NAMDA

(A Craft Study on Felt Industry)



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 18

RAJASTHAN

PART X D

HANDICRAFT SURVEY REPORT

NAMDA

(A CRAFT STUDY ON FELT INDUSTRY)

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FOREWORD

The Indian handicrafts are known the world over for their rich variety, grace, elegance and skilled craftsmanship. Nevertheless, a number of handicrafts because of their stiff competition with factory-made products, non-availability of raw materials, exhorbitant increase in the manufacturing cost, lack of proper marketing facilities for finished products or due to a variety of other reasons have either become extinct or have reached the moribund stage. After independence, however, a number of schemes were introduced by different government agencies for their growth and development but still this sudden impetus have helped only a few crafts to flourish and thereby become spinners of foreign exchange for the country.

Despite the unique position being enjoyed by the handicrafts especially in the realm of national economy, the general awareness among the people in the country about our crafts and craftsman had been deplorably poor. Nothing was practically known about the commodities produced, techniques employed for the manufacture of different objects, raw materials used, their availability, methods adopted for the sale of finished products etc. An attempt was therefore, made in connection with the 1961 Census to study about 150 crafts from different parts of the country with a view to provide basic information on those crafts which were selected for the study.

At the 1971 Census, the study on handicrafts was not taken up but this was again revived in connection with the 1981 Census. There has been, however, some difference between the studies taken up in connection with the Censuses of 1961 and 1981. While the 1961 studies have covered both rural and urban crafts, the 1981 studies have focussed their attention only on traditional rural-based crafts. That apart, the 1981 studies besides touching upon those aspects which were covered under the 1961 series, have laid emphasis on matters that are vital for the revival of rural crafts and thereby for the rejuvenation of the economy of the region, particularly the villages. This is in consonance with the policy of the government to give due importance to the rural sector with focus on employment intensive strategy of development in which next to agriculture, the small scale industries and handicrafts play a significant role.

The formats required for undertaking the study were formulated by Late Dr. K.P. Ittaman and his colleagues in Social Studies Division. This report was examined by Dr. M.K. Jain, Deputy Registrar General, S.S. Division with the help of Smt. Suman Prashar, Deputy Director of Census Operations. I am grateful to all of them for organising this study.

The present report is the outcome of a study undertaken on Felt Industry by the Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan. I have immense pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered by Shri S.C. Saxena, Joint Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for bringing out this publication.

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General,India

NEW DELHI

PREFACE

Fibres obtained from vegetable and animal kingdoms are since ancient times being used for various purposes, e.g. for making cloth, coverings strings, ropes yarn, paddings etc. Wool is one of the most important fibre obtained from the animal kingdom and its being very soft and fluffy and being capable of holding its other fibres together when pressed is also used for felting besides being used to make yarn since ancient times. The felt sheets are used for various purposes. Although felt is being manufactured in Rajasthan at many other centres like Jaipur and Jodhpur, the felt prepared at Tonk is very famous for the artistic work done on mattress and other articles prepared from felt. The artistic work includes embroidery, block printing and applique work etc., using floral and geometric designs and human and animal figures. The craft of felt making is mainly practised by Pinjara and Khatik communities. This study was taken up as an intercensal study for the 1981 Census. However, the report is updated and finalised now.

I extend my gratitude to *Sh. V.S. Verma*, Ex-Registrar General, India and Dr. M.K. Jain, Deputy Registrar General, India for their unfailing help, guidance and encouragement in bringing out this study in its present form.

The present study was ably conducted by Shri Gladstone Fernandes, Investigator assisted by Sarva Shri Murari Lal Gupta, Statistical Assistant and Kanhaiya Lal, Proof Reader

under the able supervision and guidance of Shri Shamsher Singh, Ex-Deputy Director who also drafted the report. The report was given its final touches by Shri H.S. Meena, Deputy Director in the light of suggestions received from Social Study Division, New Delhi. Besides, my appreciations are also due to other members of the staff associated with this Study listed overleaf.

JAIPUR
Dated : 25.9.97

S.C. SAXENA
Joint Director
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CHAPTER - I

History of Origin and Development of the Craft

Introduction

Various type of fibres are used for making cloth and other articles and generally they are first spun followed by weaving or twisting the yarn or thread. The manufacturing of felt differs entirely as it is manufactured by pressing or felting, and, not by spinning and weaving the raw material. The raw material used in the manufacturing of felt is mostly lamb-wool.

1.2 Various legends are prevalent amongst the craftsmen about the history of the craft. According to one version the craft came to India from Naddaf, a place near Tibet. A caravan once started from Naddaf and its members settled at various places including Jaipur, Kota, Bundi and Tonk and spread this craft in these places. Initially they used to make saddles for horses, sheaths for swords, tents and ghuggies (A proto-type of rain coat). During the British regime in India, the craftsmen started making felt sheets of half-inch thickness for being used as filtering material and to be used in the manufacturing of ammunition like cartridges etc.

1.3 According to another version, some 16,000 Syrian soldiers came with Mohammad-bin-Qasim, the first Muslim invador of India, about one thousand years ago and some of them remained behind in the Indus Velley. Some of these were knowing many crafts including manufacturing of felt. In due course the descendents of these craftsmen migrated to various places like Kashmir, Ladakh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

1.4 The craft of felt manufacturing at Tonk and its adjoining areas developed since the erstwhile Tonk State came into existence in 1806 A.D. Besides Tonk, felt is manufactured at Jaipur and Jodhpur also in Rajasthan State but the artistic work on felt is done at Tonk only. Industrial felt is manufactured at all the three centres.

1.5 The Caste/Tribe/Community engaged in the manufacturing of felt at Tonk and its adjoining areas are mainly Pinjaras and Khatik. The former are Muslims and the later are Hindus. Among the Pinjaras and Khatik community, some of the house-holds adopted this craft since 3 - 4 generations ago according to the respondents' version during

the survey period. In the course of discussion in the field, respondents had told us that the traditional occupation of Pinjaras was ginning and that of Khatiks was slaughtering.

1.6 The craft is practised at fifteen centres in Tonk district and at one centre in Ajmer district of which six are urban centres and the remaining ten are rural centres. The urban centres are Malpura, Niwai, Tonk, Deoli and Uniara of Tonk district and Kekri of Ajmer district. The rural centres are Bagri, Peeploo, Khuradi, Sonwa, Dodwari and Khajooriya villages of Tonk Tehsil, Rajmahal and Dooni villages of Deoli tehsil and Kakod and Aligarh villages of Uniara tehsil of Tonk district. As per the listing of households engaged in this craft during the present survey during 1986, 233 households residing in the above mentioned sixteen centres were found practising this craft, as is evident from the following table :-

Table- I.1 Sex-wise distribution of members of households practising the craft at various centres at district level

Name of district	Number of centres where craft is practised	Number of households practising the craft	Population of the households practising the craft		
			Persons	Males	Females
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Tonk	15	230	1,693	872	821

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Ajmer	1	3	21	12	9
TOTAL	16	233	1,714	884	830

1.7 Of the 1,714 persons, constituting the total population of households engaged in this craft, 41.07 per cent are workers. The participation of minor workers aged 14 years and below is very low in this craft and they constitute only 1.99 per cent of the total workers. The sex-wise distribution of major and minor workers at the district level has been presented in the following table :

Table- I.2 Sex-wise distribution of total/major/minor workers engaged in the craft at district level

Name of district	Number of workers engaged in the craft								
	Total workers			Major workers (above 14 years)			Minor workers (14 years and below)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Tonk	690	447	243	676	444	232	14	3	11
Ajmer	14	8	6	14	8	6	-	-	-
TOTAL	704	455	249	690	452	238	14	3	11

1.8 Of the 16 Centres where craft is practised 13 are such where only Muslims practised the craft and in remaining 3 centres Hindus are engaged in it. Out of the 1,714 persons constituting the total population of households engaged in this craft, 28.76 per cent are Hindus and the rest 71.24 per cent are Muslims. All the persons professing Hindu religion are Khatiks and among those professing Muslims religion, 92.87 per cent are Pinjaras, 3.36 per cent Pathan, 2.62 per cent Sheikh, and 1.15 per cent Saiyed as is evident from the following table :

Table-1.3 Sex-wise distribution of members of households practising the craft by Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household

Religions/ Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of household	No.of centres where craft is practised	No.of house-holds practising the craft	Population of the households practising the craft		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Hindu	3	77	493	256	237
1. Khatik	3	77	493	256	237
II. Muslim	13	156	1,221	628	593
1. Pathan	1	8	41	21	20
2. Pinjara	10	143	1,134	584	550
3. Saiyed	1	2	14	8	6
4. Sheikh	1	3	32	15	17
All communities	16	233	1,714	884	830

1.9 The highest number of both male and female workers belong to Pinjara community followed by Khatik community. The highest number of minor workers belong to Pinjaras followed by Sheikh as is evident from the following table :

Table- I.4 Sex-wise distribution of total/major/ minor workers engaged in the craft by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of the household

Religion, Caste/ Tribe/Community of the head of the household	Number of workers engaged in the craft								
	Total workers			Major workers			Minor workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
I. Hindu	172	135	37	172	135	37	-	-	-
1- Khatik	172	135	37	172	135	37	-	-	-
II. Muslim	532	320	212	518	317	201	14	3	11
1- Pathan	11	8	3	11	8	3	-	-	-
2- Pinjara	498	300	198	487	297	190	11	3	8
3- Saiyad	6	5	1	6	5	1	-	-	-
4- Sheikh	17	7	10	14	7	7	3	-	3
All communities	704	455	249	690	452	238	14	3	11

1.10 According to the survey conducted by Industries Department of the Rajasthan State Government during 1986, 24 households were engaged in manufacture of felt at Tonk besides Khadigramodyog Sansthan and 16 experienced households were engaged in embroidery work, one household in block printing, eight households in dyeing and eleven households in making artistic felts. Besides these 15 households were engaged in ghuggi making in other centres.

1.11 The major items produced are exquisitely embroidered or patch work adorned or printed carpets, mats used for various purposes, wall hangings, Jackets and ghuggies. According to survey conducted by Industries Department of the Rajasthan Government in 1986, artistic goods worth about six lakh rupees are produced annually of which goods worth two to two and a half lakh rupees are marketed through RAJSICO (Rajasthan.Small Industries Corporation Ltd.).

1.12 There were fifty eight establishments dealing with artistic felts in the year 1979-80 in Tonk district, which employed 510 workers of which 465 were skilled and the remaining 105 were unskilled; their total investment was rupees 1,38,000.00 and they produced

8,860 kg. felt during 1979-80. The highest investment was rupees 3,500.00, the lowest was rupees 1,500.00 and the average investment comes to rupees 2,338.98 per establishment. The average output per annum per establishment comes to 152.76 kg. and the highest output comes to 250 kg. while the lowest comes to 100 kg. during 1979-80.

1.13 In all, there were 36 firms registered with the Commercial Tax Authorities during 1986-87 at Tonk. The remaining firms did not file returns. On the basis of the sales tax paid by various establishments the turnover comes to about sixteen lakh rupees during 1985-86 and about eight and a half lakh during 1986-87 as is evident from the following table :

Table- I.5 Turnover and sales tax paid during 1985-87

Year	No. of establishments who paid sales tax	Turnover (in Rs.)	Sales tax paid (in Rs.)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1985-86	15	16,09,781.05	32,035.24
1986-87	20	8,70,932.31	29,892.50

(Source : Commercial Tax Department, Tonk.)

1.14 During the year 1986, a total loan of rupees 9,03,300.00 was sanctioned to twelve establishments

by Rajasthan Financial Corporation. The average loan thus comes to rupees 75,275.00 per establishment while the maximum amount of loan comes to rupees 3,52,000.00 and minimum to rupees 8,000.00.

1.15 According to the survey conducted by Industries Department, it is estimated that about one metric tonne of plain sheets of felt and about two metric tonnes of mixed (Cotton and Wool) felt are produced per day and about one metric tonne ghuggies are produced in one year in Tonk district. Artistic felt of about rupees six lakh is produced annually of which about two and half lakh worth of artistic felt is produced by RAJSICO (Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd.). It provides work to about two thousand persons and there is capability of engaging about the same number of persons in it. There were 66 registered units engaged in producing felt in Tonk district during 1986.

1.16 Tonk district has been classified under 'C' category i.e. industrially backward district by the Rajasthan State Government. The Central Government grants a subsidy of 15 per cent in industrially backward districts to the new entrepreneurs. At the same time, Rajasthan State Government has declared a relief of 15 per cent in non-backward districts also by way

of 5 per cent interest free loan (IFL) and 5 per cent subsidy and the remaining 5 per cent was not paid in the past two and a half years which resulted in major disadvantage for total industrial development.

1.17 The octroi levied is also very high which results in the increase of prices of both raw material as well as finished goods.

Institutions connected with the Craft.

1.18 Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (RAJSICO) was established by the State Government with its headquarters in Jaipur and with a view to provide marketing facilities to the worker for their finished products but instead of providing marketing facilities it has started its own production. RAJSICO got prepared and supplied felt worth about two lakh rupees to various emporia with the result that the marketing tie up which was to be given to the workers was lost. Formal training facilities are not available to the learners as well as workers. The only facility provided under the SCYTE programme in urban areas is embroidery (Kashidakari) work for women. In all, training of embroidery was imparted to fifteen women through Bal Evam Mahila Viklang Sewa Samiti under the SCYTE (Scheduled Caste Youth Training and Employment Programme) programme w.e.f.

19th November, 1986 to 10th February, 1987. The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd(RAJSICO) was born in 1961 as a Rajasthan Government Undertaking and in 1975 it was accorded the status of a Public Limited Corporation. It plays a major role in the promotion of handicrafts in the state. The corporation assists the craftsman by providing them the designs and facilities for marketing of the procucts. It opens design research centres and provides training facilities to the craftsman to keep pace with the latest trends in the face of constant competition 'Rajasthali'- is a showroom which is an exclusive sales outlet for the finished products of the craftsmen and it has its branches throught the country.

1.19 There is no Co-operative Society or training Centre for workers or households engaged in felt industry. There are no training facilities available under the TRYSEM (Training of Youth for Self Employment) programme in rural areas.

CHAPTER- II

Craftsmen in their Rural Setting

The present study was conducted at six centres viz; Tonk, Aligarh, Peeploo, Raj Mahal, Bagri and Malpura. Of these Tonk and Malpura are located in Urban areas and the remaining four are in rural areas. Although the present study is that of a traditional rural based craft the urban centres of Tonk and Malpura have been selected as they play an important role in the study of this craft. Because of the patronage of the erstwhile rulers of Tonk the master craftsman slowly and gradually settled mostly at Tonk.

2.2 Tonk is the district as well as Tehsil Head-quarter. The motor road, police station, marketing centre, primary, middle and secondary schools, junior college/higher secondary school, degree college, post office, telephone, telegraph and banking facilities are all located at Tonk. The railway station is, however, located at Niwai (29 km). The area of the town is 14.53 sq km. with 77,653 population as per 1981 Census. The density of population comes to 5,344 persons per sq km.

2.3 Aligarh is the headquarter of Uniara tehsil of district Tonk (42 km). The nearest railway station is Sureli. The motor road, police station, marketing centre, primary, middle and secondary/higher secondary schools, post office, telephone, telegraph and banking facilities are all located in the village. The area of the village is 2.86 sq km with a population of 4,609 persons as per 1981 Census and the density of population comes to 1612 persons per sq km. The junior college is situated at Tonk and the degree college at Sawai Madhopur (37 km).

2.4 Peeploo is located in tehsil Tonk of district Tonk (24 km). The junior college, degree college, telegraph and telephone facilities are also located at Tonk. The nearest railway station is Diggi (51 km). The police station, motor road, marketing centre, primary, middle and secondary schools, post office and banks having credit facilities are located in the village. The area of the village is 26.36 sq km with a population of 4,393 persons as per 1981 Census and the density of population comes to 167 persons per sq km.

2.5 Raj Mahal is located in tehsil Deoli (15 km) of district Tonk (51 km). The primary, middle and secondary

schools, post office, telephone facility and bank having credit facilities are loacted in the village. The nearest railway station is Toda Raisingh (16 km) and the motor road is at Santheli. The police station is at Duni (14 km) and the market centre, junior college and degree college and telegraph office are located at Deoli. The area of the village is 38.20 sq km with a population of 4,588 persons as per 1981 Census and the density of population comes to 120 persons per sq km.

2.6 Malpura is the headquarter of the tehsil of the same name in district Tonk (71 km). The railway station, motor road, police station, market centre, primary, middle and secondary school, post office, telephone facility, telegraph office and bank having credit facilities are all situated at Malpura. The junior college and degree college are situated at Tonk. The population of Malpura is 17,994 as per 1981 Census and its area comes to 45.35 sq km and the density of population comes to 397 persons per sq km.

2.7 Bagri is located in tehsil and district Tonk (25 km). The junior and degree college and telegraph

office are also located at Tonk. The nearest railway station is at Niwai (9 km) and motor road at Darda (5 km) and the police station is at Baroni (11 km). The marketing centre, telephone facility and bank having credit facility are situated at Peeploo. The primary, middle and secondary school and post office are located in the village. The population of Bagri comes to 2,500 as per 1981 Census and the area of the village is 19.21 sq km. The density of population thus comes to 130 persons per sq km.

2.8 The general living conditions of the craftsmen engaged in felt industry are generally the same as of other members of their community not practising the craft and co-villagers. There is no social disability attached to the craftsmen engaged in felt industry and they are treated at par with other members of their community.

2.9 The bulk of population in the selected six centres profess Hinduism followed by Muslims and Jains. The followers of Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and other religions form only a small proportion of the population at these centres. All these centres are multi-community villages and about twenty-seven communities reside in each of the four centres

viz; Aligarh, Bagri, Peeploo and Raj Mahal while about thirtysix communities reside at Malpura and the number of various communities residing at Tonk is apparently higher but could not be fully assessed as it is a large town. Among Hindus, the various castes are Ahir, Bania, Bairagi (Babaji), Bhat, Brahman, Chhipa, Dakot,Darzi, Daroga,Dhakar, Gujar, Jat, Jogi, Kachhi, Kahar or Keer, Kalal, Kumhar, Lohar, Lodha, Mali, Nai, Rajput, Sindhi, Sunar, Teli, Thakur etc. from the general caste, Bagris, Bairwas, Balai, Bhangi, Chamar, Dholi, Dhobi,Kanjar, Khatik, Koli, Nayak, Raigar, Sansi etc. From the Scheduled Castes; and, Mina among the Scheduled Tribes. Among the Muslims, the various communities are Chhipa, Faquir, Lohar, Neelgar, Pathan, Pinjara, Saiyad, Sheikh etc. Among the Jains, the various communities are, Oswal, Porwal, etc. which inhabit these centres. The Buddhists, Sikhs and Christians are in very small numbers. During the course of the survey it was found that the communities that came under Scheduled Caste are engaged in their traditional occupation, but some of the household members shifted their occupation to non-traditional occupation, say engaged

in government service, business, construction work etc. The centre wise demographic particulars of the selected centres, information on population of each caste in the referrent villages, sex wise is given in the annexure -

2.10 The mother-tongue of the bulk of population of this area is Hindi and its various local dialects like Nagarchal, Kathodi and Dhundhari, are sopken by the people. Some of the Hindus speak Sindhi also. The Muslims speak Urdu besides the local Hindi dialects. The general economic condition of the workers was found not upto the mark in comparision to the other general communities. The workers told us during the survey that pursueing this craft was no more lucrative even then they still carry on with the craft. As in the lean period of Agriculture they want to engage themselves in some work.

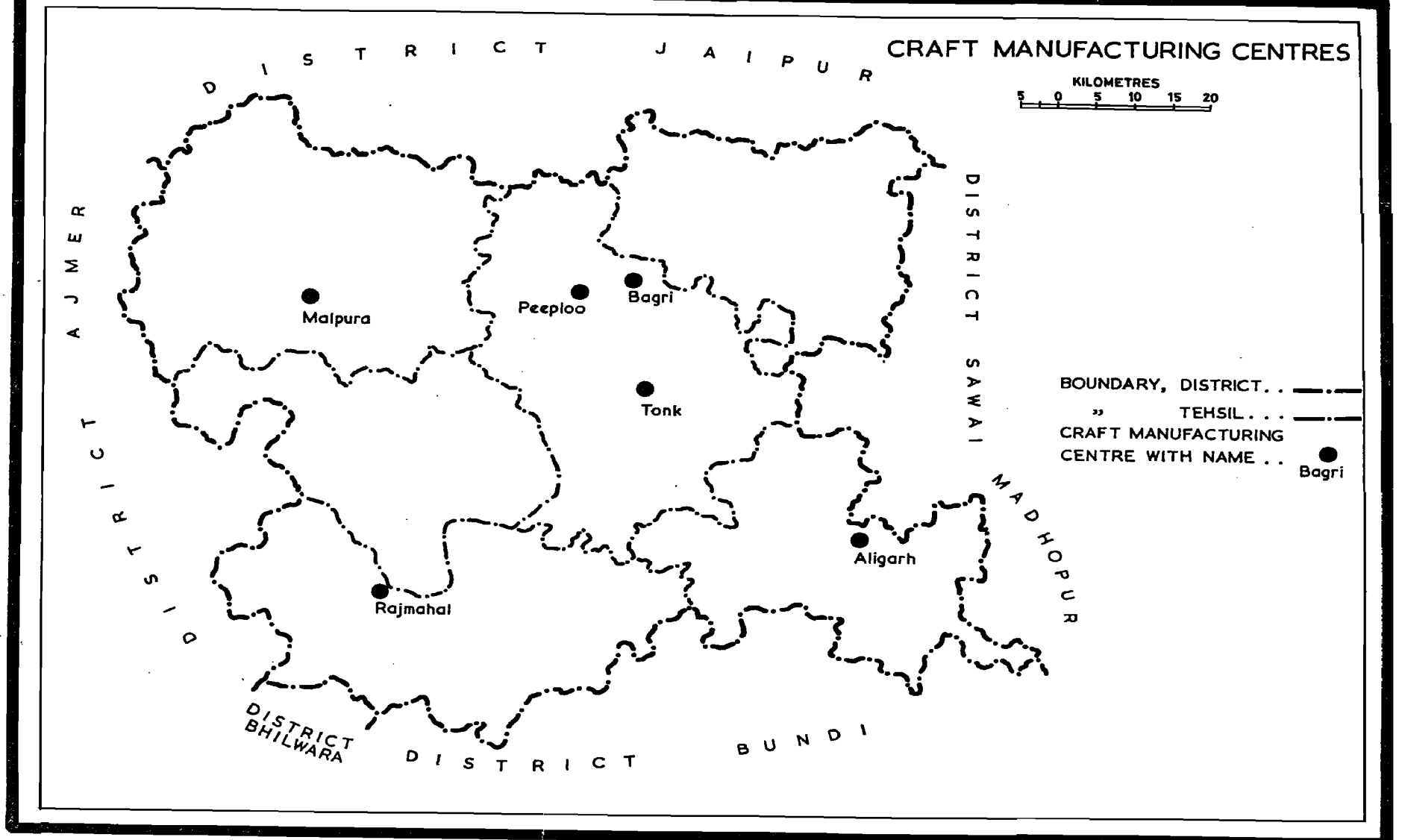
Socio Demographic Profile of Craftsmen

2.11 To have an insight into the socio-economic conditions of the craftsmen engaged in the manufacturing of felt 77 households engaged in the craft were surveyed at six centres enumerated above. The total population covered comes to 451. The sampled

households form 37.38 per cent of the total number of households practising the craft in the selected centres and the percentage of the sampled population to total population comes to 29.73. The percentage of workers in total population comes to 40.87 while in the sampled population it comes to 44.57. The workers in the sampled households form 32.42 per cent of the total workers in these centres. It may be observed that in the sampled households, there was a total of 216 workers of which males accounted for122 workers whereas females were 94 only. The bulk of the workers of the sampled household were found in the centres at Tonk.

Table- II.1 Sex wise distribution of total and sampled population practising the cra at selected centres

	Name of centre	Total No. of households practising the craft	Total population of the households engaged in the craft			Total No of workers practising the craft			Total No of the sampled households practising the craft	Total population of the sampled households practising the craft			Total No workers in the sampled household		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1-	Aligarh	11	79	38	41	44	27	17	5	26	15	11	12	8	4
2-	Bagri	15	91	50	41	25	24	1	7	41	25	16	22	14	8
3-	Malpura	8	54	28	26	30	16	14	5	28	16	12	14	7	7
4-	Peeploo	31	204	113	91	76	55	21	11	55	30	25	31	21	10
5-	Raj Mahal	9	52	23	29	22	16	6	5	21	13	8	10	5	5
6-	Tonk	132	1,037	528	509	423	260	163	44	280	149	131	127	67	60
	Total	206	1,517	780	737	620	398	222	77	451	248	203	216	122	94



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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2.12 Of the sampled households, 25 profess Hindu religion and belong to Khatik Caste and 52 households are Muslim and belong to Pathan (2 households), Pinjara (49 households) and Sheikh (1 household) communities. The mother-tongue of the Khatiks is various dialects of Hindi viz; Dhundhari (17 households), Kathodi (4 households), Marwari (2 households) and Nagarchal (2 households) while the mother-tongue of the rest three communities has been enumerated as Urdu but all of them in fact use the local languages in their daily life.

2.13 The highest population has been noted in the age-group 5-9 and the population shows an erratic trend with the increase in age-group although minimum population of both males as well as females is in the age-group 70 and above. There is no case of divorce or separation in the sampled population. The highest percentage (100.00 per cent) of currently married persons, males and females is seen in the age-group 45-54 and that of widowed in the age-group 70 and above. There have been noted instances of child marriages even in the age-group 0-4 (2.86 per cent) and 5-9 (9.09 per cent) among females only and in the age-group 10-14 among males as well as females. The percentage of currently married females is higher as compared to currently married males in all the age-groups except in the age-group 70 and above in which there is no female, as is evident from the following table :

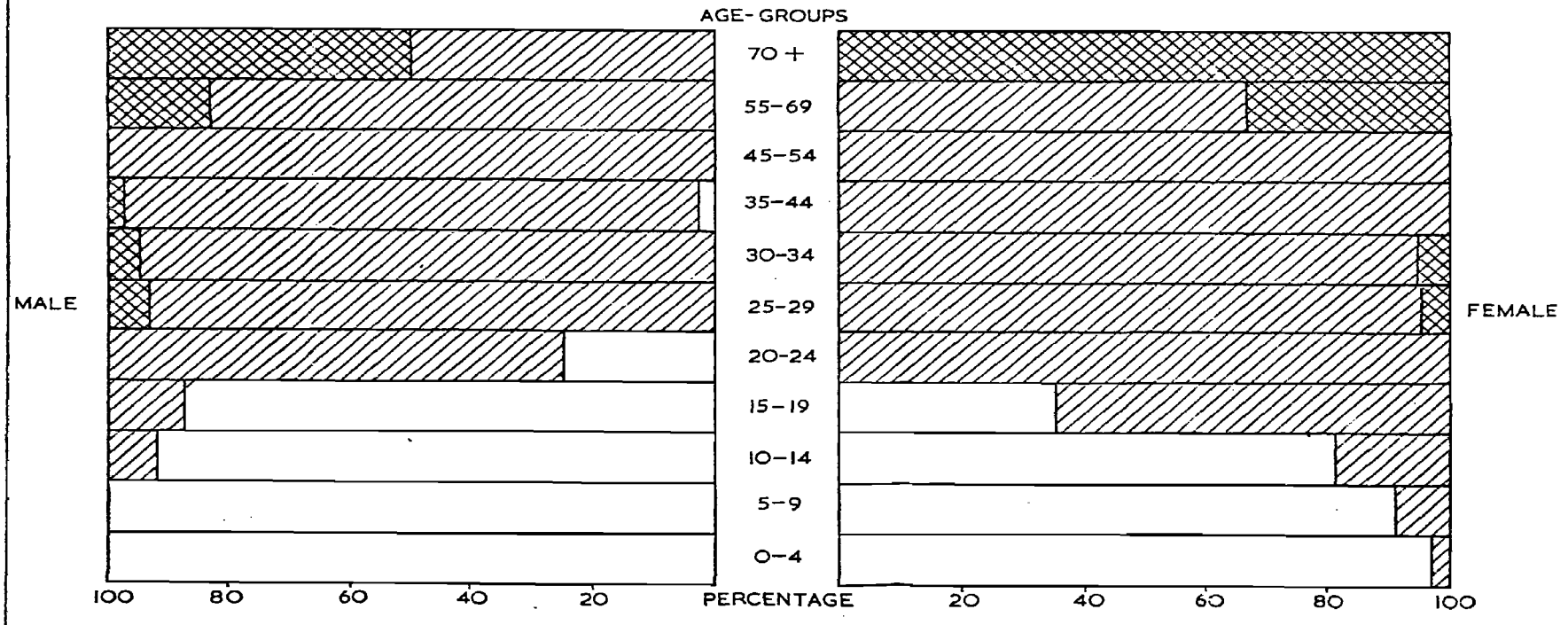
Table II.2 Absolute / percent distribution of sampled population by age, sex and marital

Age group	Never married			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	67 (98.53)	33 (100.00)	34 (97.14)	1 (1.47)	-	1 (2.86)	-	-	-
5-9	74 (96.10)	44 (100.00)	30 (90.91)	3 (3.90)	-	3 (9.09)	-	-	-
10-14	51 (87.93)	34 (91.89)	17 (80.95)	7 (12.07)	3 (8.11)	4 (19.05)	-	-	-
15-19	25 (67.57)	20 (86.96)	5 (35.71)	12 (32.43)	3 (13.04)	9 (64.29)	-	-	-
20-24	4 (13.33)	4 (25.00)	-	26 (86.67)	12 (75.00)	14 (100.00)	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	34 (94.44)	14 (93.33)	20 (95.24)	2 (5.56)	1 (6.67)	1 (4.76)
30-34	-	-	-	35 (94.59)	17 (94.44)	18 (94.74)	2 (5.41)	1 (5.56)	1 (5.26)
35-44	1 (1.82)	1 (3.03)	-	53 (96.36)	31 (93.94)	22 (100.00)	1 (1.82)	1 (3.03)	-
45-54	-	-	-	17 (100.00)	9 (100.00)	8 (100.00)	-	-	-
55-69	-	-	-	25 (75.76)	15 (83.33)	10 (66.67)	8 (24.24)	3 (16.67)	5 (33.33)
70+	-	-	-	1 (33.33)	1 (50.00)	-	2 (66.67)	1 (50.00)	1 (100.00)
TOTAL	222 (49.22)	136 (54.84)	86 (42.37)	214 (47.45)	105 (42.34)	109 (53.69)	15 (3.33)	7 (2.82)	8 (3.94)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
OF
MARITAL STATUS

NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF CRAFTSMEN



2.14 Information regarding distribution of population classified by age, sex and marital status has been presented in table 1.

2.15 The literacy rate among the surveyed population comes to 42.79 per cent. The highest literacy rate for all persons, males and females has been at Aligarh, Malpura and Raj Mahal respectively and the literacy rate among females is lower as compared to males in all the selected centres and there is no literate female at Raj Mahal as may be seen from the following table:

Table II.3 Sex-wise literacy rates at the selected centres

Name of the centre	Literacy rates		
	Persons	Males	Females
1.	2.	3.	4.
Aligarh	57.69	73.33	36.36
Bagri	31.71	48.00	6.25
Malpura	57.14	81.25	25.00
Peeploo	32.73	56.67	4.00
Raj Mahal	47.62	76.92	-
Tonk	43.27	59.06	25.19
All centres	42.79	60.89	20.69

2.16 The highest literacy rate among total population and females is in the age-group 10-14 and among males in the age-group 15-19. The literacy rate is higher among males as compared to females in all the age-group in the sampled population, as is evident from the following table :

Table II.4 Age and sex-wise per centdistribution of literate and educated and illiterate persons

Age-group	Illiterate			Literate and educated		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	57.21	39.11	79.31	42.79	60.89	20.69
0 - 4	97.06	93.94	100.00	2.94	6.06	-
5 - 9	46.75	36.36	60.61	53.25	63.64	39.39
10 - 14	18.97	16.22	23.81	81.03	83.78	76.19
15 - 19	35.14	13.04	71.43	64.86	86.96	28.57
20 - 24	60.00	31.25	92.86	40.00	68.75	7.14
25 - 34	63.01	30.30	90.00	36.99	69.70	10.00
35 +	62.96	41.94	91.30	37.04	58.06	8.70

2.17 There is only one person having the educational level of graduate and above in the age-group 25-34. The highest educational level attained by a female is matriculation or secondary. The highest percentage of literates and educated persons is in the level of literate (without educational level) followed by primary, middle, matriculation/secondary levels. The highest percentage of males with educational level of primary and middle is in the age-group 10-14 and 15-19 respectively, as is evident from the following table :

Table II.5 Age and sexwise absol-ute/per cent distribution of literate and educated persons by educational level

Age-group	Literate (without educational level)			Educational level														
				Primary			Middle			Matericulation/ Secondry			Higher Secondary/ Pre-university/Inter			Graduate and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All-ages	130 (67.36)	92 (60.93)	38 (90.48)	33 (17.10)	30 (19.87)	3 (7.14)	19 (9.84)	19 (12.58)	-	7 (3.63)	6 (3.97)	1 (2.38)	3 (1.55)	3 (1.99)	-	1 (0.52)	1 (0.66)	-
0-4	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	41 (100.00)	28 (100.00)	13 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	32 (68.09)	18 (58.06)	14 (87.50)	12 (25.53)	10 (32.26)	2 (12.50)	3 (6.38)	3 (9.68)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	10 (41.67)	6 (30.00)	4 (100.00)	5 (20.83)	5 (25.00)	-	6 (25.00)	6 (30.00)	-	2 (8.33)	2 (10.00)	-	1 (4.17)	1 (5.00)	-	-	-	-
20-24	6 (50.00)	6 (54.55)	-	3 (25.00)	2 (18.18)	1 (100.00)	3 (25.00)	3 (27.27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	16 (59.26)	13 (56.52)	3 (75.00)	4 (14.82)	4 (17.39)	-	5 (18.52)	5 (21.74)	-	1 (3.70)	-	1 (25.00)	-	-	-	1 (3.70)	1 (4.35)	-
35+	23 (57.50)	19 (52.78)	4 (100.00)	9 (22.50)	9 (25.00)	-	2 (5.00)	2 (5.56)	-	4 (10.00)	4 (11.11)	-	2 (5.00)	2 (5.55)	-	-	-	-

2.18 Information regarding distribution of population classified by age, sex and educational level has been presented in table 2.

2.19 Amongst the sampled households, heads of twenty-five households profess Hinduism and the rest fifty-two households are Muslims. The head of only one Pinjara household was female. The heads of 44.16 per cent households are illiterate, of 35.06 per cent literate (without educational level), of 10.39 per cent primary, and 2.60 per cent each middle and higher secondary or pre-university and 5.13 per cent matriculation or secondary. The traditional occupation of Pinjara households is ginning/carding of fibrous materials like cotton, wool etc., of Khatik households is butchering and the Pathan and Sheikhs are traditionally soldiers.

2.20 The average number of persons per household among the sampled households comes to 5.86. The highest number of households (35.06 per cent) have 6-7 members and there is no single-member household. Information regarding distribution of households classified by age and sex of heads of households and the number of members in the household has been presented in table 3.

2.21 The largest number of households (39) is of those consisting of self, spouse, unmarried sons and

daughters followed by households (14) consisting of self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters. Information regarding distribution of households classified by nature of relation of members to the head of the household and number of members has been presented in table 4.

2.22 The heads of all the sampled households except two were born in the referrent village. The heads of two households were born, one each in the rural and urban areas of the same district outside the referrent village. Of the two migrant households one migrated to the present residence in search of livelihood and the other because of education of its members.

Occupational Diversity and Subsidiary Occupation

2.23 Occupational diversity is noted in case of 68.83 per cent sampled households. Occupational diversity of two occupations are followed in case of 42 households, three occupations are followed in case of nine households and four occupations are followed in case of two households. The highest number of households (16) are such in which felt-making is practised by some member(s) while others are engaged in biri-making. The

information regarding distribution of households classified by number of workers and by main occupational diversity (i.e. different members having different occupations) has been presented in table 5.

2.24 Among the 77 sampled households, 51.95 per cent do not practise any subsidiary occupation and 37.66 per cent follow felt-making as subsidiary occupation while 6.49 per cent households are engaged in biri-making, 2.60 per cent in ginning (carding) and 1.30 per cent in block-printing. The lone household headed by a female is engaged in the subsidiary occupation of biri making. The heads of households which follow felt-making as subsidiary craft follow business like Dhholak making, vendor, cultivation, cycle repairing service, cotton ginning, casual labour and carpet-making as their main occupation. Of the two migrant households, one is living at present address for the last 11-20 years and the other for 20 years or more. Information regarding households classified by sex , broad age-group and subsidiary occupation in relation to head of household has been presented in table 6.

2.25 The maximum number of workers is in the age-group 15-34 followed by the age-group 35-59. While the maximum number of non-workers is in the age-group 0-14, the minimum is in the age-group 60+, as is evident from the following table :

Table II.6 Distribution of total population, workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups

Age-group	Total population			Workers			Non- workers		
	Per- sons	Mal- es	Fem- ales	Per- sons	Ma- les	Fem ales	Per sons	Ma- les	Fem- ales
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
All ages	451	248	203	216	122	94	235	126	109
0-14	195	106	89	7	2	5	188	104	84
15-34	140	72	68	117	61	56	23	11	12
35-59	92	57	35	75	48	27	17	9	8
60+	24	13	11	17	11	6	7	2	5

2.26 The highest number of workers in the sampled households belongs to Pinjara community followed by Khatiks and the minimum is from Sheikh community. There is no female worker among Sheikhs. Information regarding distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and broad-age-groups has been presented in table 7.

2.27 The literacy rate is higher among the non-workers (45.53 per cent) as compared to workers (39.81 per cent). The literacy rate among the males is higher as compared to females among workers as well as non-workers. None of the females has attained the educational level beyond

matriculation/secondary. Information regarding distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex and educational level has been presented in table 8.

The traditional occupations of the sampled population

2.28 The traditional occupations of the sampled population are trading (8 workers), butchering (of 66 workers) and ginning (carding) (142 workers). None of the worker in the age-groups 0-14 and 60 and over is following the traditional occupation, only two workers in the age-group 15-34 and 35-59 respectively are continuing their traditional occupation of ginning. The occupations other than the traditional occupation followed by workers in the age-group 0-14 are quilt making, carpet making and biri-making, by workers in the age-group 15-34 are making of quilts and mattresses, vegetable selling, casual labour, tailoring, biri-making, carpet-making, cycle-repair, felt-making, cultivation, agricultural labour, service and rearing of cattle; by workers in the age-group 35-59 are business, casual labour, dholak (drum) making, agricultural labour, sheep and wool business, felt making, flour mill, service, making quilts and mattresses, rearing of cattle, cultivation, cycle-repair, carpet-making and biri-making; and by workers in the age-groups 60 and above, business, cultivation, felt-making, quilt and mattress making, biri-making and

service. Information regarding distribution of workers classified by traditional and present occupation, sex and broad age-group has been presented in table- 9.

2.29 Of the 216 workers, only 14 have reported their occupations as seasonal and the rest have reported them as perennial. Of the 14 workers engaged in seasonal occupations, only four are pursuing other occupations (biri-making-3; ghuggi making- 1). The information regarding distribution of workers by present occupation, type of occupation and other occupation followed in case the present occupation is seasonal has been presented in table- 10.

Table II.7 Number of workers by present occupation and subsidiary occupations

Present Occupation	Number of workers	Number of members reported occupation as seasonal and following other occupations	
		Biri making	Ghuggi making
1.	2.	3.	4.
1- Business	17	-	-
2- Casual labour	17	-	1
3- Dholak making	1	-	-
4- Vegetable vendor	1	-	-
5- Tailoring	1	-	-
6- Carpet weaving	10	-	-
7- Cultivation	11	-	-

1.		2.	3.	4.
8-	Biri making	41	-	-
9-	Agricultural labour	3	-	-
10-	Rearing of cattles	6	-	-
11-	Cycle repairing	2	-	-
12-	Felt Industry	94	3	-
13-	Making quilt & matress	4	-	-
14-	Flour Mill	1	-	-
15-	Service	1	-	-
16-	Ginning	4	-	-
17-	Biri shop	1	-	-
18-	Peon	1	-	-
Total		216	3	1

2.30 Of the 216 workers, 18.06 per cent follow subsidiary occupations. Among the male workers 28.69 per cent and among the female workers 4.26 per cent augment their income through subsidiary occupations. The workers mainly engaged in felt industry as main occupation follow four types of subsidiary occupations viz; cotton-ginning, stitching of quilts, filling the quilts and biri-making. Those engaged in business, dholak-making, vendor, cultivation, cycle-repair, rearing of cattle, ginning of cotton, casual labour and carpet-weaving follow ghuggi-making (from felt) as their subsidiary

occupation. One worker engaged in service practices making artistic namada (felt) and a lone worker engaged in a flour-mill is engaged in ginning of cotton. Thus all the workers engaged in subsidiary occupations except one are engaged with felt-industry in one way or the other. Information regarding distribution of workers classified by sex, broad age-group, main activity and subsidiary occupation has been presented in table-11.

2.31 Of the total non-workers 83.40 per cent are in the age-group 0-14. There is no male non-worker in the age-group 25-59. The highest number of non-workers are dependents (44.68 per cent)followed by full-time students (39.57 per cent). All the non-workers engaged in household duties are females. Information regarding distribution of non-workers by sex, age and type of activity has been presented in table 12.

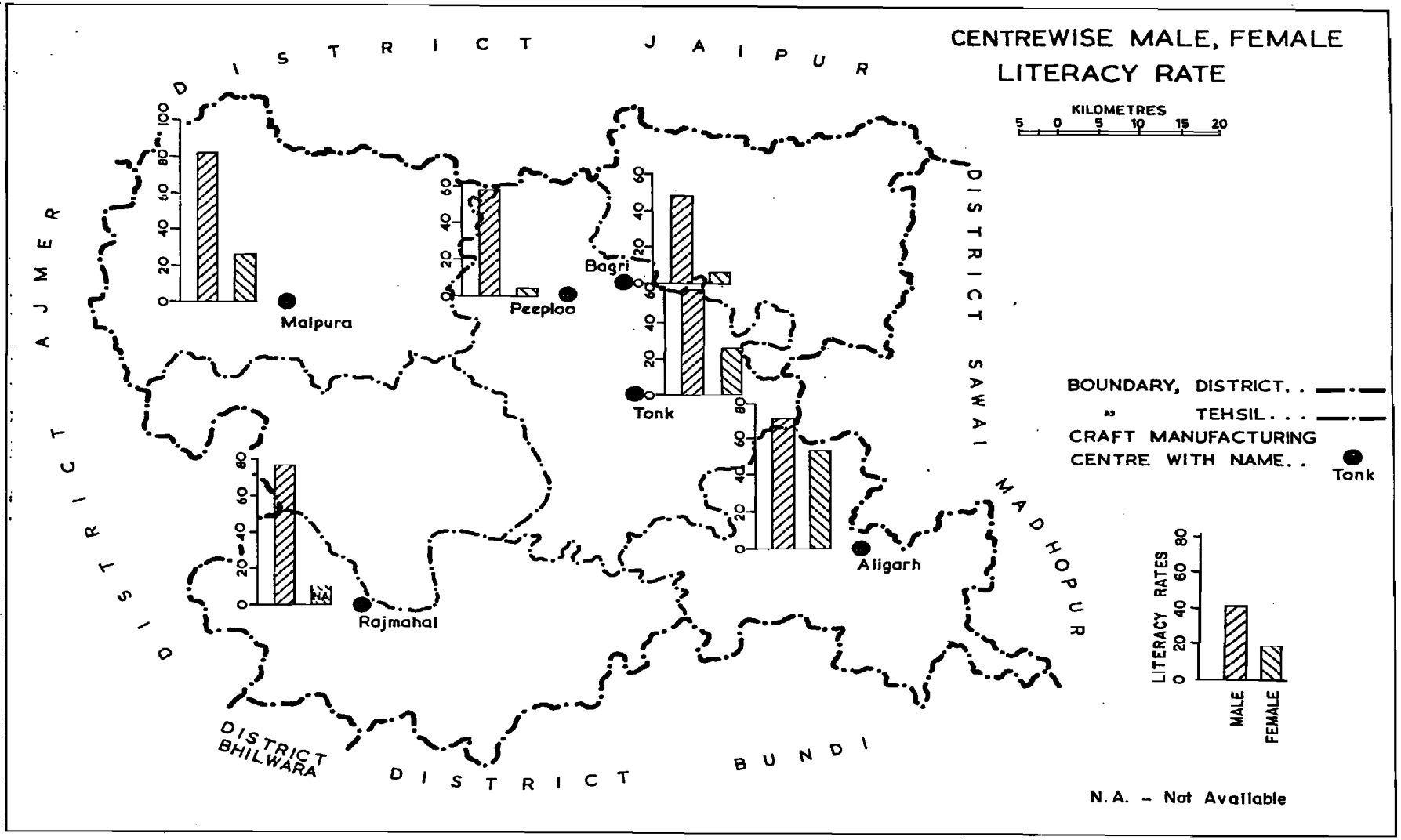
Households not practising the craft

2.32 To get an overall view of the socio-economic conditions of the people engaged in felt industry, data was also collected for 27 households from six centres who were sometimes ago engaged in this craft but have left practising since then. The maximum number of such households has been sampled from Rajmahal and mimimum from Aligarh and Bagri, as is evident from the following table :

Table II.8 Sex-wise distribution of population among sampled households not practising the craft at selected centres

Name of Centre	Total No. of sampled households not practising the craft	Total population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1- Aligarh	3	11	7	4
2- Bagri	3	16	8	8
3- Malpura	5	28	19	9
4- Peeploo	5	44	24	20
5- Raj Mahal	6	28	15	13
6- Tonk	5	28	11	17
Total	27	155	84	71

2.33 The maximum number of persons males and females is in the age-group 0-4 and the minimum is in the age-group 55-69. There are 47.89 per cent currently married females as compared to 42.85 per cent currently married males and the percentage of widowed males comes to 2.38 and that of widowed females 4.23. There is no divorced or separated person nor there is any person with unspecified marital status in the age-group 0-4 while there is only one currently married female in the age-group 5-9 inthe sampled population. Information regarding distribution of population classified by age, sex and marital status has been presented in table 41.



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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2.34 The literacy rate comes to 38.71 per cent among total population, 57.14 per cent among males and 16.90 per cent among females. Among the literate and educated females, all except one are literate (without educational level) and lone female has studied upto primary level. Among the literates and educated males, 60.42 per cent are literate (without educational level), 22.92 per cent Primary, 6.25 per cent each middle and higher secondary/ P.U.C./Intermediate and 4.16 per cent matriculation or secondary. There is no person educated above the level of higher secondary.

2.35 Of the 27 sample households not practising the craft, 15 are Hindus and belong to Khatik Caste while the remaining 12 are Muslim and belong to Pinjara community. The heads of 33.33 per cent each are illiterate and literate (without educational level), 14.82 per cent primary, 7.41 per cent each middle and secondary/matric and 3.70 per cent higher secondary/Pre-university/ Intermediate.

2.36 The average number of members per sampled household comes to 5.74. There is no single member household. The maximum number of households is of those having 6-7

members followed by those having 4-5 members. There is only one household having 13 and above members.Information regarding distribution of households classified by age and sex of the head of the household and number of members has been presented in table 43.

2.37 The largest number of sampled households consists of self, spouse and unmarried sons and daughters. The majority of the sampled households consist of nuclear families. Information regarding distribution of households classified by nature of relation of members to head of the households and number of members has been presented in table 44.

2.38 Of the sampled households, only one is migrant with respect to place of birth of the head of the household who was born in the rural areas of district Sawai Madhopur and migrated to the present residence because of marriage 11-20 years ago.

2.39 There are 44.05 per cent workers among males and 38.03 per cent workers among females. The working force constitutes 89.06 per cent of the total workers and 9.38 per cent workers are in the age-group 0-14 and only 1.56 per cent are in the age-group 60+, as is evident from the following table:

Table II.9 Distribution of total population, workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups amongst households not practicing the craft.

Age-group	Total population			Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	155	84	71	54	37	27	91	47	44
0 - 14	80	45	35	6	3	3	74	42	32
15 - 34	41	22	19	30	19	11	11	3	8
35 - 59	29	14	15	27	14	13	2	-	2
60+	5	3	2	1	1	-	4	2	2

2.40 Of the total workers 59.38 per cent belong to Khatik and the rest 40.62 per cent to Pinjara community. The percentage of workers among Khatiks comes to 47.5 and among Pinjara 34.67 as is evident from the following table :

Table II. 10 Distribution of total population, workers and non-workers by sex and Caste/Tribe Community amongst households not practising the craft

Name of Caste/ Tribe/Community	Total population			All ages					
				Workers			Non-workers		
	persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Khatik	80	45	35	38	21	17	42	24	18
Pinjara	75	39	36	26	16	10	49	23	26
Total	155	84	71	64	37	27	91	47	44

2.41 The literacy rate among the male workers comes to 70.27 per cent while among the female workers it is only 14.81 per cent. All the female workers are literate (without educational level). The largest number of both workers and non-workers are literate (without educational level) followed by primary. The highest educational level achieved among females is primary and among males higher secondary/Pre-university/Intermediate. Information regarding distribution of workers and non-workers by sex and educational level has been presented in table 46.

2.42 In all, six workers are practising their traditional occupations of butchering (5 persons) and ginning (1 person). The workers in the age-group 0-14 are engaged in three occupations viz; cultivation, rearing of cattle and biri-making. The workers in the age-group 15-34 are engaged in eleven occupations viz; bus-conductor, cultivation, casual labour, flour-mill, trading in animals, carpet-making, tailoring, rearing of cattle, service, biri-making and as loader besides the traditional occupation. The workers in the age-group 35-59 are engaged in ten occupations viz; casual labour,biri-making, tailoring, cultivation, battery repairing, filling of quilts, selling cloth, bus-driver and rikshaw-puller besides the traditional occupation. The lone worker in the age-group 60 and above is engaged in flour-mill. Information regarding distribution of workers classified by traditional and present occupations, sex and broad age-groups has been presented in table 47.

2.43 Various reasons have been given for leaving the traditional occupation and shifting to the other occupations viz; lack of demand, profit being less, lack of work, good profit in new occupation, poverty, purchasing agricultural land, hard work involved in the traditional occupation, interested in service, low wages in traditional occupation and costly raw material. Information regarding distribution of workers classified by traditional and present occupation and broad age-groups and the reasons of leaving the traditional occupation has been presented in Table 48.

2.44 The largest number of non-workers is dependent followed by full-time students. All the female non-workers in the age-group 25-29, 30-39 and 50-59 are engaged in household duties. Only two non-workers, both males, are seeking employment. Information regarding distribution of non-workers by sex, age and type of activity has been presented in table 49.

2.45 There is no special service available to craftsmen engaged in felt industry in any of the selected centres.

CHAPTER-III

Process of Learning

The knowledge of the craft is to be passed on to the younger generations for keeping the craft alive. Since there is no institutional agency for imparting training the techniques are passed to the disciples by proficient craftsmen who are generally related to the learners. The person imparting training is also responsible for the efficiency and behaviour of the disciple. The craftsmen pass on their knowledge to the younger generation generally at a young age. The knowledge of the craft is passed on to near relatives and sometimes to castemen and friends. Of late, training has been imparted under TRYSEM (Training of Youth for Self Employment) programme also.

3.2 Of the 127 workers engaged in the craft, 6.30 per cent are engaged in it for less than 5 years, 11.81 per cent for 5-9 years, 35.43 per cent for 10-19 years and 46.46 per cent for 20 and more years. The bulk (77.17 per cent) head of households received training from father and 4.72 per cent from caste-fellows and one each from mother, grand-father, wife's father, mother's brother and Ustad (Teacher, trainer). The highest number of wives of the heads received training from their husbands, followed by their mother and father. The persons related to the heads of house-

holds as sons received training from their fathers. The persons related to heads of households as brothers received training from father and wifes father. those related as son's wife from her mother, those related as father from his father and those related as mother from their father, husband and mother. Thus, we see that the training is generally imparted by parents, husband, father-in-law, grand-father and mother's brother and occasionally by caste-fellows or Ustad (teacher trainer). Information regarding distribution of persons classified by relationship with the head, the persons imparted training and the period engaged in the craft has been presented in table 18 of the appendix.

Table III-1

Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head and persons imparting training

Relationship with the Head of the household	Total	Number of persons engaged in the craft who received training from							
		Father	Mother	Mother's brother	Husband	Caste fellow	Grand father	Wife's father	Ustad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Self	77	66	2	1	-	5	1	1	1
Wife	21	7	5	-	9	-	-	-	-
Son	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Son's wife	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brother	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mother	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Father	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	127	98	9	1	10	5	1	2	1

3.3 It is observed from the table 3.1 that the persons engaged in the craft had required training to practise the craft, which they received from relatives, caste fellows, and the ustad, who were masters in the craft. It was seen that 77 persons took training from their father, mother, mother's brother, caste fellows, grandfather, wife's father and ustad. There were 21 persons who were wives and who took training from their father, mother and husbands, whereas the son's took training only from their father. One son's wife had taken training from the mother, and four persons who belonged to the status of a brother took training from their father and wife's brother. The mothers who were practicing the craft had taken training from their father mother and husband, whereas some fathers had perfected themselves, only with the help of their father.

3.4 During the period of investigation it was found that some persons received training from Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd; and Bal Avam Mahila Viklang Sewa Samiti, Tonk for training, in making of Namda and for embroidery work and patch work on Namda to improve their production and quality of the product.

Table III:2

Assessment of training received by the persons as related to the period engaged in the craft availability of better training facilities and intentions to receive better training

Persons engaged in the craft since	No. of persons	Number who consider the training received as		No. reporting availability of better training facilities SCYTE Programme	Number in favour of		
		Adequate	Inadequate		Receiving	Not receiving better training	
						No need	Fully trained
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Less than 5 years	8	8	-	-	-	8	-
5-9 years	15	15	-	1	-	9	6
10-19 years	45	45	-	3	-	26	19
20 + years	59	59	-	3	-	44	15
	127	127	-	7	-	87	40

3.5 It was seen that of the 127 persons engaged in the craft all of them felt that the training received was adequate. The making of felt itself does not require much training. Mere observation of the workers engaged in the craft was sufficient to get hold of the technique, subsequent practise in the making of felt would make the worker perfect in the craft. However, 7 persons had received better training under the SCYTE Programme where Scheduled Caste Youth were trained to perfect themselves in the manufacture of felt. In this, mostly women had received training to do Kashidakari (Embroidery) work (artistic work) on Namda. As such none of the persons reported the need for receiving better training the reasons given was that there was 'no need' and that they

3.6 The period taken to learn the craft is less than one year for all the persons engaged in the craft. Of the 127 workers engaged in the craft, only 6.30 received training for 6 months to 1 year while the rest received training for less than six months. Only one person who received training from Ustad had to pay remuneration which was in fact borne by the government and in other cases it was obligatory on the part of the trainer to train the disciples. No terms or conditions were attached to the training in any case. Information regarding distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head, the persons imparted training, period of training and remuneration and terms and conditions of the training has been presented in tables 20 and 21 of the appendix.

3.7 All the 127 persons engaged in the craft except one received skill in a traditional manner from parents or near relatives. Only one person received the skill from Ustad (teacher trainer). Information regarding distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head and source of acquirement of skill has been presented in table 22.

Biographical sketches of the craftsmen

3.8 Some brief biographical sketches have been provided in the following paragraphs to get further insight into the learning process and prevailing conditions and thinking and opinions of the craftsmen of various age-groups, belonging to various Religions/Castes/Communities in different areas.

3.9 Shri Kamruddin son of Shri Shamsuddin, Multani, Pinjara from Tonk is aged 53 years and resides at Tonk. He started the craft when he was about 18 years old. He learnt this art from his father and has also taught it to his children. He generally does the chhantai of felt and supervises the work of ghutai (milling). He is running a small factory where his son is also engaged in chhantai work and the daughter does the milling when labourers for this job are not available. He is not educated and has also not sent his children to school because of the belief that education spoils children and they leave caring for their parents. He makes felt for cycle seats and also prepares felt sheets used for doing artistic work. The summer is generally dull season for work and there is practically no work during the rains. He exports his product to Bombay and Delhi. His problems relate to procuring raw material and manufacturing of felt and finds no problem in the disposal of the finished product.

3.10 Shri Faiyaz a Pathan aged 30 years resides at Tonk. He learnt the craft from his friend Mohammed Hussain in about two month's time. There is no restriction of community etc. in learning the craft. He does the jharai work on piece basis and gets Rs.3.00 per piece and earns about Rs.45.00 a day during the peak season. It is not his traditional work and his father is a Maulvi. He is married and has a son. His parents also reside with him. His son is studying. He has also studied upto class VII. He is a labour leader and works for protecting the rights of the labourers and had been successful in getting higher labour rates for the work done by the craftsmen engaged in felt industry.

3.11 Shri Shafi Mohannad son of Shri Ibrahim, aged 70 years, is a Multani Pinjara and resides at Malpura. He is a widower and has to support a family of seven members. Two of his sons are engaged in cycle repairing and flour-mill. He learnt this craft from his father in about two month's time at the age of about 14 years. Although his sons also are trained in the craft they are engaged in other occupations as they do not get proper wages compared to the labour involved in the craft. According to him, the craft was more lucrative in the past as the raw material was cheaper and trained workers were limited. Soaring prices of raw material

and heavy taxes have adversely affected the craft. Since he has become old he does the work of chhantai only.

3.12 Shri Saleem son of Shri Nazar Mohammad, 25 years, is a Multani Pinjara of Malpura. He has studied upto primary level. He has a family of six members of which two males and one female are engaged in the craft. He learnt the carding and milling work from his father at the age of 18 years in about three months time. He can prepare 12 sheets of 1.25 kg por day if the work is available regularly. He engaged himself in this craft as it is difficult to get employment these days and does not desire his children to persue this craft. He gets Rs.3.00 per piece of felt, weighing about 1.25 kg and earns about 8,000.00 a year. In his opinion although the increase in prices of raw material has been a dempening factor now-a-days as compared to a decade ago, the increase in the uses of felt has quite balanced the situation and not much adverse effect is to be noticed in the production of the finished products.

3.13 Shri Kalyan Mal son of Shri Mangi Lal Khatik, aged 35 years is a resident of Aligarh. He is illiterate. Of his three sons and one daughter he sends only one son to school as he is unable to bear the expenses. He learnt the art of ghuggi making from his father when

he was 18 years old. By now he has initiated about ten persons in this craft. He is a master craftsman and can prepare two ghuggies in a day. The craft of ghuggi making is fastly approaching moribund stage as the raw material is becoming dearer day-by-day and the cost is becoming deterrent factor for the consumer. According to him, the craft can be rejuvenated if the government provides raw material at a subsidised rate and may arrange for the disposal of the finished products. According to him one can learn the craft of ghuggi making in about 2-3 months but can master it in about on year or so. He is planning to leave this craft and switch over to chakma (sheet) making and settle at Tonk.

3.14 Shri Moti Lal, son of Shri Onkar Lal Khatik, is about 45 years old and resides at Aligarh. His main occupation is trading in sheep and goat, and wool. The craft of ghuggi making is practised in his family for the last 7-8 generations. Although he is not satisfied with this craft, he follows it only to augument his income.

3.15 He learnt this craft from his father at the age of 14 years and took about three years to master it. He can prepare three ghuggies in a day if he gets the work regularly. He charges Rs.15.00 per ghuggi. According to him, there is no scope for chakma (sheets)

at Aligarh or area around it although he also knows this job as well. The business of felt, according to him, is totally in the hands of Pinjaras and persons from other communities are limited to ghuggi making only.

3.16 Shri Onkar son of Shri Bagirath Khatik, aged 40 years, is literate without educational level and resides at Peeploo. He has two sons and one daughter. His main occupation is trading in sheep and goat and he prepares ghuggies during the rainy season. He learnt it from his father in two months at the age of 15 years. He can prepare three ghuggies in a day. The demand of ghuggies is during the rainy season only. He also prepares saddles of felt besides ghuggies. He prepared 250 ghuggies during the last rainy season. According to him, the demand for ghuggies is decreasing day by day and the rates of the wool which is the main raw materiql are rocketing sky-high and cheaper substitute for ghuggies like umbrellas and ~~xx~~ plastic rain-coats and sheets are becoming available and moreover the ghuggies are going out of fashion.

3.17 Shri Babu Khan son of Shri Yasin Khan Pinjara, aged 40 years, is residing at Peeploo and has ~~xxx~~ studied upto Primary level. He learnt this craft from his mother's brother ~~xx~~ in two months at the age of 15 years. His wife also helps him. He can make two ghuggies in a day

and charges Rs.15.00 per ghuggi but the wastage in his case is far less. According to him, government should help the craftsmen by providing loans at lower interest rates and raw material at subsidised rates. The demand for ghuggies is decreasing day by day while for chakmas it is increasing. RAJSICO is trying to popularise this craft to some extent.

3.18 Shri Ram Sahai son of Shri Godhu Khatik, aged 27 years, is residing at Bagri. He has studied upto middle. He learnt the craft from his father at the age of 15 yrs and in two months. He can prepare two ghuggies in a day and had prepared 100 ghuggies during the last rainy season. He works as casual and agricultural labour and augments his income by preparing ghuggies during the rainy season. According to him, the demand for ghuggies is reducing day by day for the last ten years and the raw material is also becoming dearer.

3.19 Shri Ram Jiwan son of Shri Sukha Khatik, aged 56 years, is residing at Bagri. One of his brothers is post master in the village post office. He learnt the craft from his father's brother as his father expired when he was only 8 years old. He learnt the craft in one month at the age of 18 years. He used to prepare three ghuggies a day but now-a-days prepares only one ghuggi a day as he has become old. According to him, the craft used to be very lucrative but it is not so now-a-days and the demand for ghuggies is on the

decrease as also the raw material is becoming dearer day-by-day. The work of chakma (sheets) is, however, progressing only in the urban centres of Tonk and Aligarh.

3.20 Shri Harchand son of Shri Fatta Ram Khatik, aged 49 years, is supposed to be the best craftsman at Raj Mahal. He is literate without educational level. He learnt the craft from his father in about three months and mastered it through continued practice. During 1983-84, he imparted training to eleven trainees for six months through District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). He can prepare three superior quality ghuggies in a day. He is owning about four acres of land and about 15 sheep. According to him, the demand for ghuggies has decreased because of the introduction of cheaper substitutes like umbrellas and plastic ghuggies and the unprecedented hike in the prices of wool which is the only raw material. He used to prepare ghuggies on labour charges but has since left the practice and now he prepares his own ghuggies and sells them to get a higher profit. Outside demand for ghuggies is nil and now-a-days he is thinking to switch over to prepare chakma (sheets) on commercial basis.

3.21 Shri Raj Kumar son of Shri Sunder Lal Khatik aged 21 years, is a resident of Raj Mahal. He has

studied upto matric level and has purchased 30 sheep from the loan advanced by Aravali Anchlik Gramin Bank Raj Mahal. He received training of felt-making in 1983-84 for six months under the Training of Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM) programme under the auspicies of the Panchayat Samiti, Deoli. He was trained by Shri Harchand Khatik. He has also applied for a loan of Rs.10,000.00 from DRDA Tonk to flourish this trade. He intends to produce felt sheets as ghuggies are going out of fashion.

CHAPTER - IV

Manufacturing Process

The larger the demand, the broader is the base of the craft. The demand also governs the number of centres and workers. The innovations, efficiency and creativity etc. are all important factors in continuation and creation of demand both local and outside and thus the process of manufacture plays an important role in meeting out the existing demands and creating new demands.

4.2 Amongst the sampled households practising the craft, heads of 58.44 per cent households work at their residence, of 5.20 per cent households at workshop owned by the referrent households and of 36.36 per cent households at workshop owned by others. Of the total workers engaged in the craft, 60.63 per cent work at their own residence; 6.30 per cent at workshop owned by the referrent households and 33.07 per cent at workshop owned by others. There is only one household where a worker is working at a place different than the place of work of the head of the referrent household. None of the workers is working at the training-cum-production centre.

Table IV.1

Households and persons engaged in the craft as related to place of work

Place of work of Head of Household	Number of Households where place of work of head of HH (as noted in col.1)	Place of work of persons other than head of the household	
		Same as that of the head of household	Other than head of the household
1	2	3	4
1. Part of the dwelling house	45	32	-
2. Workshop			
(i) Owned by the household	4	4	-
(ii) Owned by others	28	13	1
Total	77	49	1

Amongst the workers engaged in the craft, 34.64 per-cent are in the age group 15-34; 49.61 per cent in the age-group 35-59 and 15.75 per cent in the age-group 60 & above. Of these workers, 3.94 per cent are engaged in this craft for less than 5 years; 13.38 per cent for 5-9 years, 36.22 per cent for 10-19 years, and 46.46 per cent for 20 years and more. Of the workers working in their dwelling houses, 46.75 per cent are engaged in the craft for more than 20 years and 44.16 per cent for 10-19 years.

Information regarding households classified by broad age-groups, place of work and duration of work in the handicraft in relation to head of household and other members has been presented in table 13 of the appendix.

Distance and Area of place of work

4.3 In case of 8 persons working in the workshop owned by the household, all are to travel less than 1 km to reach the place of work and cover the distance on foot. In case of persons working in the workshop of others place of work is located at less than 1 km in case of 36 persons and all of them cover this distance on foot while the place of work is located at 1-2 km in case of six workers of which 4 reach it on foot and one each on bicycle and moped respectively.

4.4 In all, 44.88 per cent workers engaged in the craft have 25 and above sq.m. occupied area of place of work and only two workers have 3-5 sq.m. occupied area of place of work. The highest number of workers work at place of work where 2 to 5 persons work followed by those where 6-10 and, 11 and above persons work. Information regarding place of work of persons engaged in the craft classified by area occupied and number of persons working there on has been presented in table 14.

Table IV.2

Place of work of persons engaged in the craft classified by area occupied

Place of work	Number of persons engaged in the craft	Occupied Area of the place of work					
		Less than 3 sq. m.	3-5 sq. m.	6-10 sq. m.	11-16 sq. m.	17-24 sq. m.	25 + sq. m.
1. Part of the dwelling houses	77	-	-	25	15	14	23
2. Workshop	50	-	2	1	9	4	34
(a) Owned by the household	8	-	-	1	2	-	5
(b) Owned by others	42	-	2	-	7	4	29
Total	127	-	2	26	24	18	57

4.5 Only 8 workers (2 having working area 11-16 sq.m. and 5 having working area 25 + sq.m.) working in the dwelling owned by the household were of the view that place of work is inadequate as large sized felt sheets cannot be prepared there and only two workers working in the workshop owned by the household were of the view that they require separate place for chhantai (sampling of wool). Information regarding place of work of persons engaged in the craft, classified by area occupied and problems relating to the place of work has been presented in table 15.

Table IV 3

Place of work of persons engaged in the craft and problems relating to place of work

Place of work	Number of persons engaged in the craft	Problems relating to place of work		
		Adequate	Inadequate	
			Big size Namda cannot be prepared	Other problems relating to place of work. Require seperate place for chhatai
1. Part of the dwelling houses	75	72	3	-
2. Workshop	52	50	-	2
3. Training cum production centre	-	-	-	-
Total	127	122	3	2

4.6 In all, 63.64 per cent sampled households own the place of their working of which four are working in their workshops and the rest in their dwelling places. The highest number of these households have working area 6-10 sq.m. followed by those having working area 11-16 sq.m. and there is only one household having working area 3-5 sq.m. There are only two households which have eleven or more persons working together. Information regarding households owning place of work classified by area occupied and number of persons working therein has been presented in table 16.

Table-IV- 4

Households owning place of work classified by area occupied

Place of work owned	Number of households owning place of work noted in column-1	Number of households having occupied area					
		Less than 3 Sq.metres	3 - 5 Sq. metres	6 - 10 Sq. metres	11 - 16 Sq. metres	17 - 24 Sq. metres	25 + Sq. metres
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1- Part of the dwelling house	45	-	-	19	13	6	7
(a) Owned by the household	45	-	-	19	13	6	7
2- Workshop	4	-	1	-	1	-	2
(a) Owned by the household	4	-	1	-	1	-	2
Total :	49	-	1	19	14	6	9

Social Position of Workers

4.7 There is no stigma attached to the workers engaged in felt making nor any type of segregation of pollution is practised or attached to them or the craft, nor the workers engaged in the craft are considered socially degraded in any way.

Articles manufactured

4.8 The craft of felt making can be roughly divided into two stages. viz; making of ghuggi and chakma (felt sheets) and various items like saddles, sheaths for swords, tea-cosy etc. from the felt sheets. The other works involve supervisory work, marketing of the finished product and embroidery, painting and applique work on felt sheets or article prepared from these sheets. The heads of the sampled households x were involved in all these activities, those related to head of household as wife, in ghuggi/sheet making and embroidery work, w those related as son, in ghuggi/sheet making and supervisory work and those related as brother, son's wa wife, father and mother in making of felt sheets. The highest number of workers are engaged in making of felt sheets followed by making of ghuggies and only two are engaged in supervisory work and one each in artistic work, applique work and embroidery work. Information regarding distribution of persons classified by relationship with the head, period engaged in the craft and nature of work performed has been presented in table 17.

Table IV.5

Distribution of persons classified by relationship with the head and period engaged in the craft

Period of engaged in the craft	No.of persons engaged in the craft	No.of persons engaged in the craft who are related to Head of Household as						
		Self	Wife	Son	Brother	Sons wife	Father	Mother
Less than 5 years	8	2	1	4	1	-	-	-
5-9	15	9	2	3	1	-	-	-
10-19	45	26	8	7	2	1	1	-
20+	59	40	10	2	-	-	4	3
Total	127	77	21	16	4	1	5	3

4.9 From the inset table it was seen that 77 persons were engaged who were head of the households and 21 persons were wifes of the head, who practised the craft. There were 16 persons who were the sons of the head of the household, 4 persons were brothers, one person was sons wife, 5 persons were father and 3 persons were mother, all these were engaged in the making of Namda products.

4.10 The ghuggi is used for protecting oneself from rains and sheets are used for making various items including mattresses, doorings decorative work, padding, packaging and covering material. Artistic work on the felt sheets is done by only two persons; one is literate without educational level and another is a matriculate. Information regarding distribution of households manufacturing handicraft items

for purpose as related to educational level of the head of household has been presented in table 23.

Table IV-6

Distribution of Household manufacturing handicraft items for purpose as related to educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of Head of the Household	Name of handicraft items manufactured			Number of households manufacturing handicraft items		
	Artistic work	Ghuggi	Namda	Ghuggi	Namda	Artistic work
Illiterate	-	14	20	14	20	-
Literate (without educational level)	1	5	21	5	21	1
Primary	-	5	3	5	3	-
Middle	-	1	1	1	1	-
Matriculation/ Secondary	1	2	1	2	1	1
Hr.Secondary/ Intermediate	-	-	2	-	2	-
Total	2	27	48	27	48	2

4.11 It is seen from the inset table that the persons who were illiterate practised the craft of Namda more than those who were more educated. There were 34 households who were illiterate and who made namda items like Ghugghi and Namda. 27 households were literate without educational level, 8 households were primary, 2 were middle,

4 households were matriculate/secondary and only 2 households were Higher Secondary and above.

4.12 Of the households engaged in ghuggi making the largest number is using less than 10 kg of wool per month followed by those using 10-25 kg of wool and there is only one household using 26-50 kg of wool per month. Of those households which are engaged in making felt sheets the highest number is of those using 201 to 500 kg of wool per month followed by those using 101 to 200 kg of wool per month. There are four households using 1001-1500 kg wool per month and there are two households using less than 10 kg of wool per month. Of those households engaged in doing artistic work on felt sheets one uses 10-25 kg and another 26-50 kg wool per month. Among the sampled households 18.18 per cent work during the rainy season only, 51.94 per cent reported ~~xxxxxxxx~~ no seasonal variation, 28.57 per cent reported that there is more work during the winters and lesser during the summers and only one household reported that there is more work during the rainy season. Information. regarding distribution of households manufacturing handicraft objects by number of items manufactured in a month and seasonal variation in the production of items as related to educational level of the head of the household has been presented in table 24.

4.13 In all, items wi weighing 18,277.00 kg are manufactured by the sampled households. The average weight of different materials used on monthly average comes to 11,663.70 kg wool, 7438.00 kg cotton, 3,020.00 kg carpet waste and 48.30 kg coloured sheets. Only five households reported that production takes place during the rainy season and others did not report any variation. Information regarding monthly consumption of raw materials by seasonal variations for manufacturing different items of handicraft classified by educational level of the household has been presented in table 25.

4.14 In all 76 households use wool, 30 household use cotton, 7 households use carpet waste and two households use coloured felt sheets as raw material. The raw material procured from the referrent village/town or rural areas of the same district is fatched generally on foot and sometimes by bicycle and in all other cases by truck or bus. The raw material is procured from Uniara, Newai, Kekri, Jaipur, Beawar, Bhilwara, Ganganagar, Bundi and Jodhpur. Only 12 households reported about the problems faced because of the rising prices of the raw materials. Information regarding raw materials used for the manufacture of different items of the craft classified by area, from where procured by mode of transport and problems faced has been presented in table 26.

Technique of manufacture

4.15 The raw material used in the manufacture of ghuggi is

wool, while in the manufacture of felt sheets sometimes cotton waste obtained from carpet industry is also used. The raw material is firstly carded or ginned to remove dust etc. and make it fluffy so that it may be easily spread into layers evenly. The process consists of evenly laying the layers of the raw material over a cloth and then sprinkling soap-water on it and again laying an even layer of the raw material over it and again the soap-water is prinkled. Then the material is pressed hard, by rolling the cloth so that the raw material may get felted. While rolling the material is pressed hard with hands. The process of laying the layers of the finely ginned/carded material and sprinkling it with soap solution is called chhantai and that of rolling and pressing is called ghutai (milling). For milling both the hands are placed on the roll in pronate position and pressed hard against it, w then the hands are moved forward upto the elbow continuously pressing the roll and the same process is repeated a number of times. Two persons do the milling work at a time. The roll is then opened and examined thoroughly and wherever the thickness is less some wool is placed and soap solution is sprinkled over it and again milling is done. The milling process for a 6"x4" sheet of felt having one kg of wool fibre takes about half an hour. Large number of persons are required for milling larger felt sheet. After milling, the felt

sheets are washed and dried and if coloured sheets are required those sheets are dyed with appropriate colour after washing. There are no implements or tools used in the manufacture of felt. It is only the raw material of soap solution and shreded wool that is used, it is the hands from the palms to the elbows that are manipulated to create the namda sheets. Those who do the sprinkling of wool (chantai) also do the milling (Ghutai). In recent years it was seen in Tonk that new technology has also come up in this field and many times (other than Khatik and Pinjaras) afe using this new technology for the purpose of large production. It was also seen that the quality of Namda was enhanced as compared to the hand made Namda. The designs used on the namda sheets were no more the traditional designs but are designed with flowers leaves animals, birds, and intricate patterns made of coloured namda, which is seen on the namda sheets. Now-a-days the milling is done by machines also. The rolls are pressed hard by the machines. This saves time and harder pressed sheets are obtained.

4.16 Various articles are produced with the help of the felt sheets e.g. mattresses, tea-cosy etc. and the floral and geometrical designs are used while embroidering, painting or doing applique work on felt articles. No myths or legends are attached with any of the processes involved in felt making.

CHAPTER - V

MARKETING

The market base is a basic necessity which may or may not involve intermediaries. Although the margin of profit of the craftsmen is highly influenced by the presence of intermediaries but at the same time it provides a wider market base, facilitates the availability of working capital and raw materials as also saves the craftsman from volatile market situations and fluctuations in the demand, and saves time which is of utmost importance to the craftsman.

5.2 Only two artifects are mainly produced by the craftsmen engaged in felt making viz. ghuggies (an elongated hood which covers the back also) used as cover to protect oneself from rain and chakma (felt sheets) of varying thickness. The ghuggies are mainly produced in rural areas but of late it has gone out of fashion. Furthermore the soaring prices of wool as well as availability of cheaper substitutes like umbrellas and plastic rain coats and covers has also played a detrimental role to the production of ghuggies. A craftsman can produce two to three ghuggies a day and get Rs.15.00 for making one ghuggi. The material is supplied by the consumer and if the craftsman brings his own raw material he may earn few rupees more in a day. The work is available only during the rainly season and

about 150-250 ghuggies are prepared by a craftsman during the course of one year. All the goods are sold directly to the consumer. In case of felt sheets the work is located mostly at Tonk and Malpura and is done on piece or daily wages. The wages vary between Rs.0.50 to 5.00 per kg of raw material, which is mainly wool, depending upon the job done. The goods are sold locally as well as to outside buyers but generally not directly to the consumer.

5.3 The artistic work done over the felt sheets includes printing or embroidering of floral or geometric designs and sometimes various types of figures and applique work. The finished products are mattresses, sheaths, door-mats, tea-cosy, saddles, wall-hangings, asanas (sheats), etc. This type of work is done only by a few households and sometimes the artifects are sold directly to consumers but generally to show-rooms etc. at Delhi and other places.

5.4 Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (RAJSICO) was intended to provide marketing facilities on a sound footing to the craftsmen engaged in various crafts but it started its own production and it supplied over two lakh rupees worth felt to various emporia during 1986-87.

5.5 The entire produce is made for selling, and is sold for cash by all the craftsmen and other producers.

The majority of Khatiks are involved in ghuggi making and of Pinjara, Sheikh and Parthans in making felt sheets, and only two Pinjara households are involved in doing artistic work on felt sheets or making fancy items of felt. Information regarding number of households manufacturing handicraft items classified by quantity produced, purpose for which produced and by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of the household has been presented in the following table.

Table V-1

Number of households manufacturing handicraft items classified by Religion/Caste/Tribe

Religion Case/Tribe/ Community	Name of Handicraft items manufactured	Number of Households manufacturing the items
Muslims		
Pinjara	1. Namda	44
	2. Ghuggi	6
	3. Artistic work	2
Sheikh	1. Namda	1
	2. Ghuggi	-
	3. Artistic work	-
Pathan	1. Namda	2
	2. Ghuggi	-
	3. Artistic work	-
Hindu		
Khatik	1. Namda	1
	2. Ghuggi	21
	3. Artistic work	-
TOTAL		77

5.6 The largest number of households dispose of their artifects directly to consumer followed by those disposing it to middlemen and the minimum through the Khadi Board. Those disposing their produce to Khadi Board dispose only 21-40 per cent of their production in most of the cases. Those making ghuggies dispose 81-100 per cent production directly to consumer in all cases except one who disposes 41-60 per cent of his production directly to consumer, through Khadi Board also. Information regarding households classified by quantity of finished products sold and channels through which it is disposed of by proportion has been presented in the following table :

Table V-2

Households classified by quantity of finished products sold and channels through which it is disposed

Number of House holds disposing off finished products through	Percentage distribution	Name of finished products produced		
		Ghuggi	Artistic Namda	Namda
1.Directly to Consumer	Upto 20	-	-	6
	21 - 40	-	1	3
	41 - 60	1	-	1
	61 - 80	-	1	-
	81 - 100	26	-	3

2. Middlemen	upto 20	-	2	-
	21 - 40	-	-	1
	41 - 60	-	-	-
	61 - 80	-	-	4
	81 - 100	-	-	9
3. Khadi Board	Upto 20	-	-	-
	21 - 40	1	1	2
	41 - 60	-	-	-
	61 - 80	-	-	-
	81 - 100	-	-	-
4. Others	Upto 20	-	-	-
	21 - 40	-	-	-
	41 - 60	-	-	-
	61 - 80	-	-	-
	81 - 100	-	-	30

5.7 The margin of profit Generally ranges between 15.0 to 20.0 per cent. In case of craftsmen selling the goods directly to consumers profit may rise upto 25.00 per cent. The profit is lower if some advance payment is received otherwise the profit ranges between 15.0 - 17.5 per cent as showing in the following table:

Table V-3

Terms and Conditions and margin of profit as related to sale of finished products through different channels

Households selling their items through	Margin of Profit					
	0-14%"	15-17.5%	17.5-20%	20-22.5%	22.5 - 25%	25%+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1) Directly to the consumer	4	2	33	2	-	2
(2) Middleman	3	3	2	2	2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(3) Others (incl.Khadi Board)	-	-	33	-	-	1
TOTAL	8	5	68	4	2	6

5.8 The craftsmen of Tonk and Peeploo only reported to have sold their goods outside the referrent centres and those of Aligarh, Bagri, Malpura and Raj Mahal sold their finished products at the referrent centre. The craftsmen of Peeploo sold their finished products in the rural areas around Peeploo only, while the craftsmen of Tonk sold their finished goods at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Delhi, Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Madras.

5.9 No correlation has been observed between the goods sold locally or exported and the educational level of the head of the household. None of the sampled households produced more than 100 quintals and 100 per cent production was exported by only three households to Delhi only. The heads of two households in this case were literate without educational level and ▪▪▪ of one household had studied upto higher secondary level.

Table V. 4

Particulars of finished products sold locally/ exported classified by Educational Level of the head of houshold

Educational Level of the head of household	Number of households manufacturing the items	Number of households reported having sold finished products		
		Locally	Sold within the State	Exported outside the State
1. Illiterate	34	34	-	10
2. Literate without educational level	27	27	2	12
3. Primary	8	8	-	-
4. Middle	2	2	-	-
5. Matriculation/ Secondary	4	4	2	-
6. Higher Secondary/Inter/ Pre-University	2	-	1	1

5.10 The problems faced by the households engaged in the craft of felt making were high price, change in consumer preference, availability of cheaper substitues, lesser profit, costly raw material, high taxes, no wide demand and lack of open market for disposal of finished products. The highest number

of the households i.e. 27.03 per cent of the households reported that costly raw material has been different to the industry followed by 18.92 per cent of the households mentioned problems as change in consumer preference. 16.22 per cent of the households have reported problem as high price of finished product, 13.51 per cent of households each mentioned as availability of cheaper substitute and no wide demand of finished product. The remaining 10.81 per cent of the households have reported problem as high tax, less profit and lack of open market for disposal of finished product.

Table V-5

Details of H.H. reported having faced problems to dispose of finished procucts.

Name of problems	No.of H.H.	Name of Handicarfts		
		Ghuggi	Artistic work	Nawda
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
(1) High Price of finished product.	6	5	-	1
(2) Change in consumer preference.	7	7	-	-
(3) Availability of cheaper substitute.	5	5	-	-
(4) Less profit	1	1	-	-
(5) Costly Raw material	10	1	1	8
(6) High Tax	2	-	1	1
(7) No wide demand	5	4	-	1
(8) Lack of open market for disposal of finished product.	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	37	24	2	11

CHAPTER- VI

Craft and Employment

The craft of making felt is practised in all the selected centres from one to two centuries. It was started earliest at Tonk about two centuries ago. All the sampled households are traditionally engaged in this craft. Most of the sampled households were of the view that the number of households engaged in the craft were 10 and more in all the centres, since the period before 1940. The number of households engaged in the craft has increased during this period but strangely enough the sampled households were of the view that the number of craftsmen engaged in this craft has gradually decreased during this period. From the inset table VI.1 it is revealed that a-t present in this craft less persons in the range of 20+ are engaged as compared to 1940. In another side the table shows that at present more households come in the range of 10+ as compared to 1940. This shows that in the present scenario the persons are shifting from their traditional occupation to non-traditional occupation.

Table- VI-1

Number of households reporting about the number of households and persons engaged in the craft in the village during different periods classified by broad age-group of the head of household

Broad Age-Group	Number of house-holds	Number of households reported about the number of households engaged in the craft in the village						Number of households reported about the persons engaged in the craft in the village during the period					
		Before 1940			At present			Before 1940			At present		
		Less than 5	5-9	10 +	Less than 5	5-9	10 +	Less than 10	10-19	20+	Less	10-19	20+
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-34	28	-	7	21	-	2	26	-	2	26	-	3	25
35-59	40	3	7	30	-	3	37	-	5	35	-	6	34
60 +	9	-	4	5	-	-	9	-	1	8	-	1	8
	77	3	18	56	-	5	72	-	8	69	-	10	67

6.2 Among the sampled households practising the craft, 79.22 per cent gave fifteen reasons for the increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during the last four decades, while 20.78 per cent of the sampled households gave eleven reasons for there being no substantial increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during the last four decades. In general, the reasons advanced for increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during the last four decades point towards biological increase in the population, spliting of the joint families, expansion of work, absence of alternative employment, easy learning of the techniques of the craft, variety of items produced and variety of uses of the finished product, induction of persons engaged in other occupations, better earnings, easy availability of raw material, no difficulty in the disposal of the finished goods, no need of machines, and no fixed hours of work. And in general the reasons advanced for no substantial increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during the last four decades point towards low wages, lack of demand, availability of cheaper substitutes, being out of fashion, soaring prices of the

raw material, lesser profit, lack of scope for the expansion of the work, high taxes, no proper supply of raw material and lack of demand from the government.

Table- VI-2

Reasons reported by households for variation in the number of persons engaged in the craft during the last four decades, classified by broad age-group of the head of the household

Broad age-group of the head of the household	Number of house-holds	Number of households reported reasons for	
		Increase in the number of house-holds and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades	No substantial increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during the last four decade
0-14	-	-	-
15-34	28	23	5
35-59	40	31	9
60 +	9	7	2
Total	77	61	16

The detailed information regarding reasons reported by households for variation in number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades classified by broad age-groups of the head of the households has been presented in table 33.

6.3 Amongst the 77 sampled households practising the

craft, 64 described it as a good source of livelihood in the past and the remaining 13 households described it as a non-lucrative job in the past. Of these, 10 households described it as a non-lucrative job because of limited demand and market. The other reasons included problem of raw material, limited items and limited uses of the finished product.

6.4 Among the 77 households practising the craft, 45(58.44 per cent) described it as not being a source of gainful employment while the remaining 41.56 per cent described it as a source of gainful employment and advanced fourteen reasons in their support. The reasons offered for its being gainful employment are good scope for expansion, wide demand especially for fancy items, wages offered are good as compared to other occupations, no problem of raw material, work is available to all, good margin of profit, no difficulty in disposing of the finished goods, government is taking interest and good means of transport for movement of raw material and finished product.

Table-VI-3

Households reported about the craft as a source for gainful employment classified by Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community

Religion/Caste Tribe/Community	Number of house-holds engaged in the craft	Number of households considering the craft now as	
		Not a source of gainful Employment	Source of gainful Employment
Hindu			
(1) Khatik	25	24	1
Muslim			
(1) Pathan	2	1	1
(2) Pinjara	49	20	29
(3) Sheikh	1	-	-
	77	45	31

The detailed information regarding distribution of households reported about the craft as a source for gainful employment classified by religion,Caste Tribe/Community of the head of the household and reasons reported for considering the craft as a profitable occupation has been presented in table 34.

6.5 Only five persons were reported unemployed amongst the sampled households at the time of survey. All these were males in the age-group 15-34 and were

related to the head of the households as sons. Of these only two had no experience/training while three were having experience/training of felt making and three were unemployed for 1-2 years and one each for 3-5 years and 6 and more years respectively. Of these, one was literate without educational level, 2 each were middle and matriculate respectively. The persons unemployed for 3-5 years and 6 and more years were middle. Only one of these is registered with the Employment Exchange. Of these three were in search of good jobs, one was interested in government job only and one was mentally unfit. The mentally unfit fellow had studied upto middle. Only one persons who had studied upto middle had some previous work experience and left it because of lack of work.

6.6 Of the sampled households practising the craft, 46 households (59.74%)reported that their economic position has improved and the rest 31 households (40.26 per cent) reported that their economic position did not improve by practising the craft. Among the illiterate heads of households 47.06 per cent and among the literate and educated heads of households 69.77 per cent reported that their economic position has improved. Thus the households with literate and educated heads were

more satisfied with practising of the craft as compared to those with illiterate heads of households. Infact, the households with illiterate heads are engaged in larger number in ghuggi making which is no longer in demand because of the availability of cheaper substitutes and its being out of fashion and hence they are more dissatisfied. The households whose heads reported improved economic position advanced 17 reasons while those who reported their economic condition not improved advanced 15 reasons in their support. The reasons for improved economic conditions relate to good earnings, no problem of raw material, work or wages or disposal of finished products, wide demand, no need of much finance, no binding of working hours and employment is available to all family members desirous of work at door-step and it being a monopoly work provides good subsidiary source of income. The reasons for the economic condition not improved relate to costly raw material, work is not available throughout the year, low wages, lack of capital, not good margin of profit, difficulty in disposal of goods, more wastage, high price item, availability of cheaper substitutes, no wide demand and being out of fashion as is given in table below :

Table- VI-4

Households reported having improved/not improved their economic status classified by educational level of the head of household

	Educational level of the head of household	Number of households engaged in the craft	Number of households reported about their economic positions	
			Improved	Not improved
1-	Illiterate	34	16	18
2-	Literate (without educational level)	27	22	5
3-	Primary	8	3	5
4-	Middle	2	1	1
5-	Matriculation/ Secondary	4	3	1
6-	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre University	2	1	1
	Total	77	46	31

Detailed information regarding households reported having improved/not improved their economic status with reasons thereof classified by educational level of the head of the household has been presented in table 35.

6.7 Among the sampled households practising the craft 27(35.06 per cent) wanted their sons/daughters to be engaged in the craft and the rest 50 (64.94 per cent) did not want their sons/daughters to be engaged in the craft. Again illiterate heads of the households do not want their sons/daughters to be engaged in the craft in higher percentage as compared to the literate heads of the households. In all twelve reasons have been advanced for wanting to engage their sons and daughters in the craft and relate to easy availability of work, being good as subsidiary occupation, no alternative work is available, being uneducated cannot find other jobs, good wages, employment is available at the door step, no problem of training or finance or raw material, good margin of profit, and being traditional work others should not be allowed to enter in it.

OPINION AND ATTITUDE OF NON-PRACTISING CRAFTSMEN TOWARDS THE CRAFTS

6.8 The reasons for not wanting to engage their sons and daughters in the craft of felt making number 15 and relate to job not being lucrative, children want to shift to other work, children are educated and hence be allowed to exercise their option, interested in government service, lack of demand, low wages, want to

provide better education to children and having no children. There were 25 households who wanted to have their sons/daughters engaged in the craft whereas there were 52 households who were not wanting to have their children continue in the craft.

Table- VI-5

Households wanting/not wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the craft with reason thereof classified by educational level of the head of the households

	Educational level of the head of household	Number of households wanting/not wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the same craft	
		Wanting	Not wanting
1-	Illiterate	8	26
2-	Literate(without educational level)	13	14
3-	Primary	-	8
4-	Middle	1	1
5-	Secondary & Matriculation	2	2
6-	Higher Secondary	1	1
	Total	25	52

6.9 Of the sampled households engaged in the craft 21 households (27.27 per cent) reported about the younger generation taking interest in the craft and the remaining 56 households (72.73 per cent) reported about the younger generation not taking interest in the craft. The households reporting about the younger generation not taking interest in the craft advanced thirteen reasons relating to the choice of the children, being interested in service, lack of availability of work, not a lucrative job, has to do hard work, lack of demand, being interested in other trades, costly products, availability of cheaper substitutes, costly raw material and marketing problems.

Table-VI-6

Households reported about younger generation of their community taking/not taking interested in the craft with reasons thereof classified by Religion, Caste, Tribe/ Community of the head of household

Religion/Caste/ Tribe	Total No. of household	Taking interest	Not taking interest
Hindu			
Khatik	25	4	21
Muslim			
Pinjara	49	16	33
Shaikh	1	1	-
Pathan	2	-	2
Total	77	21	56

The detailed information regarding distribution of households reported about younger generation of their community taking/not taking interest in the craft with reasons thereof classified by religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household has been presented in table 37.

6.10 Most of the sampled households engaged in the craft are following it traditionally, hence there are no circumstances compelling/motivating them to take up the craft of felt making. Their forefathers adopted the craft as it was akin to their traditional occupation and same is the reason for those who adopted it comparatively recently but no sampled households adopted the craft for less than two generations i.e. they adopted it last fifty years ago. Information regarding households reported having associated traditionally with the craft with period of association classified by religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of the household has been given in table 38 and brief inset table is given below :

Table-VI-7

Households reported having associated traditionary with the craft with period of association classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household

Having associated with the craft traditionally since	No of household
1- One Generation	-
2- Two Generation	3
3- Three Generation	15

4-	Four Generation	3
5-	Five Generation	15
6-	Six Generation	28
7-	Seven Generation	5
8-	Eight Generation	8
	Total	77

6.11 Amongst the 77 sampled households practising the craft 43 households (55.84 per cent) reported having satisfaction with their occupation and advanced 19 reasons thereof while the remaining 34 households (44.16 per cent) reported having dissatisfaction with their occupation and advanced 10 reasons for it. The reasons advanced for their being satisfied with the craft relate to the craft being lucrative, no problem of raw material, wide demand for finished product, its being a respectable job, no problem of work and wages, absence of alternative employment, no problem in disposing of finished product, no need of much finance, no binding for hours of work and place of work, employment is available to all family members and helps in creating stronger family ties. The reasons for dissatisfaction relate to no wide demand, costly raw material, low wages, non-availability of work throughout the year and no good profit. Information regarding households having satisfaction/dissatisfaction

with the occupation (craft) with reasons thereof classified by educational level of the head of the household has been provided in table 39.

6.12 Of the 34 households which are dissatisfied with the craft 21 households (61.76 per cent) are intending to leave it. Among those households who intend to leave the craft, heads of 57.14 per cent are illiterate, of 19.05 per cent literate without educational level, of 14.29 per cent primary and of one each secondary and higher secondary respectively. The households intending to leave the craft intend to enter into other occupations like cycle repairing, trading in sheep and wool, cultivation, carpet-making, tailoring, flour-mill, trading of cattle, general merchandise shop, transport,casual labour, vending (of general mechandise),bakery shop and eating-house within about six months. Information regarding households reported having expressed dissatisfaction with their occupatiom (craft),future plan and period of implementation classified by educational level of the head of the household has been presented in table 40.

6.13 None of the households amongst the 77 sampled households practising craft reported any type of disintegration of the craft for last five years from the

date of survey. Attitude and opinion of non-practising craftsmen towards the craft.

6.14 Among the 27 sampled households which left practising the craft, 37.04 per cent gave it up for less than five years, 40.74 per cent for 5-9 years and 14.81 per cent for 10-19 years and 7.41 per cent for 20+ years.

6.15 Of the 27 sampled households not practising the craft all the heads of households are males except one who is a female. Of these, 55.56 per cent are Hindus and belong to Khatik caste and the remaining 44.44 per cent are Muslims belonging to Pinjara community. The female head of household belongs to Khatik caste. Heads of 33.33 per cent households including the female head of household are illiterate, 37.04 per cent households literate (without educational level), of 14.81 per cent primary and of two households each middle and matriculate, The inset tables is given below :

Table-VI-8

Households reported reasons for giving up the craft classified by educational level of the head of household

Educational level of the head of the household	Number of households	Number of households given up the craft since			
		Less than 5 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Illiterate	9	4	1	3	1

2-	Literate (without educational level)	10	3	6	-	1
3-	Primary	4	2	2	-	-
4-	Middle	2	-	1	1	-
5-	Matriculation, Secondary	2	1	-	1	-
6-	Higher Secondary	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	27	10	10	5	2

6.16 The highest number of heads of households which gave up the craft are presently engaged in trading of goats followed by casual labour, flour-mill and tailoring. The head of one household each is presently engaged in biri-making, government service (as lower division clerk), carpet making, rikshaw-pulling, agricultural labourer, bus-conductor, cultivation, salesmen, cotton ginning and bus driver and heads of two households are non-workers, the following table explains the position.

Table-VI-9

Households reported reasons for giving up the craft classified by occupation of the head of the household

Occupation of the head of the household	Number of house-holds	Number of households having given up the craft since			
		Less than 5 years	5 - 9 years	10-19 years	20 + years
Biri Making	1	-	-	-	1

2-	Casual labour	4	3	1	-	-
3-	Sale and purchase of Goat	6	-	5	1	-
4-	Government service- L.D.C.	1	-	-	1	-
5-	Carpet making	1	-	1	-	-
6-	Rikshaw pulling	1	1	-	-	-
7-	Agricultural labour	1	-	-	1	-
8-	Bus Conductor	1	-	1	-	-
9-	Cultivation	1	-	-	1	-
10-	Salesman(cloth)	1	1	-	-	-
11-	Floor Mill	3	2	1	-	-
12-	Cotton ginning	1	1	-	-	-
13-	Tailoring	2	1	1	-	-
14-	Bus Driver	1	-	1	-	-
15-	Non-worker	2	1	-	-	1
	Total	27	10	11	4	2

6.17 The heads of 48.15 per cent households are in the age-group 15-34, of 44.44 per cent households in the age-group 35-59 and of 7.41 per cent households in the age-group 60 and above.

6.18 The households who left the craft less than five years ago did so because of various reasons which relate

to low wages offered, non-availability of regular work, lack of demand for finished products, costly raw material, craft becoming non-lucrative and because of old age. The reasons for leaving the craft in case of households who left it 5-9 years ago relate to lack of finance, craft becoming non-lucrative, low wages, costly raw material, lack of demand, lack of availability of work, higher margin of profit in other craft and there being no helping hand in the family. The reasons in case of households who left the craft 10-19 years ago relate to lack of demand, shifting to other occupation as margin of profit in the craft is less, craft becoming non-lucrative and being interested in service. The reasons in case of households who left the craft 20 years or more ago relate to lower margin of profit and service of husband, as is seen from the table. No.48.

6.1 Information regarding households reported reasons for giving up the craft classified by duration of giving up the craft and by sex, religion and caste/tribe/community of the head of the household, by educational level of the head of the household, by occupation of the head of household, and by broad age-group of the head of the household has been presented in tables 50-53 and inset table-VI-10 given below:

Table- VI-10

Households reported reasons for giving up the craft classified by Broad age-group of the head of the household

Broad age-group of the head of household	Number of households	Number of households having given up the craft since			
		Less than 5 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20 + years
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
0-14	-	-	-	-	-
15-34	13	5	7	1	-
35-59	12	4	4	3	1
60 +	2	1	-	-	1
Total :	27	10	11	4	2

6.20 Amongst the 27 sampled non-practising households only three are such as have no member possessing necessary skill to practice the craft and all belonged to Khatik caste and one of them is a female. The head of the remaining 24 households having members with necessary skill to practise the craft but not practising the same advanced reasons which relate to lack of demand, lower wages, costly raw material, sufficient work not being available, craft becoming non-lucrative, being interested in service and old age. Information regarding distribution of households having members with necessary skill to practise the craft and reported reasons for not practising the craft classified by religion, caste/tribe/community of the head of the household, by educational level of the head of the household, and by occupation of the head of the household has been presented in the following tables

for details refer to Table No. 54,56 of annexure.

Table- VI-11

Distrubution of households having members with necessary skill to practise the craft and reported reasons for not practising the craft classified by educational level of head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	Number of house-hold	Number of households having no members with necessary skill to practise the craft	Number of households having members with necessary skill to practise the craft
1.	2.	3.	4.
1- Illiterate	9	2	7
2- Literate(without educational level)	10	-	10
3- Primary	4	-	4
4- Middle	2	-	2
5- Matriculation/ Secondary	2	1	1
6- Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University	-	-	-
Total :	27	3	24

Table-VI- 12

Distribution of households having members with necessary skill to practise the craft classified by Religion Caste/ Tribe/Community of the head of the household

Religion/Caste Tribe/Community of the head of household	Number of household	Number of households having no members with necessary skill to practise the craft	Number of households having members with necessary skill to practise the craft
1.	2.	3.	4.
Muslim			
1- Pinjara	11	-	11
2- Pathan	1	-	1
Hindu			
1- Khatik	15	3	12
Total :	27	3	24

Table-VI-13

Distribution of households having members with necessary skill to practise the craft and reported reasons for not practising the craft classified by occupation of the head of the household

Occupation of the head of the household	Number of the house-holds	Number of households having no member with necessary skill to practise the craft	Number of house-holds having members with necessary skill to practise the craft but not practising the same
1.	2.	3.	4.
1- Biri Making	1	1	-
2- Casual Labour	4	-	4
3- Sale and purchase of goat	6	-	6
4- Government Service	1	1	-
5- Carpet Making	1	-	1
6- Rickshaw pulling	1	-	1
7- Agricultural labour	1	1	-
8- Bus-Conductor	1	-	1
9- Salesmen(cloth)	1	-	1
10- Cultivation	1	-	1
11- Flour Mill	3	-	3
12- Cotton Ginning	1	-	1
13- Tailoring	2	-	2

14- Bus Driver	1	-	1
Non Worker	2	-	2
Total:	27	3	24

6.21 Amongst the non-practising households, all were of the view that their sons/daughters should not stick to the traditional occupation but should follow the occupation of their liking as children should be free to exercise their choice, they should enter into occupation which provides regular work, their occupation should be more respectable, they should try to join more lucrative professions, Information regarding number of households disinterested in having their sons/daughters sticking to their traditional occupations but like to have them engaged in occupation of their liking classified by present occupation of the head of the household, by educational level of the head of the household, has been presented in table given below. Table 57-59 of annexure gives a detailed account.

Table-VI-14

Number of households disinterested in having their sons/ daughters sticking to their traditional occupation but like to have them engaged in occupation of their liking classified by present occupation of the head of household

Occupation of the head of household	Number of house-holds	Number of households reported that their sons/ daughters should not stick to the traditional occupation but should follow the occupation of their liking
1.	2.	3.
1- Biri Making	1	1
2- Casual Labour	4	4
3- Sale and purchase of goats	6	6
4- Government Service	1	1
5- Carpet making	1	1
6- Rickshaw pulling	1	1
7- Agricultural labour	1	1
8- Bus conductor	1	1
9- Cultivation	1	1
10- Salesmen(cloth)	1	1
11- Foour Mill	3	3
12- Cotton Ginning	1	1
13- Tailoring	2	2
14- Bus Driver	1	1
15- Non-Worker	2	2
Total :	27	27

Table-VI-15

Number of households disinterested in having their sons daughters sticking to their traditional occupation but like to have them engaged in occupation of their liking classified by educational level of the head of household

Educational level of the head of household	Number of households	Number of households reported that their sons/daughters should not stick to the traditional occupation but should follow the occupation of their liking
1.	2.	3.
1- Illiterate	9	9
2- Literate(without educational level)	10	10
3- Primary	4	4
4- Middle	2	2
5- Matriculation, Secondary	2	2
6- Higher Secondary Intermediate, Pre-University	-	-
Total :	27	27

Table-VI-16

Number of households disinterested in having their sons/daughters sticking to their traditional occupation but like to have them engaged in occupation of their liking

Reasons for being disinterested in having their sons/daughters sticking to traditional occupation and should change due to	Number of households whose heads are Male	Female
1- Children are free to choose profession of their own liking	9	1

2-	They should engage themselves in occupations which provide regular work	3	-
3-	They should engage themselves in some more respectable job	3	-
4-	They should rather join Government Service after being educated	2	-
5-	Since this craft has no more remained lucrative they should engage themselves in some more lucrative occupation.	9	-
	Total :	26	1

6.22 From among the non-practising sampled households, none gave any reason for the present day prosperity of the craft and all of them gave various reasons for prevailing adversity regarding the craft and all of them except two households which gave no specific comment, gave various suggestions for the upliftment of the craft.

6.23 The measures suggested to develop the craft relate to creation of demand, regular supply of raw-material at a cheaper/subsidised rate, higher wages and better marketing conditions. Information regarding households reported reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft in recent past and suggestions given to develop the craft classified by religion, caste/tribe/community of the head of the household by present occupation of the head of the household and by educational level and broad age-group of the head of the household has been presented in table 60-63.

CHAPTER-VII

CONCLUSION

Namda or wollen druggets of Tonk were originally white in colour. Today, the traditional designs and colours have undergone remarkable changes and namdas are available in a range of colours from bright blue and red to deep rust brown. In Tonk, applique or patch work and embroidery is often done to enhance its appearance and make it attractive to the customer. However, the felt making has not remained that lucrative as it used to be in the past, the main reason being the constantly rising prices of the raw material. In order to reduce the cost of the finished products the craftsmen have also started mixing cotton and waste from the carpet industry with wool which used to be the sole raw material in the past. Only two items of felt are prepared viz., ghuggi and chakma. The former is used to protect oneself from rains. With the ever rising prices of wool and continuously escalating dearness, it is becoming day-by-day difficult for the consumer to afford it. Availability of the cheaper substitutes like umbrellas, raincoats, plastic raincoats and plastic sheets from which a workable ghuggi is prepared, have also added to the plight of the craftsman. Fashion has also played its role and ghuggies are being ousted on this count also. In fact, craftsmen were engaged in ghuggi making mostly in rural areas during the rainy season and were following it as their subsidiary occupation, and round the year they were engaged in other persuits like labour, cultivation, trading of animals and

wool etc. The most hardhit are the craftsmen from the rural areas.

7.2 At Tonk and Malpura, only chakmas (sheets of felt) are prepared. The felt sheets are used for various purposes like being used as mattresses, wall hangings, saddles, door-mattresses, sheets etc. Of late, some fancy items like tea-cosy and table runners etc. are also being prepared from the felt sheets. Now-a-days coloured felt sheets are also being prepared. The felt sheet and fancy items are also printed with the help of wooden blocks like calice printing and embroidered too. Of late applique work has also found its way for beautification and change of taste in the felt articles.

7.3 The use of felt machine has not adversely affected the craftsmen much. Although it presses the felt very hard and good stuff is prepared but its softness is also gone which hinders artistic working on felt sheets and therefore machine pressed felts are generally used only industrially.

7.4 The soaring prices of raw material, decreasing profits, tougher competition, lesser real wages as compared to past, high prices of the finished product affecting the demand and the rising prices in general have all played a detrimental role in this craft.

7.5 On the other hand, some craftsmen were of the view that although the above-mentioned factors do exist and have played a negative side new uses like preparation of fancy items and new markets outside Rajasthan State e.g.

Delhi, Bombay etc. have played a positive role in the upliftment of the craft and artistic work on the felt items has also given new direction to the craftsmen.

7.6 Almost all the craftsmen and even those who have left the craft, were of the view that government should interfere and provide them the raw material at subsidised rates and should also help them in marketing their finished products. Although Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. entered this field but rather than becoming a helpful friend to the craftsmen, in a way became their competitor by getting its own goods prepared and selling these to show-rooms at Delhi etc.

7.7 The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation RAJSICO Ltd. has been playing a major role in the production and marketing of Namda products in Tonk. They produce mostly artistic Namda. In the year 1992-93, the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation had purchased namda from its centre at Tonk to the tune of Rs.85,756.00. The production was further enhanced in 1993-94 and the centre at Jaipur purchased namda worth Rs. 2,39,713.00. However, in 1994-95 the centre produced namda worth only Rs.92,564.00 and supplied to its office in Jaipur. This namda was supplied to the various emporia within the State and outside the state. In the year 1995-96, there was no production at the Tonk Centre and hence there was no supply or sale.

7.8 Another important suggestion was to reduce various taxes levied on the raw material and finished products by

various agencies, and treat this craft at par with other similar crafts. The statues of marble etc. are exempted from commercial tax sbut felt is not. Wooden work in district Chittaur, leather embroidery at Bhinmal (district Jalor), lacquor work at Udaipur, brass work at Jaipur, enamal work at Nathdwara and Namadas (felt) have been identified for intensive development by the Development Commissioner Handicrafts. If fuller development is intended exemption from commercial tax, octroi etc. has to be given to the felt craft. Incentives should also be given to persons engaged in this craft and facility of loans to the craftsmen on lower interest rates should also be provided. Better training facility should also be provided to the new entrants and training should also be given to women for doing embroidery, applique work etc. under "Training of Scheduled Caste Youth, training and Employment programme or SCYTE" programme etc.

7.9 Advertising and exhibitions should be organised to highlight the use of objects made of Namda in different places of Rajasthan, so that the consumer market may be enhanced.

7.10 Grant and loans must be provided to those families engaged in this traditional craft for purchasing of raw materials and transportation of finished products to the different marketing centres and exhibitions by the Government of Rajasthan.

7.11 During the recent field visit in 1995, it was found that training facilities are being provided to some persons for embroidery and patch work on Namda. The trainer is given an amount of Rs.1500/- per month the person who assists him is paid Rs.1000/- a month and the trainees are given a stipend of Rs.250/- per month. In the current year 1995-96, training programmes have been organised for the promotion of the craft. Some incentive schemes should also be introduced so as to make this craft export-oriented.

PART-II: APPENDICES

Table 1 Distribution of population classified by age, sex and marital status

Age-group	Never married			Married			Widowed			Divorced or separated			Total population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-4	67	33	34	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	33	35
5-9	74	44	30	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	44	33
10-14	51	34	17	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	37	21
15-19	25	20	5	12	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	23	14
20-24	4	4	-	26	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	16	14
25-29	-	-	-	34	14	20	2	1	1	-	-	-	36	15	21
30-34	-	-	-	35	17	18	2	1	1	-	-	-	37	18	19
35-44	1	1	-	53	31	22	1	1	-	-	-	-	55	33	22
45-54	-	-	-	17	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	9	8
55-69	-	-	-	25	15	10	8	3	5	-	-	-	33	18	15
70+	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	1
Total	222	136	86	214	105	109	15	7	8	-	-	-	451	248	203

Table 2 Distribution of population classified by age, sex and educational level

Age-group	Total population			Educational level													
				Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary		Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university		Graduate & above	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages	451	248	203	97	161	92	38	30	3	19	-	6	1	3	-	1	-
0-4	68	33	35	31	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	77	44	33	16	20	28	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	58	37	21	6	5	18	14	10	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	37	23	14	3	10	6	4	5	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
20-24	30	16	14	5	13	6	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	73	33	40	10	36	13	3	4	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
35+	108	62	46	26	42	19	4	9	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	-

Table 3 Distribution of households classified by age and sex of head of the household and number of members

Age of head of household	No. of households by sex of head of the household		Number of households having members									
	Sex	No. of H.H.	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below 20	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-29	Male	14	-	1	5	2	3	1	-	2	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-39	Male	29	-	1	4	5	4	13	2	-	-
	Female	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-49	Male	18	-	1	1	1	1	10	3	1	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-59	Male	6	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	1
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 & above	Male	9	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	2
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Male	76	-	4	10	10	11	27	6	5	3
	Female	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4 Distribution of households classified by nature of relation of members to head of the household and number of members

Nature of relation of members to head of the household		Number of house-holds	Number of members
	1.	2.	3.
1	Self	-	-
2	Self, spouse	3	6
3	Self,spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	39	202
4	Self,spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	14	117
5	Self, spouse, married brother and brother's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	-	-
6	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife married son, son's wife, with or without unmarried son and daughters	-	-
7	Self (Male) unmarried son/daughter	-	-
8	Self (Female) unmarried son/daughter	-	-
9	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	-	-
10	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	3	12
11	Self(Male) unmarried brother/sister	-	-
12	Others		
(i)	Self(Male) married sons, son's wifes, son's unmarried son and son's unmarried daughters	1	9
(ii)	Self, spouse, widowed son, married son, son's wife, son's unmarried daughters	1	10
(iii)	Self, spouse, unmarried son, married brother, unmarried brother with widowed mother	1	6
(iv)	Self (Female), widowed mother	1	2
(v)	Self,spouse, married son, married daughter, unmarried son and unmarried daughter	3	22
(vi)	Self (Unmarried), father, mother, married sister, unmarried brothers	1	6
(vii)	Self, spouse, father, mother, unmarried son, unmarried daughter	2	12
(viii)	Self (Male) widow,widowed father and widow sister, unmarried son and daughter's unmarried son	2	10

Contd..

Contd.Table 4

	1.	2.	3.
(ix)	Self, spouse, married daughter, ummarried son and unmarried daughter	1	6
(x)	Self, spouse, widowed son, daughter's unmarried daughter	1	5
(xi)	Self (Male) widowed mother, ummarried brother	1	3
(xii)	Self, spouse, brother, brother's wife, unmarried daughter, father	1	10
(xiii)	Self (Male) father, mother	1	3
(xiv)	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, father, mother, unmarried son and unmarried daughter	1	10
	Total	77	451

Table 5 Distribution of households classified by number of workers and by main occupational diversity (i.e. different members having different occupations)

Description of occupational diversity	Number of household	Number of workers
1	2	3
No occupational diversity	24	42
Occupational diversity		
Business (Head) - Casual labour (Wife)	6	12
Business (Head) - Agricultural labour (Wife)	1	2
Cultivation (Head, Wife, Son, Son's wife) - Rearing of cattles(Son)	1	7
Business (Head) - Cultivation (Wife)	1	2
Service (Head) - Namda making (Wife)	1	2
Business (Head) - Rearing of cattle (Wife)	1	2
Cycle repairing (Head) - Ginning work (Wife)	1	2
Business (Head) - Carpet making (Wife)	1	3
Rearing of cattle (Head, Son) - Carpet Weaving (Son)	1	4
Carpet making (Self) - Casual labour (Wife)	1	2
Namada making (Self) - Biri making (Wife)	16	41
Namada making (Self) - Biri making (Daughter)	5	23
Namada making (Self) - Ginning (Wife)	1	4
Namada making (Self) - Biri making (Mother)	1	2
Service (Self) - Biri making (Mother)	2	9
Namada making (Self) - Biri making (Son's wife)	2	14
Business (Self) - Casual labour (Wife) - Carpet weaving (Son)	1	3
Business (Head, Son) - Carpet making (Son's Wife) Cultivation (Son)	1	5
Business (Head) - Agricultural labour (Wife) - Carpet weaving (Son)	1	3
Business (Head) - Rearing of cattle (Son) - Agricultural labour (Son's wife)	1	3
Namada making (Head, Wife) - Filling of quilts (Son) - Stitching quilts (Daughter)	1	4
Namada making (Head) - Filling of quilts (Wife, Son's Wife) Flour mill (Son)	1	4
Ghughi (Self, Wife) - Casual labour (Brother) - Biri making (Brother)	1	5
Namada (Self) - Service (Father) - Biri making (Sister)	1	4
Namada making (Self) - Biri making (Wife) - Carpet weaving(Son)	1	3
Dholak making (Head) - Casual labour (Wife) - Vegetable selling (Son) - Tailoring (Son)	1	4
Ghuggi making (Self) - Business (Son) - Casual labour (Son's wife)- Carpet weaving (Son)	1	5
Total	77	216

Table 6 Households classified by sex, broad age group and subsidiary occupation in relation to head of the household

Age-group	Sex	Number of household	Number of households having no subsidiary occupation	Number of households having subsidiary occupation			
				Namada making	Ginning	Biri making	Block printing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-14	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-34	Males	27	16	9	1	-	1
	Females	1	-	-	-	1	-
35-59	Males	40	19	16	1	4	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-
60+	Males	9	5	4	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Males	76	40	29	2	4	1
	Females	1	-	-	-	1	-

Table 7 Distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex, caste/tribe/community and broad age groups

Name of the caste/tribe/community	Total population			Number of workers and non-workers by age group					
				All ages					
				Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Hindus									
Khatik	131	75	56	66	44	22	65	31	34
Muslims									
Pinjara	296	159	137	141	72	69	155	87	68
Sheikh	8	4	4	1	1	0	7	3	4
Pathan	16	10	6	8	5	3	8	5	3
Total	451	248	203	216	122	94	235	126	109

Contd. Table 7

Number of workers and non-workers by age groups												
0 - 14 years						15 - 34 years					
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
2	2	0	48	29	19	41	24	17	10	2	8
5	0	5	137	76	61	71	34	37	12	9	3
0	0	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	6	4	2	5	3	2	0	0	0
7	2	5	196	112	84	117	61	56	23	11	12

Contd.

Contd. Table 7

Number of workers and non-workers by age group												
35 - 59 years						60 + years						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	
23.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
18	13	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	2	0	2	
54	32	22	3	1	2	11	6	5	3	1	2	
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	
75	48	27	9	1	8	17	11	6	7	2	5	

Table 8 Distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex and educational level

Educational level	Total population			Number of					
				Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	258	97	161	130	46	84	128	51	77
Literate (without educational level)	130	92	38	49	41	8	81	51	30
Primary	33	30	3	19	18	1	14	12	2
Middle	19	19	-	10	10	-	9	9	-
Matriculation/Secondary	7	6	1	4	3	1	3	3	-
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-university	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Graduate and above	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	451	248	203	216	122	94	235	126	109

Table 9 Distribution of workers classified by traditional and present occupation, sex and broad age-group

Traditional occupation	Sex	Total number of workers	0-14 years where present occupation is			
			Same as in col. 1	If different (name of the occupation)		
				Making of quilts	Carpet weaving	Biri making
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Military service	Males	5	-	-	-	-
	Females	3	-	-	-	-
Butchering	Males	44	-	-	2	-
	Females	22	-	-	-	-
Ginning	Males	73	-	-	-	-
	Females	69	-	1	-	4
Total	Males	122	-	-	2	-
	Females	94	-	1	-	4

Contd.

Contd. Table 9

Number of workers by age-group													
Same as in col. 1	15-34 years where present occupation is												
	If different (name of occupation)												
	Making quilts and mattress	Vegetable seller	Casual labourer	Tailoring	Biri making	Carpet wearing	Business	Cycle repairing	Namda making	Cultivation	Agricultural labourer	Peon in RAJSICO	Rearing of cattles
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	2	1	-	6	6	1	-	3	-	-	4
-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	1
-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	1	-
2	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	4	1	-	7	6	1	32	3	-	1	4
2	-	-	9	-	30	-	-	-	7	5	2	-	1

Contd.

Contd.Table 9

Number of workers by age-group														
35 - 59 years where present occupation is														
Same in col 1	If different (name of occupation)													
	Business	Casual labour	Dholak making	Agricultural labourer	Sheep and woll business	Namda making	Flour mill	Service	Making quilts and mattress	Rearing cattles	Cultivation	Cycle repairing	Carpet work	Biri making
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	7	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
1	7	1	1	-	2	30	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
1	-	3	-	1	-	14	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6

Contd. Pg.

Cont. Table 9

Number of workers by age-group						
60 + years where present occupation is						
Same as in col. 1	If different (name of occupation)					
	Business	Cultivation	Namda making	Making quilts and mattress	Mill making	Service
37	38	39	40	41	42	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	2	2	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	5	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	1	3	-
-	2	2	6			1
-	-	-	1	1	4	-

Table 10 Distribution of workers by present occupation type of occupation and other occupation followed in case the present occupation is seasonal

Present occupation	Number of workers	Number of members reported occupation noted is col.1 as		Number of members reported occupation noted in col.1 as seasonal & followed other occupation	
		Seasonal	Perennial	Biri-making	Ghuggi making
1	2	3	4	5	6
Business	17	-	17	-	-
Casual labour	17	2	15	-	1
Dholak making	1	-	1	-	-
Vendor(selling vegetable)	1	-	1	-	-
Tailoring	1	-	1	-	-
Carpet weaving	10	2	8	-	-
Cultivation	11	-	11	-	-
Biri-making	45	-	45	-	-
Agricultural labourer	3	1	2	-	-
Rearing of cattles	6	-	6	-	-
Cycle repairing	2	-	2	-	-
Felt Industry	90	5	85	3	-
Making Quilts & Matress	4	4	-	-	-
Flour-mills	1	-	1	-	-
Service	1	-	1	-	-
Ginning	4	-	4	-	-
Service (Biri shop)	1	-	1	-	-
Peon in RAJ SICO	1	-	1	-	-
Total	216	14	202	3	1

Table 11 Distribution of workers classified by sex, broad age-group main activity and subsidisary occupation

Age-group	Sex	Total number of workers	Number of workers having subsidiary occupation	Number whose main occupation is				
				Business	Dhokak making	Vendor	Cultivation	Cycle repairing
				and also having subsidiary occupation				
				Ghuggi making	Ghuggi making	Ghuggi making	Ghuggi making	Ghuggi making
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
0 - 14	Males	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 34	Males	61	13	6	-	1	2	1
	Females	56	2	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 59	Males	48	18	8	1	-	-	1
	Females	27	2	-	-	-	-	-
60 +	Males	11	4	2	1	-	1	-
	Females	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Males	122	35	16	2	1	-	2
	Females	94	4	-	-	-	-	-

Contd.

Contd. Table 11

Number whose main occupation is									
Rearing of cattle	Flour mills	Felt Industry				Service	Ginning of cotton	Casual labour	Carpet making
and also having subsidiary occupation									
Ghuggi making	Cotton ginning	Cotton ginning	Stiching of quilts	Filling of quilts	Biri making	Artistic namda	Ghuggi making	Ghuggi making	Ghuggi making
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-

Table 12 Distribution of non-workers by sex, age and type of activity

Age-group	Total number of non-workers			Number of non-workers by type of activity and sex									
				Infant		Full-time student		Household duty		Seeking employment		Dependent	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-14	196	112	84	6	4	62	23	-	-	-	-	44	57
15-19	13	7	6	-	-	7	1	-	5	-	-	-	-
20-24	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
25-29	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
30-39	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
40-49	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
50-59	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
60+	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	2
Total	235	126	109	6	4	69	24	-	22	5	-	46	59

Table 13

Households classified by broad age-group, place of work and duration of work in the handicraft in relation to head of the households and other members

Age-groups	Duration of work in the handicraft (in years)	Number of households engaged in the craft where head is a		Number of persons other than the head of the households engaged in the handicraft	
		Male	Female	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-14	Less than 5	-	-	-	-
	5-9	-	-	-	-
	10-19	-	-	-	-
	20+	-	-	-	-
15-14	Less than 5	1	-	1	-
	5-9	10	-	1	2
	10-19	15	1	5	2
	20+	4	-	1	2
35-59	Less than 5	-	-	1	1
	5-9	-	-	2	1
	10-19	10	-	5	5
	20+	27	-	3	7
60+	Less than 5	-	-	1	-
	5-9	-	-	1	-
	10-19	-	-	3	1
	20+	9	-	2	3
Total	Less than 5	1	-	3	1
	5-9	10	-	4	3
	10-19	25	1	13	8
	20+	40	-	6	12
	All durations	76	1	26	24

Contd..

Table 13

Place of work							
Part of the dwelling house				Workshop			
Number of head of the household engaged		Number of persons other than head of household engaged		Owned by the household			
				Number of head of households engaged		Number of persons other than head of the household engaged	
Males	Female	Males	Female	Males	Female	Males	Female
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
6	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
8	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
14	-	1	5	3	-		-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
9	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
5	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
14	1	9	4	-	-	-	-
24	-	3	9	3	-		2
44	1	17	15	3	-	1	3

Contd . .

Table 13

Place of work							
Owned by others							
Karamtalla's workshop				Kamruddin's workshop			
Number of head of the house-holds engaged		No.of persons other than head of the households engaged		Number of head of the house-holds engaged		No.of persons other than head of the household engaged	
Males	Female	Males	Female	Males	Female	Males	Female
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	3	-	1	-
2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
4	-	-	1	4	-	1	-

Contd ..

Table 13

Place of work							
Workshop							
Owned by others							
Kudaratullah's workshop				Nizamuddin's workshop			
A		B		A		B	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

contd..

Table 13

Place of work							
Workshop							
Owned by others							
Mohd.Umar Kifayatullah's workshop				Modern Namada Factory			
A		B		A		B	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
4	-	-	3	4	-	2	-

contd..

Table 13

Place of work							
Workshop							
Owned by others							
Islam's workshop				Barkat Bandhu's workshop			
A		B		A		B	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

Contd..

Table 13

Place of work							
Workshop							
Owned by others							
Ramjan Khan's workshop				Jumma's workshop			
A		B		A		B	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Contd..

Table 13

Place of work							
Workshop							
Owned by others							
Mohd.Nazeer's workshop				Alladin's workshop			
A		B		A		B	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-

Table 13

Place of work							
Workshop							
Owned by others							
Islamuddin's workshop				Raj SICO			
A		B		A		B	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-

Table 13

Place of work			
Workshop			
Owned by others			
Abdul Nazeer's workshop			
A		B	
M	F	M	F
71	72	73	74
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
1	-	-	-
1	-	1	-

Table 14 Place of work of persons engaged in the craft classified by area occupied and number of persons working thereon

Place of work	Number of persons engaged in the craft	Occupied area of the place of work							
		Less than 3 sq metres and number of persons working at the place of work noted in col. 1				3-5 sq metres and number of persons working at the place of work noted in col. 1			
		Single	2-5	6-10	11+	Single	2-5	6-10	11+
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1 Part of dwelling house	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Owned by household	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Work-shop	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
(a) Owned by household	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Owned by others	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

Contd.

Contd. Table 14

Occupied area of the place of work							
6-10 sq metres and number of persons working at the place of work noted in col. 1				11-16 sq metres and number of persons working at the place of work noted in col. 1			
Single	2-5	6-10	11+	Single	2-5	6-10	11+
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
12	13	-	-	6	9	-	-
12	13	-	-	6	9	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	7	2	-
-	1	-	-	-	5	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-
12	15	-	-	6	16	2	-

Contd..

Contd. Table 14

Occupied area of the place of work							
17-24 sq metres and number of persons working at the place of work noted in col.1				25+ sq metres and number of persons working at the place of work noted in col. 1			
Single	2-5	6-10	11+	Single	2-5	6-10	11+
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
3	7	4	-	-	8	10	5
3	7	4	-	-	8	10	5
-	-	3	1	-	-	22	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
-	-	3	1	-	-	18	11
3	7	7	1	-	8	32	17

Table 15 Place of work of persons engaged in the craft classified by area occupied and problems relating to the place of work

Place of work	Number of persons engaged in the craft	Occupied area of the place of work	
		Less than 3 sq metres	
		Adequate	Inadequate
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Part of dwelling house	77	-	-
2 Workshop	50	-	-
(i) Owned by the household	8	-	-
(ii) Owned by others	42	-	-
1 Kamruddin's workshop	5	-	-
2 Karamtulla's workshop	4	-	-
3 Kudratulla Rehmattulla's workshop	3	-	-
4 Nizamuddin's workshop	1	-	-
5 Mohd.Umar Kifayatulla's workshop	7	-	-
6 Modern Namda	6	-	-
7 Ramjan Khan's workshop	1	-	-
8 Islam's workshop	2	-	-
9 Barket Bandhu's workshop	1	-	-
10 Jumma Chakkiwala's workshop	2	-	-
11 Mohd.Nazir's workshop	2	-	-
12 Alladin's workshop	2	-	-
13 Islamuddin's workshop	3	-	-
14 Abdul Nazir's workshop	2	-	-
15 RAJ SICO	1	-	-
3 Training-cum-production centre	-	-	-
(i) Owned by the household	-	-	-
(ii) Owned by others	-	-	-
Total	127	-	-

Contd.

Contd. Table 15

Occupied area of the place of work										
3-5 sq metres		6-10 sq metres		11-16 sq metres		17-24 sq metres		25+ sq metres		Number of persons reported having other problem relating to the place of work
Adeq-uate	In ad-eq-uate	Adeq-uate	In-ad-eq-uate	Adeq-uate	Inad-equ-ate	Ad-eq-ua-te	In-ad-eq-ua-te	Ad-eq-ua-te	Inad-equa-te	We require separate place for chhantai
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
-	-	25	-	13	2	11	3	23	-	-
2	-	1	-	9	-	4	-	34	-	2
-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	2
2	-	-	-	7	-	4	-	29	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	26	-	22	2	15	3	57	-	2

Table 16 Household owning place of work classified by area occupied and number of persons working therein

Place of work owned	Number of households owning place of work noted in Col.1	Number of households having occupied area							
		Less than 3 sq metres and number of persons engaged in the craft				3-5 sq metres and number of persons engaged in the craft			
		Single	2-5	6-10	11+	Single	2-5	6-10	11+
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1 Part of dwelling house	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) OWNED by HOUSEHOLD.	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Work-shop	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
(i) Owned by household	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	49	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Contd.Table 16

Number of households having occupied area							
6-10 sq metres and number of persons engaged in the craft				11-16 sq metres and number of persons engaged in the craft			
Single	2-5	6-10	11+	Single	2-5	6-10	11+
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
12	7	-	-	6	7	-	-
12	7	-	-	6	7	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
12	7	-	-	6	8	-	-

Contd.

Cont. Table 16

Number of households having occupied area							
17-24 sq metres and number of persons engaged in the craft				25+ sq metres and number of persons engaged in the craft			
Single	2-5	6-10	11+	Single	2-5	6-10	11+
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
3	2	1	-	-	1	4	2
3	2	1	-	-	1	4	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3	2	1	-	-	1	6	2

Table 17 Distribution of persons classified by relationship with the head, period, engaged in the craft and nature of work performed

Period engaged in the craft (in years)	No.of persons engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft who are related to head as								
		Self (Head of the household) who performed						Wife who performed		
		Ghuggi making	Namada sheets	Artistic work	Applique work	Super-visory work	Namada business	Namada sheets	Embroi-dary work	Ghuggi making
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 5	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5-9	15	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
10-19	45	8	17	-	1	-	-	8	-	-
20+	59	15	22	1	-	1	1	9	-	1
Total	127	28	45	1	1	1	1	19	1	1

Table 17 Distribution of persons classified by relationship with the head, period, engaged in the craft and nature of work performed

Period engaged in the craft (in years)	No.of persons engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft who are related to head as						
		Son who performed			Brother who performed	Son's wife who performed	Father who performed	Mother who performed
		Ghuggi making	Namada sheets	Supervisory work	Namada sheets	Namada sheets	Namada sheets	Namada sheets
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Less than 5	8	1	3	-	1	-	-	-
5-9	15	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
10-19	45	2	4	1	2	1	1	-
20+	59	-	2	-	-	-	4	3
Total	127	4	11	1	4	1	5	3

Table 18 Distribution of persons classified by relationship with the persons imparted training and the period engaged in the craft

Period engaged in the craft (in years)	No.of persons engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft who are related to head as									
		Self (head of household) who received training from							Wife, who received training from		
		Father	Mother	Grand father	Caste fellow	Wife's father	Mother's father	Ustad	Mother	Husband	Father
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Less than 5	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5-9	15	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
10-19	45	22	1	1	2	1	-	-	4	3	1
20+	59	35	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	4	4
Total	127	67	1	1	5	1	1	1	6	9	6

contd..

Table 18 Distribution of persons classified by relationship with the persons imparted training and the period engaged in the craft

Period engaged in the craft (in years)	No.of persons engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft who are related to head as							
		Son who received training from	Brother who received training from		Son's wife who received training from	Father who received training from	Mother, who received training from		
		Father	Caste fellow	Father	Mother	Father	Father	Husband	Mother
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Less than 5	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	15	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10-19	45	7	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
20+	59	2	-	-	1	4	1	1	1
Total	127	16	1	3	1	5	1	1	1

Table 19 Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head, nature of work performed and the person imparted training

Relationship with the head	No.of persons engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft by nature of work performed											
		Ghuggi making, where the relation noted at col.1 received training from					Namada sheets making, where the relation noted at col.1 received training from						
		Father	Mother	Mother's brother	Husband	Caste fellow	Father	Mother	Husband	Grand father	Ustad	Wife's father	Caste fellow
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Self	77	27	-	1	-	1	35	2	-	1	1	1	4
Wife	21	-	-	-	1	-	7	5	7	-	-	-	-
Son	16	4	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Son's wife	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Brother	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mother	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Father	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	127	31	-	1	1	1	62	9	8	1	1	2	4

Contd..

Table 19 Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head, nature of work performed and the person imparted training

Relationship with the head	No.of persons engaged in the craft	Number of persons engaged in the craft by nature of work performed				
		Artistic work where the relation noted at col.1 received training from		Supervision of work where the relation noted at col.1 received training from	Applique work where the relation noted at col.1 received training from	Namada business where the relation noted at col.1 received training from
		Father	Husband	Father	Father	Father
1	2	15	16	17	18	19
Self	77	1	-	1	1	1
Wife	21	-	1	-	-	-
Son	16	-	-	1	-	-
Son's wife	1	-	-	-	-	-
Brother	4	-	-	-	-	-
Mother	3	-	-	-	-	-
Father	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	127	1	1	2	1	1

Table 22 Distribution of persons engaged in the craft classified by relationship with the head and source of aquirement of skill (in case the skill is passed on from father to son traditionally)

Relationship with the head	Number of persons engaged in the craft	Number, reported having acquired skill through							
		Father	Mother	Husband	Ustad	Wife's father	Caste fellow	Grand father	Mother's brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Self	77	66	2	-	1	1	5	1	1
Wife	21	7	5	9	-	-	-	-	-
Son	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brother	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Son's wife	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Father	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mother	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	127	99	9	10	1	1	6	1	1

Table 23 Distribution of households manufacturing handicraft items for purpose as related to educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	Name of handicraft items manufactured			Number of households manufacturing handicraft items			Number reporting purpose for which the particular item is used					
							Namada					Ghughi
	Artistic work	Ghughi	Namada	Ghughi	Namada	Artistic work	Flooring	Padding	Decorative work	Packaging	Covering	To protect from rain
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illiterate	-	14	20	14	20	-	13	11	2	7	-	16
Literate (without educational level)	1	5	21	5	21	1	13	15	3	1	-	6
Primary	-	5	3	5	3	-	1	2	1	-	-	6
Middle	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Matriculation/ Secondary	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2
Higher Seondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Total	2	27	48	27	48	2	27	29	8	10	1	31

Table 24 Distribution of Households manufacturing handicraft objects by number of items manufacturing in a month and seasonal variation in the production of the items as related to educational level of the Head of the Household

Educational level	Name of handicraft item manufactured			Number of household manufacturing handicraft item			Number of items manufactured in a month				
							Ghuggi making				
	Ghuggi making	Namada making	Artistic work	Ghuggi making	Namada making	Artistic work	Less than 10 Kg.	10-25 Kg.	26-50 Kg.	51-100 Kg.	101-200 Kg.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illiterate	14	20	-	14	20	-	9	5	-	-	-
Literate (without educational level)	5	21	1	5	21	1	1	4	-	-	-
Primary	5	3	-	5	3	-	4	-	1	-	-
Middle	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Matriculation/Secondary	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27	48	2	27	48	2	15	11	1	-	-

contd..

Table 24 Distribution of Households manufacturing handicraft objects by number of items manufacturing in a month and seasonal variation in the production of the items as related to educational level of the Head of the Household

Educational level	Number of items manufactured in a month											Number of households reported having seasonal variation in the products of the item			
	Namada making								Artistic work						
	Less than 10 Kg	10-25 Kg.	26-50 Kg.	51-100 Kg.	101-200 Kg.	201-500 Kg.	501-1000 Kg.	1001-1500 Kg.	Less than 10 Kg	10-25 Kg.	26-50 Kg.	Production in only rainy	No variation	More in winter less in summer	More in rainy season
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Illiterate	1	1	1	1	3	11	1	1	-	-	-	10	13	11	-
Literate (without edu.level)	1	-	-	-	5	11	2	2	-	1	-	2	16	9	-
Primary	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Matriculation/Sec.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-
Higher Sec./ Intermediate/Pre-university	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total	2	1	1	1	10	25	4	4	-	1	1	14	40	22	1

Table 25 Average monthly consumption of Raw materials by seasonal variation for manufacturing different items of handicraft classified by educational level of the household

Educational level of head of household	Number of handicraft items manufactured (Quantity)			Number of households manufacturing handicraft items			Average monthly consumption of each raw material				Number reporting having seasonal variations in the consumption of raw material		
	Ghuggi	Namda	Artis-tic article	Ghuggi	Namda	Artis-tic article	Wool	Cotton	Carpet waste	Colo. sheets	No. of house-holds	Produ-ction only during rainy season	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Illiterate	105	6647	-	14	20	-	4310.200	2415	1240	-	34	4	30
Literate (without educational level)	72	8025	15	5	21	1	4245.500	4201	1570	22	27	1	26
Primary	47	650	-	5	3	-	416	532	-	-	8	-	8
Middle	4	310	-	1	1	-	381	-	-	-	3	-	3
Matriculation/Sec.	22	250	30	2	1	1	61	60	210	26.300	3	-	3
Hr.Secondary/Inter-mediate/Pre-university	-	2100	-	-	2	-	2250	230	-	-	2	-	2
Total	250	17982	45	27	48	2	11663.700	7438	3020	48.300	77	5	72

Table 26- Raw Materials used for the manufacture of different Items of craft classified by area from where procured by mode of transport and problem faced

Name of raw material used for making the handicraft items	Number of house-holds using the raw materials	Number of households which have procured raw material from								
		Referrent Village/Town		Area of the same district						
				Rural				Urban		
								Uniara		Newai
		On foot	By Bus	On foot	By Bus	By Cycle	By Truck	Bus	Truck	Bus
1	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Wool	76	16	-	12	1	1	4	1	5	4
Cotton	30	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Carpet Waste	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coloured Namada	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	115	17	7	12	1	1	6	1	7	4

Contd.

Contd.Table 26

Number of households which have procured raw material from										
Area of the same State										Number of households reported having faced problem for procuring raw material
Kekri		Jaipur	Beawar		Bhilwara		Ganga nagar	Bundi	Jodhpur	
Bus	Truck	Truck	Truck	Bus	Truck	Bus	Truck	Bus	Truck	Costly raw material
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
26	13	1	3	1	2	-	1	-	1	11
1	5	5	5	4	5	4	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
27	18	6	8	5	7	4	1	1	1	12

Table - 27

Number of households manufacturing handicraft items classified by quantity produced purpose for which produced and by religion, caste/tribe/community of the head of the household

Religion, Caste/Community/ Tribe of the head of the household		Name of the handicraft items manufactured	Number of the households manufacturing the items
Religion	Caste/Tribe/ Community		
1.	2.	3.	4.
Hindu	Khatik	Namada	1
		Ghuggi	21
		Artistic work	-
Muslim	Pinjara	Namada(sheet)	44
		Ghuggi	6
		Artistic work	2
	Sheikh	Namada	1
		Ghuggi	-
		Artistic work	-
	Pathan	Namada	2
		Ghuggi	-
		Artistic work	-
	Total		77

Contd..

Contd.Table No.27

Number of households reported haviang produced (in quintals)				
Less than 1				
Entiraly for the use of craftsmen community		Entiraly for the use of other communities and sold against		
		Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
Domestic purpose	Ceremonial purpose			
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
-	-	1	-	-
-	-	12	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-
-	-	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	17	-	-

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 27

Number of households reported having produced (in quintals)								
1-5	6-10	11-15	16-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	200+
Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	1	12	15	7	1	-	2
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	1	1	13	16	7	1	-	2

Table - 28

Households classified by quntity of finished products sold and channels through which it is disposedoff by proportion

Name of finished products produced	Number of households manufacturing the items	Quntity sold by households in broad range	
		Broad range	Number of households
1.	2.	3.	4.
Ghuggi	27	Less than 1	13
		1-5	14
		6-10	-
		11-15	-
		16-25	-
		26-50	-
		51-100	-
		101-150	-
		151-200	-
		201+	-
Artistic work	2	Less than 1	-
		1-5	2
		6-10	-
		11-15	-
		16-25	-
		26-50	-
		51-100	-
		101-150	-
		151-200	-
		201+	-
Namda	48	Less than 1	2
		1-5	5
		6-10	1
		11-15	1
		16-25	13
		26-50	16
		51-100	7
		101-150	1
		151-200	-
		201+	2
Total	77		77

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 28

Number of households disposed off finished products through									
Birectly to the consumer in proportion					Middle man in proportion				
Upto 20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%	Upto 20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
..	.		.	1 1	.	..			-
		1		1 1					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	4	2	1	29	2	1	-	4	9

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 28

Number of households disposed off finished products through										
Co-operative society in proportion	Others					Khadi Board proportion				
	Upto 20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%	Upto 20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	30	-	4	-	-	-

Table 29

Terms and conditions and margin of profit related to sale of finished products through different channels classified by educational level of the Head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	Name of handicraft items	No.of households manufacturing handicraft items	No.of households sale the items through — Directly to the consumer at the margin of profit					
			0-14 %	15-17.5%	17.5-20%	20-22.5%	22.5-25%	25+%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	Ghugi	14	-	-	16	-	-	-
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Namada	20	2	-	3	1	-	-
Literate (without Edu.level)	Ghughi	5	-	-	6	-	-	-
	Artistic work	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Namada	21	2	2	1	1	-	-
Primary	Ghughi	5	-	-	6	-	-	-
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Namada	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Middle	Ghughi	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Namada	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matri-culation/ Secondary	Ghughi	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Artistic work	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Namada	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Secondary/ Inter-mediate/ Pre-university	Ghughi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Namada	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		77	4	2	36	2	-	2

contd..

Table 29

Number of households sale the items through										
Middlemen on terms and conditions										
On contract basis	Advance payment						Commission basis	Rate contract		Advance order
	0-14 %	15-17.5%	17.5-20%	20-22.5%	22.5-25%	25+%	25+%	0-14 %	22.5-25%	17.5-20%
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1

contd..

Table 29

Number of households sale the items through							
Middlemen on terms and conditions							
Payment after full supply			Payment within three months			Payment before next order	12% interest after 3 months
20-22.5%	22.5-25%	25+%	0-14%	15-17.5%	20-22.5%	0-14%	15-17.5%
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

contd..

Table 29

Number of households sale the items through											
Other channels											
Khadi Board on Rate contract basis profit						Manufacturer on Rate contract basis profit					
0-14 %	15-17.5%	17.5-20%	20-22.5%	22.5-25%	25+%	0-14 %	15-17.5%	17.5-20%	20-22.5%	22.5-25%	25+%
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	30	-	-	-

Contd

Table - 30

Particulars of finished products sold locally/exported classified by educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	Name of handicraft items	No.of-house-holds manuf-actur-ing the items	Quantity sold in broad ranges (in quintals)				
			Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-25
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Illiterate	Namada	20	2	3	-	1	5
	Ghuggi	14	11	3	-	-	-
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Literate without educational level	Namada	21	1	1	-	1	7
	Ghuggi	5	1	4	-	-	-
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	Namada	3	1	-	1	-	1
	Ghuggi	5	2	3	-	-	-
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle	Namada	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Ghuggi	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matriculation/ Secondary	Namada	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Ghuggi	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Artistic work	1	-	1	-	-	-
Higher Secondary/ Inter/Pre-University	Namada	2	-	-	-	-	1
	Ghuggi	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	77	19	18	1	2	16

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 30

Quantity sold in broad ranges (in quintals)					Number of households reported having sold finished products				
					Locally				
26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201+	Upto 10%	11 to 20%	21 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 100%
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
7	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	5	-	-	2	3	3	2	3	64

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 30

Number of households reported having sold finished products								
Exported								
Sold within the State					Exported out side the State			
Jodhpur			Jaipur		Delhi			
22%	80%	100%	22%	80%	25%	40%	75%	100%
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 30

Number of households reported having sold finished products									
Exported									
Exported outside the State									
Ahemadabad				Hyderabad		Madras		Bombay	Poona
20%	40%	60%	75%	25%	40%	25%	45%	22%	22%
28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3

Table 31 - Details of households reported having faced problem to dispose off finished products classified by educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	Name of handicraft items	Number of house-holds manu-factu-ring the items	Number of households reported having faced problems to dispose off finished products due to		
			High price	Change in consumer preference	Availibility of cheaper subsitutes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Illiterate	Ghuggi	14	3	3	3
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-
	Namda	20	-	-	-
2. Literate (without educational level)	Ghuggi	5	-	2	-
	Artistic work	1	-	-	-
	Namda	21	-	-	-
3. Primary	Ghuggi	5	1	2	1
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-
	Namda	3	-	-	-
4. Middle	Ghuggi	1	-	-	1
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-
	Namda	1	-	-	-
5. Matricul-ation/ Secondary	Ghuggi	2	1	-	-
	Artistic work	1	-	-	-
	Namda	1	-	-	-
6. Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	Ghuggi	-	-	-	-
	Artistic work	-	-	-	-
	Namda	2	1	-	-
Total	Ghuggi	27	5	7	5
	Artistic work	2	-	-	-
	Namda	48	1	-	-
TOTAL		77	6	7	5

Contd.

Contd. Table 31

Number of households reported having faced problems to dispose off finished products due to				
Less profit	Costly raw material	High taxes	No wide demand	Lack of open market for disposal of finished product
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1	1	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	3	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1
-	1	1	-	-
-	4	1	-	-
-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-
1	1	-	4	1
-	1	1	1	-
-	8	1	-	-
1	10	2	5	1

Table 32

Number of households reporting about the number of households and persons engaged in craft in the village during different period classified by broad age-group of the head of the household

Broad age-groups	Number of household engaged in the craft	Number of households reported about the number of households engaged in the craft in the village during the period								
		Before 1940			1940-1950			1951-1960		
		Less than 5	5-9	10+	Less than 5	5-9	10+	Less than 5	5-9	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-34	28	-	7	21	-	4	24	-	3	25
35-59	40	3	7	30	1	7	32	-	5	35
60+	9	-	4	5	-	4	5	-	1	8
Total	77	3	18	56	1	15	61	-	9	68

Contd..

Table 32

Number of households reported about the number of households engaged in the craft in the village during the period									Number of households reported about the persons engaged in the craft in the village during the period		
1961-1970			1971-1980			At present			Before 1940		
Less than 5	5-9	10+	Less than 5	5-9	10+	Less than 5	5-9	10+	Less than 10	10-19	20+
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	25	-	2	26	-	2	26	-	2	26
-	4	36	-	2	38	-	3	37	-	5	35
-	1	8	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	1	8
-	8	69	-	4	73	-	5	72	-	8	69

contd ..

Table 32

Number of households reported about the persons engaged in the craft in the village during the period															
1940-1950			1951-1960			1961-1970			1971-1980			At present			
Less than 10	10-19	20+	Less than 10	10-19	20+	Less than 10	10-19	20+	Less than 10	10-19	20+	Less than 10	10-19	20+	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	2	26	-	3	25	-	3	25	-	3	25	-	3	25	
-	3	37	-	1	39	-	3	37	-	3	37	-	6	34	
-	1	8	-	1	8	-	1	8	-	1	8	-	1	8	
-	6	71	-	5	72	-	7	70	-	7	70	-	10	67	

Table 33

Reasons reported by households for variation in the number of households and persons engaged in the Craft during last four decades classified by broad age-group of the head of the household

Broad age-group of the head of the household	Number of house holds engaged in the craft	Number of households reported reasons for		
		Increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades		
		There had been division of the joint families because of increase in population	There had been division of joint families & being uneducated can not takeup other occupation	There had been division of joint families as well as there is wide demand because of varied uses of the finished products
1	2	3	4	5
0-14	-	-	-	-
15-34	28	5	3	1
35-59	40	5	10	3
60+	9	1	4	1
Total	77	11	17	5

Contd..

Table 33

Number of households reported reasons for				
Increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades				
There had been division of joint families coupled with wide demand for the product & further more there is no need of any machine in the craft hence lesser finance is required	There had been division of the joint families because of increase in population coupled with much expansion of work	There had been division of joint families being uneducated can not takeup other occupation & besides there is no problem in obtaining raw material	There had been division of joint families because of increase in population and there is wide market for the finished product	There is wide market for finished product coupled with easy obtained ability of raw material because of quick more of transportation and good wages offered to the crafts-men
6	7	8	9	10
-	-	-	-	-
-	3	2	2	4
2	-	-	1	1
1	-	-	-	-
3	3	2	3	5

Contd

Table 33

Number of households reported reasons for				
Increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades				
There had been division of joint families & wide varieties of items is produced	There is ready market for finished product	There had been division of joint families & besides there is a ready market for finished products coupled with better wages & there is no binding of working hours as well	There had been increase in population and there is a ready market as well for the finished products besides there being no problem in acquiring raw material	There had been division of joint families and besides there is wide market for finished product
11	12	13	14	15
-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-
4	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-
5	1	1	2	1

Contd..

Table 33

Number of households reported reasons for			
Increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades		No substantial increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades	
There had been increase in population as well as there is a wide market for finished products & besides this trade has no longer remain monopoly of few	There had been increase in population and the trade has no longer remain monopoly of few traders & further more a wide variety of items is produced	There is no expension of work & the number of young entrants is highly sufficient to replace the old craftsmen	The cost of raw material has increased as also the demand has decreased because of availability of of cheaper substitutes
16	17	18	19
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	2
-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-
1	1	1	2

contd..

Table 33

Number of households reported reasons for			
No substantial increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades			
The cost of raw material has increased coupled with decreased in demand & high taxes have also been imposed	The cost of raw material has increased and the demand has also decreased as same of the finished products has become out of fashion	The cost of raw material has increased and the demand has also decreased as same of the finished products has become out of fashion as well as Govt. supply has also not increased	Wages offered are low coupled with lack of market demand as well as availability of cheaper substitutes
20	21	22	23
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	1	2
-	1	-	-
1	1	1	2

Contd..

Table 33

Number of households reported reasons for				
No substantial increase in the number of households and persons engaged in the craft during last four decades				
There is lack of market demand coupled with products becoming out of fashion and wages offered are low	The margin of profit has decreased	There is lack of demand coupled with easy availability of raxin substitutes as also the products has gone out of fashion & raw material is getting costlier day by day	There is lack of demand coupled with irregular supply of raw material	There is lack of demand for finished products coupled with lower profit & raw material becoming costlier
24	25	26	27	28
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	2	1
2	1	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	-
2	1	2	2	1

Table No. 34

Households reported about the craft as source for gainful employment classified by Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community of the Head of the household and reason reported for considering the Craft as a profitable occupation

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of household		Number of household engaged in the craft
Religion	Caste/Tribe/Community	
1.	2.	3.
Hindu	Khatik	25
Muslim	Pathan	2
	Pinjara	49
	Sheikh	1
	Total	77

Contd. Table No. 34

Number of households considering the craft now as				
Not a source of gainful employment	Source for gainful employment and factors responsible to make the craft profitable			
	There is wide demand for the finished products which can be disposed of easily be cause of quick means of transportation	There is wide demand for the finished products & no machine is required in the manufacturing process and there is good margin of profit.	Govt.has started taking interest in the craft and there is wide demand for the finished products	There is good expansion of work as well as market.
4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
24	-	1	-	-
1	-	-	-	-
20	2	-	3	1
-	-	-		

Contd.Table No.34

Number of households considering the craft now as				
Source for gainful employment and factors responsible to make the craft profitable				
There is wide demand for finished products and good wages are offered	There is wide demand for finished products comperatively good wages are offered and there is no problem in procuring raw material	The finished products are comperatively cheaper as compared to such articles prepared from other raw material and the demand for artistic work has also increased and besides Government demand for finished products is also good.	The demand for finished products has increased & there is no problem in procuring raw material	There is wide market and Govt. has also shown interest in the craft coupled with easy availability of raw material.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1
7	2	3	1	1
-	-	-	1	-
7	2	3	2	2

Contd...

Contd.Table No. 34

Number of households considering the craft now as				
Source for gainful employment and factors responsible to make the craft profitable				
It provides work for all the members of the household and there is wide demand for the finished products because of it varied uses	There is wide demand for the finished products which can be disposed of easily because of quick means of transportation & the raw material can be procured easily	There is good Govt. demand and the production of fancy items has also increased	There is wide demand for finished products even outside the State of Rajasthan because of its varied use	There is wide demand for finished products
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1	3	2	1	2
-	-	-	-	-
1	3	2	1	2

Table No. 35

Households reported having improved/not improved their economic status with reasons there of classified by educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	Number of households engaged in the craft	Number of households reported about their economic position				
				Improved due to		
		Work is available at the door step	The craft is lucrative	The work is easy & margin of profit it is good	The wages offered are good and work is easily available	Work is easily available and there is no alternative job also
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Illiterate	34	1	7	1	1	-
Literate (without educational level	27	2	8	-	-	-
Primary	8	1	-	-	-	-
Middle	2	-	1	-	-	-
Matriculation, Secondary	4	-	2	-	-	-
Higher Secondary Intermediate, Pre-University	2	-	-	-	-	1
Total	77	4	18	1	1	1

Contd...

Contd.Table No.35

Number of households reported about their economic position						
			Improved due to			
The craft is lucrative & their is wide demand of finished products	The craft is lucrative & more lucrative job is not available	Not much finance is needed in practising the craft	The craft is lucrative & there is no problem in procuring the raw material	The craft is lucrative & there is no binding of working hours or any type of subordination	The craft is lucrative & there is no need of specialised training	Work is available for all the members of the households and there is no need of much finance
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	1	1	1	2	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	2	3	1

Contd..

Contd.Table No. 35

Number of households reported about their economic position Improved due to				
Work is available for all the members of the house-hold and there is no binding of working hours or any type of subordi-nate	The craft is lucrative & there is no need of much finance	Work is available for both the sexes and earning are good	Work is available for both the sexes	It is a good subsidiary work
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
-	-	1	-	2
1	1	2	-	1
-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-
1	1	3	1	5

Contd..

Contd.Table No. 35

Number of households reported about their economic position					
		Not improved due to			
The raw material is becoming day by day costlier & the demand for finished products is diminishing as it is becoming out of bouge	The finished products are costly & there is no wide demand	There is no wide demand & the raw material is costly & the margin of profit is also low	Raw material is costly & there is no wide demand of finished products & the margin of profit is low as compared to hard labour involved	There is no wide demand for the finished products & the margin of profit is low as compared to hard labour involved	The craft is not lucrative
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
2	1	-	1	3	2
-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	1	2	6	2

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 35

Number of households reported about their economic position				
		Not improved due to		
The wages offered are low & raw material is costly and wastage is higher than envisaged	The wages offered are low as compared to the hard labour involved & there is lack of availability of work	The margin of profit is not good as compared to the hard labour involved	Hard work is involved & the cost of material is also high the demand for the finished products is also not good & work is also not available through out the year	There is lack of demand for finished products & hard labour is involved
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
-	2	-	3	1
1	-	-	1	-
-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1	3	1	4	1

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 35

Number of households reported about their economic position			
		Not improved due to	
The cost of raw material is high & hard labour is involved	Hard labour is involved margin of profit is low & the work is not available through out the year	The wages offered are low hard labour is involved and there is no wide demand for the finished products	The wages offered are low and work is not available through out the year, hard labour is involved and there is no much demand for the finished products
31.	32.	33.	34.
-	1	1	1
-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
1	1	2	2

Table No. 36

Households wanting/not wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the craft with reasons thereof classified by educaional level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	Number of households engaged in the craft
1.	2.
Illiterate	34
Literate(without educational level)	27
Primary or Junior basic	8
Middle	2
Matriculation/Secondary	4
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University	2
Total	77

Contd...

Contd. Table No. 36

Number of households wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the same craft due to					
It is a traditional occupations	It is a traditional occupation and even illiterate person can do learn it easily	The craft can be easily learnt even by illiterate person	No much finance is required to start the work	There is no problem in procuring raw material and fancy item prepared are easily sold	Various type of items can be prepared
3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
2	1	-	1	2	1
5	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1	1	1	2	2

Contd...

Contd.Table No. 36

Number of households wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the same craft due to					
It is a traditional occupation and craft is lucrative	The craft is lucrative	Work is available at door step	No specific training is required and work is available at door step	It is a well established traditional occupation	It is a traditional occupation and work is available at the door step
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
-	-	1	-	1	-
1	3	1	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	--	--
3	4	2	1	1	1

Contd..

Contd. Table No.36

Number of households wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the same craft due to						
The household has no children	Interested to engage the children in service	The craft is no more lucrative because of lack of demand for finished product	Work is not available throught the year and it is not a good source of likelihood	Wages offered are very low	Being educated children are interested in service	Children should be allowed to opt the job of their own choice
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
1	2	3	2	3	4	3
-	3	1	1	1	-	2
-	1	-	-	1	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1	8	4	3	5	6	7

Contd...

Contd.Table No. 36

Number of households not wanting to have their sons/daughters engaged in the craft due to							
Work is not available throught the year hence desire to engaged the children in service	There should be no complsion on children in opting their occupation themselves but however are want to provide them good education and engaged them in service	Want to provide the children better education and engaged them in Govt. service	Want to provide good education to children	Required work is not available	There is no wide demand for the finished product and the craft is not a good source of livelihood hence interested in service	Craft is not luerative hence interested in service	Children are not interested in this craft
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	2	4	1	1	1	3

Table No. 37

Households reported about younger generation of their community taking not taking interest in the craft with reasons there of classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the Head of the household

Religion, Caste/Tribe Community of the head of the household		Number of house-holds engaged in the craft	Number of households reported about the younger generation	
Religion	Caste/Tribe Community		Taking interest in the craft	Not taking interest in the craft
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Hindu	Khaṭik	25	4	21
Muslim	Pinjara	49	16	33
	Shaikh	1	1	-
	Pathan	2	-	2
Total		77	21	56

Contd.Table No. 37

Number of households reported about the younger generation taking interest in the craft due to						
They can earn well	They don't have any other alter-native	Due to family job they feel some moral attach-ment	Prospe-rous job/ profit-able job/ get work easily	No interest in study un-educated	Lack of other good job	By preparing fancy item can create a big market outside the State
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	3	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	4	2	4	5	3
-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	5	3	4	5	3

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 37

Number of household reported about the younger generation taking interest in the craft due to						
No other work for un-educated	They don't get higher educa-tion to get Govt. service	They want to do work of their own choice	Not a profit-able job	Inter-ested in service	Hard work	Lack of work
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
-	1	1	9	7	3	-
2	-	3	6	19	6	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	1
2	1	4	16	27	9	3

Contd.Table No.37

Number of household reported about the younger generation taking interest in the craft due to							
They don't want to stiek with this low paid business	Lack of demand	Engaged other trade	Costly items	Chea-per subst-itute	Market-ing problem	Costly raw mater-ial	They want other good job
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
1	7	3	1	1	1	1	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	8	3	1	1	1	1	3

Table 38 - Households reported having associated traditionaly with the craft with period of association classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household

Religion, caste, tribe/community of the head of the household		Number of households engaged in the craft	Number of households reported their association with craft	
			Traditionaly	Not Traditionaly
Religion	Cast/ Tribe/ Community			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Hindu	Khatik	25	-	25
Muslim	Pinjara	49	-	49
	Sheikh	1	-	1
	Pathan	2	-	2
Total		77	-	77

Contd. Table 38

Number of households reported their association with the craft traditionaly since								
One generation	Two generation	Three generation	Four generation	Five generation	Six generation	Seven generation	Eight generation	Nine generation
6.	7	8	9	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
-	2	13	2	2	10	1	-	-
-	1	1	1	13	16	4	8	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	3	15	3	15	28	5	8	-

Table No. 39

Number of households reported having satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the occupation(Craft) with reasons there of classified by educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of household	Number of household engaged in the craft	Number of households reported their satisfaction with the occupation due to			
		We can follow it even as a subsidiary occupation	It provides employment even during the rainy season	It does not require any educational back ground or much finance	There is wide demand of finished products and the craft is quite lucrative
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Illiterate	34	1	2	1	1
Literate(without educational level	27	-	1	2	1
Primary	8	-	2	-	1
Middle	2	-	-	-	-
Matriculation/ Secondary	4	2	-	-	-
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	2	-	-	-	-
Total	77	3	5	3	3

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 39

Number of households reported their satisfaction with the occupation due to						
One can earn his living hone-stly	The craft is lucrative	It does not require much finance and the profits are good	The craft is lucrative and the work is avail-able at the door step and there is no problem of raw material	The craft is lucrative and there is no training for other work as also it does not require much finance	There is no fixed hours of work	There is good demand for finished products and we do not posers the knowledge of any other work and the craft is lucrative
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
2	1	1	-	1	1	-
-	4	2	2	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	--	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	7	3	2	1	2	1

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 39

Number of households reported their satisfaction with the occupation due to							
Not much finance is required and there is no problem for disposal of finished products and wages are good	Earning are well and it is a respectable Job	Working together helps in maintaining joint family and the craft provides honest earning	There are no fixed hours of work and it is available at door step	Craft is lucrative and females also get work	No knowledge of other craft/ work and the craft is lucrative	There is no problem in obtaining raw material or disposal of the finished products and the good wages are offered	It provides work to both husband and wife
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1

Contd.

Contd. Table No. 39

Number of households reported their dissatisfaction with the occupation due to				
There is lack of demand for finished products and margin of profit is low as compared to hard labour required	There is no wide use of finished products and raw material is costly more over hard labour is required	There is lack of demand for finished products full time work is not available and margin of profit is low	The margin of profit is low and there is lack of demand for finished products	There is lack of demand for finished products and margin of profit is low coupled with high cost of raw material
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
3	1	1	4	4
1	-	-	2	-
-	1	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	1	-
4	2	3	8	5

Contd.

Contd. Table No. 39

Number of households reported their dissatisfaction with the occupation due t				
The wages offered are low coupled with hard work and costly raw material	The wages offered are low coupled with high cost of raw material and heavy taxes	There is lack of demand for finished products	There is No whole time work and uses of finished products are limited and wages offered are low	The wages offered are low and hard labour is required and full work is not available throughout the year
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
1	-	1	1	3
1	-	2	-	2
-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
2	1	3	1	5

Table No.40

Households reported having expressed dissatisfaction with their occupation(craft) future plan and period of implementation classified by educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	No.of households engaged in the craft	Number of households	
		Intending to leave the occupation	Not intending to leave the occupation
1.	2.	3.	4.
Illiterate	34	12	22
Literate without educational level	27	4	23
Primary	8	3	5
Middle	2	-	2
Secondary/ Matriculation	4	1	3
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	2	1	1
Total	77	21	56

Contd..

Contd.Table No. 40

Number of households intending to leave the occupation and their future plan								
Divert into cycle repairing			Divert into trading in sheep & weel			Divert into Cultivation		
Already doing	1-2 months	3-4 months	Already doing	1-2 months	3-4 months	Already doing	1-2 months	3-4 months
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	4	-	-	3	-	-

Contd...

Contd.Table No. 40

Number of households intending t o leave the occupation and their future pla								
Divert into carpet making			Divert into tailoring shop			Divert into flour mill		
Already doing	1-2 months	3-4 months	Already doing	1-2 months	3-4 months	Already doing	1-2 months	3-4 months
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1

Contd..

Contd.Table No. 40

Number of households intending to leave the occupation and their future plan								
Divert into trading of cattle			Divert into general merchandise shop			Divert into transport service(Pvt.)		
Alre-ady doing	1-2 months	3-4 months	Alre-ady doing	1-2 months	3-4 months	Alre-ady doing	1-2 months	5-6 months
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Contd.

Contd.Table No.40

Number of households intending to leave the occupation and their future plan					
Divert into casual labour			Divert into vender (General merchandise)		
Already doing	1-2 months	3-4 months	Already doing	1-2 months	3-4 months
32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	1

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 40

Number of households intending to leave the occupation and their future plan						
Divert into Bakery shop			Divert into eating house			
Already doing	1-2 months	3-4 months	Already doing	1-2 months	3-4 months	5-6 months
38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Table 41 - Distribution of population classified by Age, Sex and marital status

Age-groups	Never married			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Males	Fema
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 - 4	32	19	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	24	15	9	1	-	1	-	-	-
10 - 14	18	9	9	5	2	3	-	-	-
15 - 19	5	2	3	4	2	2	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	1	-	7	5	2	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-	14	4	10	-	-	-
30 - 34	-	-	-	9	7	2	1	1	-
35 - 39	-	-	-	12	3	9	1	-	1
40 - 44	-	-	-	9	8	1	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	6	3	3	1	-	1
55 - 69	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
70 +	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
Total	80	46	34	70	36	34	5	2	3

Contd...

Contd. Table 41

Divorced or separated			Unspecified			Total population		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
-	-	-	-	-	-	32	19	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	15	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	23	11	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	155	84	71

Table 42 - Distribution of population classified by Age, Sex and Educational level

Age-group	Total population			Educational level			
				Illiterate		Literate without educational level	
	Persons	Male	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
All ages	155	84	71	36	59	29	11
0 - 4	32	19	13	17	13	1	-
5 - 9	25	15	10	3	7	12	3
10 - 14	23	11	12	4	9	4	2
15 - 19	9	4	5	2	3	-	2
20 - 24	8	6	2	1	2	1	-
25 - 34	24	12	12	1	9	3	3
35 +	34	17	17	8	16	8	1

Contd.

Contd. Table 42

Educational level							
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Secondary		Higher Secondary/PUC/ Inter	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
11	1	3	-	2	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table 43 - Distribution of households classified by Age and Sex of head of the household and number of members

Age-groups	Number of household by sex of head of the household		Number of households having members								
			Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above
	Sex	Number									
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Below 20	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 29	M	5	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 39	M	9	-	2	-	3	2	2	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
40 - 49	M	8	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 59	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 +	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	M	26	-	3	-	6	3	11	1	1	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table 44 Distribution of households classified by nature of relation of members to head of the household and number of members

Nature of relation of members to head of the household		Number of house-holds	Number of members
	1.	2.	3.
1.	Self	-	-
2.	Self,spouse	2	4
3.	Self, spouse,unmarried sons and daughters	11	55
4.	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	3	24
5.	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters and son's unmarried son/ son's daughter	1	15
6.	Self(Female), married sons and unmarried sons/daughters	1	5
7.	Self(Male) unmarried sons/daughters	1	2
8.	Self(Male), Mother, Father and unmarried sister/brother	1	4
9.	Self,spouse, married son and unmarried son/daughter	3	20
10.	Self,spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	2	12
11.	Self(Male) married son and son's wife with or without unmarried son/daughter	1	7
12.	Self, spouse, married daughter and unmarried son/daughter	1	7
	Total	27	155

Table 45 - Distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex, caste/tribe/community and broad age-group

Name of the Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total population			Number of workers and non-workers by age-group					
				All ages					
				Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Khatik	80	45	35	38	21	17	42	24	18
Pinjara	75	39	36	26	16	10	49	23	26
Total	155	84	71	64	37	27	91	47	44

Contd. Table 45

Number of workers and non-workers by agegroup												
0 - 14 years						15 - 34 years					
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F
11.	12	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
5	3	2	37	22	15	16	10	6	5	2	3
1	-	1	37	20	17	14	9	5	6	1	5
6	3	3	74	42	32	30	19	11	11	3	8

Contd.

Contd. Table 45

Number of workers and non-workers by age-group												
35 - 59 years						60 + years					
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
17	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	6	4	2	-	2	1	1	-	4	2	2
27	14	13	2	-	2	1	1	-	4	2	2

Table 46 - Distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex and educational level

Educational level	Total population			Number of workers			Number of non-workers		
	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Illiterate	95	36	59	34	11	23	61	25	36
Literate(without educational level	40	29	11	16	12	4	24	17	7
Primary	12	11	1	7	7	-	5	4	1
Middle	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Secondary/ Matriculation	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
Total	155	84	71	64	37	27	91	47	44

Table - 47

Distrubution of workers classified by traditional occupation and present occupation, sex and broad age-group

(Not practing)

Traditional occupation of the head of the household	Sex of the head of household	Total number of workers	Numbers of workers by age-group			
			0-14 years where present occupation is			
			Same as in col.1	If different name of occupation		
				Cultivation	Rearing of cattles	Biri making
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Butchering	M	21		1	2	-
	F	17		2	-	-
Ginning	M	16		-	-	-
	F	10		-	-	1

Contd.Table No.47

Number of workers by age-group											
15-34 years where present occupation is											
Same as in col. 1	If different name of occupation										
	Bus conductor	Cultivation	Casual labour	Flour mills	Sale purchase of the goat	Making of carpet	Tailoring	Rearing of cattle	Service	Biri making	Loader
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
1	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-
-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-

Contd.Table No. 47

Number of workers by age-group												
35-59 years where present occupation is												
Same as in col. 1	If different name of occupation										60+years where present occupation is	
	Casual labour	Biri making	Tailoring	Agricultural labour	Cultivation	Battery repair	Filling of quilts	Cloth selling	Bus driver	Rikshaw puller	Same as in col. 1	If different name of occupation Flour Mills
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	3	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table- 48

Distribution of workers classified by traditional and present occupation and broad age group and the reasons for leaving traditional occupation

Traditional occupation of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Total number of workers	Number of workers by age-group 0-14 years where present occupation is						
			Same as in Col. 1	If different the reason for leaving the traditional occupation					
				Lack of demand	No good profit	Lack of work	Good profit in carpet work	Poverty	Purchased agricultural land	Hard work
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Butchering	M	21	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
	F	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Ginning	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		64	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1

Contd..

Contd.Table No. 48

Number of workers by age-group 15-34 years where present occupation is						
Same as in Col.1	If different the reason for leaving the traditional occupation					
	Lack of demand	Good job of service	Not good for liveli-hood	Good profit in carpet work	Net good profit	Lack of work
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17./	18.
1	1	1	3	1	1	-
-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1	2	-	-	-	1	3
-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	5	1	4	1	2	3

Contd.

Contd. Table No. 48

Number of workers by age-group 15-34 years where present occupation is If different the reason for leaving the traditional occupation					
Good profit in agriculture	Poverty	Hard work	Interested in service	Low wages	Costly raw material
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
-	1	1	1	-	
1	1	2	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	3	2
-	-	-	-	5	2
1	2	4	1	8	4

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 48

No of workers by age-group 35-59 years where present occupation is						
Same as in Col. 1	If different the reason for leaving the traditional occupation					
	Hard work	Good job of service	Lack of demand	No good profit	Poverty	Low wages
25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
4	-	-	2	1	1	-
-	3	-	3	1	1	-
-	-	-	3	1	-	1
1	1	-	2	-	-	1
5	4	-	10	3	2	2

Contd.Table No. 48

No of workers by age-group 35-59 years where present occupation is if different the reason for leaving the traditional occupation			60 years where present occupation is	
			Same as col. 1	It different the reason for leaving the traditional occupati
Purchased agricultural land	Good profit in agriculture	Lack of work		No good profit
32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
1	1	-	-	-
1	2	-	-	-
-	-	2	-	1
-	-	-	-	-

Table 49 - Distribution of non-workers by sex, age and type of activity

Age-group	Number of non-workers			Number of non-workers by type of activity and sex									
	Persons	M	F	Infant		Full time student		Household duties		Seeking employment		Dependent	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0 - 14	74	42	32	5	2	18	6	-	1	-	-	19	23
15 - 19	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20 - 24	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
25 - 29	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
30 - 39	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
40 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 59	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
60 +	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	91	47	44	5	2	19	6	-	10	2	-	21	26

Table 50

Households reported reasons for giving up the craft classified by sex, religion and caste/tribe/community of the Head of the Household

Religion Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household		Sex of head of household	Number of household	Number of households having given up the craft since	
				Less than 5 years due to	
Religion	Caste/Tribe/Community			The work is not available regularly and the wages offered are low	The work is not available regularly
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	Khatik	Male	14	-	-
		Female	1	-	-
Muslim	1 Pinjara	Male	11	1	1
		Female	-	-	-
	2 Pathan	Male	1	-	-
		Female	-	-	-
	Total	Male	26	1	1
		Female	1	-	-

Contd..

Table 50

Number of households having given up the craft since					
Less than 5 years due to					
Work is not available regularly and the demand of finished products is low and the wages offered are also low	There is lack of demand for finished products and the raw material became costly	The margin of profit has reduced and there is no wide demand for the finished products	Left the craft because of old age	The craft is not lucrative	There is lack of demand for the finished products
7	8	9	10	11	12
-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	1	1	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd..

Table 50

Number of households having given up the craft since					
5-9 years due to					
There is lack of finance & the craft has become not lucrative	The wages offered are low & the raw material is very costly	There is lack of demand for the finished products	Lack of availability of work	Shifted to trading as the demand for finished has reduced	There is lack of demand for the finished products
13	14	15	16	17	18
-	-	3	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	3	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd..

Table 50

Number of households having given up the craft since			
5-9 years due to			10-19 years due to
There is lack of demand for the finished product & raw material became costly	The craft is not lucrative	Compratively there is more margin on profit in carpat weaving as compared to this craft & hence shifted to carpet weaving	There is lack of demand for the finished product
19	20	21	22
1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-

Contd

Table 50

Number of households having given up the craft since				
10-19 years due to			20+ years due to	
Shifted to agriculture as the margin of profit in this craft is not good	The craft is not lucrative	Interested in service	Margin of profit is low	The husband has joined service and there by the income has increased there is no use in continuing this craft
23	24	25	26	27
1	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	1

Contd..

Table 51

Households reported reasons for giving up the craft classified by sex and educational level of the Head of the household

Educational level of the Head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	No.of households	Number of Households given up the craft since	
			Less than 5 years due to	
			The work is not available regularly and the wages offered are low	The work is not available regularly
1	2	3	4	5
Illiterate	Male	8	1	-
	Female	1	-	-
Literate (without	Male	10	-	1
Fducational level)	Female	-	-	-
Primary	Male	4	-	-
	Female	-	-	-
Middle	Male	2	-	-
	Female	-	-	-
Matriculation	Male	2	-	-
Secondary	Female	-	-	-
Higher Secondary	Male	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-
Total	Male	26	1	1
	Female	1	-	-

Contd ...

Table 51

Number of Households given up the craft since					
Less than 5 years due to					
Work is not available regularly and the demand of finished products is low and the wages offered are also low	There is lack of demand for finished products & the raw material became costly	The margin of profit has reduced and there is no wide demand for the finished products	Left the craft because of old age	The craft is not lucrative	There is lack of demand for the finished products
6	7	8	9	10	11
-	1	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	1	1	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 51

Number of Households given up the craft since 5-9 years due to					
There is lack of finance and the craft has became non lucrative	The wages offered are low & the raw material is very costly	There is lack of demand for the finished products	Lack of availability of work	Shifted to trading as the demand for finished has reduced	There is lack of demand for the finished products & the raw material became costly
12	13	14	15	16	17
-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	3	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd..

Table 51

Number of Households given up the craft since				
5-9 years due to			10-19 years due to	
The craft is not lucrative	There is lack of demand for finished products & there are no helping hands	Compratively there is more margin of profit in carpet weaving as compared to this craft & hence shifted to carpet weaving	There is lack of demand for the finished products	Shifted to agriculture as the margin of profit in this craft is not good
18	19	20	21	22
-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-

Contd..

Table 51

Number of Households given up the craft since			
10-19 years due to		20+ years due to	
The craft is not lucrative	Interested in service	Margin of profit is low	The husband has joined service and there by the income has increased therefore there is no use in continuing this craft
23	24	25	26
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	1	1	-
-	-	-	1

Table 52

Households reported reasons for giving up the craft classified by sex and occupation of the Head of the Households

Occupation of the Head of Household	Sex of the Head of the household	No.of house-hold	No.of Households having given up the craft since	
			Less than 5 years due to	
			The work is not avail-able re-gularly and the wages offered are low	The work is not avail-able re-ularly
1	2	3	4	5
Biri making	M	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-
Casual Labour	M	4	1	-
	F	-	-	-
Sale & Purchase of goats	M	6	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Govt.Service (LDC)	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Carpet making	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Riksha Pulling	M	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-
Agricultural labour	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Bus Conductor	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Cultivation	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Salesman (Cloth)	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-

Contd ..

Table 52

1	2	3	4	5
Flour Mill	M	3	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Cotton ginning	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Tailoring	M	2	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Bus Driver	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Non-worker	M	2	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Total	M	26	1	1
	F	1	-	-

Contd.

Table 52

Number of Households having given up the craft since					
Less than 5 years due to					
Work is not available regularly and the demand of finished products is low & the wages offered are also low	There is lack of demand for finished products and the raw material became costly	The margin of profit has reduced and there is no wide demand for the finished products	Left the craft because of old age	The craft is not lucrative	There is lack of demand for the finished products
6	7	8	9	10	11
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd ..

Table 52

6	7	8	9	10	11
-	-	1	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	1	1	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-

contd..

Table 52

Number of Households having given up the craft since 5-9 years due to					
There is lack of finance & the craft has became non-lucrative	The wages offered are low and the raw material is very costly	There is lack of demand for the finished products	Lack of availability of work	Shifted to Trading as the demand for finished has reduced	There is lack of demand for the finished products & there are no helping hands
12	13	14	15	16	17
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd..

Table 52

12	13	14	15	16	17
-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	3	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-

contd..

Table 52

Number of Households having given up the craft since				
5-9 years due to			10-19 years due to	
There is lack of demand for the finished products & the raw material become costly	The craft is not lucrative	Comparatively there is more margin of profit in carpet weaving as compared to this craft & hence shifted to carpet weaving	There is lack of demand for the finished products	Shifted to Agriculture as the margin of profit in this craft is not good
18	19	20	21	22
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

Contd..

Table 52

18	19	20	21	22
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-

Contd.

Table 52

Number of Households having given up the craft since			
10-19 years due to		20+ years due to	
The craft is not lucrative	Interested in service	Margin of profit is low	The husband has joined service and thereby the income has increased therefore is no use of continuing this craft
23	24	25	26
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Contd..

Table 52

23	24	25	26
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-

Table 53

Households reported reasons for giving up the craft classified by broad age-group of the Head of the Household

Broad Age-group of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	No.of the household	Number of households having given up the craft since	
			Less than 5 years due to	
			The work is not available regularly & the wages offered are low	The work is not available regularly
1	2	3	4	5
0-14	Male	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-
15-34	Male	13	1	-
	Female	-	-	-
35-59	Male	11	-	1
	Female	1	-	-
60+	Male	2	-	-
	Female	-	-	-
Total	Male	26	1	1
	Female	1	-	-

Contd..

Table 53

Number of households having given up the craft since					
Less than 5 years due to					
The work is not available regularly & the demand of finished products is low and the wages offered are low	There is lack of demand for finished products & the raw material become costly	The margin of profit has reduced & there is no wide demand for the finished products	Left the craft because of old age	The craft is not lucrative	There is lack of demand for the finished products
6	7	8	9	10	11
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	1	1	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd..

Table 53

Number of households having given up the craft since 5-9 years due to					
There is lack of finance & the craft has become non-lucrative	The wages offered are low & the raw material is very costly	There is lack of demand for the finished products	Lack of availability of work	Shifted to trading as the demand for finished Goods has reduced	There is lack of demand for the finished products & there are no helping hands
12	13	14	15	16	17
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	2	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	3	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-

contd..

Table 53

Number of households having given up the craft since				
5-9 years due to			10-19 years due to	
There is lack of demand for the finished products & the raw material become costly	The craft is not lucrative	Comparatively there is more margin of profit in carpet weaving as compared to this craft & hence shifted to carpet weaving	There is lack of demand for the finished products	Shifted to agriculture as the margin of profit in this craft is not good
18	19	20	21	22
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-

contd

Table 53

Number of households having given up the craft since			
10-19 years due to		20+ years due to	
The craft is not lucrative	Interested in service	Margin of profit is low	The husband has joined service & there by the income has increased therefore there is no use in continuing this craft
23	24	25	26
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
1	1	1	-
-	-	-	1

Table 54

Distribution of Households having members with necessary skill to practice the craft and reported reasons for not practising the craft classified by Educational Level of the Head of the Household

Educational level of the Head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Number of households	Number of households having no member/s with necessary skill to practice the craft
1	2	3	4
Illiterate	Male	8	1
	Female	1	1
Literate (without educational level)	Male	10	-
	Female	-	-
Primary or Junior Basic	Male	4	-
	Female	-	-
Middle	Male	2	-
	Female	-	-
Matriculation/Secondary	Male	2	1
	Female	-	-
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-university	Male	-	-
	Female	-	-
Total	Male	26	2
	Female	1	1

Contd ..

Table 54

Number of households having members with necessary skill to practics the craft but not practicing the same due to			
Lack of demand for finished products	Left practicing the craft because of old age	Wages offered are very low	The raw material has become costly and demand for finished products has diminished
5	6	7	8
3	1	1	1
-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
3	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
14	1	2	2
-	-	-	-

Contd..

Table 54

Number of households having members with necessary skill to practice the craft but not practicing the same due to			
Sufficient work is not available	The wages offered are low and work is not available regularly	The craft has become non-lucrative	The craft has become non-lucrative and interested in service
9	10	11	12
-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
2	1	1	1
-	-	-	-

Table - 55

Distrubution of households having members with necessary skill to practice the craft and reported reasons for not practicing the craft classified by religion, caste/tribe/community of the head of the household

Religion,Caste/Tribe/Commumiy of the head of household		Sex of the head of the house-hold	Number of house-hold	Number of house-hold having no member/s with necessary skill to practice the craft
Religion	Caste/Tribe/ Community			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Hindu	1. Khatik	M	14	2
		F	1	1
Muslim	1. Pinjara	M	11	-
		F	-	-
	2. Pathan	M	1	-
		F	-	-
Total		M	26	2
		F	1	1

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 55

Number of households having members with necessary skillto practice the craft but not practicing the same due to							
Lack of demand for finished products	Left practicing the craft because of oldage	Wages offered are very low	The raw material has became costly and demand for finished products had diminished	Sufficient work is not available	The wages offered are low and work is not available regularly	The craft has become non-lucrative	The craft has become non-lucrative and interested in service
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
8	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table- 56

Distribution of households having members with necessary skill to practice the craft and reported reasons for not practicing the craft classified by occupation of the head of the household

Occupation of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the house-hold	Number of the household	Number of household having no members with necessary skill to practice the craft
1.	2.	3.	4.
Biri making	M	-	-
	F	1	1
Casual labour	M	4	-
	F	-	-
Sale & purchase of goat	M	6	-
	F	-	-
Government service	M	1	1
	F	-	-
Carpet making	M	1	-
	F	-	-
Rikshaw pulling	M	1	-
	F	-	-
Agricultural labour	M	1	1
	F	-	-
Bus conductor	M	1	-
	F	-	-
Cultivation	M	1	-
	F	-	-
Salesman(cloth)	M	1	-
	F	-	-
Flour Mill	M	3	-
	F	-	-
Cotton ginning	M	1	-
	F	-	-
Tailoring	M	2	-
	F	-	-
Bus driver	M	1	-
	F	-	-
Non-worker	M	2	-
	F	-	-
Total	M	26	2
	F	1	1

Contd.

Contd.Table No.56

Number of households having member/s with necessary skill to practice the craft but not practicing the same due to			
Lack of demand for finished products	Left practicing the craft because of old age	Wages offered are very low	The raw material has become costly and demand for finished products has diminishe
5.	6.	7.	8.
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
5	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
2	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-
14	1	2	2
-	-	-	-

Contd

Contd.Table No.56

Number of households having member/s with necessary skill to practice the craft but not practicing the same due to			
Sufficient work is not available	The wages offered are low and work is not available regularly	The craft has become non-lucrative	The craft has become non-lucrative and interested in service
9.	10.	11.	12.
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
2	1	1	1
-	-	-	-

Table - 57

Number of households disinterested in having their sons/daughters sticking to their traditional occupation but like to ;have them engaged in occupation of their liking classified by sex and present occupation of the head of the household.

Occupation of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Number of household	Number of households reported that their sons/daughters should not stick to the traditional occupatin but should follow the occupation of their liking due to	
			Childrens are free to choose profession of their own choice	They should engage themselves in occupation which provide regular work
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Biri making	M	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-
Casual Labour	M	4	-	1
	F	-	-	-
Sale and purchase of goat	M	6	2	-
	F	-	-	-
Government service(L.D.C.)	M	1	1	-
	F	-	-	-
Carpet making	M	1	1	-
	F	-	-	-
Rikshaw pulling	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Agricultural labour	M	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-
Bus conductor	M	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-
Cultivation	M	1	1	-
	F	-	-	-
Salesman(cloth)	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Flour Mill	M	3	1	-
	F	-	-	-
Cotton ginning	M	1	1	-
	F	-	-	-
Tailoring	M	2	1	-
	F	-	-	-
Bus Driver	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Non-worker	M	2	1	-
	F	-	-	-
Total	M	26	9	3
	F	1	1	

Contd.Table No. 57

Number of households reported that their sons/daughters should not stick to the traditional occupation but should follow the occupation of their liking due to		
They should engage themselves in some more respectable job	They should rather join Government service after getting themselves educated	Since this craft has no more remained lucrative they should engage themselves in some more lucrative occupation
6.	7.	8.
-	-	-
-	-	-
1	-	2
-	-	-
1	-	3
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	1
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	1
-	-	-
1	1	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	1
-	-	-
-	1	-
-	-	-
-	-	1
-	-	-
3	2	9

Table - 58

Number of households disinterested in having their sons/daughters sticking to their traditional occupation but like to have them engaged in occupation of their liking classified by sex and educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Total number of household	Number of households reported that their sons/daughters should not stick to the traditional occupation but should follow the occupation of their liking due to	
			Children are free to choose profession of their own liking	They should engage themselves in occupation which provide regular work
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Illiterate	M	8	1	2
	F	1	1	-
Literate(without educational level)	M	10	5	-
	F	-	-	-
Primary	M	4	1	1
	F	-	-	-
Middle	M	2	1	-
	F	-	-	-
Matriculation/ Secondary	M	2	1	-
	F	-	-	-
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	M	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Total	M	26	9	3
	F	1	1	-

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 58

Number of households reported that their sons/daughters should not stick to the traditional occupation but should follow the occupation of their liking due to		
They should engage themselves in some more respectable job	They should rather join Government service after getting themselves educated	Since this craft has no more remained lucrative they should engage themselves in some more lucrative occupation
6.	7.	8.
1 -	- -	4 -
- -	1 -	4 -
1 -	- -	1 -
- -	1 -	- -
1 -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -
3 -	2 -	9 -

Table - 59

Number of households disinterested in having their sons/daughters sticking to their traditional occupation but like to have them engage in occupation of their liking classified by sex and broad age-group of the head of household

Broad age-group of the head of household	Sex of the head of house-hold	Number of house-hold	Number of households reported that their sons/daughters should not stick to the traditional occupation but should follow the occupation of their liking due to	
			Children are free to choose profession of their own liking	They should engage themselves in occupation — which provide — regular work
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
0-14	M	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-
15-34	M	13	5	2
	F	-	-	-
35-59	M	11	3	1
	F	1	1	-
60+	M	2	1	-
	F	-	-	-
Total	M	26	9	3
	F	1	1	-

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 59

Number of households reported that their sons/daughters should not stick to the traditional occupation but should follow the occupation of their liking due to		
They should engage themselves in some more respectable job	They should rather join Government service after getting themselves educated	Since this craft has no more remained lucrative they should engage themselves in some more lucraative occupation
6.	7.	8.
-	-	-
-	-	-
2	1	3
-	-	-
1	1	5
-	-	-
-	-	1
-	-	-
3	2	9
-	-	-

Table - 60

Household reported reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft in recent past and given suggestions to develop the craft classified by religion/caste/tribe/community of head of the household

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household		Sex of the head of the household	Number of household	Number reporting reasons for prosperity/ adversity of the craft		
				Reasons for prosperity	Reasons for adversity	
Religion	Caste/Tribe/ Community				There is lack of demand for the finished products	There is lack of demand for the finished products and raw material is costly
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Hindu	Khatik	M	14	-	10	2
		F	1	-	1	-
Muslim	Pathan	M	1	-	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-
	Pinjara	M	11	-	1	5
		F	-	-	-	-
	Sheikh	M	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-
Total		M	26	-	11	8
		F	1	-	1	-

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 60

Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft						
			Reasons for adversity			
There is lack of demand for the finished products and the raw material is costly coupled with availability of cheaper substitutes and high taxes on the finished products	The wages offered are low and raw material is very costly	There is lack of demand for the finished products and the raw material is costly coupled with availability of cheaper substitutes	There is lack of demand for finished products coupled with easy availability of cheaper substitutes and tough competation	The raw material is day by day becoming costlier coupled with tough competation	Work is not available regularly and wages offered are low and the raw material is also getting costly day by day	Raw material is getting costly day by day
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd.

Contd.Table No.60

Number of households suggested measures to develop the craft						
Wide demand should be created and regular supply of cheaper raw material should be arranged and higher wages shold be created	Wide demand should be created	Wide demand should be created & raw material should be supplied at subsidi. rate by the govt. or through fair price shop	The finished products may be sold through Govt. agencies	Raw material should be supplied at a subsised rate by the Govt. or through fair price shop and the finished products should also be sold through Govt. agencies	Govt.should provide loan facility to crafts men and should also supply raw material at a subsidised rate through fair price shops	No specific comments
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
1	4	7	1	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	4	3	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	10	5	3	1	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table - 61

Households reported reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft in recent past and given suggestions to develop the craft classified by present occupation of the head of the household

Occupation of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Number of the households
1.	2.	3.
Biri making	M	-
	F	1
Casual labour	M	4
	F	-
Sale and purchase of goats	M	6
	F	-
Government Service	M	1
	F	-
Carpet making	M	1
	F	-
Rikshaw pulling	M	1
	F	-
Agricultural labour	M	1
	F	-
Bus conductor	M	1
	F	-
Cultivation	M	1
	F	-
Salesman(Cloth)	M	1
	F	-
Flour Mill	M	3
	F	-
Cotton Ginning	M	1
	F	-
Tailoring	M	2
	F	-
Bus Driver	M	1
	F	-
Non-worker	M	2
	F	-
Total	M	26
	F	1

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 61

Number reporting reason for prosperity/adversity of the craft				
Reasons for prosperity	There is lack of demand for the finished products	There is lack of demand for the finished products and raw material is costly	There is lack of demand for the finished products and the raw material is costly coupled with availability of cheaper substitutes and high taxes on the finished products	The wages offered are low and raw material is very costly
4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-
-	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	4	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	-	1
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	11	8	1	1
-	1	-	-	-

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 61

Number reporting reason for prosperity/adversity of the craft				
There is lack of demand for the finished products and the raw material is costly coupled with availability of cheaper substitutes	There is lack of demand for the finished products coupled with easy availability of cheaper substitutes and tough competition	The raw material is day by day becoming costlier coupled with tough competion	Work is not available regularly and wages offered are low and the raw material is also getting costly day by day	Raw material is getting costly day by day
9.	10.	11.	12.	13
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1
-				

Contd.Table No. 61

Number of households suggested measures to develop the craft						
Wide demand should be created and regular supply of cheaper raw material should be arranged and higher wages should be created	Wide demand should be created	Wide demand should be created and raw material should be supplied at a subsidised rate by the Government or through fair price shop	The finished products may be sold through Govt. agencies	The raw material should be supplied at a subsidised rate by the Govt. or through fair price shops and the finished products should also be sold through govt. agencies	Govt. should provide loan facility to craftsmen and should also supply raw material at a subsidised rate through fair price shops	No specific comments
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	3	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 61

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	10	5	3	1	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table - 62

Households reported reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft in recent past and given suggestions to develop the craft, classified by educational level of the head of the household

Educational level of the head of the household	Sex of the head of the household	Number of households	Reasons of prosperity	Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft		
				There is lack of demand for the finished products	There is lack of demand for the finished products and raw material is very costly	Ther is lack of demand for the finished products and the raw material is very costly couple with availability of cheaper substitutes and high taxes on the finished products
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Illiterate	M	9	-	3	3	1
	F	1	-	1	-	-
Literate(without educational level	M	10	-	6	3	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	M	3	-	-	2	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-
Middle	M	2	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-
Matriculation/ Secondary	M	2	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	M	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-
Total	M	26	-	11	8	1
	F	1	-	1	-	-

Contd.

Contd.Taable No. 62

Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft					
The wages offered are low and raw material is very costly	There is lack of finished products and the raw material is costly coupled with availability of cheaper substitutes	There is lack of demand for the finished products and coupled with easy availability of cheaper substitutes and tough competition	The raw material is day by day becoming costlier coupled with tough competation	Work is not available regularly and wages offered are low and the raw material is also getting costly day by day	Raw material is getting costly day by day
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
-	1	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd.

Cont.Table No.62

Number of households suggested measures to develop the craft						
Wide demand should be created and regular supply of cheaper raw material should be arranged and higher wages should be created	Wide demand should be created	Wide demand should be created and raw material should be supplied at a subsidised rate by the Govt. or through fair price shop	The finished products may be sold through Govt. agencies	Raw material should be supplied at a subsidised rate and by the Govt.or through fair price shop and the finished products should also be sold through Govt. agencies	Govt. should provide loan facility to craftsman and should also supply raw material at a subsdised rate through fair price shop	No specific comments
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
-	1	5	-	2	-	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	4	3	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	10	5	3	1	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table- 63

Households reported reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft in recent past and given suggestions to develop the craft in recent past and given suggestions to develop the craft, classified by broad age-group of head of the household

Broad age group of the head of the household	Sex of head of the house-hold	Number of house-hold	Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft			
			Reason for pros-perity	Reason for adversity		
				There is lack of demand for the finished products	There is lack of demand for the finished products and raw material is costly	There is lack of demand for the finished products and the raw material is costly coupled with availability of cheaper substi-tutes and high taxes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-
15-34	M	13	-	6	3	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-
35-59	M	11	-	4	4	1
	F	1	-	1	-	-
60+	M	2	-	1	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-
Total	M	26	-	11	8	1
	F	1	-	1	-	-

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 63

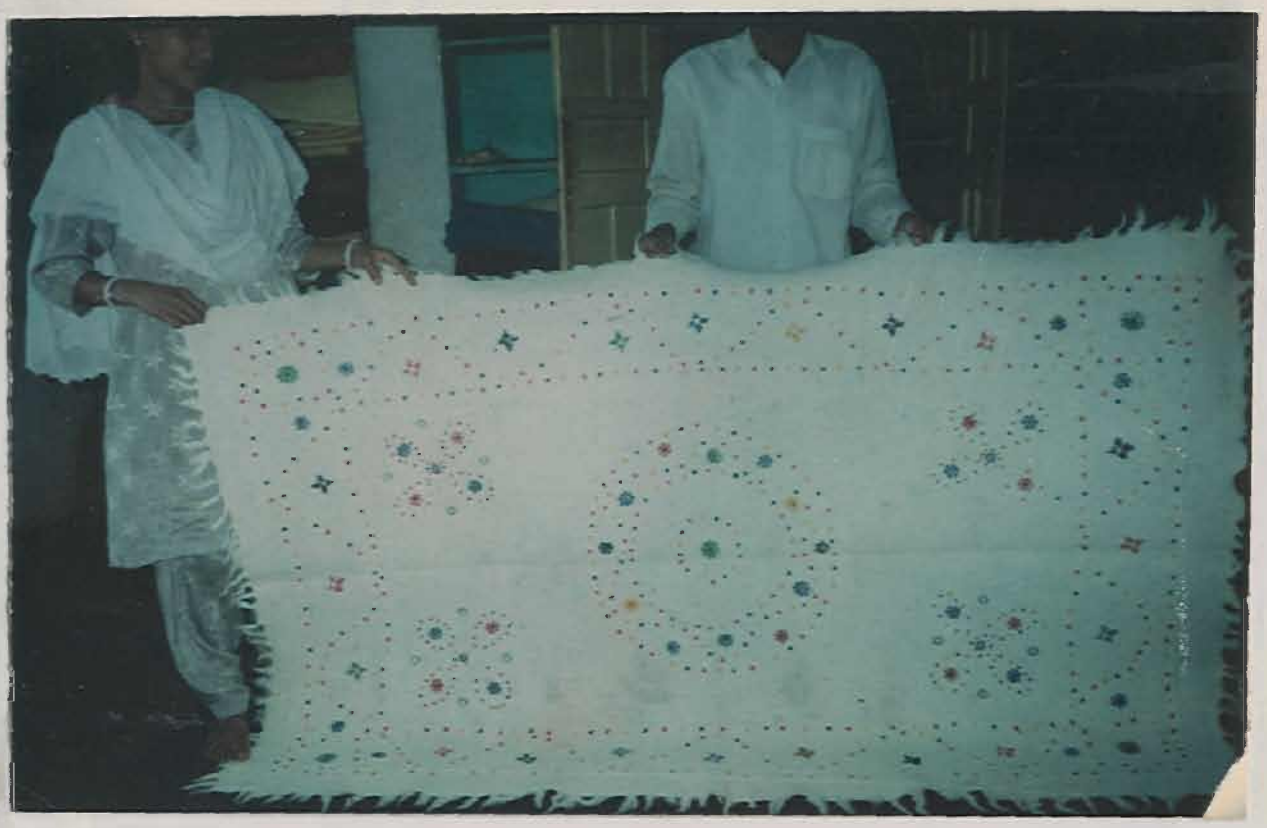
Number reporting reasons for prosperity/adversity of the craft					
Reason for adversity					
The wages offered are low and raw material is very costly	There is lack of demand for the finished products and the raw material is costly coupled with availability of cheaper substitutes	There is lack of demand for the finished products coupled with easy availability of cheaper substitutes and tough competition	The raw material is day by day becoming costlier coupled with tough competation	Work is not available regularly and wages offered are low and the raw material is also getting costly day by day	Raw material is getting costly day by day
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd.

Contd.Table No. 63

Number of households suggested measures to develop the craft						
Suggested measures						
Wide demand no should be created and regular supply of cheaper raw material should be arranged and higher wages should be created	Wide demand should be created	Wide demand should be created and raw material should be supplied at subsidised rates by the Govt. or through fair price shops	The finished products may be sold through Govt. agencies	Raw material should be supplied at a subsidised rate by the Govt.or through fair price shop and finished products should also be sold through Govt. agencies	Govt. should provide loan facility to crafts men and should also supply raw material at a subsidised rate through fair price shops	No specific comments
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	4	3	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	5	2	2	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	10	5	3	1	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART-III: PHOTOGRAPHS



PALANG POSH - ARTISTIC NAMDA - THE TASSELS HAVE BEEN MADE WITHOUT THE STICKING PROCESS



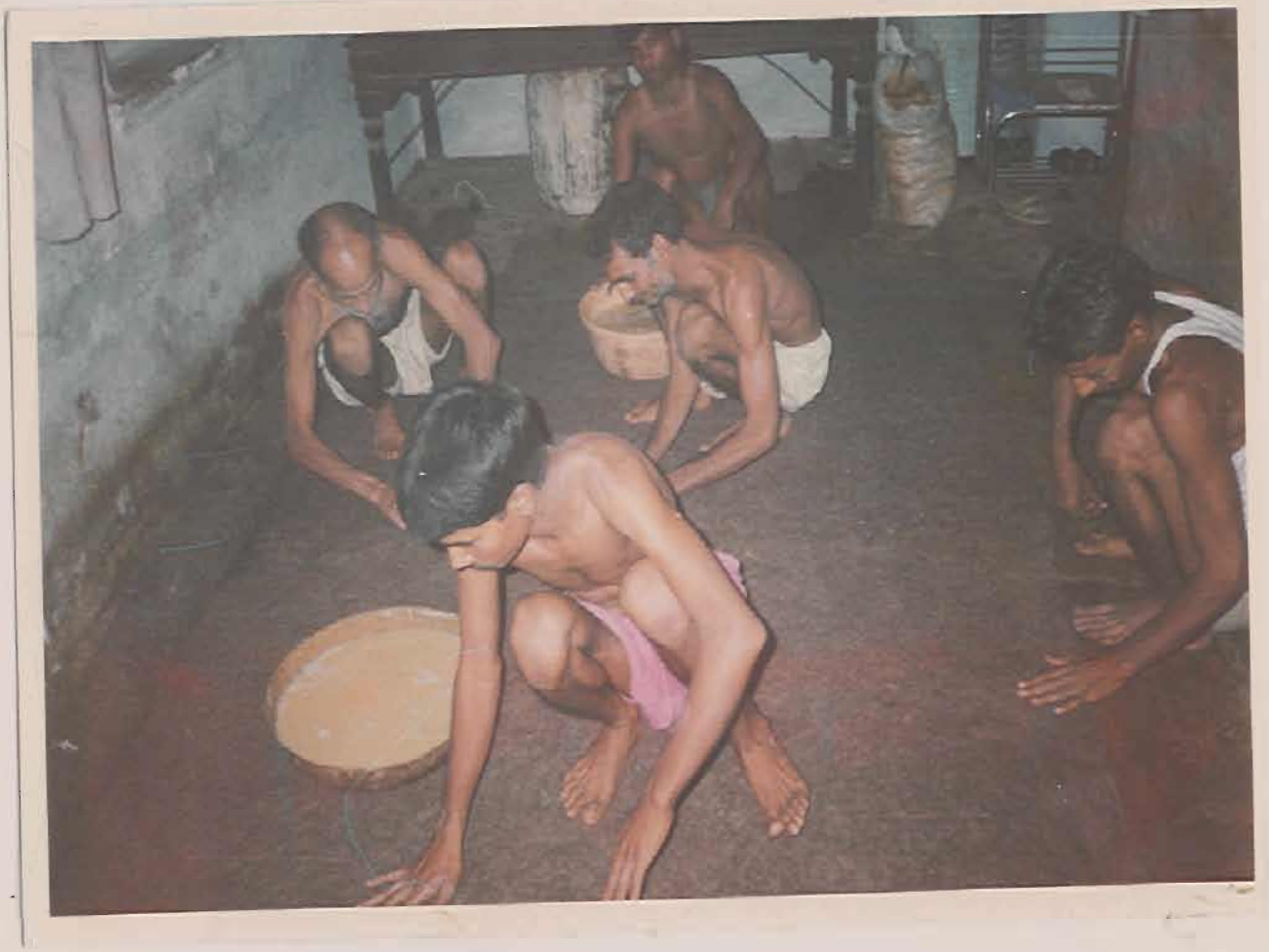
WALL HANGING ON DISPLAY



GINNING IN PROGRESS



FELTING OF NAMDA



PATCHING WORK IN PROGRESS