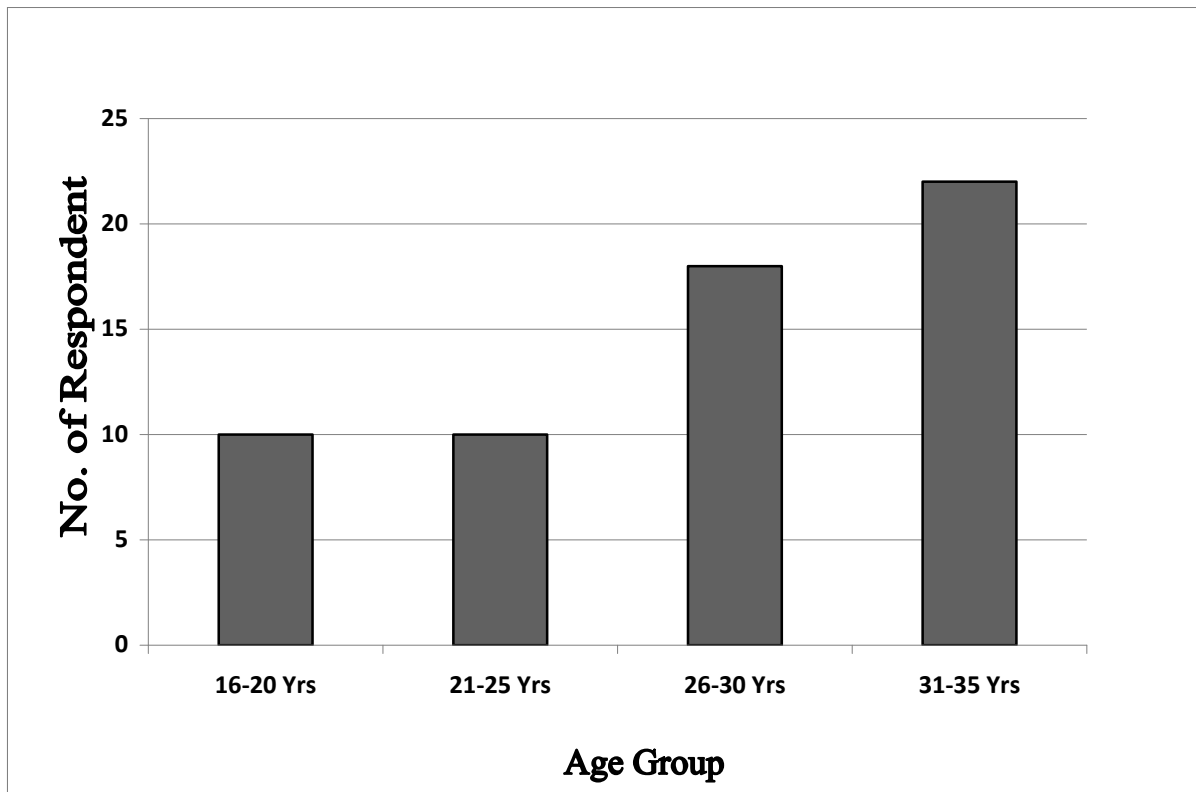
Age is an important demographic characteristic; age makes differences in working hour, type of work and involvement in decision making process. These respondents are further divided into four groups. The distribution of respondents in each groups are shown in Table 5.1 below.

Table No. 5.1. Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

S.N	Age Group	Respondents	
		No.	Percent
1	16-20 yrs.	10	16.66
2	21-25 yrs.	10	16.66
3	26-30 yrs.	18	30.00
4	31-35 yrs.	22	36.66
Total		60	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Fig. 5.1 Respondents by Age Group



Respondents by Age Group

In the above table and figure, all the respondent women are distributed according to their ages and the distribution is shown at four year intervals, ranging from 16-35 years of age of all 60 interviewed women. In this study 16.66 percent of women belong to the age group of 16-20 years, 16.66 percent of women belong to the age group of 21-25 years, 30.00 percent of women belong to the age group of 26-30 years, and 36.68 percent of women belong to the age group 31-35 years.

5.2 Education

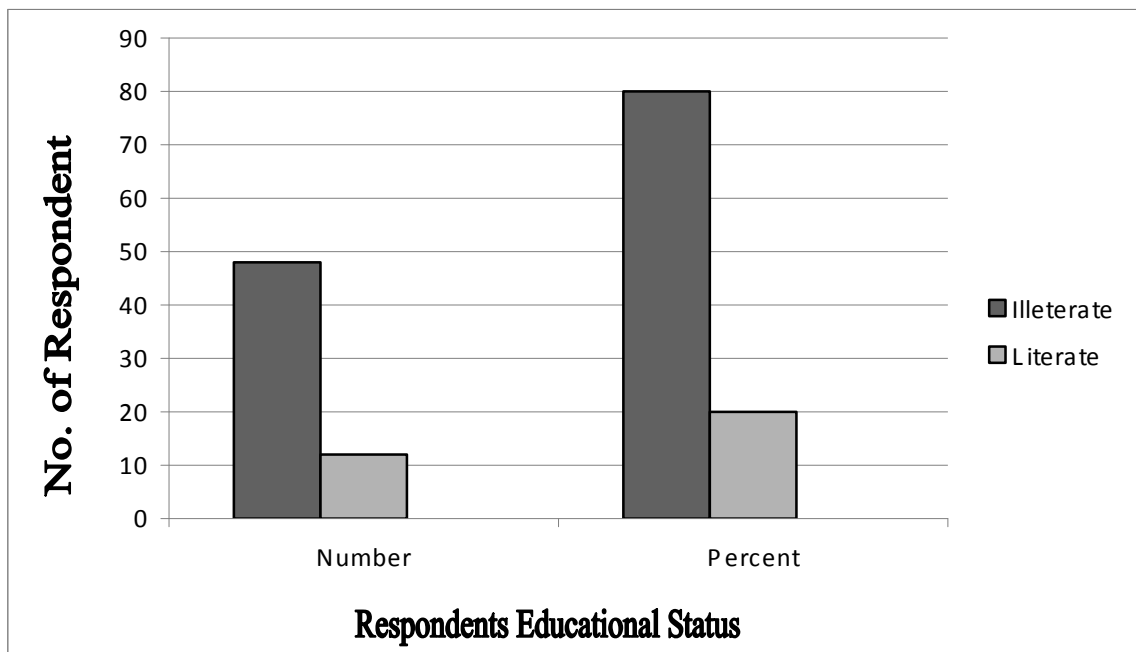
Education is one of the basic activities of people in all human societies. This is a crucial factor not only for availing employment opportunities created in the process of modernization but also for communication with the outside world. Education attainment has become a most valuable indicator of women's social status. The majority of the population are illiterate, and more women are illiterate than men. Women literacy rate is 42.49 in Nepal and 65.08 percent for male according to the 2001 census.

Table 5.2 Distribution of Educational Status

S.N	Education	Respondents	
		No.	Percent
1.	Illiterate	48	80
2.	Literate	12	20
Total		60	100

Source:Field Survey 2009

Fig. 5.2 Educational Status of Women in Carpet Industry



The table and figure shows that out respondents 80 percent are illiterate whereas only 20 percent respondents are literate. The educational background of the respondent women in the Kirtipur municipality shows that there are more illiterates than literate women.

5.3 Family Structure

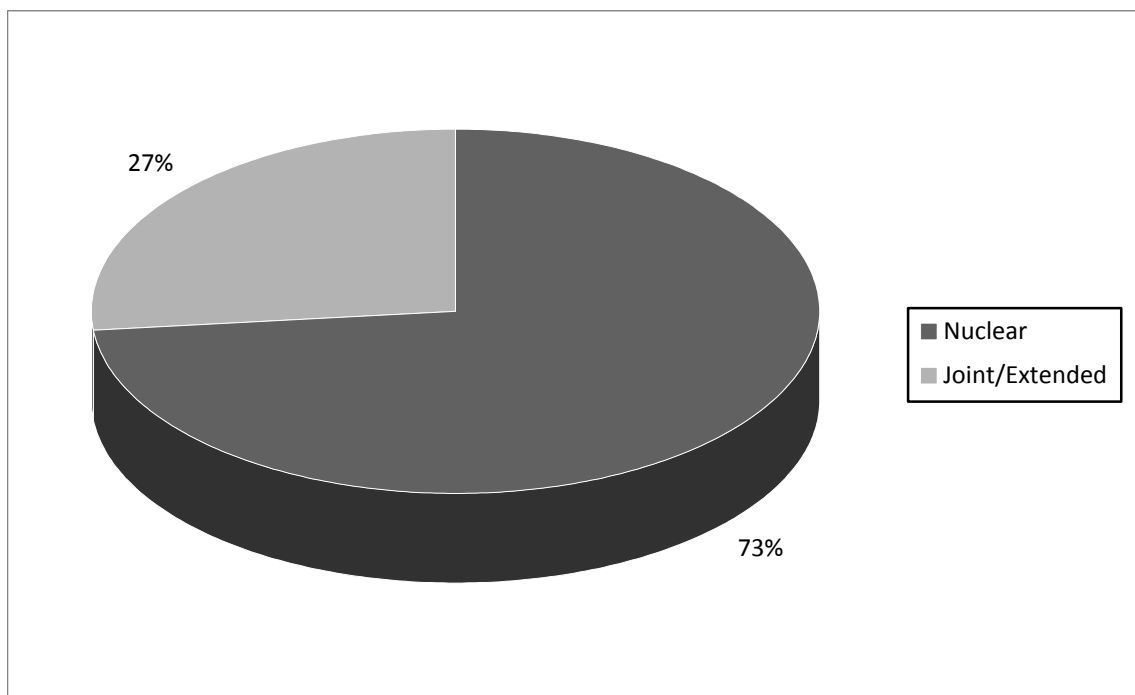
Along with the wave of modernization and urbanization, the traditional family system has been changing its shape. Traditional joint family system is gradually fading away, being replaced by the nuclear family system. There are mainly three forms of family according to size: nuclear, joint and extended. But for our purpose, we defined only two types: nuclear and joint / extended. Distribution of respondents by the type of family is presented in the following table.

Table: 5.3 Distribution of Respondents by their Family Structure

S.N	Type of family	Respondents	
		No.	percent
1.	Nuclear	44	73.34
2.	Joint / Extended	16	26.66
Total		60	100.00

Source: Field survey 2009.

Fig. 5.3 Respondents by Their Family Structure



Among the 60 respondents, 44 (77.33 percent) were living in the nuclear family

system and remaining 16 (26.66 percent) in the joint family system.

5.4. Occupational Status

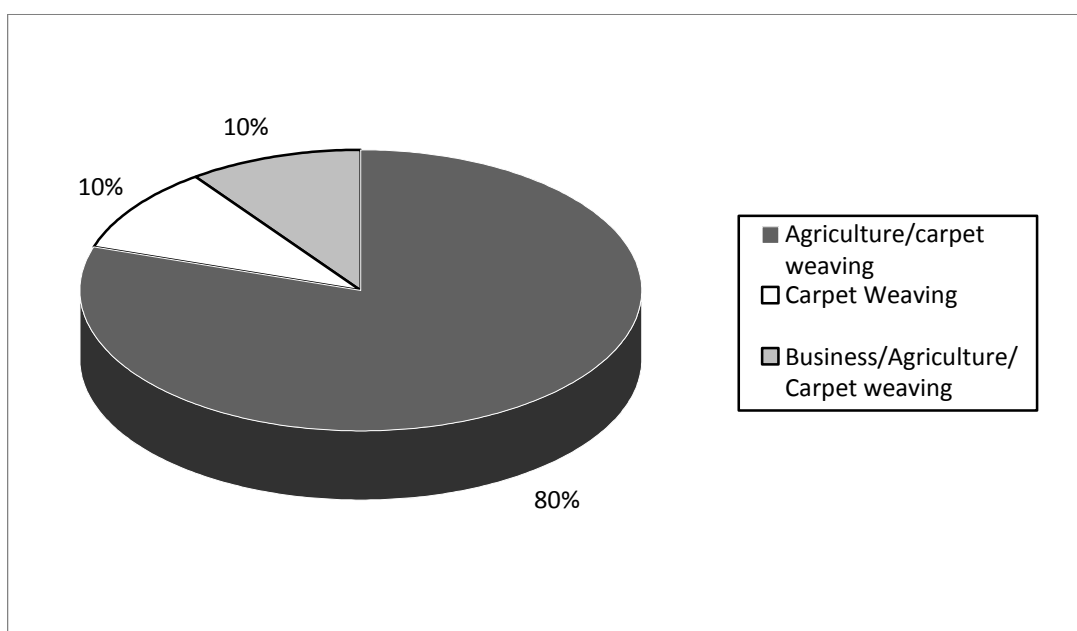
Occupation is a key factor for determining occupation is a key factor for determining the social status of a person in society. People are engaged in different occupations to live their lives comfortably. Without occupation, people cannot meet the increasing demands of family and society. The classification of respondents based on their occupation is given below.

Table 5.4 Distribution of Respondents by their Occupations

S.N	Occupation	Respondents	
		No.	Percent
1.	Agriculture/ Carpet Weaving	48	80
2.	Carpet Weaving	6	10
3.	Business / Agriculture/ Carpet Weaving	6	10
Total		60	100

Source: Field Survey 2009.

Fig. 5.4 Distribution of Respondents by their Occupation



The above table and figure shows that vast majority 48 (80%), of respondents are engaged in agriculture / carpet weaving, 6 (10%) each are engaged in only carpet weaving and business / agriculture / carpet weaving.

5.5 Land-holding Pattern

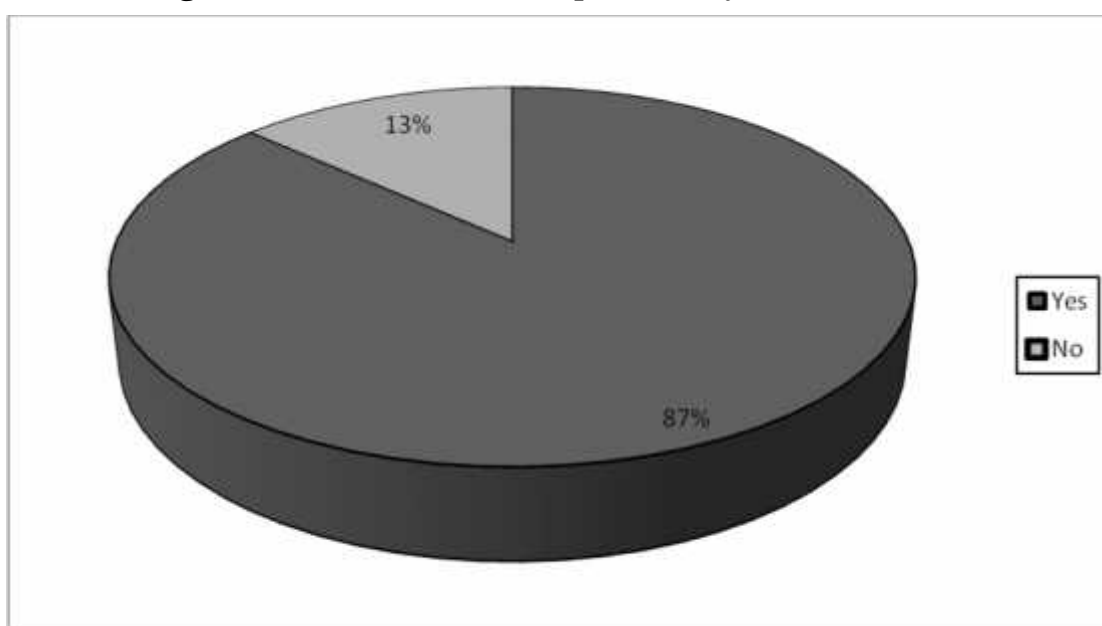
Land-holding pattern of respondents indicates the socio-economic condition of a person in a given area. The larger landholders are generally considered as the people of higher status in the society, where as small landholders and landless are considered as of lower status people. So landholding size of the people in a given area influences the socio-economics life and status.

Table 5.5 (a) Distribution of Respondents by their Land

S.N	Land	Respondents	
		No	Percent
1.	Yes	52	86.66
2.	No	8	13.34
Total		60	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Fig. 5.5 (a) Distribution of Respondents by Land Possession

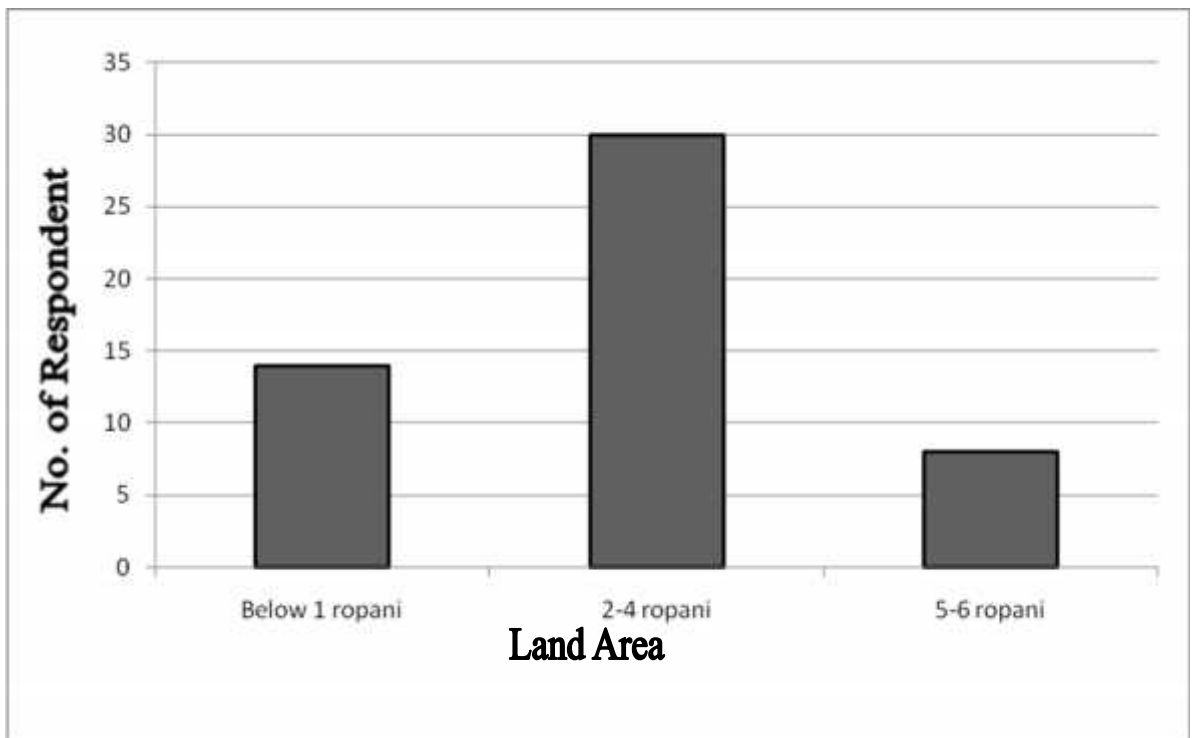


**Table 5.5 (b) Distribution of Respondents by
Their Land Holding Pattern**

S.N	Land Area	Respondents	
		No.	Percent
1.	Below 1 ropani	14	26.93
2.	2-4 repani	30	57.69
3.	5-6 ropani	8	15.38
	Total	52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Fig. 5.5 (b) Respondents by their Landholding Pattern



The above table and figure shows that our 52 respondents, 30 (57.69) have 2-4 ropani land, 14 (26.93%) have below 1 ropani and 8 (15.38%) have 5-6 ropani land. Therefore, the study found out that in the study area most of people have low land size.

5.6 Duration of Carpet Weaving

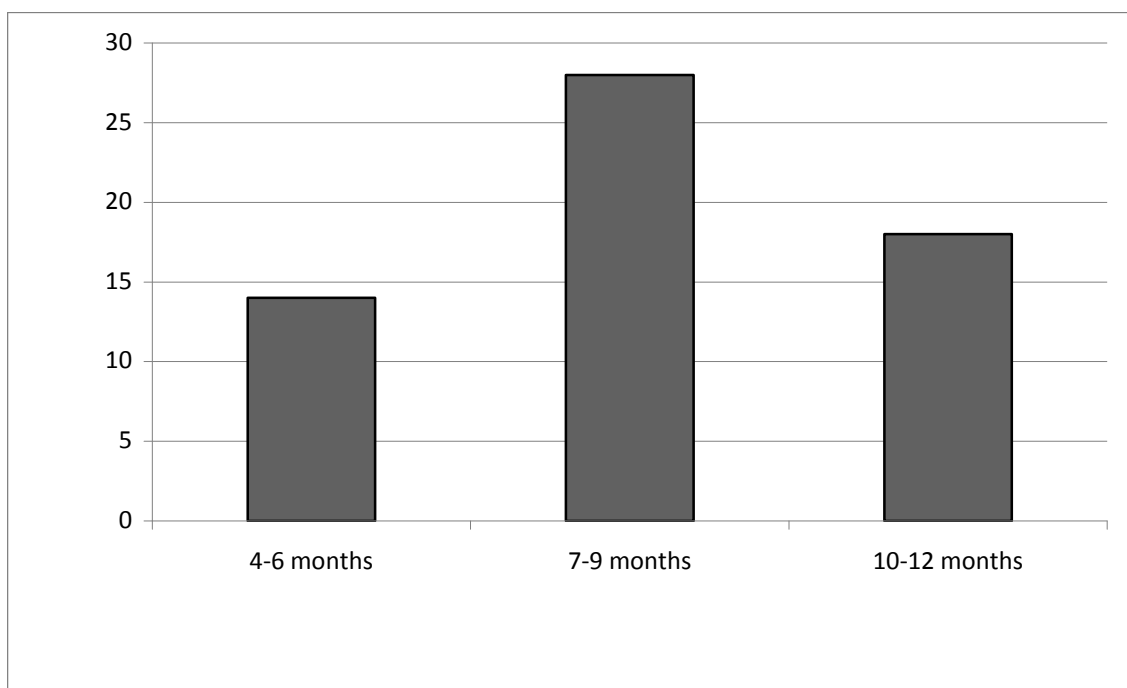
The time spent (in months) in carpet industry by women in Kirtipur is given in Table 5.6

Table 5.6 (a) Distribution of Respondents by Working Month

S.N	Working Months	Respondents	
		No.	Percent
1.	6 months	14	23.34
2.	7-9 months	28	46.66
3.	10-12 months	18	30.00
	Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Fig. 5.6 (a) Represents by Working Months



The above table and figure shows that nearly half of respondents, i.e. 30 percent worked 1-12 months, 46.66 percent women worked 7-9 months, and

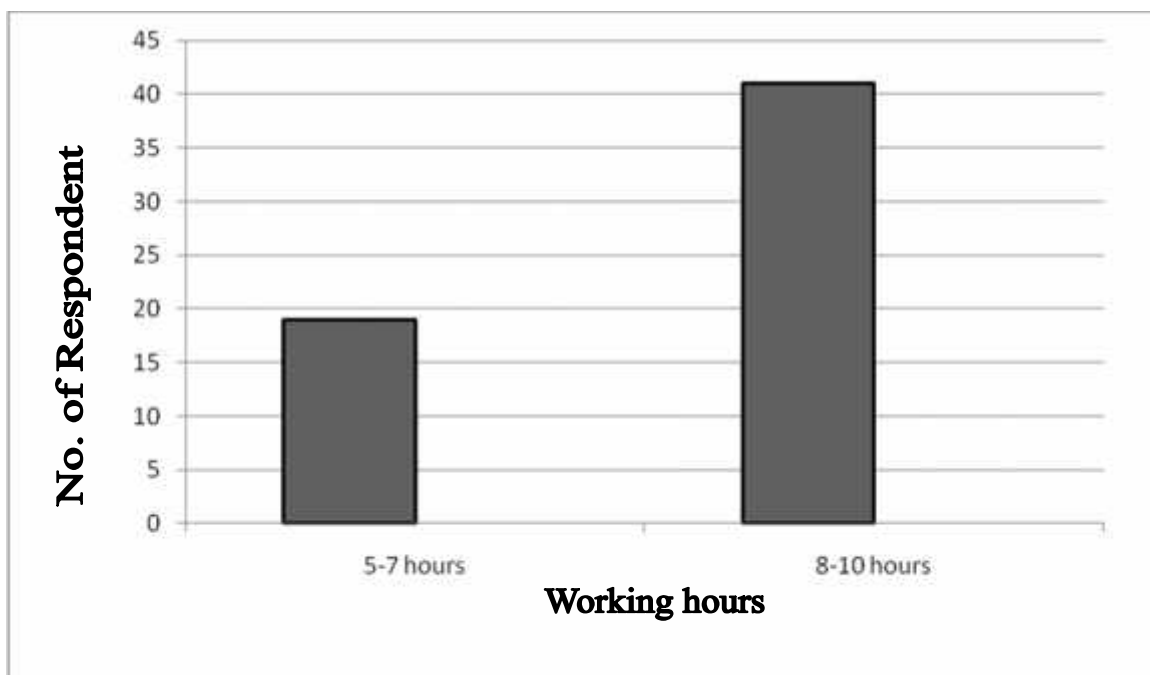
23.34 percent women worked 6 months.

Table 5.6 (b) Distribution of Respondents by Working Hour

S.N	Working Hour/Day	Respondents	
		No.	Percent
1.	5-7 hours	19	31.66
2.	8-10 hours	41	68.34
Total		60	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Fig 5.6 (b) Respondents by Working Hours



5.7 Job Satisfaction

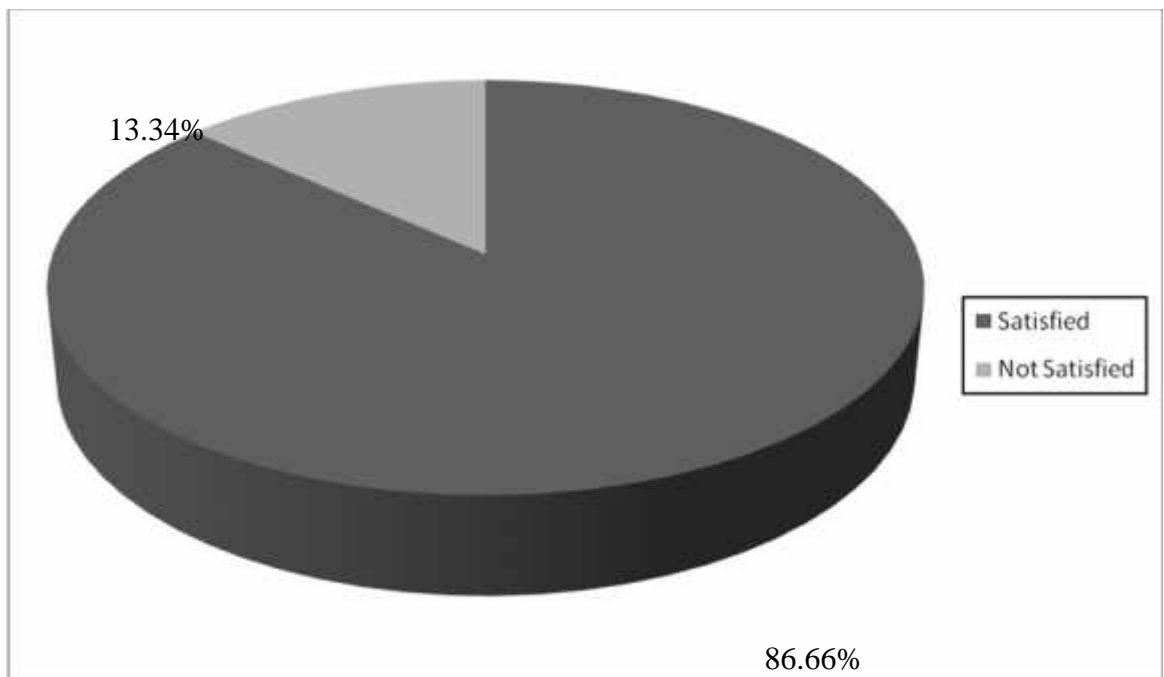
When the researcher asked respondents about satisfaction from their job, the respondents gave the following answers:

Table 5.7 Distribution of Respondents by their Job Satisfaction

S.N	Satisfied from Income	Respondents	
		No.	Percent
1.	Satisfied	52	86.66
2.	Not satisfied	8	13.34
Total		60	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Fig 5.7 Respondents by their Job Satisfaction



The Table 5.8 indicates that 86.66 percent are satisfied with this job and 13.34 percent are not satisfied.

5.8 Health Problems

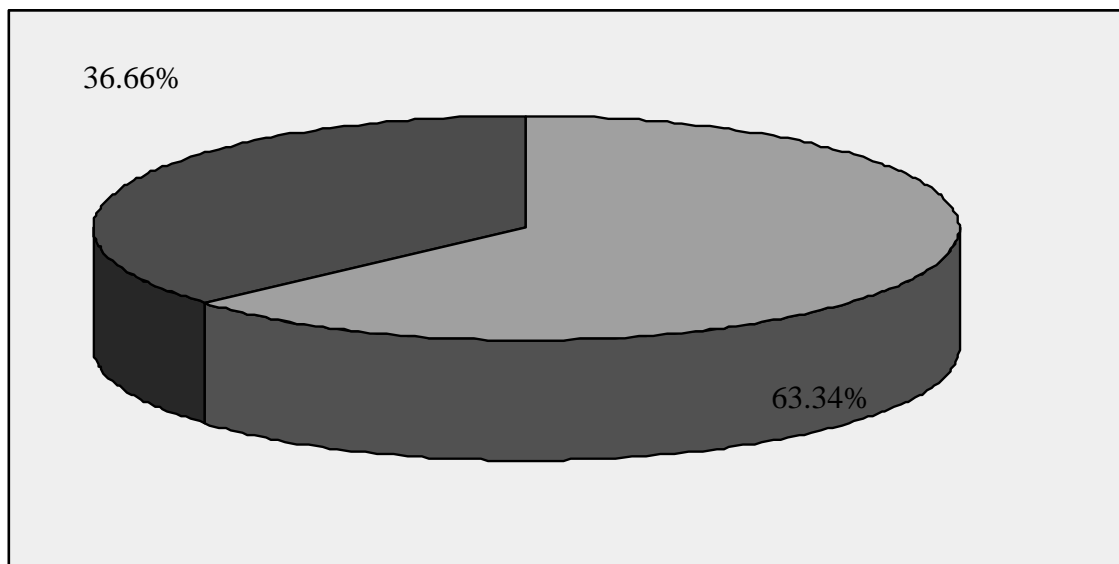
The respondent's health problem due to the carpet weaving is given in the following table.

Table 5.8(a) Health Problems of Respondents

S.N.	Health Problem	Respondents	
		No.	Percent
1.	Yes	38	63.34
2.	No	22	36.66
Total		60	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Fig 5.8(a) Health Problem of Respondents



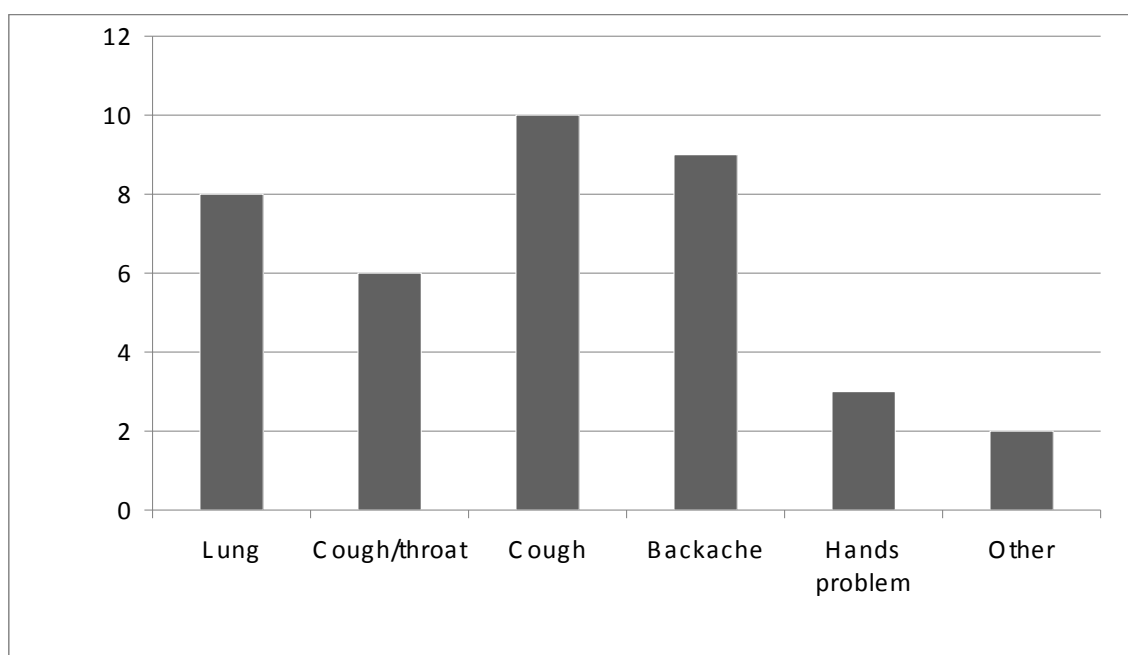
During the survey period, when the research asked about condition of health, out of 60 respondents, 63.34 percent had health problems and 36.66 percent did not have any health problems.

Table 5.8 (b) Types of Health Problems of Respondents

S.N	Type of Health Problem	Respondent	
		No.	Percent
1.	Lung	8	21.06
2.	Cough / Throat	6	15.78
3.	Cough	10	26.39
4.	Backache	9	23.68
5.	Hands problem	3	7.98
6.	Others	2	5.26
Total		38	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Fig. 5.8(b) Income of Respondents



The above table and figure shows that 26.33 percent of women had cough only problem, 15.78 had cough and throat problem, 23.68 percent of women found backache problem 21.06 percent women had lung problems, 7.89 percent women found hand problem and 5.26 percent women found hand problem and 5.26 percent women had others health problems.

5.9 Income from this occupation

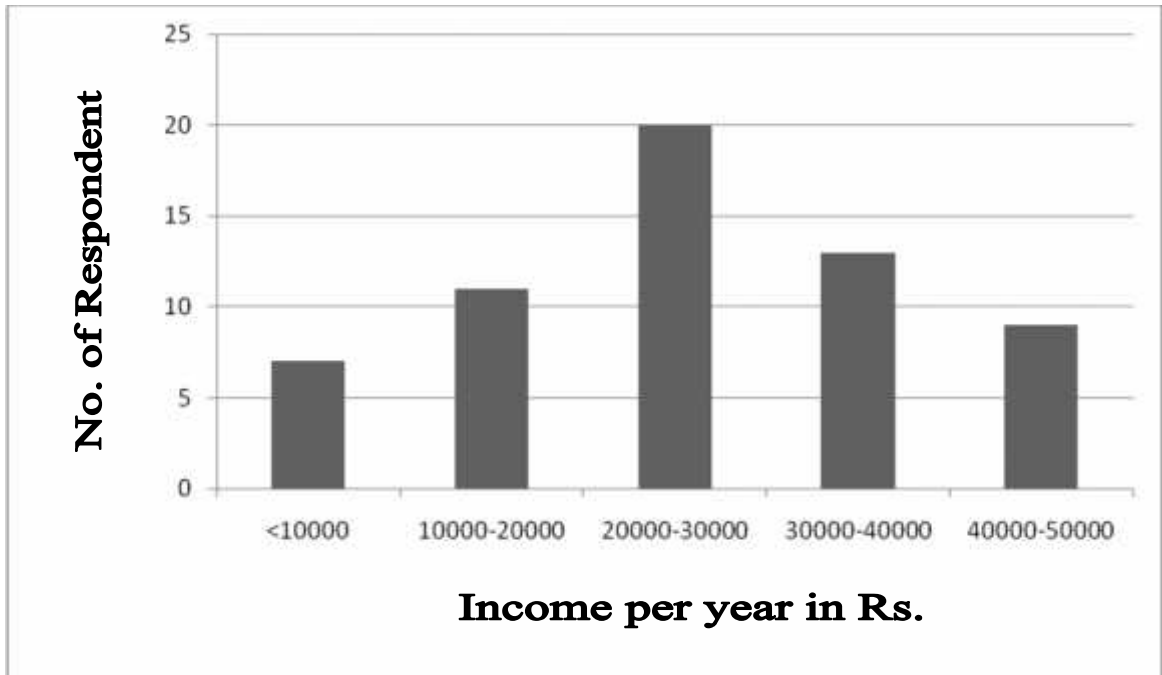
The study wanted to find out how much they earned from carpet weaving. The following table shows their income.

Table 5.9 Distribution of Respondents by Their Income

S.N	Income Per year in (Rs).	Respondents	
		No.	Percent
1.	< 10000	7	11.66
2.	11,000-20000	11	18.34
3.	21,000-30,000	20	33.34
4.	31,000-40,000	13	21.66
5.	41000-50,000	9	15
Total		60	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2009.

Fig. 5.9 Income of Respondents



The above table and figure shows that (11.66) percent respondents get <10,000 income per year, (18.34) percent get 11,000-20,000 income per year, (33.34) percent get 21,000-30,000 per year, 21.66 percent get 31,000-40,000 per year and 15 percent get 41,000-50,000 per year income.

5.10 Basis of Income of Workers

Income level of workers depends upon the worker's own skill. Skill means his knitting capacity, working experience and trained hands.

Therefore the factory owner gives job in contact basis. So as they work more they earn more. Due to this they want to work for maximum hours as far as them, which varies from 8 to hours of work per day. If the demand is increased the women also forced them to work for more hours to meet the demand in time. Somewhere The research found that the owners don't give the wages for workers directly. They give in contact basis for a team leader (middleman). And the team leader gives again in contact basis for workers or in salary basis.

5.11 Working Condition Place and Facilities

About 35 percent of the worker is working by living inside the factory premises and about 65 percent of the workers are local some are working by living in the rental room independently near by their factory.

The table below shows the clear picture concerning the working living condition and facilities provided to the workers.

Table 5.10 Conditions and Environmental Situation of Working Place

Conditions and facilities	Positive Answer	Negative Answer
Lighting of working place	90%	10%
Ventilation of working place	70%	30%
Sanitation	45%	55%
Doctors facilities available	5%	95%
Radio and Music	95%	5%
Television	35%	65%
Quarter facility	35%	65%
Sport facility	5%	95%

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Concerning the entertainment 95% of the workers are satisfied with the radio and music facility where as only 35% of the total workers are with in the reach of television facilities.

CHAPTER - SIX

PROBLEMES OF NEPALESE CARPET

Carpet industry plays a vital role in economic activity in Nepal. It is clear that a lot of economic activity related with carpet industry. We exported carpet to European market and other countries of the earn large amount of foreign currency through the sale of carpet. But now a day's Nepalese carpet industry facing many problems inside of the country. First of all, export of carpet and import of raw wools entirely dependent on the international market. The raw wools which is basic need of carpet weaving is imported from the New Zealand and Tibet and the produced carpets are exported to western market. Due to this dependency any change in international markets beings high fluctuations of Nepalese carpet industries.

Due to the economic depression in Germany, the purchasing power of developed countries is being decreased, supply of Indo-Nepal carpet in international market and changes attitude about carpet of consumer. Lack of modern design etc has affected our carpet export.

According to the A.G. Serpa, (The chairman of central carpet industry Association) The main reason of low carpet exporting is that the incidence of September 11th in American and duplicate Nepali carpet in international market (Carpet Bulletin-2004).

In the present situation, Nepalese carpet is facing a lot of problems. Nepal has to comotation with India and China in international market to hold the higher share of carpet export. But Nepalese carpet is unable to compute in price and quality with the carpet produced in China and India. So, it is necessary to give concentration on the quality and price of carpet in international market. And it is also necessary the remove the present problems faced by the Nepalese carpet industry. The quality and price of carpet depend upon the factors, like quality

of wool. Proper securing combing uniform hand spinning, use of good techniques of dyeing, trained manpower etc.

Beside these are some major problems they are bellow:

6.1 Pollution

Carpet industry is concentrated in the Kathmandu Valley. Among them 65percent are scattered along the river like, Bagmati, Bishnumati, Dhobighat, Tukucha, Manohara, Hanumante, Godawari etc. Because they need plenty of water for wool scouring, washing, dyeing, carpet washing. It is easien to let the garbage and the dirt and filling the drains and the servers flow into this local river, which has polluted the water. When this water is used for irrigation plants eighter shrived up or dies. Like it also harmful for cattle's and birds. It leads to serve stomach ailment and disease. Like cholera and Typhoid. Even it also becomes the bleeding place for harmful germs and insect. Infects carpet industry is not only one factor for water pollution. But the process of weaving carpet helps to pollution water.

There also some solid waste from the carpet industry in the from of waste wool chipping from the weaving and finishing process and as from boilers in the sieving plants. But these are environment friendly and act as excellent for fertilizer. The waste wool looses the soil and retrains generate nitrogen which essential for plants. But all these soil waste like the garbage consist of plastic bags, bottles. Cans, vegetables and fruits, peels and over food are also, seen thrown of the open ground which has polluted the land.

Similarly, during the process of the carpet weaving smoke, dust, dyes, chemicals including acids etc produce and pollute it. The bad smell from the throne solid waste also helps to pollute air. The pollute air is harmful to men, birds, animals, vegetarian and also to building because it causes breathing problems, eyes infections and injuries effect on the health of all living being.

6.2 Health Hazards

In the carpet making process, the workers are exposed to wool fiber, dyes and chemicals industries, acids and alkalis. These direct exposures may cause many expect this, the usual working places is not good. Due to those many carpet workers are affected by wrist pain, breathing problems, some of them are affected by tuberculosis, which make them unable to work efficiently in their young age.

In some factories there are very poor lighting systems and a sanitation condition. So it creates a lot of health problems of the workers are found to be infected by the stomach ailment and disease like cholera, dysentery, jaundice and typhoid etc.

6.3 Floor Price

One of the important factors of any industry depends upon the marketing policy. A number of reasons are responsible for the about decline in the demand of Nepalese carpets in its major markets, Germany. To address one of the issues deteriorating quality of carpets, mainly due to use of recycled wool and dyes, a floor price was fixed. It has recently been decreased from \$54 to \$46 per sqm and others are to further lower it. The bottom line is this provision has not served its purpose and has well provide. It creates the numbers of financial nuances for the nation's industrialist and economists have different opinions about the minimum market price of the Nepalese carpet. As some argue that in the liberalized economy the price fixation must be left to the interacting market forces of demand and supply.

Some carpet owners say that the agent give them low price and in the market in higher price sell minimum price is fixed by the government with a view to mention the quality and price of Nepalese carpet in the international market.

6.4 Problems of Child Labour

The used of child labour in the hand knotted carpet industry has been widely criticized nowadays. International labour organization, human right group and many NGO's have describe the dangerous conditions under which children make carpet, often in bondage and without pay. This issue has created bad image of the carpet industry and damage to the goodwill of the industry.

According CWIN Survey conducted in 1992, reported that 50% of the labours in the carpet industry were child labours and 8% of them were below 10 years of age. According to recent estimation of CWIN document and library and present about 48% of the total labours in the carpet industry are child labours and they below the age of 16 years. But ministry of labours rejects this report. But according to another source the number of child labours of Nepal is estimated around 206000.00 where about 4.7% are involve in agriculture and hold work remaining 5% which mean about 33372 labours of the total labour exists in the carpet industries.

The consumer of Nepalese carpet in Germany has been occupied with negative impression after the panorama channel of Neddeutscher Rundfunk Television of Hamburg Broadcasted a documentary picture in April 28, 1944 about the child labour involve in Nepalese carpet industries. Hence, the order of Nepalese carpet reduced. After that child labour has become the problem of our carpet industries.

It is clear that, the economy background has become the main cause create child labour in Nepal. It is true that, Nepal is a poor country and more than 40% of country's people are forced to live under the poverty line. So to remove the child labour the completely, it is necessary to eradicate the poverty form the country.

6.5 Legal Provision

The ILO has declared that any labour below 14 year age is a child labour. Any child below 14 years should not force to work. The labour act of 2049 B.S. of Nepal has strictly prohibits the use of child labour, we will be punish by law. The labour regulations has classified the person of age 14-16 as non-adult and fixed the working hour for them to be 6 hours per day and not more than 36 hours per week.

6.6 Problems of Trained Workers

There are large of people involved in carpet industry. But trained workers are limited. So it is clear that only well trained and skilled workers can be able to weave the high quality of carpet. Out of the workers only about 10% workers well trained because there is no any training institute to take the training of carpet weaving, washing, graphing etc. Actually the problem of trained workers is seen in the field of dying, weaving, washing an graphing, so Nepalese carpet industry is unable to change the designs, color combinations etc. Similarly due to the lack of trained technicians, designers, this industry is not being able to change size and patterns demanded by the consumer of western market.

6.7 Quality Control and Duplicate Nepali Carpet

Nepalese carpet has very remarkable background in the international market due to its unique quality, completely handmade and charming designs. In the period of 90's the arrival of different types of people in carpet industry was seen with a view to make more profit. After then generated over production unfair competition which took down the price of market. After that some producer started to product low quality carpet. Further the recycling of wastage cut pieces wool (zindu) began to use in carpet. It is said that some producers are involve in the export of low quality carpet to make excess profit. Infect low quality wool recycled (zindu), poor color, un-skilled workers are used to make

quality carpets which not only destroying the carpet business but also losing the brief of the consumers to the international market.

The image of Nepalese carpet is extremely being destroyed by the export of low quality Indian carpet in Nepalese Brand. Some carpet investor illegally import the low quality Indian carpet to Nepal first, in cheap price and they exports into the international market in Nepalese brand in high price. According to Mr. Jaffar Ahmad ex-chairman of Nepalese Carpet Product Association. The carpet produced in India is being sold in the name of Indo-Nepali carpet in the international market. Which has also damaged the quality of Nepalese carpet (Kantipur Daily 27th August 2003).

CHAPTER – SEVEN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Summary

Nepal is a small mountainous country with great diversity in land forms. Nepal is very poor, its economy is mainly based on agriculture and the most part of GDP is generated from agriculture sector, but the growth rate of agriculture is very low due to traditional technology. It proves that depending upon agriculture is very task in our situation we have only one alternative: to substitute agriculture by industrial sector. Industry is backbone of the national economy on which the whole of the economy depends and stands. Industrialization plays a vital role in the development of a country. Without the improvement of industrialization, development of the country economically is very hard. Thus, almost all the countries are trying their best for the improvement of their economic development through industrial process. Industrialization is one of the most important tools for the increment of living standards of people. The goal of industrialization in Nepal is to stimulate the establishment of industries and there by to improve living standards of Nepalese people.

Nepalese woolen carpet industry plays vital role for foreign currency earnings and employment generation. There are high prospects for the development of carpet industry. It can contribute economic upliftment of the country and progress of people through employment generation.

Most of the people of exports agree with the predominant role of Nepalese woolen carpet industry that might be contributed towards sustainable development of the country. Higher exports of carpets helps to increase the living standard of the poor people as well as their per capita income. It can even help to earn foreign currency in order to correct the adverse balance of payments.

Carpet industry has been facing many internal as well as external problems. Some of them are pollution problem, lack of government facilities. Lack of raw materials, quality controlled problems, problems of trained workers etc. In external side involvement of child labour in carpet weaving has also created critical situation in the smooth running of carpet export. Due to the involvement issue of the children. Nepalese carpets were strongly refused by the consumers of western markets.

7.2 Major Findings of the Study are as Follow

- Out of 60 respondents majority (36.66%) of the respondents belong to the age group of 31-35 years.
- The literacy rate among the carpet weavers is only 20%.
- It was also found that 73.34% of the respondents have nuclear family and 22.66% have joint families.
- Out of 60 respondents 80% are engaged in agriculture as well as carpet weaving.
- With regard to land possession 57.69% of the respondents have 2.4 ropani land. 30% of respondents worked 10-12 months and other take it as a seasonal occupation (partime).
- Of the total respondents 68.34% worked 8-10 hours per day.
- Among 60 respondent 86.66% are satisfied with this job and 63.34% of the respondents have some kind of health problems.
- Carpet industries plays an important role in the Nepalese economy. Investment, income, saving, wages, interest all of them are economic activities.
- The labours get different wage rate from different types of carpet.

- The production process of Nepalese carpets consists of securing and blending of raw wool, wool carding, and spinning. The woolen yarn dyeing, weaving carpet washing and finishing. Among them wool carding and woolen yarn dyeing are done by the machines.
- Export of low quality Indian carpet in the name of Nepalese carpet in western market was next challenge. The carpets produced in India were selling in the name of Indo-Nepali carpet in to the international market.
- About 35 percent workers (not local) have been provided quarter facility and only 5% workers have been facilitated medical facilities and only 5% workers were getting sports facilities. The unhygienic conditions of working places different wages rate and irregular payment of wage were some of the major problems of the workers.

7.3 Conclusion

Women contribute just a little less than half of the total population of Nepal and mainly look after their household activities and agricultural work on their farms. Permanent but seasonal activity agriculture is unable to provide full employment to farmers. They have no work to perform in slack and off agricultural season. Besides, majority of the Kirtipur dwellers own tiny plots of agriculture land which can neither provide all round employment nor support the minimum needs of the families. So to meet the minimum needs of family, the main members go to the city in search a work. But women culturally and practically bound to the household, cannot go far from her house to work. And have no much work to perform in their houses. In this situation carpet weaving gives a suitable employment for women to generate some income to support her families' basic needs. For this reason the carpet industries was started in Kirtipur long before and almost all local weaver are female. The respondents of this study opined that they were illiterate and as they do not have other skills so they do weaving carpet. Thus it can be concluded that carpet industry plays a significant role in improving socio-economic condition of women in the study area.

7.4 Recommendations

- Women's participation in employment is an important factor to uplift women. Government should bring effective women participation programs so that it will support them by raising their decision-making power within the household as well as in community.
- Education is a vital factor required for raising women's status. Equal opportunity for female children should be given in education, especially in rural areas of the country. To make education compulsory, some compensation for their absence in work must be given.
- Most of the people are not interested in this profession. They think that the carpet weaving is not respectful. Therefore, they are seeking for new alternative jobs. It is time to change the negative attitude toward the carpet industry.
- The government should take some immediate actions to promote carpet industries. There are some obstacles, which can be improved through internal and external diplomacy. Some recommendations have been made based on the results of the study. These recommendations might be helpful to the planners. Policy makers, related agencies as well as people who are involved in the carpet industries.
- Many environmentalists have shown the environmental problem which is created by the carpet industry. In the stage of dyeing and washing, it pollutes the air and water. Many industry owners are also agreeing in it. Therefore every carpet industry should give facilities of industry should be established in far from the crowded density. And government should be give facilities of industrial area. If it is not possible dyeing plant and washing system should be modernized with the view of free-environment.

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